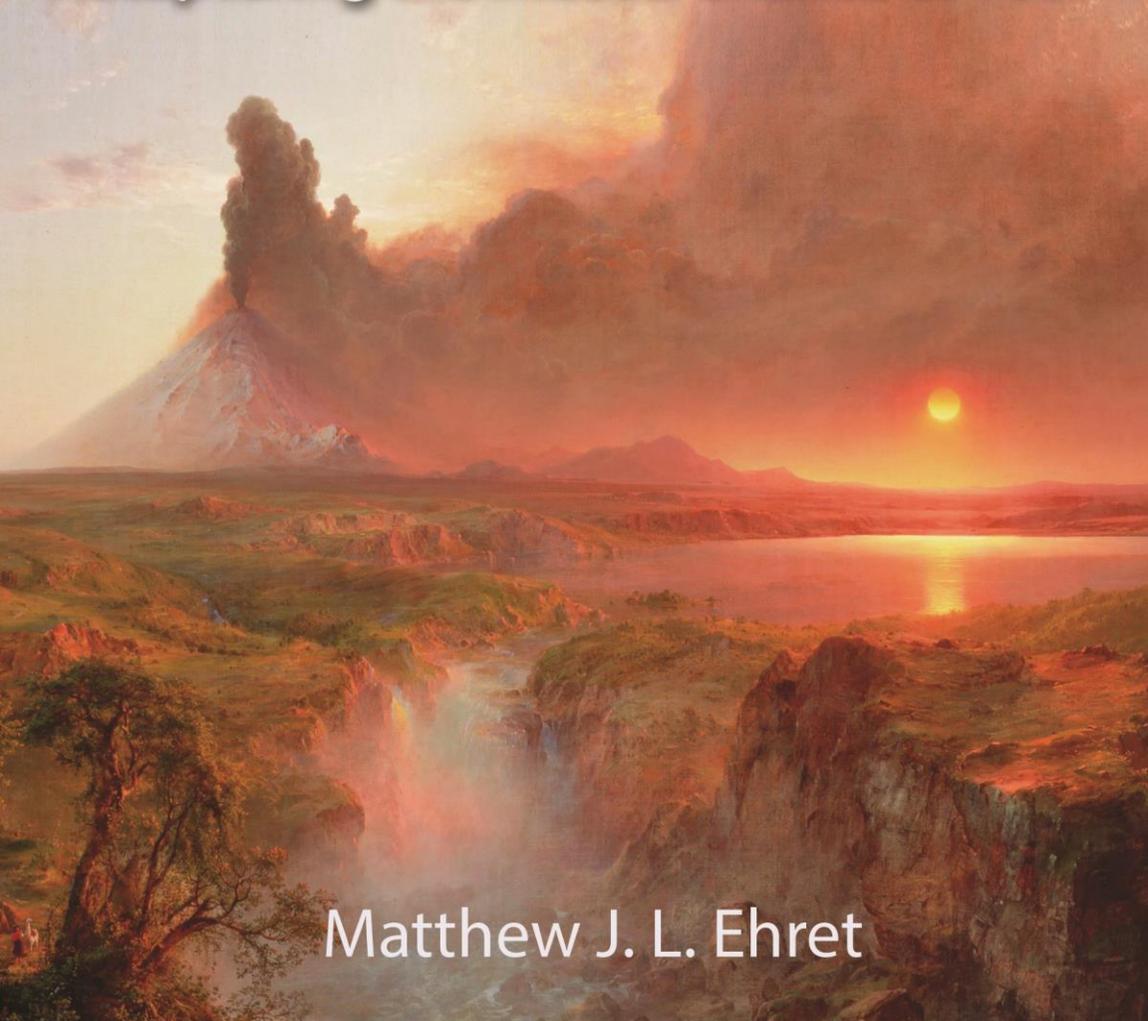


The Untold History of Canada Series

In Defense of Manifest Destiny

Recapturing the Missed Chance of 1867



Matthew J. L. Ehret

The Untold History of Canada

IN DEFENSE OF
MANIFEST
DESTINY

Recapturing the Missed Chance of 1867

Matthew J.L. Ehret

With a special contribution by Patrick Ruckert

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Visit my website at www.canadianpatriot.org

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Image on the cover: Cotopaxi by Frederick Church (1862). The fiery destructive force of the volcano is offset by the rising of a higher power in the form of the morning sun indicating a power of faith in a higher goodness that transcends the loud forces of destruction in the world. The fact that this painting was executed in the midst of a civil war that nearly destroyed the union is not a coincidence.

Dedication

To Christine whose loving partnership and common devotion to ideas has given me the inspiration to fight through the darkness and to always strive to be a better human being.

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P R E F A C E

The following chapters were written as a follow up to a series of studies on Canadian history focusing on the period of 1774-1789 written by Pierre Beaudry and published in the 2013 manuscript “*Canada: Republic or Colony*” [1]. These works were re-published as the first volume of the Untold History of Canada series in 2018. Professor Beaudry’s studies begin with the posing of a singular question: Why did Canada fail to become the 14th colony of the Americas to rebel against the British Empire in 1776 in spite of the intensive organizing by Benjamin Franklin among others?

The work which has resulted from these studies and featured in the Untold History of Canada series are nothing less than a total reconstruction of Canadian history from 1774 to the present. Other discoveries in the field of Universal History which made this project possible include Graham Lowry’s *How the Nation Was Won* (1988) [2], Anton Chaitkin’s *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averill Harimann* (1985) [3], Robert Ingraham’s *Manhattan’s Struggle for Freedom Against the Slave Power of Virginia* (2014) [4], Gerald Therrien’s *Unveiling of Canadian History* (2015-2018) [5], Allen Salisbury’s *Civil War and the American System* (1978) [6], and Lyndon LaRouche’s *Economics as History* (2009) [7].

In this second volume of the series the topic of Manifest Destiny is explored at length in order to understand how this concept not only shaped world history but also cannot be ignored if anyone wishes to understand

the origins of Canada as Britain's "other anti-Union confederacy" during the American Civil War. Chapter two of this volume features a special contribution by American historian Patrick Ruckert who provides a unique insight into John Quincy Adams and the concept of Manifest Destiny which guided Adams' program to ensure that the Americas would be free of empire. This concept of Manifest Destiny was not applicable to any one nation as its name has become so synonymous with colonialism in our modern age, but rather existed for the benefit of the species as a whole.

Notes to Preface

[1] Pierre Beaudry's referenced work can be found in *Canada: Republic or Colony: Canadian Patriot Special Report 2012* and in volume one of the *Untold History of Canada (The Tragic Consequences of the Quebec Act of 1774)*, Canadian Patriot Press, 2018

[2] Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story 1630-1754*, 1988

[3] Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averill Harimann*, 1985

[4] Bob Ingraham, *Manhattan's Struggle for Human Freedom Against the Slave Power of Virginia*, EIR May 8, 2015

[5] Gerald Therrien, *The Unveiling of Canadian History*, published on the *Canadian Patriot Review*, 2015-2018

[6] Allen Salisbury, *The Civil War and the American System: America's Battle with Britain 1860-1876*, 1st printing. 1978

[7] Lyndon LaRouche, *Economics as History: The Science of Physical Economy*, *Executive Intelligence Review*, September 18, 2009

INTRODUCTION

A New Method for Studying Universal History

“The state itself is never the purpose, it is important only as the condition under which the purpose of mankind may be fulfilled, and this purpose of mankind is none other than the development of all the powers of people, i.e., progress.

If the constitution of a state hinders the progress of the mind, it is contemptible and harmful, however well thought-out it may otherwise be... In general, we can establish a rule for judging political institutions, that they are only good and laudable, to the extent that they bring all forces inherent in persons to flourish, to the extent that they promote the progress of culture, or at least not hinder it. This rule applies to religious laws as well as to political ones: both are contemptible if they constrain a power of the human mind, if they impose upon the mind any sort of stagnation.”

*-Friedrich Schiller, poet, dramatist and founder of the Science of Universal History,
excerpted from his lecture on the Constitutions of Lycurgus’ Sparta and Solon’s
Athens, 1789*

I can only imagine that as you pick up this book which is part of the “Untold History of Canada” series you may be asking yourself, “*well this author seems to be saying that they know something which they profess to be true and new about Canada... but how could anything new be said of a subject which has been dissected and chronicled by hundreds of thousands of authors for over 150 years? How is it possible that historical truths can even be known when history books are invariably written by the winners? What makes this version of Canada’s history so different from everything that came before?*”

In answering these questions, I say that if we only had history books to work with, then the answer to the first question would be a definitive “No. Truth could thus not be known in history”. However, if we recognize that history is not a mere collection of facts in books, but is rather a *process* shaped by individual personalities motivated by IDEAS of humanity and nature which are either right or wrong, and if these individuals played driving roles in the unfolding of history, then certainly we have much more than text books to work with.

In the course of human history, certain singular periods jump out from the monotonous flow of day to day events. At times of crisis, patterns of behaviour, norms and customs no longer work, systems break down and the civilization in question either transforms to something new and better, or collapses into what some have called dark ages.

Should a transformation to something better occur, then we will often discover that such a society was fortunate enough that a prophet had appeared among them. Such a prophet, though often hated and misunderstood in his own lifetime, will often provide the creative energy, leadership and cognitive dissonance necessary to break that society out of its complacency and free from the doomed pattern of behaviour which only served to perpetuate the social structures of an encrusted elite on the one hand while rendering the lives of the masses useless on the other.

Examples of such prophets and poets shine as beacons of light in a dark abyss, whose lives we can say in hindsight were completely necessary for the continuity of society's collective evolution. From Socrates and his student Plato who founded an academy dedicated to the perfectibility of mankind in Ancient Athens, to Confucius and his student Mencius who did the same in China, it matters not from what particular civilization these individuals arise, the cultural force they represent is universal and thus transcends all particulars.

This principle is expressed in the impassioned poetry of Aeschylus, whose *Prometheus Bound* remains one of the clearest expositions to this day of the Christian power of agapic love which gives the heart the courage and the mind the self-discipline required to stand defiant against the tyrannical will of Zeus' law which posits that mankind remain as ignorant as the beasts, never to learn the secrets of the fire that is symbolic for his own creative potentiality.

It was this Promethean fire that burned in the heart of Augustine of Hippo as he arose to the stage of history and challenged the oligarchical priesthood of Rome that was trying desperately to sink a newly emerging Christian world back into the pagan sophistry of empire. Its heat was felt again vividly in the person of Dante Alighieri who opposed the will of Venice when he revolutionized literature and the Italian language, creating the conditions for the later Italian Renaissance to blossom in the 15th century. In spite of the efforts of such Prometheans as Joan of Arc, King Louis the XI or Cardinal Mazarin and Jean Baptiste Colbert of France who led the 1648 Peace of Westphalia- the corruption wrought by Zeus in Europe had poisoned the culture too well for the fires to properly take hold. Amidst this demoralizing European decay of the 17th century, a new seat of fire abounding with ripe kindling was found an ocean away.

The seeds for humanity's rebirth appeared thus on the shores of a

small colony known as New England, led by John Winthrop. This was the Winthrop who said during his inauguration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630; *“We shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us.”*

Indeed the eyes of the world were upon them, as the hopes for a durable republican civilization dreamt of by Plato two millennia earlier could possibly finally take root. The early decades of this government bestowed with an independent charter founded explicitly upon the welfare of the governed, saw remarkable success. It had witnessed the issuance of the first colonial scrip to finance the industrial growth of the Sawguss Iron works and many internal improvements which led to a dramatic leap in the standards of living and cognitive powers of its people beyond anything seen in Europe. The cultural fire and taste for liberty grew fervently through this process and in spite of a desperate attempt on the part of Venetian puppets newly installed in England to stifle this fire in 1688, it continued to burn and the fight continued.

By the early 18th century, the leading Promethean in America who carried on John Winthrop’s vision was a young disciple of Cotton Mather whose name was Benjamin Franklin.

Over the course of his entire life, this young man internalized the most universal lessons available to a creative mind and shaped himself patiently for a battle he knew was to come. Along the way, Franklin single-handedly sculpted a culture capable of internalizing and adding to the most profound ideas concerning man and nature then available.

Franklin’s discovery of the principle of electricity shocked the world earning him the reputation among European humanists as the “Prometheus of America” who stole fire from the Gods and gave it to man. Most of the European elite were perplexed that a commoner from the land of barbarians on the outskirts of the Empire could possibly trump the

greatest minds of Europe. What's more- they could not comprehend how Franklin's discovery of the universal principle of electricity was intertwined with his understanding of the universal principle of creative thought. After all, were one not made in the others' image, and if the microcosm (mind) not a reflection of the macrocosm (universe), then a discovery of principle such as he made, could never occur!

Most importantly, Franklin and his international co-thinkers of scientists, poets and statesmen also recognized that without *political freedom* those natural powers of creative reason which all humanity share in kinship and are the basis of our inalienable rights- can never be actualized. It is this essence of Natural Law which inspired Franklin to shape the leadership that later came to be known as the founding fathers of America.

The inability of all Zeus-minded elite to conceive of the unified relationship between moral and scientific law has always been the greatest blind spot of empire. History teaches us that any ruling power which believes it must crush freedom and creativity in the souls of those it wishes to rule in order to maintain what it perceives to be its self-interest, will always be self-doomed as the parasite which can only kill the host upon which its survival depends. Contemplating this phenomenon American poet Edgar Poe once famously stated; one may convince a bird that its nature is to creep and crawl like a worm, but that will only lead to a tortured and slow death since its nature has always been to soar.

The life's deeds and original writings of such keystone Prometheans as Plato, Confucius, Augustine, Dante, Franklin et al remain invaluable resources for any who care to seek. Inversely, leading spokesman representing the oligarchical worldview also lived, acted and wrote their thoughts which are also widely available for any researcher (sadly more available than those writings of the aforementioned

humanists).

But this only leaves one of our two questions answered. What about the second portion? What makes this version of Canada's "untold history" more truthful than anything else that came before it?

To begin with, no book on Canada that this author has ever encountered takes on the subject from the CONTEXT of universal history, and none have recognized that there can be no truthful history of Canada without taking into effect the dynamic of all world history as a battle of ideas.

I am convinced that it is by understanding this universal battle over ideas as it existed in Benjamin Franklin's mind, while observing his role in universal history, and his efforts to bring a young French colony named Quebec into this historical battle that the greatest insight into the paradox that is Canada can be gleamed.

When we observe that this dynamic of Universal history expressed by the Prometheus vs Zeus worldviews was at the heart of the American colonies' break from the British Empire, and as we identify this break as the single most important phenomenon of modern world history, then and only then, can a lawful understanding of Canada be grasped.

Just as our character in life is formed by the decisions we take (or fail to take) while we are alive, so too is the character of a nation formed. And by failing to accept the challenge of becoming the 14th colony to declare independence in 1776, a distorted anti-Promethean principle became implanted in our collective experience as a people in 1791, then again with the Act of Union of 1840, and again with the British North American Act of 1867 and yet again with the rise of "new nationalism" in 1963. While Promethean tendencies, being the natural state of humanity, have undoubtedly arisen from time to time in Canada's experience, it has too often occurred in a confused form. Never self-consciously as we have

seen it manifest in such figures as Franklin, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, William Gilpin, or Abraham Lincoln later.

While good Canadian intentions and creative efforts have contributed much prosperity and progress which we must cherish and celebrate, it must be recognized that more often than not, the inability of most Canadians, motivated by Promethean impulses, to reconcile those irreconcilable principles of monarchism and republicanism have led them to make tragic errors, thus undoing much of the good that they yearned to accomplish. This was clearly seen in the failed attempts by William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Joseph Papineau to conduct their republican revolutions in 1837-38, in Sir Wilfred Laurier's attempts to create a customs union of the America's in 1911, Prime Minister William Mackenzie King's desires to construct a just post-war world and John Diefenbaker's failure to accomplish his Northern Vision in 1963.

When one begins to tune one's mind to looking at history from the standpoint of IDEAS of the future that *should have been*, rather than merely charting what came to pass as modern chroniclers are wont to do, may we then begin to explore history from a truthful and *universal* vantage point.

CHAPTER I - TOWARDS A WORLD OF SOVEREIGN REPUBLICS: IN DEFENSE OF MANIFEST DESTINY

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

–The American Declaration of Independence, 1776

Our current society has the choice of either collapsing into a long dark age, or renewing the great birth of mankind which expressed itself brilliantly with the establishment of its first Constitutional Republic via the American Revolution of 1776. As those foolish decisions shaping history would have it, the world of sovereign republics free of colonialism would not be carried into reality with the birth of America.

All developments leading up to the present crises have been shaped directly by the intrinsic tension between two inclinations. On the one side, we find the spirit of discovery and faith in the perfectibility of the universe and man embodied in the best traditions of the United States of America, while on the other do we find an inclination towards stasis and the pessimistic attitude that not only is the universe a cold, evil place, but so too is the humanity found within it. While history has been a struggle between representatives of these two outlooks, with the advent of thermonuclear capabilities, and the actual possibility of self-extermination, no longer is mankind afforded the liberty to tolerate their co-existence. One must prevail.

Canada must locate its true character within this historical dynamic if it is to overcome the greatest obstacle to its evolution. This obstacle is to be found within the un-principled British imperial system which formed its historical and present behaviour.

It is the design of the present report to shed light several key

fallacies embedded within the foundations of Canada's paradoxical system in order to ensure that she does not remain a tool of those interests intent on subverting the best traditions of humanity during this time of economic crisis and war. Rather, the author intends that these existential crises provide an opportunity of honest self-examination such that this great northern territory take up its vital role as a servant to the interests of humankind as a true sovereign nation.

To re-emphasize; this system has proven to be one of the greatest sources of confusion and evil in our nation's history and if we are to overcome its intended limitations, we must take a moment and evaluate what underlies it.

What is a Sovereign Nation?

The very toleration of something as self-contradictory as a Party System as a pillar of a nation state, could only occur to the extent that a fallacious idea of sovereignty were maintained. Contrary to popular belief, nations are not the effect of some "social contract" agreed upon to check the innate selfishness of mankind. Nor can it be assumed that empires are simply the natural outgrowth of nations, within a Hobbesian world of each against all.

Since modern international law and the sacred right to national sovereignty now being threatened by the Blair doctrine of R2P and the "World Government", is rooted in the 1648 Treaty signed in Westphalia, it would do well to look to that founding document to see firsthand upon what basis a nation is to be considered sovereign. In this way, we may re-evaluate to what degree sovereignty has been destroyed under the monetarist system of Globalization... especially in those nations popularly

perceived to be the most free and democratic of the world.

“That there shall be a Christian and Universal Peace, and a perpetual, true and sincere Amity, between his Sacred Imperial Majesty and his most Christian Majesty as also between all and each of the Allies...That this Peace and Amity shall be observed and cultivated with such a Sincerity and Zeal, that each Party shall endeavour to procure the Benefit, Honour and Advantage of the other; that thus on all sides they may see this Peace and Friendship in the Roman Empire, and the Kingdom of France flourish by entertaining a good and faithful neighbourhood.”

The preamble goes on to outline the need for mutual forgiveness of transgressions, and mutual cooperation of all parties. What is remarkable is that for the first time in history, was a legal framework crafted that not only put an end to war, but established the necessary ingredients for a durable peace... not as a negation of war, or a list of `do not`s`, but rather as a positive principle` of creative change.

One is also struck by the spirit of Grace, Forgiveness and Charity which shine forth in these words, especially the mandate of *‘the benefit of the other’*. This spirit did not embody the vast majority of signers of the Treaty, but rather only a small minority of individuals working directly with its leading architect, Cardinal Mazarin of France. Yet, even so, the principled character of the individual personality, not some mob, was necessary to forge its success, and as an effect has had a durable effect upon the cultivation of personalities born and raised under the new framework shaped by Mazarin and his law. A handful of such personalities would go on to found the United States of America as a direct outgrowth of this revolution in statecraft.

What we find is that Sovereign nations have a character analogous to the character of what we would classify as the *virtuous individual*. Just as some individuals are weaker and stronger, some are foolish, and others wise, some are trapped by selfish impulses they themselves don’t fully

understand and others by principled motives, so too do we discover nations are similarly defined. As the character of a human is also known as his or her constitution, so too are statesmen obliged not to act as careerists or pragmatists for present concerns as is too often the case today, but rather to ensure the foundation, defense and cultivation of good constitutions which will form the character of its people, in order for its people to reciprocally reinforce and develop their nation's constitution.

This fact has been a matter of intense reflection by the most powerful minds and strategists for good and evil throughout history, so it would be wise for any reader to take such considerations as seriously as the founding fathers did when they chose to risk their lives for those universal ideals expressed in the words written on the founding documents of the U.S. republic. It must also be considered when evaluating the unprincipled founding documents of Canada, a nation which, though many believe to be a beacon of democracy and freedom in the world, is actually one of the most tightly controlled colonies of an unseen, but still existent empire. This British Empire advocates nothing less than the reduction of humanity both in quantity and quality as proposed by the likes of Prince Philip [1]. This has been the legacy of the British System of Empire, of which Canada is still an unacknowledged part, as juxtaposed against the empire's mortal adversary: *the American system of political economy embedded in the United States Constitution.*

A Necessary investigation of two constitutions

Before embarking upon a comparative study of these two systems, it must first be noted that Canada has no explicit single constitution. It has

a list of “founding documents” which include the *Quebec Act of 1774* included among the *intolerable acts of the 13 colonies* [2], the *Act of 1791* that established Upper and Lower Canada, the failed *Act of Union of 1840* and the *British North American Act of 1867*. The later was established as a response by a bankrupt British oligarchy to keep Canada from developing a real constitution modelled on that of Lincoln’s USA after the British-run Confederacy operation failed in its attempted dissolution of the Union with Lincoln’s victory in 1865 [3]. While this Act lasted another century, a final Canada Act passed by an order in council in the British and Canadian Parliaments in 1982, now called *The Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, was added to the mix of legal documents. Many believe (falsely) that this document is now the sole Canadian Constitution.

In the case of the United States, two founding documents exist, amended over time, but unchanged in principle. These are *the Declaration of Independence* (1776) and *the Constitution* (1787). Just as Abraham Lincoln argued that the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were to be viewed as one doubly connected document, so too will we here.

The American Declaration of Independence begins with the words:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

In the midst of a laundry list of rights granted by order of the Queen, we find *article 7* of the *Canadian Constitution of 1982* that reads;

“Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.” And then a little later, in article 15: “Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability”.

After a comparative reading, a nominalist would conclude that both systems are almost equivalent. The right to life, and liberty are to be found in both, as well as the acknowledgement of individual equality. So why is the Canadian Constitution vastly inferior to its American counterpart? To answer this, it is useful to pose another question; namely, what is the source from which these rights are derived in both cases? In the case of the American system, such rights are deemed self-evident and inherent in the soul and as such to be given or taken by no mortal as one would treat a physical object. In the Canadian Constitution, a very different beast rears its head. These rights are granted to the people, as a form of legal contract! While souls cannot be made null and void based on whim and circumstance of a dictator, a contract always can. If the source of Canada’s true director is still ambiguous to the reader, let them merely refer to the last *article (62)* of the act; *“This Act may be cited as the Constitution Act, 1982, and the Constitution Acts 1867 to 1975”*

It is here that the cat is let out of the bag. *The Constitution Act of 1982* did not replace the longstanding *British North American Act of 1867* as most Canadians have been led to believe. Rather, the *Act of 1867* was merely *amended, and renamed*, though its principles and intent never repealed. Thus, let us see what the 1867 constitution establishes clearly in its preamble, as the true purpose of Canada:

“Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have

expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom: And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire”

There it is. The rights of people in Canada are presumed to be derived from the “*fount of all honours*” otherwise known as the monarchy, while Canada’s stated purpose is nothing more than to “*promote the interests of the British Empire*”! Looking towards the geopolitical dynamics of Canada’s history, one is struck that not one ounce of blood was ever dropped for liberty in establishing our founding documents, and for that reason, no honest liberty was ever won. Only a cheap counterfeit for liberty prances around the Canadian soul calling herself “comfort”, or the freedom to “go along to get along”.

Let us compare this with the “mission statement” of America by looking at the preamble of its Constitution: “*We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*”

The liberty derived from this idea is a far different matter than the thing roaming around with the same name in Canada. The fact is that nowhere in the U.S. founding documents do we find that the republic is at all a party system, nor even a democracy, but rather a democratic republic, designed explicitly around the principle of the General Welfare, not only for present generations, but into infinite posterity. That is an idea of freedom worth fighting for.

Canada’s founding documents were modelled explicitly on the British geopolitical doctrine known as *balance of power*, derived from the bestial social program of each against all. The absolute power of a monarch

using her appendages of the Privy Council and Governor General must “counter balance” the power of an unelected House of Lords representing the aristocracy and nobility (in Canada known as “The Senate”) who in turn “balance” the power of the those elected by “the commoners” known as the House of Commons. The Commoners must not be allowed to decide their destiny on principle, but only according to a perverted form of group think known as “party politics”.

Siamese Twins: The Party System and Free Trade

In observing the root evil of the Party system, we must come to recognize that its foundation hinges upon the total destruction of individual conscience. Not only that, but any standard of truth and justice upon which competent deliberation about national policy should be based is reduced to a “hedonistic calculus” of pleasure versus pain. This same “pleasure-pain” fallacy can be clearly seen when evaluating the unprincipled structure of the bastard sibling to the Party System known as British Free Trade. It is impossible to evaluate one child of the British System while ignoring its ugly twin. A useful excerpt from the official architect of Free Trade Adam Smith in his 1759 *Theory of Moral Sentiments* will suffice to communicate the issue at hand:

“Hunger, thirst, and the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sake, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them.”

Just as the Party system is designed around the negation of truth and its replacement by popular opinion, so too is British Free Trade designed

around the pre-eminence of hedonistic personal desires, and popular opinion before the well-being of the nation as a whole. Why plan for the future, when the “invisible hand” of the market guides our personal vice to those mysterious “beneficent ends” which only “the gods” may know... but not lowly man.

With that said, we may ask: how could it be possible that the superior reason and morality of an exceptional individual be permitted to win over adherents to his or her policy initiative, when that individual's views and opinions must a-priori conform to the desires of “the party”? How can a place exist in a civilized society for such a function as a party “whip” whose function is to ensure that all party members are kept in line with “the party”? How can the general welfare ever be assured when the Party's primary mandate is to be maintain power by being popular with “the right demographics”? Where do we find a place for “truth” in such a world?

Similarly, in the case of Free Trade let us ask: How can the wise understanding of a nation builder favour the debt incurred to build a hydroelectric dam, relative to a network of warehouses, when the monetary sums associated with both of them may be equal, and in fact promise a far greater return when invested in a warehouse (or a hedge fund)? In the logic of free trade, a nation must allow both its infrastructure, and productive powers to rot in favour of the types of “investments” that bring ever more obscene rates of momentary pleasure (aka monetary profit) by the gods of “the market”, even at the expense of the future survival of society. How else could one explain the recent explosion of derivatives to the scale of 10-20 times the world GDP? How about the satanic case of 40% of a nation's corn production transformed into ethanol for gas tanks and speculation in a world that suffers the deaths of 15 000 children by starvation every day?

While the British system has been sometimes adopted and sometimes resisted by America (seen in hindsight as times of alternating growth and collapse), it has almost perpetually held the Dominion of Canada in its clutches, with very few respites from the corruption, confusion and impoverishment which are its children. As one American economist observed the sad case of Canada in the early 1850s:

“Though the ratio of the increase of the population has been greater in Canada than in the United States, yet their increase of wealth has barely kept pace with the population, and they are all as poor as they were half a century since. They have enjoyed the blessings of free trade all of the time, we only a part of the time. Whenever we have attempted to supply ourselves by our own industry, with the comforts and necessities of life, we have improved our condition as a people; and during the intervals of free trade and large importations of foreign goods, we have relapsed again into a condition bordering on bankruptcy; while the Canadians have been constantly exhausted, and kept so poor by free trade, as to be unable to get sufficient credit to have the ups and downs of prosperity and bankruptcy in succession” [4].

A leading American political economist of the Hamiltonian school named Henry C. Carey not only led Abraham Lincoln’s national economic program that turned the USA into the preeminent force for progress by the end of the 19th Century but explicitly laid bare the methods of the Union’s true enemy in his many books, speeches and pamphlets, one of which is called *The Harmony of Interests* in 1858:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labour of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all,

giving to the labourer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to underworking the Hindoo, and sinking the rest of the world to his level; the other to raising the standard of man throughout the world to our level. One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”

The idea of Progress

While the principles of republicanism embodied in the American System demand a protective tariff, and productive credit, while the British System demands the inverse, it is worth asking; “do the upper quotes mean to infer that Free Trade is intrinsically an evil?” Not at all. In fact, *guided by a principled intention towards progress and development among all sovereign participants, freedom of trade has had the effect of uniting and empowering all involved.* Among the clearest cases, we need only look to the newly liberated colonies themselves just after the Declaration of Independence. These former colonies, left to their own personal self-interest, local currency controls, and fragmented tariff policies on imports, were so divided that a re-conquering was all but inevitable. However, Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton’s bold program to federalize legitimate debts opened up an ability to pay off the debt occurred during the war, and trade freely amongst themselves under a federal government acting for the general welfare which ensured great unity and national power. A similar case can be viewed in the formation of the *German*

Zollverein led by the follower of Alexander Hamilton, German economist Friederick List, or the attempted Reciprocity Treaties arranged between America and Canada of the late 19th century by the Canadian followers of Abraham Lincoln such as the statesmen Isaac Buchanan and Wilfrid Laurier.

The key that united these case studies is 1) their common blocking, via protective tariffs, of Monopolized private interests controlled by the financier oligarchy centered in London, 2) the abolishment of usury and wild speculation and 3) the instituting of visionary programs which were designed to promote the general welfare. These long-term projects would not only be fueled by 4) national credit issued via national banking procedures, but would ensure that 5) investments and private industry would be tied to physically productive enterprises. **Profit is good... as long as it is tied to something truly useful to the success of humanity, as well as the entrepreneur.**

However, when no guiding principle is actively moving the participant states towards common aims of all, and only the mindless unruly beast known as “the Market” is left to rule freely over the many, then no durable good has ever, will ever or could ever occur. A society that tolerates a system which severs human intention and principle so absolutely from its behaviour, in favour of popular opinion and pleasure worshipping, has lost all moral fitness to survive, and the oligarchy which will run free to monopolize all commodities under such a “laissez-faire” logic of enslaved nations shall, by its very nature, not stop until the society which it has trapped in its ideological web has consumed itself into oblivion.

Case Study: Changing Nature

The final test of any system will not occur in a class room, or academic ivory tower, but in applied reality. In this way, by acting on our concepts, and observing how the universe responds to our ideas may we competently judge whether to keep or discard a hypothesis. This is no less true for political economy as it is for the so-called “hard” sciences. If someone were to confront us and assert: Isn’t the notion of the superiority of the American System over the British System merely a matter of opinion? We may with self-assurance warmly reply that they are mistaken. Just as the laws of planetary motion were not discovered by consensus, but by the genius of a Kepler, so too can we assert that the universal validity of the American System is discoverable to self-conscious reason. As mankind has become more aware of nature’s secrets, keys have been discovered unlocking doors to her bounty, and the unruly chaos which is her “natural” state has yielded in increased tameness to the gentle hand of the plough, the sail, and the dam.

Where wilderness of the West had kept civilization at bay, Lincoln’s *Transcontinental Railway* program opened new corridors to development and the blossoming of new cities. Where deserts have made way to valleys and farms such as California’s *Imperial Valley*, so too have swamps been tamed as under the *Tennessee Valley Authority*, both programs effected under Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal. Where unruly rapids and shallow waters prevented shipping, has the *St. Laurence Seaway* opened up rivers to humanity’s field of activity, and where the earth had determined the limit of man’s existence for all of human history, did JFK’s dream extend our

field of activity to other planetary bodies.

The Anti-Entropic Science of Physical Economy

In refuting British Imperial thinkers Thomas Malthus, Adam Smith, and Charles Darwin by name in his book *The Unity of Law*, Henry C. Carey observed that the only reasonable metric to determine a nation's success is the increase of the productive powers of labour, manifest in 1) the unbounded increase of powers of association of producer and consumer, 2) the unbounded increase of the ratio of *Mind's dominance to Matter*. In refuting the British notion that returns on production MUST always diminish and decay over time, leading inevitably towards overpopulation, starvation and war, Carey makes his case for the higher unity of law which is apparent with the acknowledgement of creative reason:

“Here was further proof of the universality of natural laws- the course of man, in reference to the earth at large, being thus shown to have been the same that we see it now to be in reference to all the instruments into which he fashions parts of the great machine itself. Always commencing with the poorest axes, he proceeds onward to those of steel; always commencing with the poorer soils, he proceeds onward toward those capable of yielding larger returns to labor; increase of numbers being thus proved to be essential to increase in the supply of food. Here was a unity of law leading to perfect harmony of all real and permanent human interests, and directly opposed to the discords taught by Mr. Malthus... Reflecting upon this, he (Carey) was soon brought to expression of the belief, that closer examination would lead to development of the great fact, that there existed but a single system of laws; those instituted for the government of inorganic matter proving to be the same by which that matter was governed when it took the form

of man, or of communities of men.”

In the 20th Century, Lyndon LaRouche, having independently come to Carey’s conclusion and without any foreknowledge of the *American System of Political Economy*, established in his science of physical economy the metric of the unbounded increase of mankind’s *Relative Potential Population Density*, measured as an increase of the productive powers of labour measured per capita and per square kilometer. Redefining notions of *Work, Energy* and *Power* behind notions of *Leibnizian Dynamics* rather than Newtonian statistical notions prevalent in academic circles [6], LaRouche explained his discovery in various texts, not the least among them is the *Science of Christian Economy* (1991) where he wrote:

“The science of political economy is premised upon conclusive, empirical evidence of a fundamental difference which sets the human species absolutely apart from and above, all of the animal species, as Moses specifies in Genesis 1:26. This crucial difference is mankind’s power to increase the potential population density of the human species as a whole by means of the voluntary generation, transmission, and efficient assimilation of scientific and technological progress. Mankind is capable of increasing, intentionally, the maximum size of the human population which could be self-sustained by its own labor, per average square kilometer of land area, while also raising the average physical standard of living. No animal species can accomplish this.”

The scientific formulation of a system usually taught as a mere social theory is not only a crucial breakthrough in human history, but has given leading world citizens around the world the necessary tools, the “objective” metrics of value, for them to successfully develop their national economies which serving the inalienable Rights of Man. Even though this new science has richly proven itself within the body of LaRouche’s nine major public forecasts since 1956 [7], the current mental block to an open recognition of the validity of this new thought in practice,

especially among leading Western governments, has been mankind's inability to break free from the imperial conditioning called "the second law of thermodynamics" or simply "entropy".

The cultish religious belief that the universe as a whole is not only a closed (bounded) system, but also a system which is moving constantly towards increasing states of disorder and towards a reduced potential for change, can only be adhered to via a total disregard for the evidence found in the directed change in evolution since the Cambrian epoch [8], Kepler's proof of the harmonic ordering of Solar Systems, as well as mankind's powers of creative reason that have permitted him, over millennium, to constantly leap beyond his supposedly fixed spiritual and material limits. All evidence that creative thought has intrinsic active existence within the universe must be totally ignored for any such belief as Entropy, Darwinian biology, or even monetarism to hold any influence in society.

Manifest Destiny as Anti-Entropy

In contrast to the entropic view of the British System stands the American System mandate of constant anti-entropic development which has been expressed both theologically in the form of Genesis 1: 28 [9], politically in the form of the New World Project taken up by Columbus in 1480, and economically as John Quincy Adams' policy of Manifest Destiny [10].

It is vital for citizens everywhere, but Canadians especially, to comprehend that with the ironic possession of greater land potential and one tenth the population of the USA, whatever progress achieved throughout Canada's history has occurred in spite of and never because of our adherence to Britain's system of Party Politics and Free Trade.

Inversely the only reason why America has not progressed MORE than it has, is because of the British Policy of Party of Politics and Free Trade subverting its own constitutional traditions introduced under such populist anglophiles such as Andrew Jackson, Teddy Roosevelt and Harry Truman [11].

Were we as a nation, and humanity as a whole, to continue to hold onto the foolish doctrines endorsed by the British Empire, and not overcome our corrupt habits of “lazy reason” which have permitted us to tolerate the self-destructive British System for so long, our self-extermination by war, disease, and starvation are all but assured. Were we not to recognize the solid foundation of reason that the American System of Republic has provided humanity in 1776, then the double edged sword of democracy and tyranny outlined in Plato’s *Republic* would perpetually take turns draining the blood of our children until no more blood could be drawn from the body of humankind.

But as the Founding Fathers recognized that the time had been made ripe to pluck the seeds planted by Plato in his challenge to future generations in the Republic 2000 years earlier, so too must we now ensure that the ripeness of this time of great peril is not missed by a sleeping, cowardly society. The policies of Russia and China are echoing a future time that today exists naught but as a potential for something better [12]. Connecting the old and new worlds via rail through the Bering Strait, and Belt and Road Initiative are pillars around which a new financial system may be created. Pillars beyond the earth include Russia’s bold program for Asteroid Defense and China’s lunar initiative which are reawakening humanity’s dreams of collaboration and unbounded exploration of the universe. All of these endeavours shall accelerate and be accelerated by the advent of man’s long overdue harnessing of fusion energy for civilian use, followed soon thereafter by controlled Matter-Antimatter processes. All

will have the effect of increasing those key parameters laid out by Henry C. Carey and Lyndon LaRouche. All will demonstrate the anti-entropic nature of mind.

With this potential and necessary future looking upon us and demanding that the American Revolution finally be completed the world over, may we not safely ask; Is it not time that Canada become a republic?

Footnotes for Chapter I

[1] *“Human population growth is probably the single most serious long-term threat to survival. We’re in for a major disaster if it isn’t curbed—not just for the natural world, but for the human world. The more people there are, the more resources they’ll consume, the more pollution they’ll create, the more fighting they will do. We have no option. If it isn’t controlled voluntarily, it will be controlled involuntarily by an increase in disease, starvation and war.”*

—Prince Philip, founder of the World Wildlife Fund, People Magazine interview, December 1981.

[2] The Quebec Act was designed to bribe French Canada with superficial rights... mostly religious as long as loyalty to the Crown were maintained, and thereby subverting Quebec’s near entry into the revolution as a 14th colony and blocking the western expansion policy of America by bringing the Quebec possessions down into Ohio. See Pierre Beaudry’s *The Tragic Consequences of the Quebec Act of 1774*, The Untold History of Canada vol. 1, 2018, Canadian Patriot Press

[3] *1932: Speak Not of Parties but of Universal Principles* (2008)

[4] Ezra Champion Seaman, *Essays on the Progress of Nations* (1853)

[5] For an introduction to Kepler, Leibniz and Huygens’ discoveries of

gravitation, the infinitesimal calculus and optics (attributed wrongly to Newton), see the 2008 LPAC video Harvard Yard <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSk3OIrhDfA>

[6] For more on the Science of Physical Economy, see the 1984 textbook “*So you wish to Learn about Economics*” by Lyndon LaRouche, New Benjamin Franklin House

[7] For a timeline of LaRouche’s forecasting track record, see https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2008/eirv35n13-20080328/eirv35n13-20080328_024-larouches_ninth_forecast_the_com-lar.pdf

[8] See “*To Be or Not To Be: A Galactic Question*” www.larouchepac.com/node/18166

[9] “*And God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.*”

[10] “*Adams insisted that the westward expansion of the United States not result in the expansion of slavery, or conquests of other lands, but rather the extension of republicanism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence... And Adams was clear he did not see expansion by conquest, even of Canada*” (Citation from Nancy Spannaus, *John Quincy Adams and the Community of Principle*, Executive Intelligence Review, January 28 2000)

[11] Too many American presidents have been treasonous puppets who were deployed to destroy the American system. These three men stand out for their treachery as men who were united by common tendencies of democratic populism, and as such ushered in waves of speculation, free trade, and imperialism at times when the influence of the American System was on the verge of overtaking the British Empire as an international influence.

[12] Russia and China are today in the midst of creating an alternate system to that of the trans-Atlantic which takes the form of new

institutions such as the BRICS, SCO, Eurasian Economic Union and more. The policies giving life to these new institutions (and relevant credit mechanisms) are found in the form of the One Belt, One Road Initiative, high speed rail, energy and water infrastructure as well as leaps in information technology, quantum computing and space technology.



The Ratification of the Treaty of Munster, Gerard Ter Borch features the signing of what came to be known as the Treaty of Westphalia which put an end to the 30 years war in Europe while establishing the foundation for a new dynamic in international law which was directly tied to the American Constitution. Architect of the treaty, Cardinal Jules Mazarin (below right) and his protegee Jean-Baptist Colbert (Finance Minister of France- below left) were studied by leading American republican figures. All images are from Wikipedia Commons



Two Opposing Paradigms

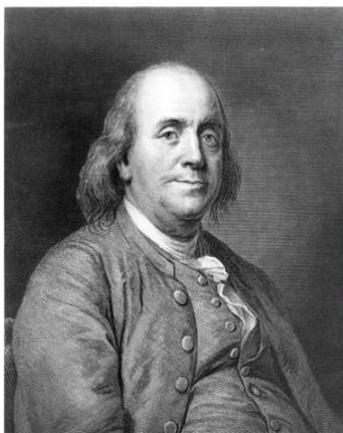


Scene At The Signing Of The Constitution by Howard Chandler Christy

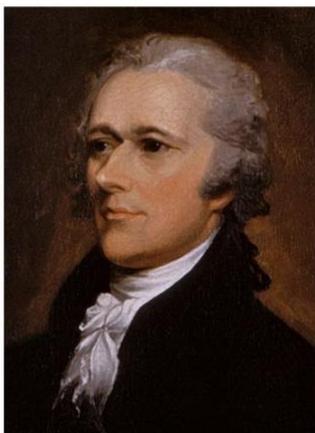


Canada's fathers of Confederation writing the British North American Act in Charlottetown, N.S. in 1864. Painting reproduced from original by Robert Harris [Wikipedia Commons](#)

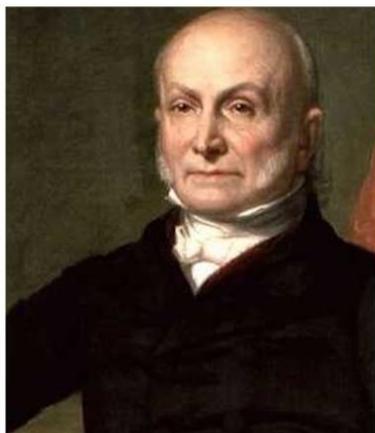
Paragons of the American System of Political Economy



Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)



Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804)



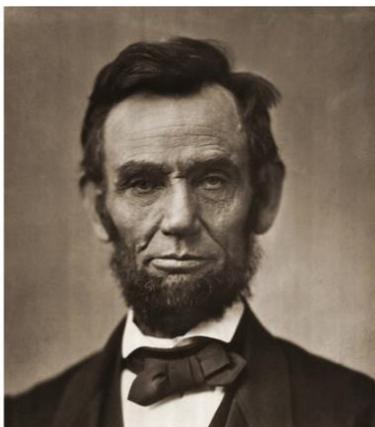
John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)



Henry C. Carey (1793-1879)



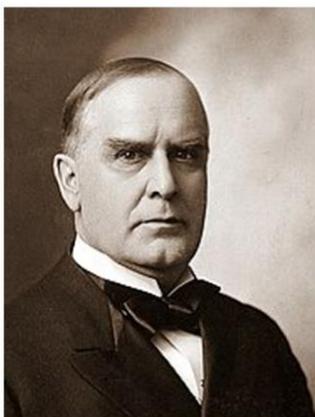
William Gilpin (1813-1894)



Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)



Friedrich List (1789-1846)



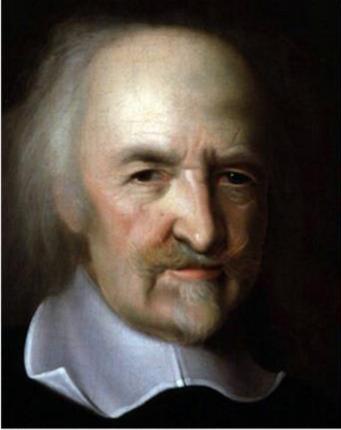
William McKinley (1843-1901)



Franklin Roosevelt (1882-1945)

All images courtesy of Wikipedia Commons

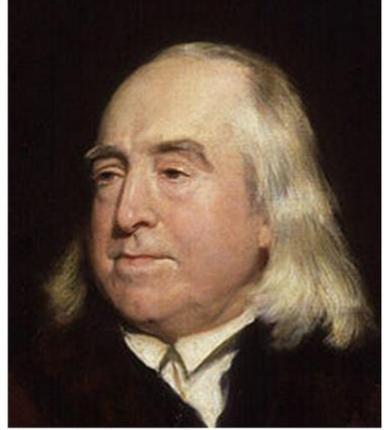
Paragons of the British System of Political Economy



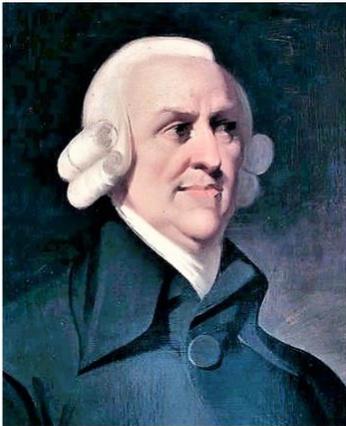
Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)



John Locke (1632-1704)



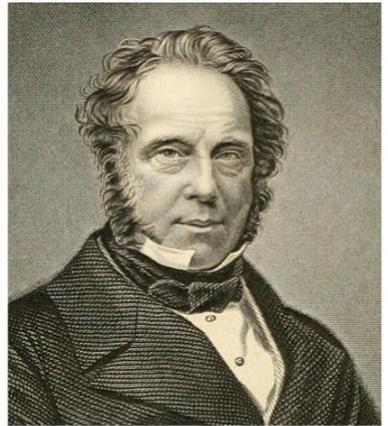
Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)



Adam Smith (1723-1790)



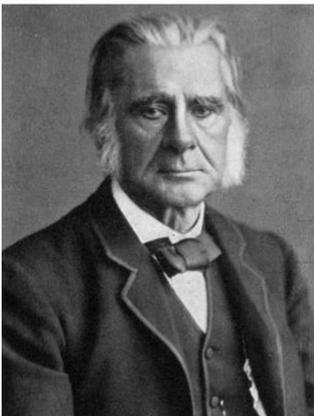
John Stewart Mill (1806-1873)



Lord Palmerston (1784-1865)



Lord John Russell (1792-1878)



Thomas Huxley (1825-1895)

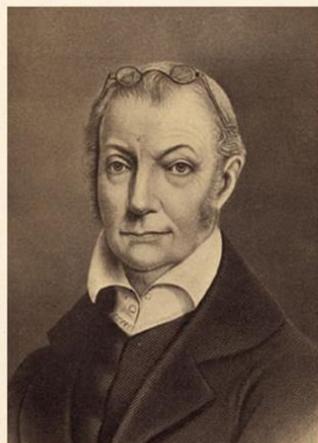


Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)

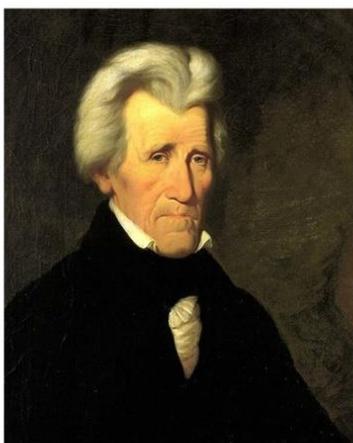
All images courtesy of Wikipedia Commons

Traitors in America

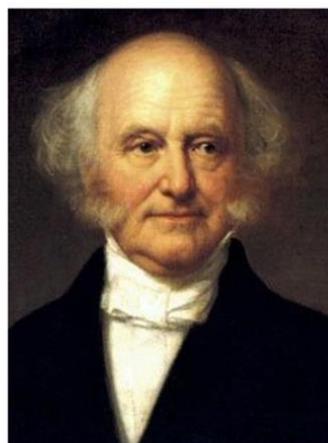
Presidents in the service of her Majesty's empire



Presidential wanna be
Aaron Burr



Andrew Jackson



Martin van Buren



Theodore Roosevelt



Calvin Coolidge

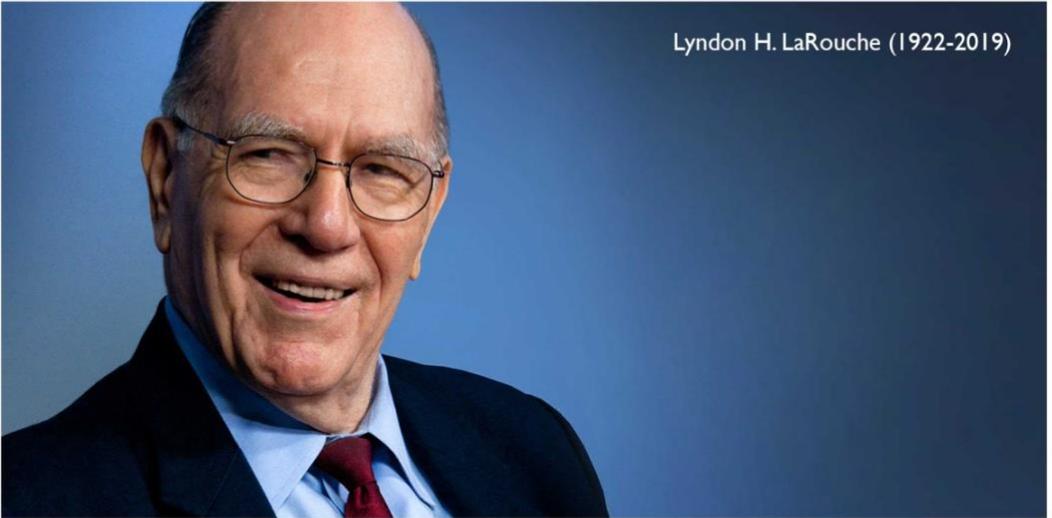


Woodrow Wilson

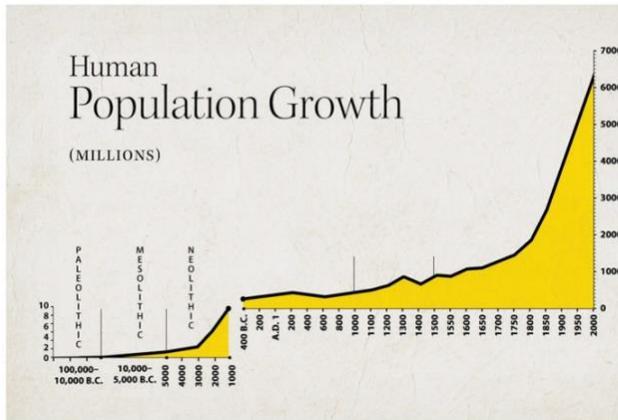


Harry Truman and his handler Sir Winston Churchill

The American System in the 20th Century



Lyndon H. LaRouche (1922-2019)

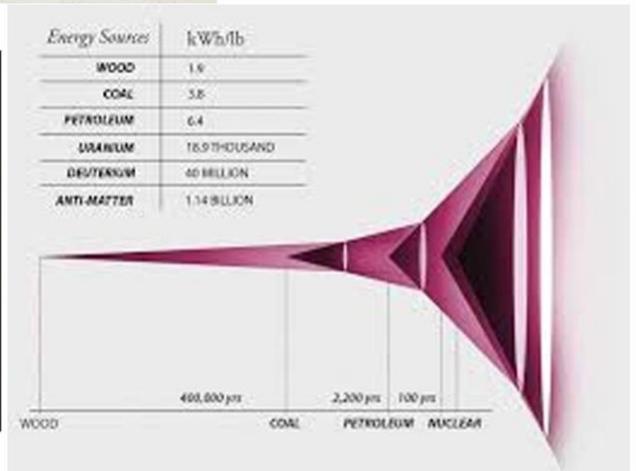


The science of physical economy as developed by American Statesman Lyndon LaRouche (1922-2019) not only revived the American System in the 20th century, but took the system to new heights by connecting the measurable increase of population growth (left) with the increase of the increased density of fire which mankind develops through scientific and technological progress (below)

How Much Fuel of Different Types Provides the Same Amount of Energy as a Tank of Gas?

FUEL SOURCE	AMOUNT OF FUEL
Combustion of Wood	300 Pounds
Combustion of Coal	200 Pounds
Combustion of Gas	16 Gallons (Gas Tank)
Typical Nuclear Fuel	1 Paperclip*
Deuterium-Tritium Fusion	1 Grain of Rice*
Matter-Antimatter Reaction	1 Flea Egg*

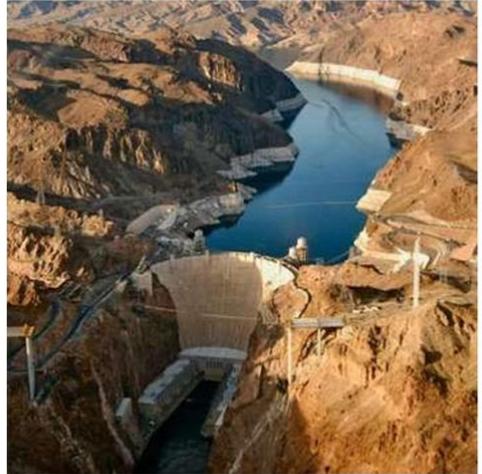
* Equivalent amount of weight (To provide the same amount of energy as an average tank of gasoline, more or less weight of various different fuel types is required, because of their differing energy densities. The value for typical nuclear fuel would be significantly higher with the use of reprocessing and breeder reactors.)



How Creative Thought Transforms Nature



Imperial Valley, California saw the greatest greening of deserts in history

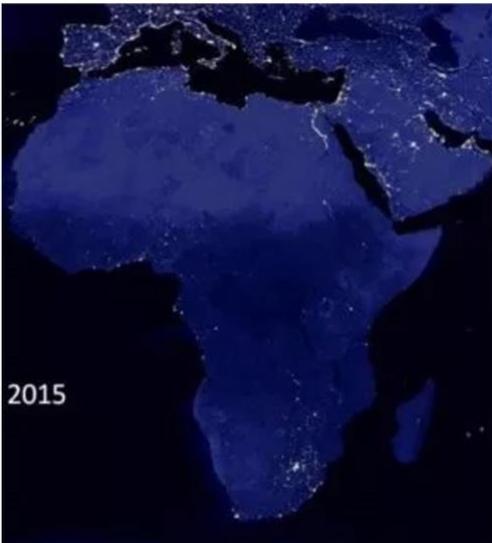


Hoover Dam

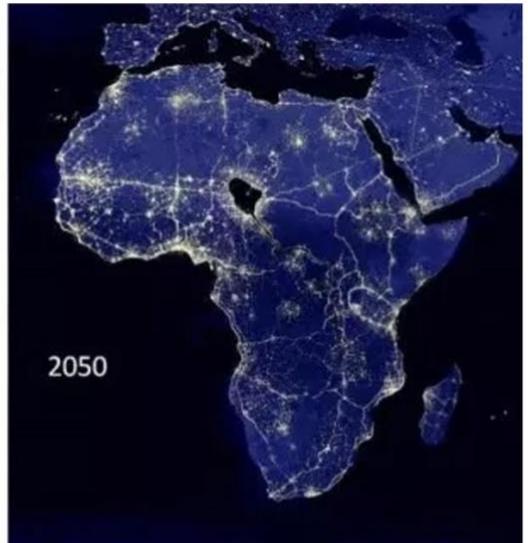


Wadi Rum "Also called Valley of Moon" located in Southern Jordan

A vision for Africa 2050 (below) produced by the Schiller Institute in 2015. This vision for African development has been made possible today by the international deployment of the Belt and Road Initiative



2015



2050

CHAPTER II – HOW JOHN
QUINCY ADAMS CREATED THE
UNITED STATES AS A CONTINENTAL
REPUBLIC BY PATRICK RUCKERT

“Her glory is not dominion, but liberty. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield; but the motto upon her shield is Freedom, Independence, Peace. This has been her declaration: this has been, as far as her necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.”

–John Quincy Adams, July 4, 1821

In the years following the first successful revolution by a colony of the British Empire, the young United States, sometimes under the direction of great men, but too often under that of mediocre men, or even traitors, presents us today with the often enjoyable opportunity to delve more deeply into the lives and accomplishments of some of those great men. One of those great men is John Quincy Adams, who must, I believe, be accorded the title “*The Giant of American Foreign Policy.*”

What the United States, and John Quincy Adams, were confronted with in the first half of the nineteenth century was a world dominated by empires; empires that, especially led by the rapacious British empire, not only saw the “upstart republic” as a threat and an insult to the world led by an oligarchy, but was also determined to stamp out of existence that republic before the inspiration it provided to the empire's colonies all over the world could lead to more like it.

John Quincy Adams, for more than 70 years, was an actor on the world stage, as the United States, the first truly sovereign nation-state republic in human history, emerged from its revolution against the British Empire and became, in those 70 years, a major force in shaping a positive direction for human history. That that British Empire has never accepted even the existence of the United States is not a secret from anyone, except those who do not wish to know, and perhaps most Americans today can be excused for not understanding that fact. But, for the best of the American patriots of the nineteenth century, they knew it well, and acted to build the United States to become an unassailable bulwark for the idea that the only legitimate foundation of government is that it must represent all the

people and ensure their general welfare.

The underlying topic of our presentation here is the sovereign nation-state republic, and how, unlike the empires that had dominated history for millennia, the coming into being of the United States realized an idea that had emerged centuries earlier.

Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa in the fifteenth century laid the foundation for true representative government in his book, *Concordancia Catholica* (Catholic Concordance). In this book, Book II, Chapter XIV includes this excerpt:

“All legislation is based on natural law and any law which contradicts it cannot be valid. Hence since natural law is naturally based on reason, all law is rooted by nature in the reason of man. The wiser and more outstanding men are chosen as rulers by the others to draw up just laws by the clear reason, wisdom and prudence given them by nature and to rule the others by these laws and to decide controversies for the maintenance of peace. From this we conclude that those better endowed with reason are the natural lords and masers of the others but not by any coercive law or judgment imposed on someone against his will. For since all are by nature free, every governance whether it consists in a written law or is living law in the person of a prince-- by which subjects are compelled to abstain from evil deeds and their freedom directed towards the good through fear of punishment can only come from the agreement and consent of the subjects. For if by nature men are equal in power and equally free, the true properly ordered authority of one common ruler who is the equal in power cannot be naturally established except by the election and consent of the others and law is also established by consent.” [1]

In the same spirit as Cusa, the idea of sovereignty, human reason, representative government and the additional idea, first enunciated by John Quincy Adams, a community of sovereign nation state republics, Lyndon LaRouche wrote in his book, *Science of Christian Economy* (1991):

“Sovereign nation state republics are almost perfectly sovereign. This sovereignty is to be subordinated to nothing but the universal role of what Christian humanists, such as St. Augustine, Nicholas of Cusa and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, have defined as the natural law fully intelligible to all who share a developed commitment to the faculty of creative reason.

“What we must establish soon on this planet is not a utopia, but a Concordia Catholica, a family of nation-state republics, each and all tolerating only one supranational authority, natural law, as the classical Christian humanists recognized it. Yet it is not sufficient that each, as a sovereign republic, to be subject passively to natural law. A right reading of that natural law reveals our obligation to co-sponsor certain regional and global cooperative ventures, in addition to our national affairs.” [2]

John Quincy Adams States the Principles of Natural Law

John Quincy Adams was a man who lived his life dedicated to the idea that the principles stated by the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were derived from Christianity. And as representing the United States as an ambassador, a diplomat, Secretary of State, as the President of the United States and then for nearly 20 years as a member of U.S. Congress, Adams worked to protect and to spread those principles to the larger world. He believed and acted on the idea that no nation that did not, at least attempt, to embrace those same principles was not a nation that the United States could join with in a “community of principle.”

As we proceed, we shall see how Adams actually applied those principles in the dynamic, dangerous, yet hopeful, world in which he lived and helped to shape. But, first, let us allow Adams to speak to us from two

centuries ago, and give a lesson to us, and to those who are the architects of the domestic, economic and foreign policies of the United States today.

The Fourth-of-July speech of 1821 by Adams in Washington, D.C. must rank as one of the most profound enunciations of the principles of the American republic. And, to understand Adams as the leader and diplomat he was, an extended excerpt from that oration is required:

Speech on Independence Day, by John Quincy Adams to the United States House of Representatives, July 4, 1821 (excerpt):

“...The interest, which in this paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued; the interest which is of every age and every clime; the interest which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government. It was the corner stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the unalienable sovereignty of the people....

“The Declaration of Independence pronounced the irrevocable decree of political separation, between the United States and their people on the one part, and the British king, government, and nation on the other. It proclaimed the first principles on which civil government is founded, and derived from them the justification before earth and heaven of this act of sovereignty....

“And now, friends and countrymen, if the wise and learned philosophers of the older world, the first observers of mutation and aberration, the discoverers of maddening ether and invisible planets, the inventors of Congreve rockets and shrapnel shells, should find their hearts disposed to inquire, what has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this—America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of

government. America, in the assembly of nations, since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uniformly spoken among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, equal justice, and equal rights. She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception, respected the independence of other nations, while asserting and maintaining her own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart. She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Aceldama, the European World, will be contests between inveterate power, and emerging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause, by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself, beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. The frontlet upon her brows would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictatress of the world: she would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit....

“Her glory is not dominion, but liberty. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield; but the motto upon her shield is Freedom, Independence, Peace. This has been her declaration: this has been, as far as her

necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.” [3]

Adams included in that address his absolute condemnation of colonial establishments, stating that such “*are incompatible with the essential character of our institutions.*” He concluded, “*that great colonial establishments are engines of wrong, and that in the progress of social improvement it will be the duty of the human family to abolish them, as they are now endeavoring to abolish the slave trade.*”

A Son of the American Revolution

John Quincy Adams was a son of the American Revolution. His father, John Adams, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a leading figure of the Revolution, a champion of the new Constitution, the first Vice-President and second President of the United States.

As accomplished as was the father, the son accomplished even more. John Quincy Adams shaped the foundations of American foreign policy and the future of the United States as a continental republic. For more than seven decades, he played a leading role in the development of the young nation.

It was Adams who was most responsible for extending the United States beyond the Mississippi River, over the Rocky Mountains and to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803, he urged Thomas Jefferson to go ahead with the Louisiana Purchase from France, and he was the only senator from the Northeastern states who voted for it. Adams was one of the negotiators with the British in 1814 to end the War of 1812, which importantly accomplished the return of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River in the Oregon Territory to the United States. As Secretary of State in 1818, he negotiated the purchase of Florida from Spain and the recognition that U.S.

territory extended all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Most importantly, during the period of 1817 to 1825, Adams ensured that most of the Pacific Coast of America would become part of the United States. Each of these accomplishments were, for Adams, battles in a larger war- a war between the forces of republicanism in the Americas versus the colonial powers of Great Britain, Russia, and Spain.

As President from 1825-1829, Adams put the United States on the pathway of industrial development and began building the railroads. Following his presidency Adams continued to serve the republic as a member of the U.S. Congress, dying in his seat in that body in 1848.

Adams' Formative Years

John Quincy Adams was born in 1767. At the age of eight, he read his father's letters written from the Continental Congress in Philadelphia about the newly issued Declaration of Independence. In 1774, young John Quincy joined the local militia in musket drill. A year later, in 1775, he witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Adamses were descendants of New England Puritans, the first of whom settled in Massachusetts in 1640. John Quincy's mother, Abigail Adams, was one of the most important women of the Revolutionary period, and probably the best educated woman in America at the time.

By the age of ten, John Quincy Adams was irrevocably dedicated to learning; and especially dedicated to the classics of literature, history, language and geometry. Ancient history, Greek heroic poetry and drama, Shakespeare and Milton- all were his daily fare before the age of twelve.

The Bible was his constant companion. Every day, through his entire life, he would study it for at least one hour. He believed in the

existence of one God, Creator and Governor of the universe, particularly of mankind. He believed that man was essentially good, like God, and not depraved.

Abigail Adams wrote to her eleven year old son, as he left with his father to go to France: *"Adhere to those religious sentiments and principles which were early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are accountable to your Maker for all your words and actions."*

In another letter, his mother reminded him that he was destined to be a *"guardian of his country's laws and liberties."* As he and his father left for their second trip to Europe in 1779, she wrote: *"These are times in which a genius would wish to live. It is not in the still calm of life, or the repose of a pacific station, that great characters are formed...Great necessities call out great virtues. When a mind is raised and animated by scenes that engage the heart, then those qualities, which would otherwise lie dormant, wake into life and form the character of the hero and the statesman."*

During John Quincy's first trip to Europe in 1778, he spent the first year in school. While his father and Benjamin Franklin negotiated for French aid to the Revolution, John Quincy immersed himself in Greek and Roman history, geometry, algebra, differential calculus, music, drama and art. By the age of 16, he had also learned Dutch, German and Spanish. He was one of the first Americans to translate the writings of Friedrich Schiller, the great German poet, dramatist, and historian, into English.

At the age of 14, Adams was given his first official diplomatic assignment. He went to Russia as a translator and aide to Francis Dana, the first U.S. envoy to the czar. Rounding out his first years in Europe, he acted as secretary to his father who was the ambassador to Holland and, later, to England.

The more he saw of court life, whether in Paris, St. Petersburg, Versailles, London or the Netherlands, the more ardent a republican he

became. Very important for the future of the United States, and the role Adams was to play in its history, was his experience in Russia, first as the aide to Francis Dana, and later, his five years in St. Petersburg as U.S. Ambassador, from 1809-1814.

Adams vs “Manifest Destiny”

Adams was still in Russia when Napoleon invaded in 1812, and he watched with fascination as Russia's extraordinary military capabilities were gradually unleashed against the French army. In a letter to his father, Adams expressed his belief that such a country as Russia was too formidable even for a Napoleon.

It was also in Russia that Adams first formulated the idea that the United States must be a continental nation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In June of 1811, he wrote to his mother:

"If that Party [the Federalist Junto of New England, which, during that period, were attempting to break up the Union- PR] are not ultimately put down in Massachusetts, as completely as they already are in New York, and Pennsylvania, and all the southern and Western States, the Union is gone-- Instead of a nation, coextensive with the North American continent, destined by God and Nature to be the most populous and most powerful People ever combined under one social compact; we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant clans and tribes, at eternal War with one another for a rock or a fish pond, the sport and fable of European Masters and oppressors." [4]

In that same year, Adams, in a letter to his father, wrote:

The whole continent of North America appears to be destined by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation, speaking one language, professing one general system of religious and political principles, and accustomed to one general

tenor of social usages and customs. For the common happiness of them all, for their peace and prosperity, I believe it is indispensable that they should be associated in one federal Union.” [5]

For the next 35 years, that project of creating a nation “coextensive with the North American continent,” would be a major focus of the life of John Quincy Adams. For when Adams wrote those words the United States had barely moved east of the Mississippi River. Just six years earlier the Lewis and Clark Expedition had returned from its exploration of a land route to the Pacific Ocean, a project initiated by President Thomas Jefferson and supported by Adams, then a member of the U.S. Senate. As we shall see, there was only one U.S. settlement on the Pacific coast at that time- at the mouth of the Columbia River- Astoria.

The reader must imagine, in his or her mind, what the world was like in the period after the American Revolution. For the next few decades, as empires competed in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to establish colonies, or prevent colonies from asserting their independence, the young United States, even with its own internal divisions, steadily moved west across the continent of North America. This westward movement, the opening up of territories and adding new states to the Union, has, in recent decades, been described by some as an “*imperialist expansion under the slogan of manifest destiny.*” Described as a racist, genocidal lust for land, that stole the territories of the Native Americans while extinguishing whole tribes, such a characterization, like all such characterizations, leaves no room for real history, and completely leaves out the principled intent of the U.S. policy as especially argued by John Quincy Adams. While this presentation will not delve into this question in detail, what will be presented is a summary distinction between the vision of John Quincy Adams, on one side, and what became known as “Manifest Destiny” on the other. Above, the reader has been presented with Adams' idea. What

remains, is to briefly present that other idea.

While the phrase “Manifest Destiny” itself was not enunciated until 1845, what came to be understood by it emerged two decades earlier, especially as promoted and practiced by President Andrew Jackson. This Jacksonian Manifest Destiny was just a cover for the expansion of slavery. Jackson as President from 1829-1837, is notorious for the expulsion of the Cherokee Tribe from the area of what became Mississippi (The Trail of Tears), and the resulting largest expansion of slave territory in the nation's history. As a political issue, for example, the slavocracy of the South, through the Democratic Party, promoted the annexation of Texas because it would become a slave state.

For the slavocracy of the South, “manifest destiny” simply meant the expansion of slavery. This was something that John Quincy Adams, and other patriots such as Abraham Lincoln, dedicated their lives to prevent. Politically, in contrast to the Democratic Party of slavery, the Whig Party (forerunner of the Republican Party of 1856) tended to oppose “manifest destiny” for that very reason.

By the early 1840s, two potential conflicts were facing the nation, which would shape the term that came to be known as “Manifest Destiny”. The first is the final resolution of the conflict with the British Empire in the Pacific Northwest (the Oregon Territory) over where the border between the U.S. and Canada would lie. The second conflict was with Mexico over the issue of Texas. Would Texas remain part of Mexico or would it become part of the U.S? That conflict led to the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848. In the Congress at that time, two members loudly and aggressively argued against that war: John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln.

Earlier, in 1843, the perversion of U.S. policy under Presidents Jackson and Martin Van Buren which promoted the spread slavery to new

territories while stealing Texas from Mexico provoked John Quincy Adams to repudiate all expansionism because it meant the expansion of slavery. [6]

In 1845, John O'Sullivan wrote an essay titled *Annexation in the Democratic Review* [7] in which he first used the phrase “manifest destiny” [8]. In this article he urged the U.S. to annex the Republic of Texas [9], not only because Texas desired this, but because it was *"our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions"* [10].

Later that same year, O'Sullivan used the phrase in his column in the newspaper the *New York Morning News*, arguing that the U.S. should claim all of the Oregon Territory:

“And that claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us.” [11]

Interestingly, O'Sullivan made the argument that any British claim to Oregon had no legitimacy because Britain was a monarchy and not a democracy, asserting that manifest destiny- the spread of American republicanism- was a higher law, superior to the British system. [12]

O'Sullivan simply gave a “republican” cover to his idea, but in the end, played into the hands of those promoting the expansion of slavery.

We shall return to the Oregon Territory conflict with the British below since it is a central part of this chapter. What can be said here is that the proponents of “manifest destiny” during the campaign for President by James Polk in 1844, used the idea to promote a fight with the British over the boundary between the U.S, and Canada, calling for the border to be as far north as the 54'40” degree parallel, which would have completely excluded the British from the Pacific coast.

The Democrats did annex Texas in 1845. And the war with Mexico began the following year.

Congressmen John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln led the opposition to the Mexican War. Adams referred to the conflict with Mexico as "*a most unrighteous war.*" Lincoln, as a Whig member of congress challenged President Polk directly, calling the president out to tell the American people the truth that Mexican troops did not cross over into U.S. territory and spill American blood there. Referred to as Lincoln's "Spot Resolutions" these were a direct attack on the Democrats "manifest destiny" as a policy centered on conquest. [13]

In 1862 and 1863, Abraham Lincoln, now the U.S. President, revived the principled idea of what America and its foreign policy must be, echoing what Adams had enunciated 40 years earlier. Underling the uniqueness of the U.S. republic, Lincoln in his December 1, 1862 message to Congress, described the United States as "*the last, best hope on Earth*" [14]. Lincoln addressed this idea again in his Gettysburg address:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure."

Lincoln then drove home the idea in his concluding sentences:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." [15]

Adams Leads the U.S. to the Pacific

We return again to the world of the early 1800s as the empires of Europe were engaged in wars against one another while attempting to expand and protect their colonies in the Americas as well as Africa and Asia.

Our focus here shall be on the conflict as it occurred in the Pacific Coast of North America. Although very little was known about it in the early 1800s, three empires had staked their claims on various parts of it. Mexico, as a colony of Spain extended as far up the Pacific coast as San Francisco, and its explorers had sailed as far north as Alaska. Russia had fur trapping and trading colonies in Alaska, and the British were exploring overland across Canada.

Spain had no interest in extending its boundaries further north, so its role is relatively marginal to our story. The real dynamic then is the contesting interests and claims by the Russians, the British, and “the new kid on the block”, the Americans. John Quincy Adams will shape much of this process and will ensure that his 1811 concept of America as “*a nation, coextensive with the North American continent*” shall come into being.

The Russians

The Russian Empire (or at least some Russians in the early 1800s) expressed, shall we say, imperial overreach. Having extended the empire to the Pacific Ocean over a distance of more than 4,000 miles, some Russians expressed the ambition that the entire North Pacific Ocean would become a “Russian Lake.” Regardless of that idea, Russian policy at this time desired to expand Russia–America which already extended from the

Aleutian Islands to an isolated colony north of San Francisco, to complete control over the entire western shore of the Americas. Some Russians also dreamed of seizing Hawaii.

It was in 1715 that Peter the Great, on a visit to Paris, learned about the general ignorance in Europe of the North Pacific. He decided to send out an expedition from Siberia to learn whether it was connected by land with North America. He chose the Dane, Vitus Bering, a captain in the Russian Navy, as his commander. Peter died in 1725. Later, Catherine I (1729-1796) ruled Russia as the explorations and colonization of Alaska began. After many false starts and delays, Bering finally made a serious voyage in 1741. This voyage discovered the Aleutians and the Alaska mainland.

As the Russians began establishing settlements in the Aleutians and on the Alaska mainland midway through the 18th century, official Russian policy toward the American west coast in the late 1700s was one of neglect. Fur traders drawn by the enormously rich trapping areas of Alaska, established one settlement after another. Kodiak and Fort Alexander were established in 1784 and 1787 by Gregory Ivanovich Shelikov (1747-1795). Shelikov was running a very large fur business, and in 1789 pleaded with the Empress Catherine directly to send a large ecclesiastical mission to the Alaska settlements. He also outlined plans for establishing trading relations with the entire American and Asiatic seacoast, and outlined the plan for moving into the Amur Valley of China, which was finally realized with the founding of Vladivostok sixty years later.

Nicholas Petrovich Rezanov (1764-1806), a noble at the St. Petersburg court was to become the spokesman for the implementation of Shelikov's program. Rezanov convinced Czar Paul in 1799 to found the Russia-America Company, which was modeled on the British East and West Indies companies. The company was authorized to make "new

discoveries not only north of 55 degree parallel, but also further to the south and to accept the lands which it discovered under the Russian government.” This was a clear statement of intent to exclude the British and the Americans from the Pacific area. The Russia–America Company was to be the official arm of St. Petersburg in the North Pacific.

Czar Paul was assassinated in 1801, bringing Alexander I to the throne. Alexander was more aware of and favorable to the plans of Shelikov and the new czar took the company under his protection.

Earlier in 1790, Shelikov appointed Alexander Andreyevich Baranov (1747–1819) to run the Kodiak colony. Baranov became the outstanding man in Russian America. Soon, an ecclesiastical mission arrived in Kodiak and began converting the natives to the Russian Orthodox Church. By 1805, Baranov, now the official governor in Alaska, had established a Russian colony in Sitka, almost 1,000 miles south of Kodiak.

In 1805 Rezanov visited Barzanov in Alaska. After assessing that the miserable existence of the small colonies would never realize their plans, Rezanov determined to transfer the entire colony to the region of the Columbia River. An exploratory party was sent out, but when word came of the Lewis and Clark expedition they by-passed the Columbia and landed 30 miles north of San Francisco, later establishing Fort Ross on the now named Russian River in 1812.

Rezanov and Barzanov also conceived of the plan to take the Hawaiian Islands (more on that below). Rezanov's ever expanding plans were dispatched to Petersburg. In one letter, urging settlement of the Columbia River area, he said: *"Gradually we can extend further to the south to the port of San Francisco which is the border of California. If we have only the means to begin, I can boldly say that we can draw inhabitants to certain places in Columbia (Oregon) and during ten years grow so strong as to have in full vision the California coast so that on the slightest disturbance in Europe fortunate to our*

political circumstances we can include it in our Russian possessions...."

It was while the Russians were building up their California settlement at Fort Ross that they made an attempt to take over Hawaii. Hawaii was already a strategic choke point in world politics and an important stopping point for ships of many nations cruising the Pacific Ocean. In the days of sailing ships, even those going to American ports after rounding Cape Horn would stop at Hawaii for supplies and rest.

Since no manpower or military backup would be forthcoming from St. Petersburg, Baranov decided on a plan of gradual infiltration into the islands. All went well until he sent a German, Dr. George Anton Schaefer, who had been in Alaska for some time, to Hawaii to negotiate with the Hawaiian king. Schaefer, after ingratiating himself by his services to the king, then moved too fast. A gift of land from the king to Schaefer in 1816 was immediately turned into a fort and the Russian flag was raised. This was too much for the king and his American friends on the islands. The Americans attacked the fort, captured Schaefer and his crew, and put them on a leaky ship. Schaefer barely made it back to Sitka in Alaska. This ended the Russian threat to Hawaii.

So, we shall leave the Russians in Alaska and at Fort Ross in California for now, but they shall return to our story a little later.

The British and the Americans

In 1776 the British sent James Cook (1728-1779) on his Pacific voyage. Cook discovered the Hawaiian Islands (then called the Sandwich Islands) and explored the American coast as far as Point Barrow, even further north than Vitus Bering had gone.

Britain and the United States were, by 1800, not only engaged in

heavy maritime trade in the Pacific, but were inching overland toward the Pacific coast. British explorer Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820) had reached the Pacific in 1792. American President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770- 1838) to explore the newly purchased Louisiana Territory and they reached the Pacific, at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1806.

British-chartered private companies dominated much of what is today Canada in this period. This domination included the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company as the two largest and the most active arms of the empire on the continent. Their business was the fur trade and they were very vigilant and jealous of any competition, so when the Americans began moving into the northwest and the Oregon Territory, their officers alerted London of the threat to their dominance. That threat was soon a reality.

In 1809, John Jacob Astor (1763-1848) incorporated the American Fur Company in New York. With encouragement from President Jefferson and Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), Astor planned to open up the Pacific Northwest by establishing a line of trading posts up the Missouri River, then across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. With the goal of building a permanent trading post and port at the mouth of the Columbia, Astor foresaw tapping into the western fur trade and being able to ship either to the Orient or to New York or Europe. The post at the mouth of the Columbia was founded by the two parties he sent and was named Astoria. More on the Astoria story will be covered below.

Some needed words on Astor and Gallatin

Astor and Gallatin are two men who play an interesting role in the history of the United States, for both good and for evil. Both were European migrants to the U.S. in the period just after the American Revolution with Astor coming from Germany and Gallatin from an aristocratic Swiss family. Astor was a man driven to succeed in business, and he did, becoming America's first millionaire. Gallatin went from the U.S. Congress to Secretary of Treasury, and then to various diplomatic posts. In the book *Treason in America*, historian Anton Chaitkin has nothing good to say about either of them, and his rebuke of them is well deserved. [16] Here however, I shall present an under-appreciated irony of history. In spite of their treasonous acts during the early years of the republic, both men went on to play important roles, directly and indirectly working with John Quincy Adams who fought to ensure that the Pacific Coast became part of the United States rather than the British or Russian empires. A fuller account of the anomalous change which both men underwent remains a tale for future historians to unveil in full, but due to the importance of their roles in Adams' grand strategy some words must be said of them here and now.

Astor went from providing escape money for Aaron Burr after his assassination of Alexander Hamilton, to creating an American outpost at the mouth of the Columbia River that gave the U.S. the foothold in the Pacific Northwest crucial to ensuring that what is Washington State today is part of the U.S. and not part of British territories. In addition, since the final border between the U.S. and Canada was drawn on the 49th parallel, and thus cut-off the British from access to the Columbia River. It insured that Canada would have no river that could access its interior from the Pacific Ocean. After his Astoria project was destroyed by the British seizing

the post during the War of 1812, Astor for a short time went into the opium trade to China. Later, Astor began buying up New York City real estate and is credited with creating the slum system in that city.

Gallatin's role in American history is an odd mixture of defacto sabotage of the young nation on the one hand and defender of republicanism during his later years on the other hand. During the early years of the Jefferson presidency when Gallatin acted as Secretary of Treasure, he insisted that the budget be cut in order to pay off the debt of the country, thus virtually dismantling the U.S. Navy in the years leading up to the War of 1812. In spite of that disastrous behavior, Gallatin transitioned to become a man who promoted the best interests of the country in a series of diplomatic posts, mostly under the authority of John Quincy Adams. In this story Gallatin appears frequently, and will be mentioned when necessary.

Gallatin was sent by President Madison to St. Petersburg, Russia in 1813 in an attempt to get the czar to be an intermediary to end the War of 1812 with the British. It was there for the first time that he worked with John Quincy Adams, the U.S. Ambassador to Russia. When that gambit fell through, Gallatin and Adams headed to the city of Ghent, Belgium where direct negotiations with the British to end the war began in 1814. They were joined by three other Americans, including Congressman Henry Clay. The negotiations lasted four months and the peace treaty was signed in December, 1814. Since the British had taken Astoria from the Americans during the war, Astor had communicated to the negotiators the importance of returning Astoria to American possession. The return of territory, places and possessions became Article One of the treaty. Gallatin was key the intermediary between Astor and the negotiators.

Gallatin then negotiated a new commercial treaty between the British government and the U.S. After this accomplishment, Gallatin

served as the Ambassador to France (1816–1823), and beginning in 1817, his new boss was the Secretary of State under the new President James Madison, John Quincy Adams. While serving as ambassador to Britain (1826–1827), Gallatin negotiated an extension of the Anglo-American control of Oregon Country treaty that Adams had first initiated in 1818.

Astoria, the Brits and the Russians

After that rather lengthy, but necessary diversion, we may begin to return to John Quincy Adams and his brilliant diplomatic accomplishments both as Secretary of State (1817–1825) and then as President of the United States (1825–1829). Before doing so however, we must go on one last diversion by reviewing the story of Astoria, which will be so central to Adams' accomplishments.

In January of 1808, in a letter to New York mayor De Witt Clinton, and in subsequent letters to President Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, John Jacob Astor “*proposed a vast trade network extending from Western Europe and the American Great Lakes to the Pacific Northwest and on to Russian America and China.*” It was to be a “*complete land and sea transportation system shifting goods, pelts, information, and employees around a global marketplace. The agent for this enterprise would be the Pacific Fur Company, a private venture with close ties to the federal government.*” Astor proposed that his company control the entire fur trade of North America and extend it to the Pacific, and although he included the words “*close ties to the federal government*” there is no evidence to support the claim that this was ever his true intention. [17]

In the few decades before Astor's proposed venture, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company, both private companies

sponsored by the British Empire in Canada, had extended their fur trapping businesses all the way to the Rocky Mountains and had made forays to the Pacific Ocean in what is today British Columbia, Canada. In the 1790s, Astor had been a partner and done business with the Hudson Bay Company wherein he became a very rich fur trader.

Returning from the expedition to the Pacific, Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition filled President Jefferson's ears in 1806 with the idea of a major development on the Columbia River- a trading house that would collect furs from the interior that would then be shipped directly to China. Astor, seeing this from the limited vision of competition with the Northwest Company, believed it would only be possible with U.S. government support. Due to his vast fur trading interests, Astor was much attuned to the developments of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

His first step, even as he was writing to President Jefferson of his plans, was to incorporate the American Fur Company in New York State, which was accomplished on April 6, 1808. Jefferson responded by encouraging Astor to proceed, but not to expect any help from the government.

Astor began making preparations for his Columbia River project in 1809, planning a double assault to go the mouth of the river- one overland and one by sea. He had by now become friends with Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin and kept him informed of the progress of the project.

His project early on raised alarms in Canada which were communicated to London. The Canadians warned that Astor was about to “invade” the west, and asked for government assistance, including a naval deployment to stop him. In March, 1810, Astor incorporated a new company, the Pacific Fur Company, to be the vehicle for his Columbia project.

Throughout this period tensions between the British Empire and the United States were becoming very serious as the British were impressing American sailors into the British navy by the thousands—literally kidnapping them off American commercial ships.

It was in 1810 that Astor was ready to launch his project. Two expeditions were prepared, one by sea and the second overland that would follow the route pioneered by Lewis and Clark. On March 1, 1811 the boat with the men who would build the Astoria post anchored at the mouth of the Columbia River. Over the next months they built a fort, opened relations with the native tribes and began to trap beavers for the pelts. The overland expedition, diverging from the route of Lewis and Clark due to the danger of attack by hostile tribes, after much difficulty, suffering and some deaths, arrived at the Astoria fort in February, 1812.

Now we backtrack a little and bring the Russians into the picture once again. By the early 1800s competition from British and especially American fur traders was undercutting the Russian company's profits. And worse, from the Russian point of view, American captains were selling arms to the natives, creating a very dangerous environment for everyone. Yet, the Russians were dependent upon the Americans for supplies to their very isolated outposts. In addition, the best market for furs was Canton, China, which was a port closed to the Russians. So, beginning in 1806, the Russians began proposing to the American government a commercial treaty that would involve American ships supplying the Russian settlements and taking Russian furs to Canton. A third element would be to outlaw all selling of arms to the natives.

By 1808, receiving no positive response from the U.S. government, the Russians began looking for an American merchant who could fill the first two proposals. Russian consul-general at Philadelphia and charge d'affaires to the U.S. Congress Andrei Dashkov (1775-1831), heard of the

Astor project and made contact with him.

Astor and Dashkov hit it off immediately. Astor suggested a partnership between his Pacific Fur Company and the Russian-American Company, and that the Russians should move south from Alaska and the American company would move north from the Columbia River and squeeze out the British from the American Pacific coast. Astor's ships would supply the Russian settlements and take the Russian's furs to Canton, and as Astor would soon have a monopoly on the Pacific fur trade, other American ships would be squeezed out and the arms trade to the natives would collapse. This was a deal that not only pleased the Russians, but pleased greatly Astor. By the end of 1809, Astor's ship the *Enterprise* set sail to Alaska.

Just as Astor's fur and trading empire was beginning the War of 1812 struck. By the spring of 1813, the British were ready to send a naval group to Astoria to take it away from the Americans. Understanding that this would probably be the result, the Americans at Astoria sold the fort and all their furs to the Canadian Northwest Company and began making the trek back across the continent. With no postal system in place and communications by either ship or transit across the continent taking a year or longer, Astor knew nothing of these developments. When he was informed of the sale of the fort he was furious.

As reported above, the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 included as its first article, the return of all possessions captured by either side during the war. Now, with the new Monroe administration in office, and with John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State, a more aggressive assertion of U.S. interests on the Pacific coast began. The first push by Adams was the return of Astoria to American hands and after some tense exchanges with the British ambassador to the U.S., the British agreed. In August, 1818 an American naval vessel arrived at Astoria and took formal

possession of the fort for the United States. Although this was the end of Astor's dream of a global trading empire, America's foothold in the Oregon territory was now secured.

A final note on Astor and Astoria

In the mid-1830s, Astor commissioned one of America's most prominent authors, Washington Irving, to write a history of the Astoria project. Enthusiastically, Irving threw himself into the project and the resulting book, *Astoria*, became a best seller. Today, the book still provides the reader with an exciting adventure story and an excellent lesson in history. Edgar Allan Poe wrote a review of “Astoria” in the *Southern Literary Messenger* for January, 1837. Poe's review is a lengthy summary of, and recommendation to read the book. [18]

Thus began the most remarkable and far reaching eight years of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams' creation of the continental republic he had foreseen seven years earlier.

John Quincy Adams: America's Greatest Secretary of State

Adams initiated further discussions with the British on the Oregon question at this time, resulting in the Treaty of 1818. That treaty was negotiated on behalf of the U.S. by Albert Gallatin who was then serving as U.S. Ambassador to France. The treaty fixed the boundary between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel from The Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. This secured for the United States the northwestern part of Minnesota and most of North Dakota and Montana.

This treaty also established the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, north of the Columbia River, without conceding to the British their claims of possession of this area. The joint occupancy agreement was to run for ten years and would be renewed once in 1827. The fight with the British on the Oregon question ensured a direction for American policy that consistently pushed the British north of the 49th parallel, all the way to the Pacific.

The Oregon question between the U.S. and Britain was not settled until the 1846 Oregon Treaty that permanently established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the U.S. and British North America (Canada) all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The battle for control of the Oregon Country would last almost three decades (1818-1846). During that interval of nearly 30 years, The British-chartered Hudson's Bay Company, from its base at Fort Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia River, directly across today's city of Portland, ran fur trapping operations up and down the Columbia River territory. The Hudson Bay Company attempted to keep American fur trappers and settlers out of the area, but by the 1830s, Americans began pouring in, especially to the area south of the Columbia River in the very fertile Willamette Valley. The Hudson Bay Company was further undermined by what the many managers of the company considered a traitor in their midst, the Chief Factor of Fort Vancouver, John McLoughlin (1784-1857), who helped the American settlers with supplies and other aid through this period. McLoughlin eventually abandoned the company and settled in the Willamette Valley, becoming an American citizen.

Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819 (AKA: “The Transcontinental Treaty”)

While negotiating with the British on the northern boundaries of the nation, Adams was also negotiating with the Spanish on the southern boundaries. The result was the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819, also called the Adams-Onis Treaty (for Luis de Onis, the Spanish minister to the U.S.) which gave Florida to the United States and fixed a boundary line west of the Mississippi all the way to the Pacific Ocean along the 42nd parallel. Adams himself called the successful completion of this treaty his greatest diplomatic accomplishment. Now the United States had not only secured the entire Atlantic Ocean-Gulf of Mexico area, but had also received formal acknowledgment by Spain that the Oregon Territory north of San Francisco belonged to the United States.

With the joint occupancy treaty with Britain and the Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain completed, Adams began giving increased attention to both the Russian claims to the Pacific Coast of America and the British insistence that the border in Oregon be the Columbia River. Adams' intent was to extend the boundary established in the 1818 treaty with the British at the 49th parallel up to the Rocky Mountains all the way to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 years later, some in Washington, D.C. raised the slogan “54'40” or Fight,” as a demand, but that was never seriously considered by Adams or any other President or Secretary of State.

Adams then began playing off the British against the Russians, attempting to convince both that it was in their interest to agree to the U.S. position. Since the Russian claims in the northwest included all of the Oregon Territory, at least as far south as the Columbia River, which also happened to be the same territory claimed by the British, Adams' idea was to convince the Russians to cede all of their claims to Oregon south of the

54'40" parallel to the U.S. That would line up the Americans and the Russians in an agreement that squeezed out the British completely from the Pacific coast. The fact that he had no intent of actually making that a serious claim by the U.S. was something he neglected to tell the Russians.

The opportunity for Adams to proceed with this idea was soon handed to him by the Russians.

On September 4, 1821 the Russian government issued a Ukase (a proclamation) declaring that Russia claimed territorial sovereignty over all of the northwest of America, land and sea. The Ukase reserved to Russians only *"the pursuits of commerce, whaling, fishing and other industry on all islands, ports and gulfs including the whole north-west coast of North America to the 45'50 north latitude, are all included in this edict for the purpose of granting the same exclusivity to Russian subjects."* The Ukase also announced that no non-Russian ship may approach or land on any of the islands belonging to Russia. [19]

The U.S. response to the Ukase was immediate. Summoning the Russian Minister to the U.S. to his office, Adams told him that the United States *"would contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subject to any new colonial establishments."*

The Russian minister, Pyotr Ivanovich Poletika (1748-1849), responded by claiming that, since Russia held both shores of the North Pacific ocean, the east as far south as 51 degrees north latitude, the west as far south as 45 degrees, Russia would really be entitled to declare the waters of that ocean to be a closed sea north of a line between those two coastal points. But, he continued, the czar's government preferred to assert only its "essential rights." It would not, he said, close it, but just keep everyone 100 miles out.

Adams told Poletika that the United States would not for one

moment acquiesce to this policy. It would never admit the Russian claims or give up the right of its citizens to freedom of the seas and to trade in the Northwest. It was after this exchange that the czar backed off from enforcing his edict. [20]

It was at about this time that a New England opium trader began agitation to force the United States government to take more aggressive action on the Oregon question. This was Captain William Sturgis (1782-1863), founder of the Boston shipping and trading firm Bryant and Sturgis. The Sturgis family was part of the Perkins syndicate and was directly related to the British-Swiss Baring banking empire.

William Sturgis had explored the Northwest Pacific Coast as early as 1798. In 1822, Sturgis wrote a series of articles in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. In these articles, he promoted establishing a naval post in Puget Sound to protect American trading and merchant ships (i.e. his company's fur and opium trade), and deprecated the idea of ever establishing an American settlement on the Columbia River. He said it would be wrong to encourage any settlement of American emigrants in the Oregon Territory, because the region was too remote to ever be part of the United States. This, of course, was the exact opposite of Adams' outlook and policy. Sturgis unleashed a tremendous publicity campaign for his views. He repeated and elaborated his plans in another article in October, 1822 in the *North American Review*.

Sturgis's intervention at this time, while motivated by his opium-trading interests and the interests of the British bankers to prevent any permanent American settlement, had a quite different result than he had intended. Up to this time, the Pacific Northwest was not a subject of wide interest in the country. Adams now used the popular interest in Oregon that Sturgis and others had created, to further his policy of knocking the Russians out of the territory, and to force the British to accede to the 49th

parallel as the boundary. Adams knew that a serious conflict with Britain over the Northwest coast at this time would be premature. Yet, all the agitation in Congress and by Sturgis was forcing him to act.

Then, Senator James Floyd of Massachusetts sent Adams a letter demanding forceful American intervention in Oregon. This Floyd, like Sturgis, was part of the opium syndicate of New England and a former member of the Essex Junto. Also like Sturgis, he was opposed to American settlements in Oregon and wanted to give the British everything north of the Columbia River.

Adams used Floyd's letter to begin the public airing of his policy. He wrote back to Floyd in July, 1823, accepting the necessity of an early settlement with Russia and firmness against British claims to the entire Columbia River basin, and stated his intention of establishing a government post at the mouth of the Columbia. Toward the end of his letter, Adams stated his principled policy that no European power had any moral right to hold territory or colonies in the Americas; the policy that President James Monroe would give to the world in just a few short months- known today as the "Monroe Doctrine."

Adams wrote: *"But what right has Russia to any colonial footing on the continent of North America? Has she any that we are bound to recognize? And is it not time for the American Nations to inform the sovereigns of Europe, that the American continents are no longer open to the settlement of new European colonies?"* [21]

In a letter from Adams to the American Ambassador to Russia, Henry Middleton, Adams made clear the U.S. negotiating position:

"The right of the United States from the forty-second to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude on the Pacific Ocean we consider as unquestionable. This territory is to the United States of an importance which no possession in North America can be of to any European nation, not only as it is but the continuity of

their possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, but as it offers their inhabitants the means of establishing here-after communications from the one to the other.” [22]

Now Adams was ready to deal with the British, and one must admire his nerve. Recall what he told the Russians as you read what he proposes to the Brits. He proposed to the British ambassador to the U.S., Stratford Canning (1786-1880) that the United States and Great Britain reach a common understanding, and then jointly propose to Russia a tripartite treaty. Adams told Canning that the United States had “*no territorial claim of their own as high as the fifty-first degree of latitude.*” He hinted that if Great Britain did not cooperate with the United States against the territorial, as well as the maritime pretensions of Russia, she might get caught in a Russian-American vice closed at 51 degrees, the southern limit of the Russian claims, which, of course, was no longer the Russian claim, but Canning did not know that and Adams was not going to inform him of it either.

Canning replied that the British claims encompassed everything between 58 degrees and the Columbia River on the southern boundary. Britain was less concerned with its northern boundary with Russia than with obtaining the Columbia as its southern boundary with the United States. In the process of these discussions with Canning, Adams said that Great Britain may have some legitimate claims to Canada, but that he must “*leave the rest of the continent to us.*” [23]

Parallel to the discussions with Canning, Adams commented to Monroe's cabinet, that the world should be “*familiarized with the idea of considering our proper dominion to be the continent of North America. From the time we became an independent people, it was as much a law of nature that this should be our pretension as that the Mississippi should flow to the sea.*” [24]

Adams knew that the United States had neither the military

capability, nor the political possibility to attempt to drive the Russians or British out by force, and he had no intent to even propose that. Adams thought that if he let Russia be sure of a domain at least as far south as 55 degrees, and in the process lessen British concerns about the pressure from Russia, then Britain would press less heavily south of 51 degrees or at least 49.

In sum, Adams proposed the following: 1) Make the unsettled areas of the northwest coast free and open to the fishermen and traders of all three countries; but, 2) draw boundaries beyond which none would make settlements: Russia, none south of 55 degrees; Britain none north of 55 degrees, nor south of 51 degrees, or at least none south of 49 degrees; the United States none north of 51 degrees, or 49 degrees. Fifty-one degrees included the entire Columbia basin, and would, in Adams's view, give the United States complete access to all the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers.

In the end, the treaty with the Russians took some time to work its way through both governments and was not signed until 1824, and is known as the Russo-American Treaty of 1824. A year later the Russians and the British signed the Anglo-Russian convention of 1825, in which Russia ceded all claims south of 54°40," and left the field of battle for the Oregon Territory to the Americans and the British. But, the Russian-British treaty recognized Alaska as a Russian possession, something that the United States had never done. Between themselves, the powers were still attempting to ignore Adams's non-colonization principle.

Before moving on to the further U.S.-British negotiations, there is a little more to report on the Russians. Having conceded the Oregon Territory to the Americans and the British, the Russians were more determined than ever to maintain at least a foothold on the Pacific coast of America. Recall that the Russians had established Fort Ross on the Russian

river near what is Bodega Bay today, 30 miles north of San Francisco. Its purpose was to supply agricultural produce to the Russian colonies in Alaska, but that was never really successful. The Russians finally gave up the colony in 1841, selling it to John Sutter. But, the Russians still maintained their colonies in Alaska, and would do so until 1867, finally selling Alaska to the U.S. for \$7.2 million.

Now we return to Adam's further negotiations with the British.

The Monroe Doctrine: John Quincy Adams' Masterwork

Adams comments to the Russian and British ambassadors, and his comments to meetings of Monroe's cabinet, cited above, foretell the soon to be announced policy by the President that is known today as the Monroe Doctrine. That “doctrine,” of course, was written for Monroe by his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams.

The Monroe Doctrine (not named as such until the 1850s) was presented by President James Monroe as part of his State of the Union address to Congress on December 2, 1823. In sum, the policy stated that any further actions by European nations to colonize any independent nation in North or South America would be seen by the United States as “*the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.*” It further stated that the U.S. would recognize and not interfere with existing European colonies in the Americas, nor would the U.S. involve itself in the internal affairs or conflicts of European nations. At the time, most of the colonies in Latin America of Spain and Portugal had won, or were about to win their independence from the Spanish and Portuguese empires. [25]

While Adams was negotiating and battling with the Russians and the British over the Oregon Territory, the independence movements in Latin America had won wide support from the American population and pressure from both the public and from the independence movements on the U.S. government for recognition had to be responded to by the Monroe administration. Such an act by the U.S., in the minds of both Monroe and Adams could mean war with the colonial powers, and they were not willing to risk that though the U.S. had recognized the independence of the nations of Argentina, Chile, Peru, Columbia and Mexico in 1822.

The British were hesitant to take advantage of Spain's and Portugal's difficulties with their colonies and when France and Russia proposed that the British and the Russians together help Spain suppress the independence movements, the British declined, fearing loss of its trading business in Latin America. France's interest was its own- it wished to become the new colonial power in the Americas, which of course, the British had no interest in facilitating.

The British, led by Foreign Minister George Canning (1770-1827), proposed to the U.S. that the two countries join together to oppose the French-led intent. President Monroe was inclined to agree to the British proposal of a joint declaration, despite Canning's refusal to recognize the independence of the new South American republics. Although former Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison favored Monroe accepting the British proposal, John Quincy Adams was absolutely opposed. Adams also saw the Russian involvement in this as related to the still active Russian activity on the Pacific coast, now focused on their colony at Fort Ross in California.

Commenting on the clear difference between the republican system and the system of colonial empires Adams had written on May 27, 1823:

“The South Americans should be informed or reminded by American

diplomats that the European alliance of emperors and kings has assumed as the foundation of human society the doctrine of unalienable allegiance. Our doctrine is founded upon the principle of unalienable right. The European allies, therefore, have viewed the cause of the South Americans as rebellion against their lawful sovereign. We have considered it as the assertion of natural right. They have invariably shown their disapprobation of the revolution, and their wishes for the restoration of the Spanish power. We have as constantly –favored the standard of independence and of America.” [26]

On October 16, 1823 a formal note from Baron von Tüyl, delivered to Adams, announced that the Czar, in conformance with the principles of his allies, would not receive any agents whatsoever from any of the rebel governments in America. It expressed satisfaction that the United States, in recognizing the independence of those governments, at least had proclaimed its intention to continue to be neutral. This was a not-too-veiled threat that, should the United States swerve from neutrality, the czar of Russia, spokesman of the Holy Alliance, would intervene with France to support Spain’s recovery her now lost colonies.

As Adams notes in his diary of November 7, 1823, reporting on the cabinet meeting that day to discuss both the proposal from Canning and the threat from Russia, he stated that he told the cabinet:

“I remarked that the communications recently received from the Russian Minister, Baron Tuyl, afforded, as I thought, a very suitable and convenient opportunity for us to take our stand against the Holy Alliance, and at the same time to decline the overture of Great Britain. It would be more candid, as well as more dignified, to avow our principles explicitly to Russia and France, than to come in as a cock-boat in the wake of the British man-of-war.”

Monroe agreed, and his arguments also won over the rest of Monroe's cabinet.

Then on November 20, Adams put forward in exact terms what the

world would soon know as the Monroe Doctrine. He told the cabinet:

"My purpose would be in a moderate and conciliatory manner, but with a firm and determined spirit, to declare our dissent from the principles avowed in those communications; to assert those upon which our own Government is founded, and, while disclaiming all intention of attempting to propagate them by force, and all interference with the political affairs of Europe, to declare our expectation and hope that the European powers will equally abstain from the attempt to spread their principles in the American hemisphere, or to subjugate by force any part of these continents to their will."

Having formulated the fundamental idea that the United States was to now directly challenge the oligarchical system of Europe, Adams responded to the Russian threats. On November 27, he read to the Russian Minister his *"Observations on the Communications recently received from the Minister of Russia."*

At the time Adams considered this the most important state paper he had ever written. The document stated that the government of the United States recognized the right of nations to establish and modify their own governments according to their own judgments. While espousing the republican principle, it had not sought by the propagation of its own principles to disturb the peace or to meddle with the policy of any part of Europe. It had recognized the established independence of the former Spanish colonies, and entered into political and commercial relations with them. In the existing contest between these states and their mother country, the United States would remain neutral as long as the European powers, apart from Spain, did so.

The "Observations" closed with a direct challenge to the Russian intention of intervening in America:

"The United States of America, and their Government, could not see with indifference, the forcible interposition of any European Power, other than Spain,

either to restore the dominion of Spain over her emancipated Colonies in America, or to establish Monarchical Governments in those Countries, or to transfer any of the possessions heretofore or yet subject to Spain in the American Hemisphere, to any other European power."

Just a few short days elapsed before President Monroe delivered his annual message to Congress on December 2, 1823.

Monroe's address included the following:

"...The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security." [27]

The Russians and the British were shocked by Monroe's

announcement. Both realized that they had been outflanked by Adams, but there was little they could do, since their mutually conflicting aims in the Americas and elsewhere prevented joint action against the United States.

George Canning, the British Foreign Secretary was livid, and “*was hot with resentment over the Monroe message of December, 1823; was annoyed by the agitation in Congress over the Oregon issue, '... detested the republicanism of the United States; was utterly and openly contemptuous of its democracy; and thought its government tricky.*” [28]

That the United States has violated the principles of the Monroe Doctrine repeatedly in the two centuries since it was created by John Quincy Adams is unfortunately true. Beginning with the Mexican-American war, other violations include the Spanish-American War of 1898, the invasions of Mexico by Woodrow Wilson, the Vietnam War, the invasion of Panama during the Reagan administration, the support given for Britain's war against Argentina in 1982, and the unending wars of regime change over the past two decades in the Middle-east and north Africa.

The Oregon Trail Decides the Question

With the U.S.-Russian and British-Russian questions settled, there remained only the boundary between the United States and Britain to be determined.

The British demanded of the United States, that the border separating their respective territories in the Northwest be the Columbia River, rejecting not only Adams's proposed line of 51degrees, but even Adams's compromise line of 49 degrees. Now Prime Minister, Canning knew that if the area comprising Washington State was to remain a

territory of joint occupancy for another decade or more, it would then fall to the Americans as settlers poured in, across the Rocky Mountains via the Oregon Trail and by sea. Therefore, Canning pushed for an immediate agreement.

The U.S. negotiator in London for the 1826 discussions for the renewal of the 1818 joint occupancy agreement was Albert Gallatin, at the time the U.S. ambassador to Britain. Gallatin's view at the time was that the British were “*so anxious to prevent a rupture with the United States that she was willing to let the territory gradually slip into American hands.*” [29]

Adams, of course, had a similar evaluation. Now, as President, elected in 1824, he proposed that the existing 1818 joint occupancy agreement be extended for another ten years. The British, unwilling and unable to fight, finally agreed to the extension of the agreement.

Unfortunately for the nation, Adams lost the 1828 presidential election to Andrew Jackson. Jackson never did a thing for Oregon. This supposed promoter of western interests completely ignored the Pacific Northwest. Not one government-sponsored settlement or any other official activity was undertaken in the Oregon Territory during the Jackson presidency.

The consolidation of the territory for the United States during this period reverted to the associates of Adams, in the missionary societies and other private interests. By the mid-1830s, and more so during the next decade, thousands of pioneers, and a handful of great men, like Marcus Whitman, who founded a mission near present day Walla Walla, Washington, established a strong enough presence in the Oregon Territory, that the immediate establishment of a government there was warranted, and proposed by the settlers.

On May 16, 1842, the first organized wagon train on the Oregon Trail set out from Elm Grove, Missouri with more than 100 pioneers.

Despite the Hudson's Bay Company policy to discourage U.S. emigration, the chief Factor of Fort Vancouver, John McLoughlin, offered the American settlers food and farming equipment on credit. [30]

Then a mass migration began in 1843 as American settlers created large concentrations of Americans in the Willamette Valley south of the Columbia River, which far outnumbered the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver establishment on the north bank of the river. Shortly thereafter, Fort Vancouver was abandoned by the British as they moved to the more secure Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island, north of the 49th parallel.

On December 2, 1845 President Polk, in his annual message to Congress, invoked the one-year notice provision to terminate the American-British joint occupancy treaty of 1818. Polk referenced Adams' Non-Colonization Principle of Monroe's 1823 speech in doing so. It was finally time for the showdown with the British over the northern boundary question. Adams, of course, supported the President on this issue. During 1844, Polk's presidential campaign used the slogan "54-40 or fight," calling for a boundary at the 54'40" parallel, but Polk never had a serious intention of war with the British over Oregon. All the agitation the campaign generated did however produce a turning point in U.S.-British relations over Oregon.

As far as the British knew, Polk was serious in demanding the 54'40" boundary. Thus when the U.S. informed the British that it was invoking the one-year notice, the British finally agreed to the border at the 49th parallel. Following negotiations, the U.S. and Britain signed the Oregon Treaty in 1846, ending the British dream of owning the Columbia River.

To recapitulate: John Quincy Adams had made possible the Oregon Treaty of 1846. As a young Senator from Massachusetts he had supported

Jefferson's Louisiana Territory purchase, thereby creating a massive addition of U.S. territory and the future point for departure further westward. As a negotiator for the U.S. at the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, he helped return Astoria to American possession. As Secretary of State he drew the parallel of 49 degrees west to the Rocky Mountains. Then, with the Transcontinental Treaty with Spain he, set the southern boundary of the Oregon Territory at 42 degrees from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, establishing a legal southern boundary for the Oregon Territory, and which was the first acknowledgment by any nation of American's legal possession on the Pacific Coast. He created the Monroe Doctrine, which established the U.S. as a nation of principle in foreign policy. His Russian Treaty of 1824 narrowed down the Oregon Question to the United States and Britain. Finally, he and his associates held the line for more than two decades that the U.S. would never accept the British possession of the Columbia River, when others were willing to just give it away.

The U.S. Purchase of Alaska From Russia

Before we conclude, we must wrap up the history of the Russian presence on American shores. By 1833 there were fewer than 200 people at Fort Ross. Americans were pouring into California, and it was merely a matter of time before Russia's California dream would come to an end. In 1841 the Russia-America Company sold the entire settlement to John Sutter, who had built his own fort just 20 miles away, leaving Alaska as Russia's sole American possession.

With the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 between Russia on one side and Britain and France on the other, Russia feared that the British

would use the war to take Alaska, just as they took Astoria in the War of 1812. Both being empires, the two countries came to an agreement that their respective “American possessions” would be “off limits” to hostilities for the duration. With the end of the war in 1856, selling Alaska became official Russian government policy. In 1861, negotiations for the sale to the United States were frozen for the duration of the U.S. Civil War. Negotiations resumed again in 1864 as the Russians became more confident of the Union's victory, which, interestingly, the Russians had help secure by posting the Russian navy at New York City and San Francisco ports as a warning to the British and French not to intervene in the war on the side of the Confederacy. The sale of Alaska to the United States by Russia was completed in 1867.

Postscript

The presidency of John Quincy Adams (1825-1829) saw him leading the revival of Alexander Hamilton's American System economic policy. It was a period of a tremendous expansion of the U.S. infrastructure building, including the new technology of railroads. Adams was defeated in the 1828 presidential elections to Andrew Jackson, who not only ended all U.S. government support for infrastructure development, but also shut down the Second National Bank of the United States. Adams enjoyed a brief retirement to his home in Massachusetts before being elected to Congress in 1830, serving as congressman until the day he died on February 23, 1848. In the Congress, Adams made himself a great leader there too. He was the voice for the ending of slavery; so effective he was, that Southern Congressmen actually shut him up by passing a “gag rule,” forbidding him from discussing the subject. He was the leading Congressional voice

against the U.S. war against Mexico (1846–1848), where he was joined by freshman member Abraham Lincoln, and his old collaborator Albert Gallatin. During the war he wrote to Gallatin: *“The most important conclusion from all this, in my mind, is the failure of that provision in the Constitution of the United States, that the power of declaring War, is given exclusively to Congress.”* [31] That is a failure that still plagues us today.

Recall Adams' words from his 1821, July 4 oration:

“Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause, by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself, beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. The frontlet upon her brows would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished luster the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictatress of the world: she would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit....”

What he saw with the war against Mexico was his warning of 1821 being ignored:

“The annexation of Texas to this Union is the first step to the conquest of all Mexico, of the West India Islands, of a maritime, colonizing, slave-tainted monarchy, and of extinguished freedom. . . . This Texas annexation we deem the turning-point of a revolution which transforms the North American Confederation into a conquering and warlike nation. Aggrandizement will be its passion and its

policy. A military government, a large army, a costly navy, distant colonies, and associate islands in every sea, will follow of course in rapid succession.” [32]

Footnotes for Chapter II

[1] Cusa, Nicholas, *The Catholic Concordance*– Book II, Chapter XIV, page 98. Edited and translated by Paul E. Sigmund, Cambridge University Press, 1991.

[2] LaRouche, Lyndon H, Jr, *Science of Christian Economy*, Schiller Institute publication, 1991.

[3] Speech on Independence Day by John Quincy Adams, United States House of Representatives, July 4, 1821.

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/speech-on-independence-day/>

[4] From John Quincy Adams to Abigail Smith Adams, 30 June 1811. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-03-02-1987>

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[6] Merk, Frederick (1963), *Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History*. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-54805-3. 1963. pp. 215-216.

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- claim for a variety of reasons (See note 7 at Sampson 2003, pp. 244–45
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<https://www.infoplease.com/homework-help/us-documents/state-union-address-abraham-lincoln-december-1-1862>
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[21] Bemis Samuel Flagg, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1949).

[22] John Quincy Adams' letter to U.S. Ambassador to Russia Middleton, July 22, 1823. As quoted in, *Great Britain and the Oregon Question*, by Robert George Winters, the University of Montana; 1964.

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[25] "*The Monroe Doctrine (1823)*". Basic Readings in U.S. Democracy. United States Department of State. Archived from the original on January 8, 2012.

[26] John Quincy Adams to Anderson, 23 May 1823. William Chauncey Ford, ed., *Writings of John Quincy Adams*, 7 vols. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917), Volume 7, page 471.

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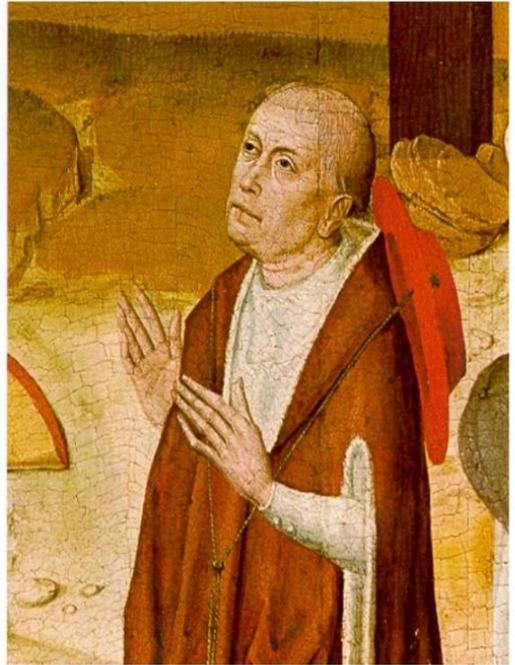
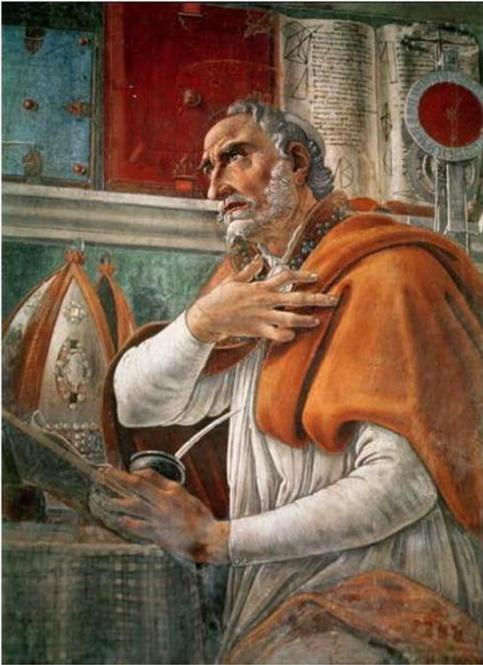
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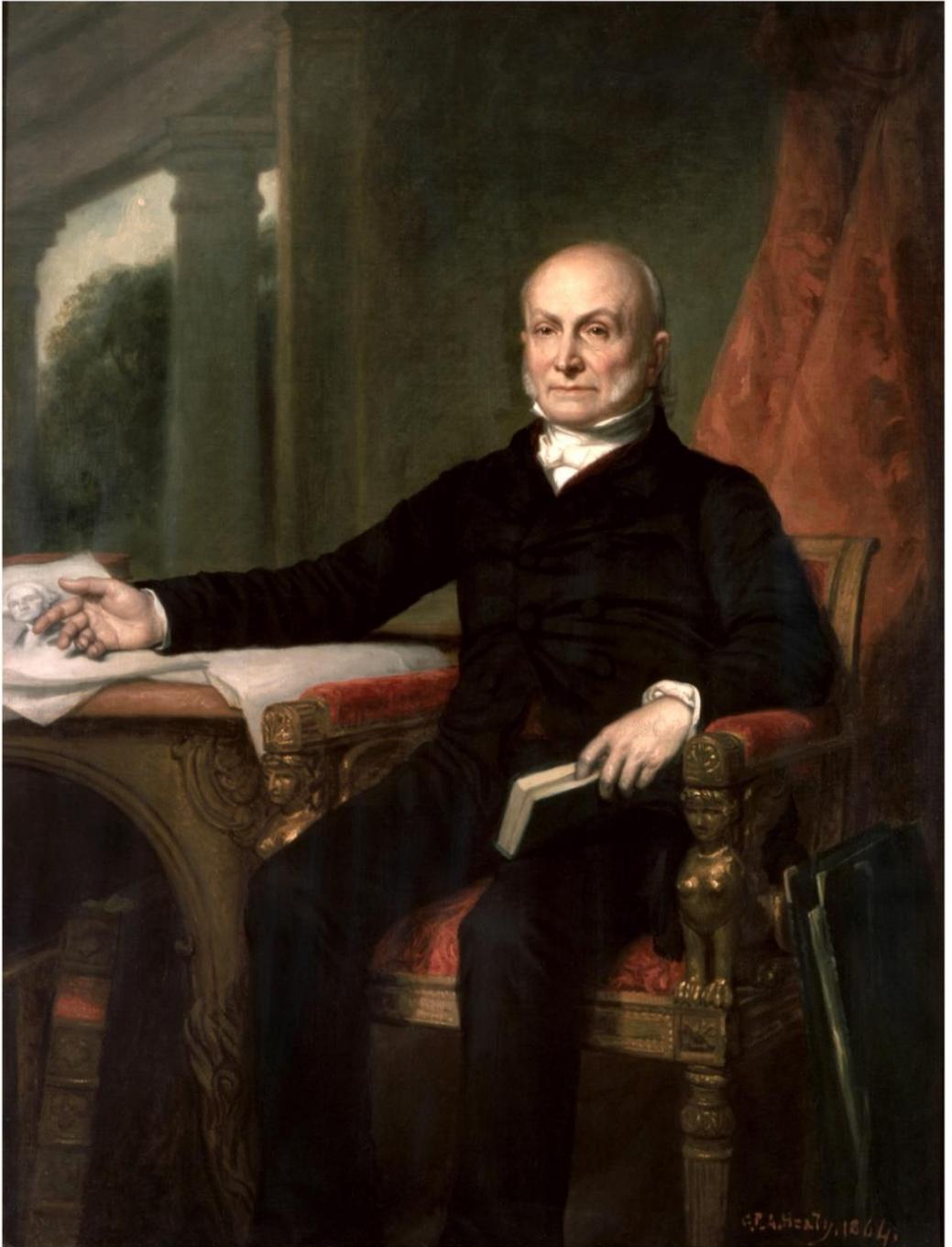
<https://www.classicsofstrategy.com/She%20Goes%20Not%20Abroad.pdf>



St. Augustine of Hippo (top left) and Nicholas of Cusa (top right) set into motion a concept of man's destiny on earth as a striving towards an ever perfecting approximation of a city of God in heaven. This concept birthed both the American Constitution and the advent of Manifest Destiny (painting by John Gast below)



All images: Wiki Commons

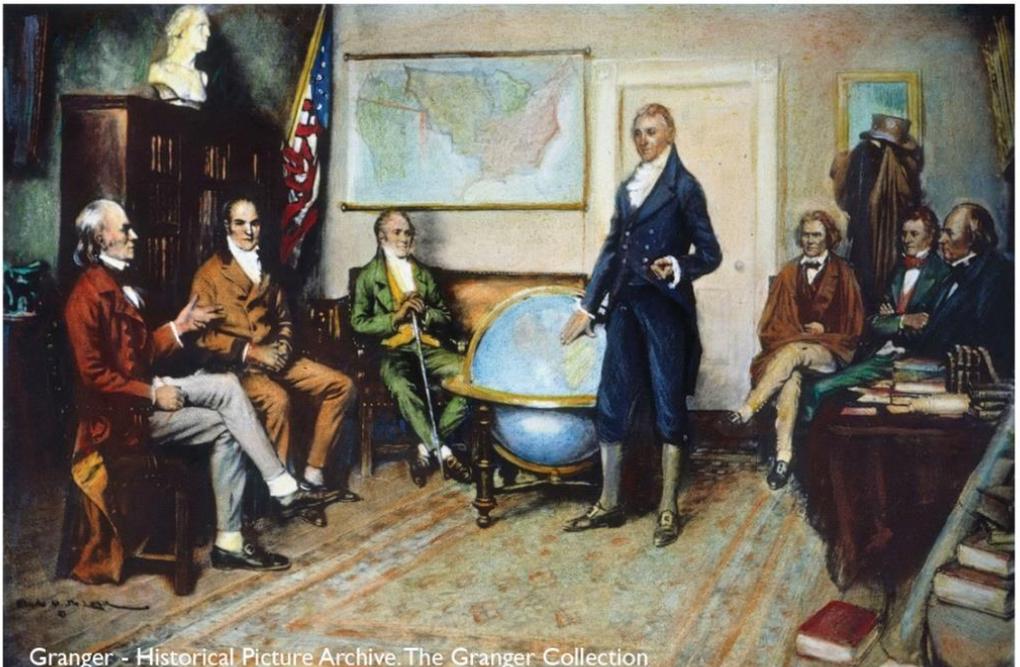


John Quincy Adams- painting by GPA Healy, 1858
The White House Historical Association

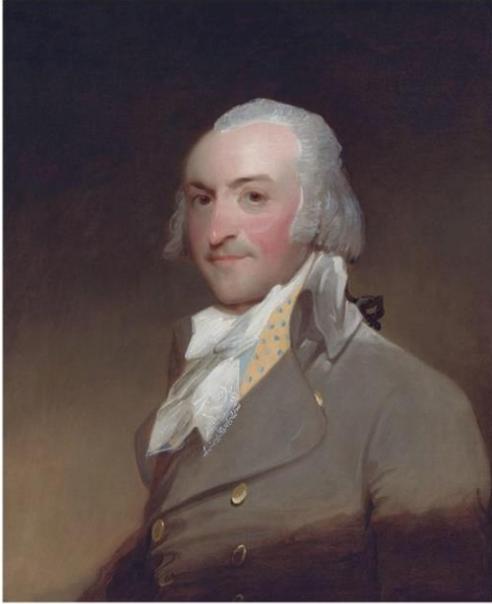


Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington D.C.

Two diplomatic master strokes of John Quincy Adams:
The Treaty of Ghent (above in 1814) - painting by Amédée Forestier
and the formation of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 (below). The painting by Clyde DeLand
features John Quincy Adams at left speaking to the standing President James Monroe

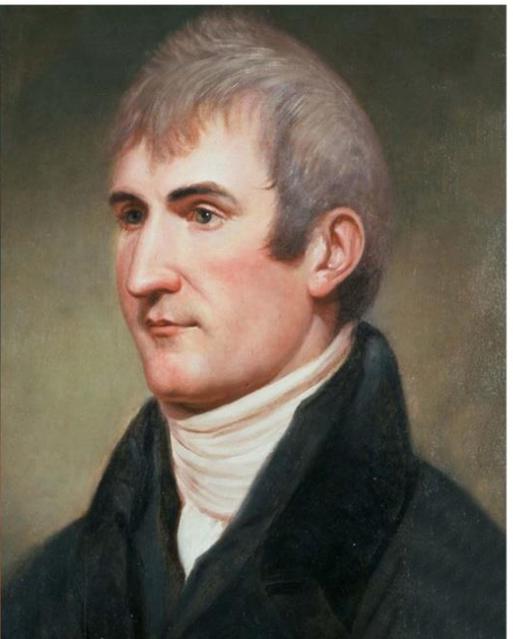


Granger - Historical Picture Archive. The Granger Collection



John Jacob Astor and Albert Gallatin (above) paintings by Gilbert Stewart

Meriwether Lewis and Samuel Clark (below) paintings by Charles Wilson Peale



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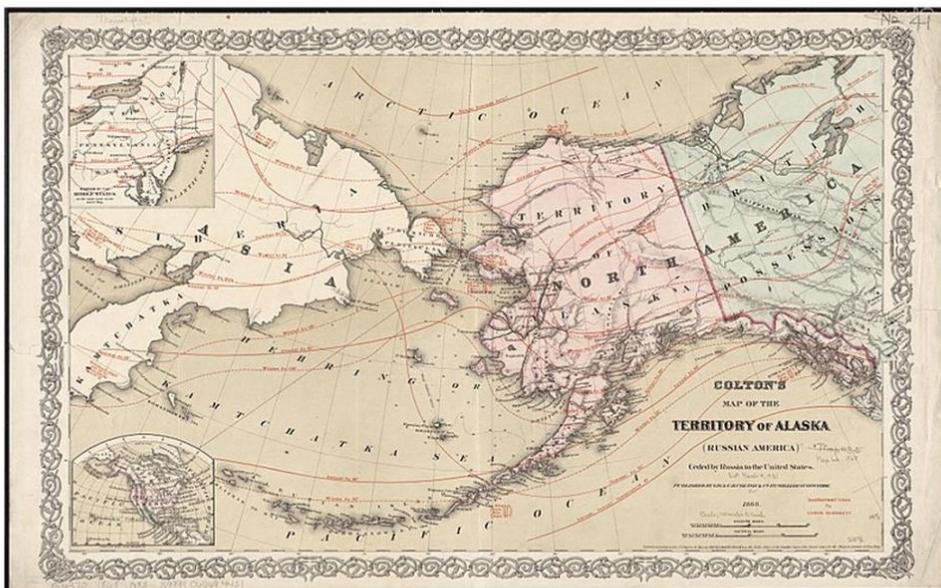
Fort Ross State Historic Park Archive



vsdn.ru

The Russian American Company flag (top left) authorized by Czar Alexander I (top right)

A map of Russian America just after the 1868 purchase turned it into the Territory of Alaska



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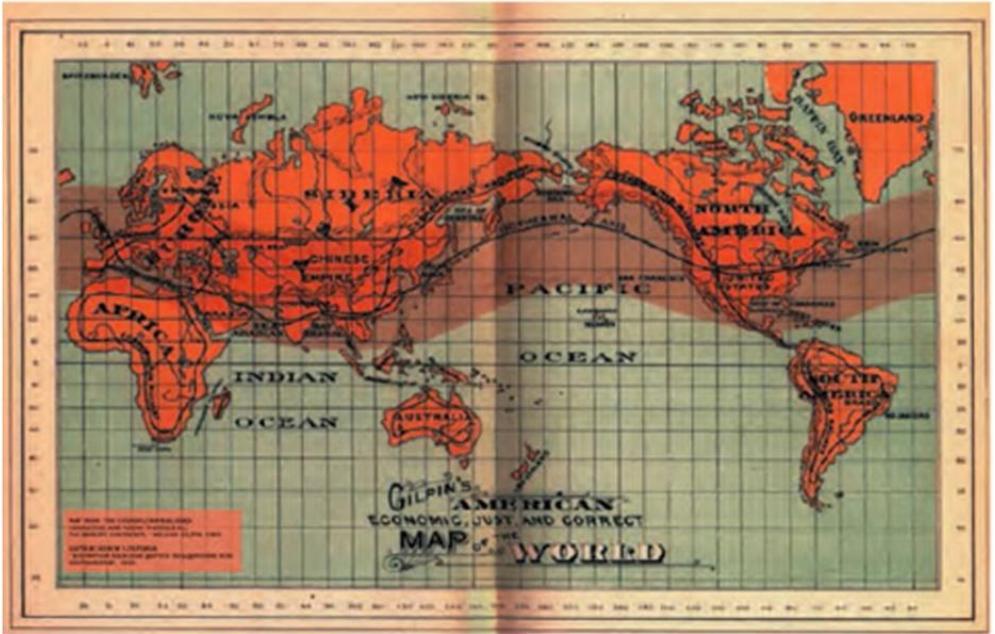
CHAPTER III - WILLIAM GILPIN
AND THE ORIGINAL WORLD
LANDBRIDGE PROJECT

“We will have new scientific revolutions to find out what our Solar System, our galaxy, what is the universe with its billions of galaxies, what it really is? This new inclusive security architecture has to proceed from that standpoint. The New Silk Road concept will not only be a connection among nations on the planet, like the ancient Silk Road, but it will be a World Land-Bridge connecting all continents, but it will also lift mankind up to the stars, together, elevate us to think on the level of the coincidence of opposites, developed by Nikolaus of Cusa. This must become the identity of mankind in the New Silk Road, that of a creative species, which will be in cohesion with the laws of the cosmic order.” [1]

-Helga Zepp-LaRouche (Founder of the Schiller Institute), 2014

“To disinfect ourselves of inane nepotism to Europe in other things as we have done in politics; to ponder boldly on ourselves and our mission, and develop an indigenous dignity- to appreciate Asiatic sciences, civilization, commerce and population- these are essential preparatory steps to which we must tune our minds.” [2]

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



Colorado Gov. William Gilpin's *Economic, Just and Correct Map of the World*—published in his 1890 Opus (pictured above). *The Cosmopolitan Railway* foresaw the inevitable development of the World Landbridge. Governor Gilpin (pictured at right) led the fight for the trans-continental railway as a stepping stone to his grand vision, exemplified the Promethean defender of the American System of Political Economy when he stated:

“Science is divine and economy is science revealed, rightly understood and utilized”.

This project has been revived only in recent year's by the efforts of the Schiller Institute whose promotional maps are featured on the following page.



If people know the name of William Gilpin at all today, it is generally due to the famous 1890 map of the Cosmopolitan Railway featuring the sub-caption “*Gilpin’s Economic, Just and Correct Map of the World*”. This 1890 map, which began spreading in recent years due in large part to the renewed interest in the Bering Strait Rail connection and China’s *New Silk Road* not only featured a rail connection across the Bering Straits connecting Eurasia with the Americas, but also rail lines uniting every continent on the globe. Beyond this, very little has been made known about the extraordinary person of the Colorado Territory’s first Governor. Where did he come from? What role, if any, did he play in the formation of the republic? What philosophical outlook governed his life? Where did he situate himself in universal history?

William Gilpin represents in many ways, a microcosm of the struggle of human history shaped by the conflicting principles of the *tragic* and the *sublime*. Gilpin himself represents a universal thinker whose mind comprehended with a depth and clarity unseen again for over a century how America’s Manifest Destiny actually represented *a destiny for all mankind* rather than a merely American phenomenon. A devout follower of Alexander von Humboldt and Alexander Hamilton, Gilpin prophesied for over 50 years that America, Russia and China were united in a common mission to transform all humankind and usher in a new age of reason and cooperation— a conviction which drove him to champion the construction of the Transcontinental Railway with a grouping of other co-thinkers as early as the 1840s.

Gilpin's Cosmopolitan Railway

In light of this research, it has become apparent that not only was the construction of the transcontinental railway motivated by a powerful intention to unite America with Eurasia, but that the very Civil War itself was manipulated by forces loyal to the British Empire who wished to sabotage the construction of the World Land bridge, today championed by such leading figures as Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche. William Gilpin's strategic thinking reflected through his life's writings, reflect a universal mind who was profoundly in tuned to the principle of the "Concordance of Opposites" referred to by Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche above. The substance of this vital principle asserts *that it is only when we go outside ourselves that we discover and gain control of what is inside ourselves, and it is only when we consider the self-interest of the species that our own self-interest truly assured.*

It is of such vital importance that this story be made more widely known both for an international audience more generally, and a Canadian audience more specifically, that I have composed this chapter in seven parts.

Part One: Gilpin's Patriotic Family Heritage

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

Part Three: The Trans Continental Rail to China

Part Four: The Stage is set for Civil War

Part Five: Lincoln's Bodyguard becomes Governor of Colorado

Part Six: The Post War Years and the Cosmopolitan Railway

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

The Schiller Institute's 20th century revival of the World Landbridge



Top: A modern depiction of the World Landbridge produced by the Schiller Institute in 1996 and is being recognized as the next phase of the One Belt, One Road/ New Silk Road

Bottom Left: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the "Silk Road Lady" speaking in Lianyungang, China in 1996 at the eastern terminal of the Eurasian Land- Bridge.

Bottom Right: Lyndon LaRouche speaking in Bangkok, Thailand in 1983, on financing international development projects, such as the Kra Canal which plays a crucial role in the now emerging World Landbridge



Gilpin's Patriotic Family Heritage

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

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

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

A shining example of this tradition is to be found in the person of William's grandfather Thomas Gilpin, who served as a leading member of Benjamin Franklin's Philosophical Society. After 20 years of relative inactivity from 1746-1767, the Philosophical Society was revived and united to the American Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge with Benjamin Franklin elected as the society's first president. The first major undertaking of the renewed Philosophical Society was Thomas Gilpin's project to build a canal from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay reducing the shipping distance from Philadelphia to Baltimore by 300 miles. Although the revolution froze this plan as new priorities appeared on the plate of every patriot, Benjamin Franklin made it once again a national priority 1788, putting into motion what became the Chesapeake and

Delaware Canal Company, led by Franklin protégés Matthew and Henry C. Carey. With the Gilpin family of Philadelphia playing leading roles during that entire process, the project was finally accomplished in 1829 and is considered one of the greatest public works in America's early history.

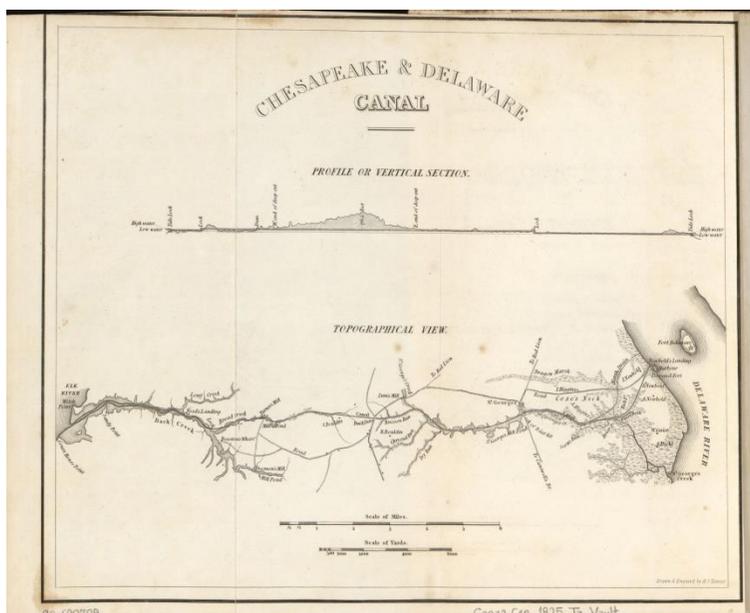
A leading historian noted that Thomas Gilpin, "drawing inspiration from the career of B. Franklin, developed an interest in useful engineering projects; he frequently discussed plans for bridges, canals and other structures at the American Philosophical Society." [3]

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

Leading members of the Philosophical Society included George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, Nicholas Biddle, John Marshall to name but a few. Reflecting the international nature of the American Revolution, European scientists and patriots were also prominent members such as Alexander von Humboldt, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Baron von Steuben and Marquis de Lafayette [4]. An astounding number of early leaders of the Philosophical Society were also members of Washington's Society of the Cincinnati.

While William's older brother Henry Gilpin (1801-1860) began his promising career as an enthusiastic supporter of John Quincy Adams while playing an instrumental role as Secretary Treasurer of the Chesapeake-Delaware Canal Company under the direction of Matthew Carey, his decision to become enmeshed in the political machine of Jackson and van

Buren was most unfortunate. Henry's slide into corruption peaked with his appointment by Jackson to the board of governors of 2nd Bank of the United States where he played an instrumental role in subverting the bank from within. Henry later served as Attorney General of the USA under Martin van Buren where he made his mark on history by passionately defending the Spanish empire's right to own their African property in the famous Supreme Court Amistad case in 1841. Fourteen years younger, Henry's brother William also became enmeshed in the same democratic machine early in life. Although breaking with that beast by the late 1840s, and becoming a Lincoln Republican by 1859, his lack of understanding of the British-run agenda of the Slave Power who used such pawns as van Buren and Jackson admittedly caused him to make some significantly bad alliances early on.



Prominent Members of Franklin's Philosophical Society



G. Washington

A. Hamilton

M. de Lafayette

Justice J. Marshall

N. Biddle



T. Paine

T. Kosciuszko

Baron von Steuben

A. Humboldt

B. Rush



Benjamin Franklin, whose Philosophical Society (pictured above) was designed to create a moral and scientific elite capable of guiding an age of reason for all humanity. Two of Franklin's proteges who played a guiding role in 19th century America were Matthew Carey and his son Henry C. Carey (pictured at bottom left)



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

Part Two

The Battle over Oregon and the Opening of the West

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

In opposition to popular theories of America's origins, the revolution was never considered a local phenomenon by those who led it, but rather a global one. The American Revolution was an international affair involving statesman, soldiers, and scientists from Russia, Germany, Poland, France, Ireland and even England. These international figures recognized that the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was never meant to have any relationship to mere "nationalism" or "imperialism" as such terms are narrowly defined today, but rather that ALL humankind is endowed with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was believed that the creation of republican institutions dedicated to protecting those rights was the sovereign all-inclusive common good of all people.

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

The growth of constitutional law across ever greater expanses of the Americas during the early decades of America, although too often contaminated by the Slave power's duplicitous agenda to spread its

“peculiar system of government” under the rubric of a perverted imperialist version of Manifest Destiny, had its origins in this positive conception [5].

By 1840, a strategic beachhead for this international conflict was located in the Oregon Country across the Rocky Mountains (a vast area today spanning across the states of Washington, Oregon, Utah and parts of Montana and Wyoming). This area had been claimed by both Britain and America alike. At this time, Oregon had no real legal structure and it was generally understood that the final claim would belong to whichever government had most developed and populated the region [6]. While America had then grown to 26 states and two territories, all were located in the east with hardly any population existing beyond the 90th meridian.

Oregon was the most accessible entry point to the Pacific and if it could be firmly established as American, then could the young nation come one step closer to consolidating the power of republican ideas on the continent, further expelling British imperialism on the one hand, while opening a direct connection to Asia on the other. Since a major chokepoint in Britain’s global monopoly on Maritime trade and dominance of Asia were being challenged, Oregon became an incredibly strategic point of conflict.

Fremont’s Secret Mission

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

When Harrison died on April 4, 1841 after only 30 days in office, Fremont commented that all concern for Oregon nearly died with him and the issue was nearly forgotten [7]. Due, however to the leadership of such figures as Dr. Elijah White (sub-Indian agent of the U.S. War Department), Gilpin, Fremont and other bold pioneers, the fight to open the west was kept alive. Politically, the role of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, the father-in-law of Lieutenant Fremont and powerful leader of a faction of the Democratic Party, was instrumental in advancing this policy. Although eventually breaking with Benton due to his tendency to compromise with the slave power in later years, a young William Gilpin found himself an ally.

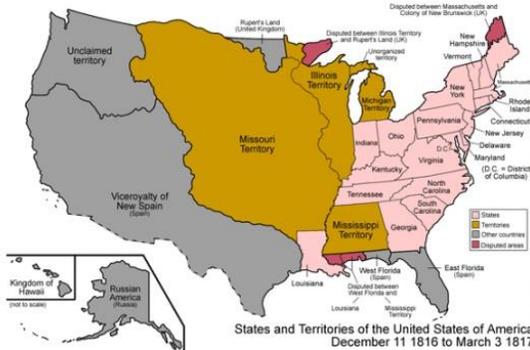
Gilpin met Fremont in Independence Missouri in 1843, joining his second expedition to the Pacific through Rocky Mountains and Oregon Trail. Fremont's "official" assignment was to map out the under-explored frontier territory as a chief Topographical engineer, while secretly, he and the leadership of his 40 man team were assigned to assist the Oregon emigration movement. Both Benton "Free soil" democrats, Fremont and Gilpin went on to become leading figures in the newly formed Republican Party in the years preceding the Civil war, with Gilpin appointed Governor of Colorado and Fremont serving as head of the Department of the West.[9]

After travelling for six months over 2000 miles with Fremont, the expedition arrived at Britain's Fort Vancouver and the Willamette Valley (the area of Oregon then most obviously under American influence south of the Columbia River- image on the left). At this point, Gilpin's mission took him on a new path as he and Fremont went their separate ways on November 19, 1843. The expedition team continued down to California before returning to the east while Gilpin returned north to the Hudson Bay's Fort Vancouver with the objective of befriending the Hudson Bay elites, and cultivating as much intelligence as possible during his time

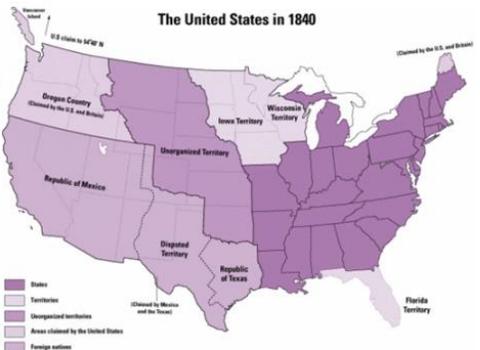
there.

The story that Gilpin used to justify his separation from the party and return to Fort Vancouver was that his canoe had been stolen and a Hudson Bay owned replacement canoe had to be returned to its owners. Whether the story was true or not, he successfully befriended John McLoughlin, the Hudson Bay Executive for the Pacific Northwest and spent the next two months of winter being hosted as a guest at the fort, meeting with every major player of the Hudson Bay Company and British Administration who passed through the west. After being suspected of espionage due to his connections to Fremont and the Benton machine [9], Gilpin promptly left Fort Vancouver for the Willamette Valley where he remained for the duration of the winter and spring 1844.

While British suspicions of Gilpin's true motive were never proven, one cryptic message written by Gilpin offers some interesting evidence: "Senator Linn, Gov. Reynolds of Mo., and Col Bill Sublette were the only three men who knew the object I had in going there." [10] The historian Thomas Karnes made the observation that all three men referenced by Gilpin were Benton democrats active in the American immigration movement who died within 18 months of each other between 1843-1845. Senator Linn who had predicted his own death, died on October 3, 1843, Governor Thomas Reynolds was judged to have committed suicide in the governor's mansion in February 9, 1844 and Bill Sublette died of Tuberculosis on July 25, 1845.



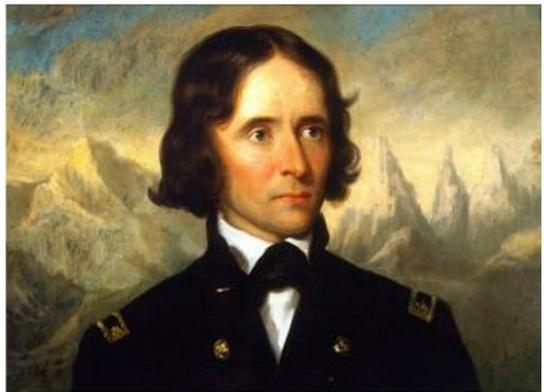
America in 1815



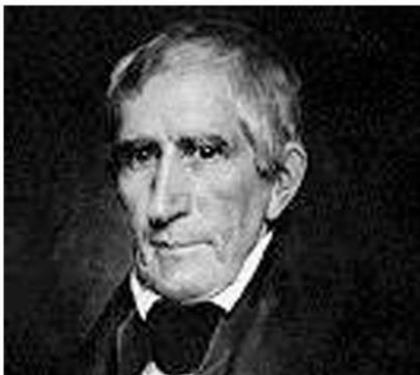
America in 1840



American controlled Willamette Valley below the Columbia River in Oregon



Lieutenant John C. Fremont



President Harrison



Senator Benton

All images from Wiki Commons

Gilpin Organizes Oregon

Back in Willamette, Gilpin played an active role organizing for a provisional government for Oregon under U.S. law alongside Dr. Elijah White, culminating in a public meeting which included Canadian and American citizens living in the region. By ensuring that two illiterate Canadians be made Vice-Presidents of the meeting and endorsing its resolutions by signing a memorial to the U.S. government, Gilpin described that he had “set an American style trap”. [11] What was the trap and purpose of this important meeting? In a letter to Hudson Bay controller George Simpson, John McLaughlin reported that the meeting was “held to petition the U.S. Congress to extend its jurisdiction over the Oregon Settlers” [12]. With Canadians presiding over the meeting and endorsing the petition, an important case was made for the supposed shared British and American desire to incorporate into America [13]. The petition was written up under Gilpin’s direction and those in attendance elected to have William present it to Washington.

Upon his return to Washington after a roundabout 4000 km exploratory trip, an inspired Gilpin was asked to give testimony to the Senate and House of Representatives as a leading authority on rail and western development during the many sessions Congress convened on the Oregon Boundary issue. While presenting many hard facts, Gilpin never missed an opportunity to raise his audience’s understanding that western development was merely a step towards a new destiny for the entire human race. In one inspired 1846 report to the Senate, Gilpin wrote:

The un-transacted destiny of the American people is to subdue the continent- to rush over this vast field to the Pacific ocean- to animate the many hundred millions of its people... to set the principle of self-government at work- to agitate these herculean masses... to set free the enslaved, to regenerate

superannuated nations... to confirm the destiny of the human race... to unite the world in one social family... to absolve the curse that weighs down humanity, and shed blessings around the world. Divine task! Immortal mission.” [14]

Humboldt’s Isothermal Zodiac

Gilpin’s powerful faith that westward expansion was directly tied to the uplifting of humanity was rooted in his studies of Alexander von Humboldt- whose book *Cosmos* he carried with him on all of his travels. Before returning to Europe after his famous five year exploration of the Americas (1799-1804), Humboldt spent a week in Washington D.C. where he became a member of Benjamin Franklin’s Philosophical Society and built many contacts among the America’s political and scientific leadership. Historian Laura Walls explained that his voluminous writings and maps “for 40 years guided a succession of exploring expeditions into what would become the American Southwest” [15].

Although befriending Jefferson and Madison during his Washington visit, Humboldt harshly attacked the institution of slavery which plagued the Americas, writing “*slavery is possibly the greatest evil ever to have afflicted humanity, no matter if one focuses on the individual slave ripped from his family in the country of his birth and thrown into the hold of a slave ship or considers him as a part of the herd of black men penned up in the Antilles*” [16]. Humboldt’s criticisms of slavery and his advice on phasing it out resulted in his book being banned in Havana, Cuba for many years [17].

Humboldt’s Isothermal Zodiac was defined as a belt alternating above and below the 40th degree of latitude wherein the greatest capitals of civilization were to be found. It was within this “axis of intensity” that Gilpin wrote “*the sacred and inspired fire of civilization, accompanying the sun,*

has marched from east to west since the birth of time” [18].

Rather than interpret Humboldt’s concept as a pre-determined, mindless force of colonization which many are want to do, it is more truthful to recognize that both Humboldt and Gilpin were firm believers in creative reason and free will. Although believers in destiny, neither one entrapped themselves into a false dichotomy of thinking they had to choose either freedom OR destiny but rather saw both concepts united under one principle of Natural Law. From a scientific standpoint, the Isothermal Zodiak defined a process shaped by the least action principle of earth’s gravitation around the sun within a planetary system defined by a harmonic order of orbits. It is that same least action principle which defined the generation of reasoned hypotheses in the mind of creative thinkers such as Gilpin and Humboldt as they charted out the best courses of action most likely to improve humanity’s standard of living through great public works.

In an 1849 speech in Independence Missouri, Gilpin explained the concept:

“Within this belt (from 30 deg to 50 deg) four-fifths of the human race is assembled, and here the civilized nations . . . have succeeded one another. . . . This succession has flowed onward in an even course, undulating along an isothermal line, until in our time the ring is about to close around the earth’s circumference, by the arrival of the American nation on the coast of the Pacific, which looks over on to Asia.” [19]



Above: Alexander von Humboldt, whose theories fueled Gilpin's argument for the Manifest Destiny of mankind



At left: Alexander and his brother Wilhelm portrayed with Frederick Schiller and Wolfgang Goethe in Jena. This group led the revival of the Promethean renaissance spirit of Benjamin Franklin in Germany and America alike.

Part Three

The Transcontinental Rail to Asia

Since the Chinese had recently been violated by years of British opium smuggling and three years of Opium Wars (1840-1842), many leading intellectuals in China led by the great Xu Jiyu, governor of Fujian province, were waking up quickly to the strategic importance of America in Universal history- not only as a display of a small power which defeated the British Empire, but also as an embodiment of Confucian principles. In the mind of Xu Jiyu, these principles found their most concrete expression in the figure of George Washington, who expressed the highest Confucian ideals of leadership and morality as a man who risked everything to lead his people to freedom then willfully gave up the reins of power to return to civilian life after having completed his duty. An 1853 plaque, now installed in the Washington monument was gifted to America from leading Chinese merchants with the etched prose taken from Xu Jiyu's *A Short Account of the Oceans Around Us* (1849):

“Of all the famous Westerners of ancient and modern times, can Washington be placed in any position but first?”

Asa Whitney

Likewise, many Americans were looking to China during these years as an ancient and wise civilization expressing the highest ideals of Christianity and who recognized that were America to endure, a cultural and economic bond with China must occur. Two champions of that Sino-American Manifest Destiny and the Transcontinental Railway were no exception: William Gilpin and Asa Whitney.

Asa Whitney (1791-1874) was an American merchant who had made a fortune in China from 1842-1844, and became the earliest and most prominent promoter of the Trans Continental railway upon his return to America. Whitney, who wanted permission to build a railroad from the Great Lakes to the Columbia River, wrote in an 1849 report to Congress:

“During a residence of nearly two years in Asia I collected all the information within my reach... with a starving, destitute population of 250 000 000 on the one side of us, and all Asia on the other side with 700 000 000 of souls still more destitute, seemed to demand the accomplishment of this great work, this great and important change for the benefit of the entire human family; a work which would open to settlement and production the wilderness of more than 2000 miles, give to it cheap and rapid transit to, and communication with, all the markets of the world..” [20]

While Whitney’s desired route and plans for private ownership were not accepted by Congress, his organizing played a direct role in the great October 1849 Trans-Continental Railroad conventions in Chicago and St. Louis which went far to embed the policy into the popular consciousness of all citizens. The St. Louis Convention which Gilpin also played a role in organizing had voted to support the rail line from St. Louis to the west coast across the Rockies with branches to Chicago and Memphis.

As a follow up to this convention, William led a town hall meeting in his hometown of Independence, Missouri with the purpose of ratifying the actions in St. Louis three weeks earlier. Gilpin was voted to head the committee to draft the Missouri resolutions which clearly defined the purpose of the Trans Continental Railway as a gateway to China when it stated:

“Let it be resolved that, whereas the Almighty has placed the territories of the American Union in the center between Asia and Europe and the Route of the

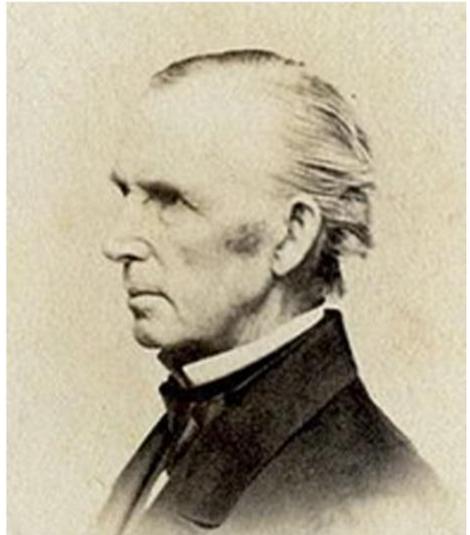
Asiatic and European Railway” through the heart of our national domain, it is our duty to the human family to prosecute, vigorously, through its new channel, that supreme commerce between the oriental nations and the nations of the Atlantic, which history proves to have existed in all ages, and to be necessary to keep alive comity, science and civilization among mankind”.

Some may snidely remark that Whitney and Gilpin’s affinity for China was mere pragmatism, based purely upon economic or geopolitical advantage over the British. However, an 1852 testimony of German emigrant and publisher, Julius Froebel tells a different story. Froebel, himself a student of Humboldt and editor of the Swiss Republican newspaper spent several months with Gilpin in Independence, Missouri and his accounts expressed a much higher level of understanding of the paradigm which united China and America under one Mandate of Heaven through whose submission alone America could find salvation from the corrupting effects of “European influences”:

“He (Gilpin) regards the “American” as the “most ancient and primitive civilization of mankind” and laments that this is not acknowledged by the world at large. This culture, he admits, has become degenerate in America itself; but in China it is still found in a pure state. Hence, salvation must come to America from China, and this consists in the introduction of the “Chinese constitution” viz. the “patriarchal democracy of the Celestial Empire”. The political life of the United States is “through European influences”, in a state of complete demoralization, and the Chinese Constitution alone contains elements of regeneration. For this reason, a railroad to the Pacific is of such vast importance, since by its means the Chinese trade will be conducted straight across the North American continent. This trade must bring in its train Chinese civilization. All that is usually alleged against China is mere calumny spread purposefully, just like those calumnies which are circulated in Europe about the United States”. [21]



Xu Jiwei (pictured top right), whose works opened China's Consciousness to the world and united the hearts of Chinese with Americans. His "The World Around us" was cited in the engraving (top right) gifted to America and which still sits in the George Washington Monument (bottom left). Businessman and guiding spirit of America's transcontinental railway Asa Whitney is featured (bottom right)



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Part Four

How the Civil war was used to Destroy Manifest Destiny

Rather than witnessing the blossoming of the great Asian-American Railway, the 1850s ushered in a decade of corruption and compromise which nearly led to the disintegration of the Federal Government within ten years.

At the opening of this decade, the union had acquired nearly all territorial possessions from the Mexican empire in the wake of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The nation had thus grown to 31 states, and five territories (one disorganized and four organized). Whether those new territories were to remain free or slave-ridden became a central point of conflict between patriots and the British-run slave power which had dominated the Democratic Party. If they could remain free, then the dynamic for western expansion to the Pacific and broader world land bridge could proceed unhindered. If the central USA were to fall under the slave power, then this positive momentum would be sabotaged.

With the premature July 9, 1850 death of Whig president Zachary Taylor, a supporter of the Wilmot Proviso [22], a series of compromises was instead unleashed by traitors, cowards and opportunists. The first such act of folly was the “1850 Compromise” initiated jointly by Henry Clay and Stephen Douglass. This compromise was a package of five bills which declared that slavery was to be decided by popular vote in the newly created Territories of Utah and New Mexico, abolished the slave trade (but not slavery) in the District of Columbia, defined the current borders of the newly admitted state of Texas and strengthened the fugitive slave Act which mandated that all free states give up fugitive slaves to their masters.

This cowardly tendency to compromise with the slave power paved

the way to the disastrous Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1855 which repealed the Missouri Compromise [23], opening both territories to slavery based on the “will of the majority”. Both regions were thus flooded with pro-slavery migrants and a fire was lit that would fully erupt within a few years.

While Senator Thomas Benton who led a faction of the Democratic Party of which Gilpin was a member, took an anti-slavery position during this period, his once formidable political machine lost much steam and the lukewarm energy he brought to the fight against the slave power repulsed much of his base [24]. Gilpin increasingly became a party unto himself, sometimes running for elected office, but always elevating his message beyond all party politics earning a reputation as the prophet of manifest destiny.

The Republican Party Forms

With the Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Midwest of the continent had become a strategic point of conflict determining the fate of the republic with the slave power energetically moving with all their might to ensure that the Midwest territories would admit slavery in preparation for their break from the union (and eventual planned absorption of said union). The lack of any principled leadership from any party during these bleak years created a power vacuum that could undo the American revolution if drastic action was not taken. Thus on June 18, 1856 a convention led by Whigs and former-Benton Democrats saw the creation of the Republican Party whose founding manifesto [25] stated its purpose in clear terms:

“This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or

divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President”

Among its resolutions, the declaration made public works a keystone pillar in its mandate guided by water works and the Trans Continental rail:

“Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

“Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.”

During the 1856 elections, the Republic Party’s first nomination for the Presidency was none other than Gilpin’s former associate Lieutenant John C. Fremont [26]. By 1859 William Gilpin joined him and became a leading voice of the Republican Party (and often sole republican voice in the pro-slavery dominated south west). In fact, of the twelve hundred recorded votes cast in the town of Independence, Missouri, during the 1860 Presidential elections, the sole vote for Lincoln was registered by William Gilpin.

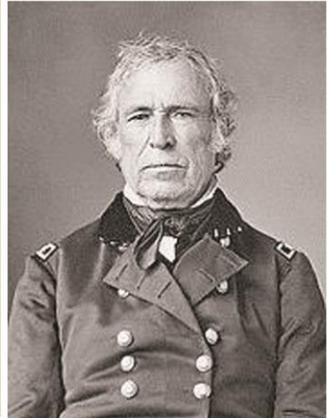
Gilpin devoted the following months to writing impassioned editorials and giving speeches in defense of the Union across Missouri. It was here that he came under the notice of Colonel Edwin Sumner, Commander of the Department of the West who had just been tasked by

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott to lead Lincoln's twelve man bodyguard for the dangerous thirteen day voyage from Illinois to Washington, D.C. Colonel Sumner knew and trusted Gilpin since their days fighting in the Spanish-American War and requested Gilpin be part of the elite bodyguard. Upon Lincoln's arrival in Washington on February 11, 1860, Gilpin was among 100 trusted bodyguards who stayed at the White House for several weeks to ensure the safety of the new President. Gilpin had many opportunities to speak with Lincoln during these tense days and while written records are sparse, Gilpin's positive impression upon the President is evidenced by the appointment and mission which Lincoln later assigned him.



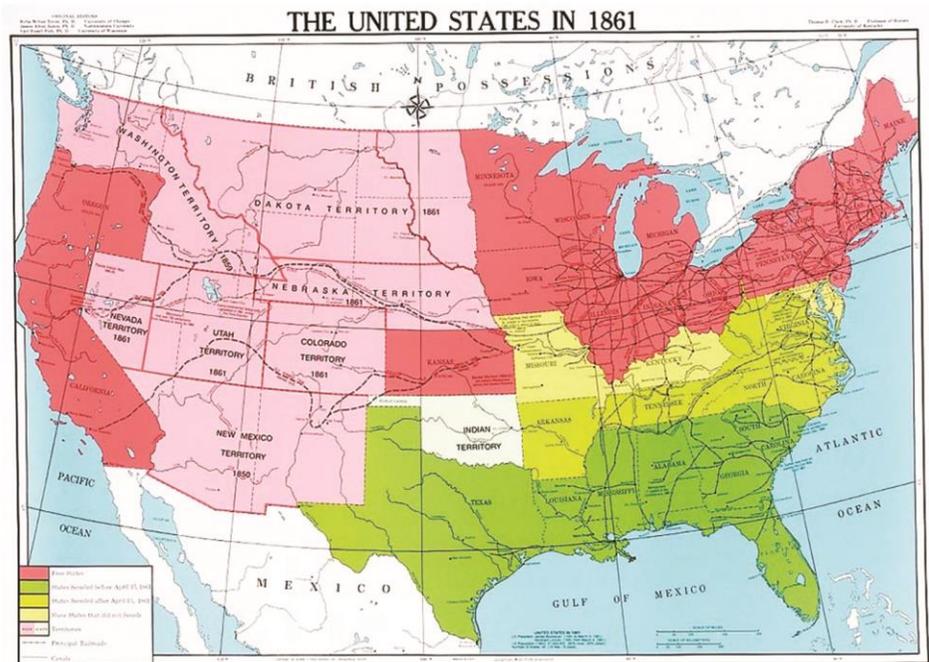
The Republican Party's 1956 candidates Captain Fremont (left) and William Dayton (right). An image of the 1st republican party convention is featured below





The Mexico cession of 1848 greatly expanded America's territories to the Pacific.

President Zachary Taylor



An 1861 map showcases free (red) states and slave (green) states. The Territories separating the east from west represented a weak flank which was kept free largely due to the work of Gilpin

Part Five

Lincoln's Bodyguard Becomes the Governor of Colorado

On February 28, 1861, the Territories of America's Midwest were subdivided forming Colorado as a territory. The matter of who would be governor of the new Territory was yet unresolved. The only certainty was that this region was of strategic significance as a beachhead against Southern takeover of the highly vulnerable Midwestern flank which served the union as a rich depot of resources needed to finance the Union during the Civil War.

With Gilpin's reputation as a scholar, statesman, and expert on Colorado and the geography of the west, his appointment to fill that vacuum was finalized on March 22, 1861. Before leaving for Denver, Gilpin met with Lincoln and Winfield Scott where he was given the strict orders to form a government and defend the west from secessionist forces at all cost [27].

Having taken his oath of office on July 8, 1861 Gilpin set about shaping the new government alongside his two most trusted collaborators, Chief Justice Hall, a Whig and former law partner of Secretary of State William Seward and Attorney General Theodore Weld. This group formed a legislative body, organizing a system of laws, courts, and electoral districts. They organized soft infrastructure such as police, schools, civil and criminal codes, charities and a system of taxation [28]. Most importantly for the immediate needs of the nation which was preparing for civil war, a militia was organized and public works unleashed centered on roads and irrigation systems. During his inaugural speech to the first Territorial Legislative Assembly, Governor Gilpin emphasized the importance of the trans-continental railway:

Our territory will be bisected East and West, by the grandest work of all time, constructed to fraternize the domestic relations of our people and to draw the travel and commerce of all the nations, and all the continents of the world.” [29]

Rebel sympathies in Colorado ran very high in these early years with one third of the population having emigrated from the South prompting Justice Hall to write to Lincoln warning him of a conspiracy of 6000 southern plotters who had failed to turn Kansas into a slave state and were now collecting weapons in preparation to take over Colorado in collaboration with confederates in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. [30]

Gilpin’s Greenbacks Save the West

In response to this southern plot, the Governor took the immediate action of forming a military staff and without any money in Colorado’s coffers, directed an emergency purchase of all weapons and ammunition available in Colorado in order to keep them out of the hands of the confederacy, whose leading agent Captain Joel McKee had openly been mass purchasing for the confederacy. Gilpin ordered the arrest of McKee and 40 of his men for treason, thus, putting an end to the insurrection. With the recognition of Colorado’s strategic significance sinking in, Gilpin’s request for weapons was granted and 18 wagonloads of ammunition and 1800 rifles were dispatched to him from the 2nd Dragoons in Utah, which set the tone for the struggle that was ahead. Weapons however, require soldiers to use them and that task of recruiting them remained still ahead.

Under dire requests from Colonel E.R.S. Canby, Commanding officer of Union troops in New Mexico who had the task of defending the Union on

the frontline against a Texas-led takeover, Gilpin, again without a dime in the treasury and no support from a financially strained Federal government, took initiative to create 10 companies of soldiers later to be called the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers help Canby and to defend the union. How did Gilpin manage to purchase thousands of weapons, ammunition, not to mention both form and train 10 companies of Colorado volunteers with no money? The answer is “Greenbacks”.

Following orders which Gilpin later explained were transmitted to him from Lincoln in April 1861, the Governor commissioned \$375 000.00 of scrip “backed by the trust in the federal government” to be issued in July, 1861. This was also the same month that Lincoln issued \$50 million in treasury-issued greenbacks to pay for the Civil War when British-steered New York banks refused him any loans below 25-30% interest.

When the Federal Government gave word that it could not honor Gilpin’s scrip in October 1861, a near mutiny struck and for many months, businesses across Colorado suffered with the Colorado currency falling to forty cents on the dollar. Gilpin was isolated and constantly threatened throughout this tense period. A movement to oust the Governor led by a powerful newspaper editor named William N. Byers was unleashed and coordinated by anti-Gilpin hacks in Washington led by Colorado’s Territorial delegate Hiram Bennet. Writing of his troubles in December 1861 Gilpin said:

“My labors here are incessant, and the struggle with treason is a perpetual death-struggle. Emissaries swarm here as they have done in Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis, in the worst time of insurrection.... The want of money, together with the total oblivion by the Government of the critical condition caused by the withdrawal of its military force, the agitated condition of the Indians and the extreme cost and scarcity of food, complicated the tangled condition of affairs and strain the ligaments of government to a perpetually bursting tension.” [32]

Not only was the economy in shambles, the danger of Indian attacks were also very high and Confederate agents were embedded within the very branches of Colorado's Government. Two such agents- Harvey Veil and William H. Russell were named by Justice Hall in a letter Lincoln dated October 9, 1861. Harvey Veil was the Indian Agent of Western Colorado whom Hall accused of deploying Indians to attack union troops on behalf of the Confederacy while William H. Russell was President of the Overland Express Company, which controlled all mail service across the west. Requesting that Seward approve the replacement of Colorado judges with outsiders, Hall said "*and none of the applicants from this territory. They all belong to the William H. Russell school and are all infected with treason.*" [33]

To avoid using the treason-ridden Overland Express Company, Gilpin and Hall communicated to Lincoln via William Seward's son Augustus Seward.

The South Attempts to Take the West

In July 1861, Brigadier-General Henry Sibley's "New Mexico Campaign" was approved by Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Sibley's plan called for conquering New Mexico, then advancing upon Colorado, Utah and beyond, thus cutting Lincoln off from the Pacific and gaining a large resource-rich territory to fuel the Confederate cause.

By January 1862 Sibley began his offensive with 3500 men, meeting very little resistance as he took over ever greater portions of Union territory. When he encountered Canby's forces near Fort Craig, the first major battle in the Far West ensued known as the Battle of Valverde; and although each side lost approximately 200 soldiers, Confederate forces won the day and continued to take Albuquerque and Santa Fe as they made their

way to Fort Union [see map on pg.50] in preparation for the takeover of Colorado.

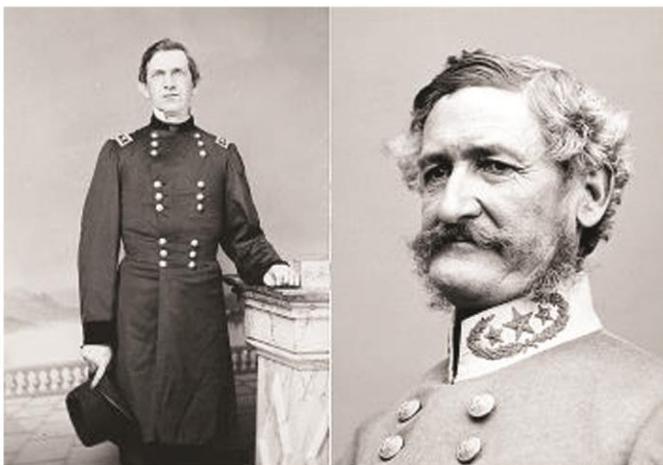
The Battle of Glorieta Pass

Understanding that time was not on their side, Gilpin's First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers marched 40 miles per day for 10 days through the snow, arriving at Fort Union on March 10, 1862. From Fort Union, Colorado forces alongside two other union companies totaling 1342 soldiers departed on March 22nd meeting Sibley's Texan troops at the southern entrance of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, also known as Glorieta Pass. Two days of fierce battles ensued during which time the Confederates were driven back to Apache Canyon. When their supply train was discovered and burned by Union forces under the leadership of Coloradans, Sibley's forces were forced to request an armistice. Southern attempts to take New Mexico and Colorado ended there, and Glorieta Pass came to be known as the "Gettysburg of the West". Gilpin's Colorado Volunteers went on to play vital roles in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas during the Civil War.

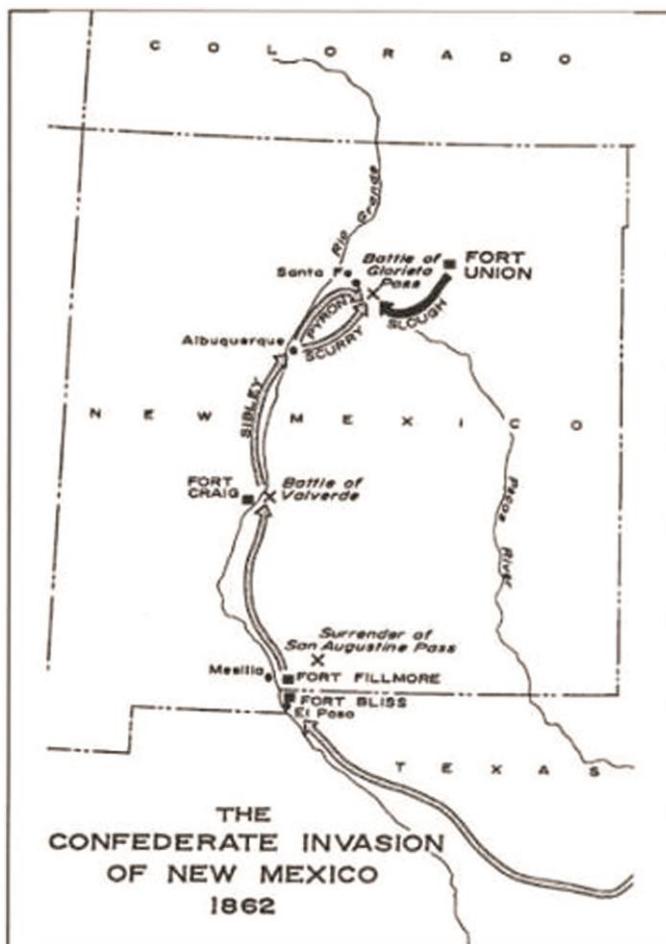
While Gilpin's foresight and leadership had finally been vindicated, it was too late. The months-long campaign of slander and misinformation led by Gilpin's enemies proved successful and by April 16, 1862 William Gilpin was relieved of his post by Lincoln and replaced by John Evans as Governor of Colorado on May 16, 1862. Realizing too late the wisdom of the issuance of scrip, the federal government honored Gilpin's greenbacks.

The story of Gilpin's role as Governor of Colorado would not end there however.

In 1865, Colorado was admitted as a state of the Union with two senators and representatives while Gilpin was elected Governor. President Andrew Johnson, who was in the midst of undermining as many of Lincoln's victories as possible during his short time in office, vetoed the Colorado bill under the premise that Colorado had no authority to become a state under the 1865 Enabling Act and backed his appointed Alexander Cummings as Territorial governor, thus creating a struggle of two governors for several months. From 1865-1867 three more redrafted enabling acts were attempted but failed to pass into law. It was only in 1876 that Colorado was finally admitted as a State of the Union.



Union General Canby (left) and Confederate General Sibley (right) who fought at Glorieta Pass (key battles featured below)



Part Six

The Post War Years and the Cosmopolitan Railway

The years following the Civil War were racked with hope and tragedy. The forces loyal to Lincoln's vision fought both within America and globally against the Slave power that only seconds after Lincoln's last breath were already working hard to revive their twisted power hold on America. Internationally, these patriotic forces understood well that the British Empire was the hand controlling the confederate slave power and this empire had to be destroyed.

The figures leading this combat included Lincoln's Secretary of State William Seward, General Ulysses Grant and Senator Charles Sumner, all of whom worked valiantly to build political and economic bridges with countries the world over.

Some of their early post-war maneuvers included the surprise purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867, and the exposure of the British hand behind the Civil War in the Alabama Affair of 1870 which was the first international trial finding the British government guilty of militarily supporting the confederacy [34]. In recompense for this crime, Sumner and Seward wanted the British to cede all of their remaining possessions in North America, which would have given great fuel to the connection of the Transcontinental Railway with Eurasia. Russia had, after all played an instrumental role in Lincoln's victory and was preparing to follow America's lead by commencing construction of its own trans-continental railroad.

Both Sumner and Seward were strong advocates of uniting America's destiny with China. Seward and U.S. Consul to Beijing, General Anson Burlingame, working in tandem with Seward's son George Frederick

Seward (U.S. Consul to Shanghai), organized the Seward-Burlingham Treaty of 1868 with China, giving China free emigration and travel in America, reciprocal access to education for citizens living in the others' country, and favored nation status with the United States. Senator Sumner expressed his understanding of America's connection with China and the Trans-continental railroad during his 1867 speech in defense of the Alaska Purchase:

“To unite the East of Asia with the West of America is the aspiration of commerce now as when the English navigator (Meares) recorded his voyage. Of course, whatever helps this result is an advantage. The Pacific railroad is such an advantage; for, though running westward, it will be, when completed, a new highway to the East.” [35]

When President Ulysses Grant came to power in 1869, the Trans Continental begun under Lincoln at the height of the Civil War had just been completed uniting the continent from coast to coast. Grant gave much support to this internationalization of the American system while also fighting valiantly to advance Lincoln's plans for reconstruction and reconciliation with an emancipated America [36].

Gilpin's Cosmopolitan World Land-Bridge

William Gilpin was not least among this group, and his hundreds of speeches, published maps and writings went further than any other statesman to concretize what those international public works would look like. In 1860, Gilpin wrote:

“two auspicious elements in human civilization by their rapid growth in power and importance, fix our attention- the indefinite multiplication of gold coin and international public works. These two elements, so operating as to mutually

stimulate and sustain each other, promise to enthrone industrial organization as the ruling principle of nations.” [37]

Describing what this grand design for international public works would look like, Gilpin wrote in his widely read 1890 magnum opus the *Cosmopolitan Railway*:

“Railways continue to extend themselves, soon to become a universal system over all the lands of the globe. We have seen the energies of the American people, bringing into line and into use these new powers, span their continent with the Pacific railways, as with the rapidity of lightning from a mountain loud. Availing themselves of the favorable thermal warmth upon the Plateau and upon the immediate seacoasts, bathed by the Asiatic gulf stream, they will continue to expand their work to Bering Straits, where all the continents are united. This will extend itself along similarly propitious thermal selvage of the oriental Russian coasts into China. To prolong this unbroken line of cosmopolitan railways along the latitudinal plateau of Asia, to Moscow and to London, will not have long delay. The less significant and isolated continents of the southern hemisphere- South America, Africa, and Australasia- will be reached by feeders through Panama, Suez and the chain of Oriental peninsulas and islands. The whole area and all the populations of the globe will be thus united and fused by land travel and railway.” [38]

Through the inevitable adoption of American system principles, Gilpin again re-emphasized his long held belief that the inevitable awakening of China would be the basis for renewal and salvation of the west:

“In Asia, a civilization resting on a basis of remote antiquity has had, indeed, a long pause but a certain civilization- although hitherto hermetically sealed up from European influence- has continued to exist. The ancient Asiatic colossus, in a certain sense, needed only to be awakened to new life, and European Culture finds a basis there on which it can build future reforms”. [39]

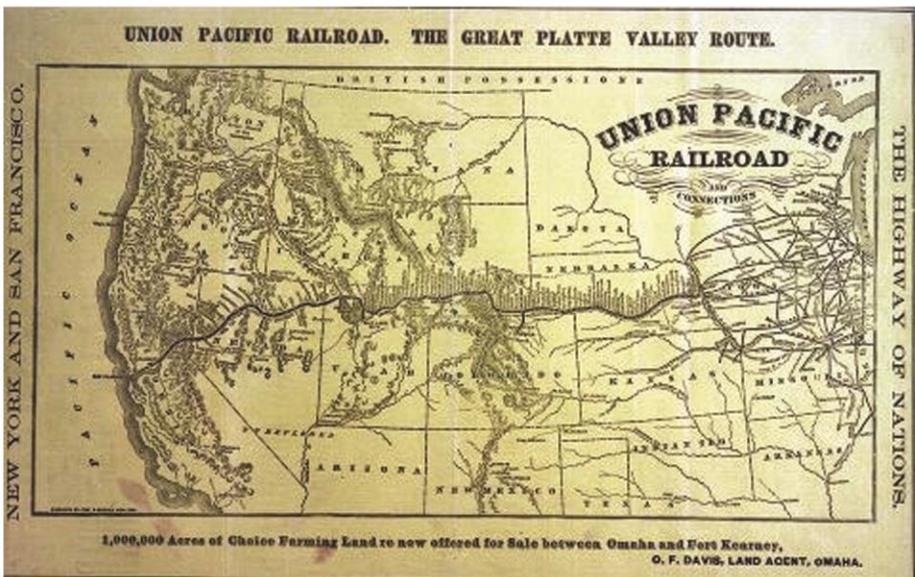
Always poetically working to uplift the mind of the reader to a new paradigm, Gilpin described what this new state of human civilization was destined to look like as “win-win cooperation” replaced the outdated geopolitical doctrines of “might makes right” and zero sum thinking prevalent under oligarchism:

“The weapons of mutual slaughter are hurled away; the sanguinary passions find a check, a majority of the human family is found to accept the essential teachings of Christianity IN PRACTICE... Room is discovered for industrial virtue and industrial power. The civilized masses of the world meet; they are mutually enlightened, and fraternize to reconstitute human relations in harmony with nature and with God. The world ceases to be a military camp, incubated only by the military principles of arbitrary force and abject submission. A new and grand order in human affairs inaugurates itself out of these immense concurrent discoveries and events” [40]

Gilpin not only provided a philosophical moral imperative for the new paradigm for mankind but provided in great detail the economic, geophysical, and cultural means for it to be practically carried into reality, explaining that the 2-3 hundred million dollars of debt which America and Russia would incur in building it would easily be paid back the same way that the Civil War debt was paid off via public works. In the year of Gilpin’s writing *The Cosmopolitan Railway*, the momentum carrying civilization into a bright future of common destiny was powerful and few could anticipate the tragedy and chaos that would be unleashed when the future that should have been was held back for over a century.



Among the figures featured in Emanuel Leutze's *Alaska Purchase* are William Seward (seated), Russian Ambassador Stoekle, with Charles Sumner and Seward's son Frederick (Assistant Secretary of State) seated in the rear. These figures were also among the strongest forces behind the trans-continental railway completed in 1869 (featured below), and also the annexation of British Canada



left to right:
Anson Burlingame and G.F. Seward (U.S. Consuls to Beijing and Shanghai respectively). Along with William Seward, both were responsible for the passage of the Seward-Burlingame Treaty of 1868, revolutionizing US-Chinese relations

Part Seven

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

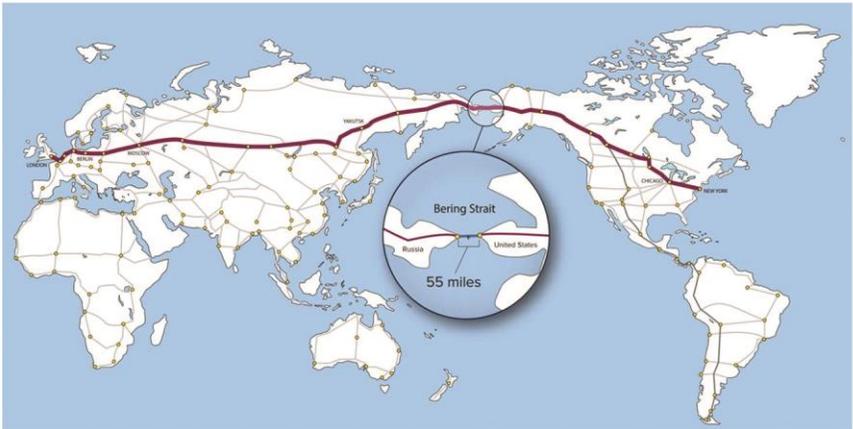
It has often been stated that the slide into World War One did not begin with the 1914 assassination of Austria's archduke Ferdinand, but in reality with the British-orchestrated ouster of America's great friend Chancellor Otto von Bismark in 1890.

The wave of assassinations of American System leaders both in America and internationally during the tense post-Civil War period was unleashed by a desperate British Empire whose system was both morally and financially bankrupt, and which could only sustain its obsolete existence by literally overturning the geopolitical chessboard into a cauldron of chaos on the simple gamble that it could manipulate little minds to kill each other over petty scraps while the empire re-grouped and renewed itself in the bloody purgative violence of its victims [41].

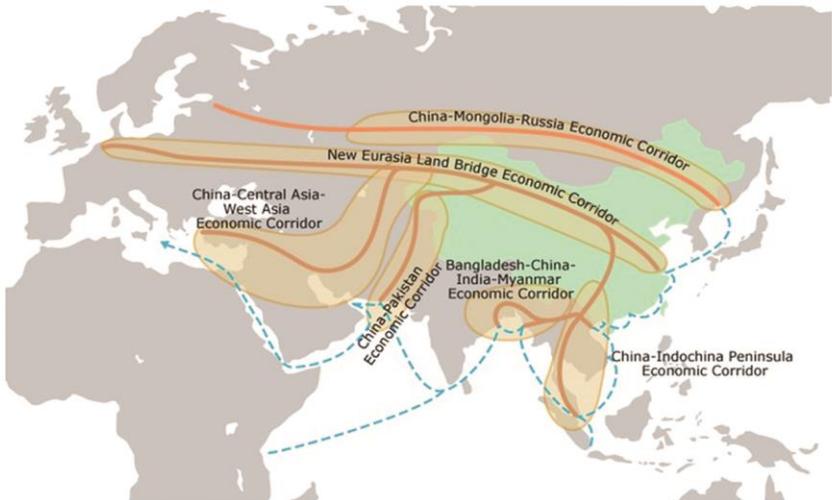
Until recently, the only expression of the world paradigm united by rail and public works was found in the form of the Schiller Institute and its allies. With Xi Jinping's announcement of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013 and its unification with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union, BRICS, SCO, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, this dream has taken on its most powerful expression in history. While this unfolds, America has found itself for the first time in decades with a President who has cited Alexander Hamilton and the American System school of political economy by name while also extending olive branches internationally bringing America ever closer into that alliance with those Eurasian powers that Gilpin, Seward, Sumner, Grant and later Lyndon LaRouche knew was needed to break humanity free of the system of oligarchy.



Russia, China and India have today spearheaded the formation of a new coalition of nations spread across the globe which seek a new system based upon mutual development and cooperation. One of the most powerful such blocks is found in the BRICS whose leaders are featured at left.



Above: the next phase of the Belt and Road Initiative now spreading rail, ports and cities across the globe is found in the World Landbridge- promoted heavily for decades by the International Schiller Institute founded by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. Below: The Belt and Road Initiatives core arteries as of 2018



China Trade - hktcd

Footnotes for Chapter III

[1] H.Z LaRouche, keynote speech to the Schiller Institute's 30th anniversary conference in Frankfurt, Germany titled, "*The New Silk Road Is Transforming the Planet.*" Re-published in Executive Intelligence Review Oct. 31, 2014

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

[3] Eda Kranakiss, *An Exploration of Engineering Culture* 1996 by MIT Press p. 331

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

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

[6] Britain's Hudson Bay Company, not known for nation building, tried desperately to pack Oregon with its subjects on several occasions in 1840-1841 failing miserably each time. The last attempt proved especially embarrassing when under orders from George Simpson, 200 settlers were sent from Manitoba's Red River Colony to Oregon, but preferring the warmth and freedom of America, all 200 chose to join the U.S.-led

Willamette valley settlement rather than stay within Hudson Bay land. The Great Migration of 1843 saw 1000 settlers make the 2170 mile trek across the Oregon Trail in one season, demonstrating the superiority of the American approach to western settlement.

[7] Frank Carnes, *William Gilpin: Western Nationalist*, University of Texas Press, 1970, p.76

[8] In 1856 Fremont became the first presidential candidate for the newly formed Republican Party narrowly losing to Buchanan. During the Civil War, Fremont proved a hot head who chose to free all the slaves under his jurisdiction without conferring with Lincoln. This act put Lincoln's more thoughtful grand plan for emancipation which required more tact and patience in jeopardy. Fremont was relieved of his post in December of 1861. Story is documented in How Abraham Lincoln Fired General John C. Fremont by Ronald E. Franklin, published in owlocation.com, June 23, 2018

[9] Bankroft, *History of the Life of William Gilpin*, San Francisco History Company Publishers 1889, p. 20

[10] Karnes, *Western Nationalist*, p. 108

[11] Karnes, *Western Nationalist*, p. 112

[12] Letter of Dr. John McLaughlin to George Simpson, March 20, 1844. It is noteworthy that McLaughlin seems to have truly befriended Gilpin, and was often in conflict with Sir George Simpson and Hudson Bay policy to subvert migration. This high level veteran Colonial administrator ultimately quit the HBC to become an American citizen in 1849.

[13] On top of forming the territory of Oregon, the petition also called for surveying, land provisions, regular mail service, Indian protection, and commercial relations. It was widely recognized that Gilpin's memorial and speeches played a direct role in shaping the Oregon Treaty passed in 1846.

[14] Address to the U.S. Senate- 2 March 1846; quoted in *Mission of the North American People, Geographical, Social, and Political* (1873), by William Gilpin,

p. 124.

[15] Laura Walls, *Passage of the Cosmos: Alexander von Humboldt and the Shaping of the Americas*, 2009

[16] Alexander von Humboldt, *Political Essay on the Island of Cuba*, republished by University of Chicago Press, 2011

[17] Anna Maria Gillis, *Humboldt in the New World*, HUMANITIES, November/December 2012, Volume 33, Number 6

[18] Gilpin, *The Cosmopolitan Railway: compacting and fusing together all the world's continents*, San Francisco, The History company, 1890, pg. 207

[19] William Gilpin, *The Central Gold Region: The Grain, Pastoral, and Gold Regions of North America*, Philadelphia, 1860, p. 111, 170

[20] Asa Whitney, *A Project for a Railroad to the Pacific*, New York 1849 p. 4

[21] Cited from Kenneth Porter's *William Gilpin: Sinophile and Eccentric* published in *Colorado Magazine* vol. 37 no. 4 1960, p.249

[22] An 1846 treaty by Congressman David Wilmot banning slavery from any new territory acquired by Mexico which passed the House but was defeated in Senate.

[23] An 1820 Act forbidding the spread of slavery above the 39th parallel.

[24] Benton's own tendency to compromise especially on his own hypocritical ownership of slaves were major factors in his failure as a leader during this period

[25] Republican Party Platform of 1856, June 18, 1856

[26] Although opposing the 1850 compromise and Kansas-Nebraska Act, and supporting public works, Fremont's father-in-law Thomas Benton was never capable of breaking with his compromising instincts (or his ownership of slaves) and chose to support Buchanan against Fremont in the 1856 election ensuring America was brought another step closer to doom.

- [27] Karnes, *Western Nationalist* p. 255
- [28] In the first two months of office Gilpin passed an incredible 51 laws, 40 acts, 8 joint memorials and 3 joint resolutions.
- [29] House Journal of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado, Colorado Republican Office, Denver, Sept. 9, 1861, p.12
- [30] Karnes, *Western Nationalist*. p. 272
- [31] Gilpin's recounting of Lincoln's instructions to him follow: "On finances we have not one cent. I have just negotiated a loan of \$50 million from the banks of New York and have called a special session of Congress to meet on the 4th of July to know if they will hang me for this unconstitutional act. If you are driven to extremities, you must do as I have done- issue drafts on your own responsibility" – excerpt from Bancroft, *History of the Life of William Gilpin-. A Character Study*, History Company Publishers, 1889, San Francisco p. 44
- [32] Cited in Karnes, *Western Nationalist*
- [33] Hall to Seward, Oct. 9, 1861 Lincoln Papers vol. 58
- [34] Alabama claims of the United States of America against Great Britain Award rendered on 14 September 1872 by the tribunal of arbitration established by Article I of the Treaty of Washington of 8 May 1871. For a fuller story see *The Imperial Myth of Canadian Nationalism* by Matthew Ehret, July 2013, *Canadian Patriot Review*
- [35] Sumner, *Speech On the Cession of Russian*, Washington Printed at Congressional Globe Office 1867, p. 12
- [36] Robert Ingraham, *Ulysses S. Grant's Moral Crusade for Peace 1865-1879*, *Executive Intelligence Review*, August 14, 2015
- [37] William Gilpin, *The Central Gold Region: The Grain, Pastoral and Gold Regions of North America*, Philadelphia 1860, Preface vi
- [38] Gilpin, *Cosmopolitan Railway* p. 303
- [39] *Ibid.* p.53

[40] Ibid. p.213

[41] The wave of coups, assassinations and wars orchestrated by the failing British Empire during the last decades of the 19th century, led directly to the “century of war” that has characterized the 20th century. The chaos unleashed during this period not only set natural allies such as Germany and Russia into conflict with one another, but shaped a new demoralized culture of young men and women who lost faith in the beauty of human creativity and technological progress. Without proper faith in a positive destiny for the species, that creative reason so necessary for the formation of a republican culture and win-win cooperation among the parts for the harmony of whole is impossible.

CHAPTER IV - RUSSIA AND THE SALE OF ALASKA

“The ultimate rule of the United States over the whole North America is so natural that we must ourselves sooner or later recede peacefully, in return for which we might receive other advantages from the Americans”. The General continued by saying “due to the present amazing development of railroads, the United States will soon spread over all North America. We must face the fact that we will have to cede our North American possessions to them.”

-General Nikolai Muraviev writing to Czar Alexander II, 1853

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

The fact is that as early as 1852, those statesmen from both nations who eventually consummated the sale in April 1867 were already on record discussing the eventual transition of Alaska from Russian to American possession. Since the historic event which so shaped the outcome of world history, is too often treated as a spontaneous occurrence driven by American expansionist zealotry or short sighted folly, it is worth taking note briefly of some of the key players and the historical context shaping their visionary plans.

A Struggle Between Two Paradigms

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

As the “New Rome” policy was advanced by imperial forces dominating Russia under Czar Nicholas II (czar from 1825-1855) who ran lustingly after Ottoman possessions in their obsession to expand Russian influence in Central Asia, the seeds of self-destruction were being sown. While Russian expansionists were expecting the easy capture of territories long held by a failing Ottoman empire, what they found was a spiders’ web of Anglo-French intrigue and traps which nearly destroyed the proud nation during the Crimean War (October 1853 to February 1856). The war’s outcome saw Russia humiliated, indebted and crippled morally and physically. In response to this failure, a new breed of statecraft arose from the shamed ashes of the old guard as an enlightened Czar (Alexander II) took the reins from the deceased Nicholas in 1854. With him, statesmen such as the Grand Duke Constantine (Alexander’s brother), General Nikolai Muraviev, Foreign Minister Gorchakov and the great Russian Ambassador Eduard de Stoeckle gained a new level of influence and a new foreign policy doctrine was created. The Grand Duke expressed this understanding of Russia’s cultural failure that needed to be corrected when he said:

“We cannot deceive ourselves any longer; we must say that we are both weaker and poorer than the first-class powers, and furthermore poorer not only in material terms but in mental resources, especially in matters of administration.”

[1]

This new doctrine was exemplified by an appreciation of the destructive role of the British Empire’s global strategy and the importance of America as a collaborator and partner. Alexander II himself quickly began tackling endemic corruption, and worked to transform Russia by freeing the serfs in 1861 earning him the namesake “the Great Liberator”.

The role of General Muraviev, who served as Foreign Minister under two czars is useful to showcase. Writing to the Czar in 1853, the General stated his belief in America’s Manifest Destiny while promoting

the sale of Alaska:

“The ultimate rule of the United States over the whole North America is so natural that we must ourselves sooner or later recede peacefully, in return for which we might receive other advantages from the Americans”. The General continued by saying “due to the present amazing development of railroads, the United States will soon spread over all North America. We must face the fact that we will have to cede our North American possessions to them.” [2]

From this point on, it was unclear what Alaska’s destiny would be. America had become enmeshed in a dynamic that would lead to the Civil War by 1861 and discussion of “acquiring new territory” had become drowned out by the need to preserve the union. In Russia, while the sale was not officially sanctioned, it was recognized that defending Alaska from British attack in the course of the Crimean War was impossible. The British were aware that this created a great danger of American Russian collaboration which could unseat their power hold in the Americas- for if America acquired Alaska, then it would be no great effort to take British Columbia as well. In response to the danger of a British Attack on Alaska, the Russian foreign Ministry, not yet ready to sell this land, began negotiating a “neutrality pact” between the Russian-American Company and the Hudson’s Bay Company on January 14, 1854. When the British surprisingly signed the treaty on March 22, 1854 Ambassador Stoeckle wrote to Gorchakov *“this act of affability, which is so little in harmony with English egotism had a secret reason behind it. A rumor was gaining currency at the time that we were preparing to sell our colonies to the United States and it was in order to block such a sale that the British government gave its approval to the agreement between the two companies.” [3]*

In 1860, Ambassador Stoeckle wrote: *“If the United States should win mastery of our possessions then British Oregon (Columbia) would be squeezed together by the Americans from the north and south and would hardly be able to*

escape”. [4]

Grand Duke Constantine, another firm believer in America’s Manifest Destiny stated *“the United States of North America should in the course of events be eager to conquer all of North America and will therefore meet us sooner or later and there is not the slightest doubt that it will seize our colonies without great effort and we shall be in no possession to retain them”* [5]

The Civil War and Russia

By 1862 the Civil War had begun in full force and with British support of the Confederacy (and financial warfare launched against the Union), tides had quickly turned against Lincoln. As the world watched with bated breath Ambassador Stoeckle wrote to Gorchakov:

“The disintegration of the United States as a nation would from our point of view be something to be deplored. The American confederation has acted as a counterpoise to British power and in this sense, its continued existence constitutes an important element in the balance of power.” He continued that he desired *“the preservation of the American Union as an indivisible nation.”* [6]

The year 1862 was a decisive year of the Russian-American company as its charter was set to expire and the company was effectively bankrupt with over 725 thousand ruples of debt to be paid. When the Russian government refused to provide the company any loans to keep it alive, the London Stock Exchange was more than happy to step in with offers under the condition that the charter were renewed and that no sale would be made to the United States [7]. The Russian government postponed on any decision until the fate of America was made clear.

Surely the outcome of the Civil War would have been much darker had it not been for the deployment of the Russian navy to California and

Atlantic coasts of America in 1863 which kept British and French forces from assisting the confederacy in open warfare against Lincoln [8]. By December 26, 1864 as the outcome of the war in favor of the union was blossoming, Secretary of State William Seward encouraged the Grand Duke Constantine to come to America with the following words *“I think it would be beneficial to us, and by no means unprofitable to Russia. I forebear from specifying my reasons- They will readily occur to you, as they would to his imperial highness if his thoughts were turned in that direction.”* [9]

The Sale of Alaska Consummated

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

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

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

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

Standing in support of the bill, Congressman Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota expressed an dominant sentiment among American statesmen

when he said: *“I shall vote for this bill because I consider it one of the necessary steps in the expansion of our institutions and nationality over the entire domain of the American continent. But the great significance this purchase possesses is found in the fact that it points the way to the acquisition by the United States of America of that great and valuable region, western British America”* [10].

Seward himself described the treaty as the most important diplomatic maneuver of his life saying *“this treaty stands alone in the history of diplomacy, as an important treaty conceived, initiated and prosecuted and completed without being preceded or attended by protocols or dispatches”* [11].

William Seward and Charles Sumner not only went on to lead the fight to complete rail development across the continent, but also carried U.S-China relations to unsurpassed heights with culminating with the Seward-Burlingham Treaty of 1868. This treaty not only gave China favored nation status with the USA but also guaranteed civil and religious rights to Chinese in America and also created an educational program that brought a young Chinese student named Sun Yat-sen to Hawaii. The seeds for the Chinese revolution that established a republic in China were thus also sewn.

Notes for Chapter IV

- [1] Lieven, Dominic (1993): "Nicholas II: Emperor of all the Russias". London: Pimlico. p. 6
- [2] Quoted from H.M McPherson "The Interests of William McKendree in the Purchase of Alaska 1854-1860", Pacific Historical Review vol. 3, 1934 p.30
- [3] S.B. Okun, The Russian-American Company, Cambridge Mass., Howard University Press, 1951 p. 234-235
- [4] Ibid. p.251
- [5] Ibid. p.242
- [6] Ibid. p.259-260
- [7] A.G. Mazour, "The Prelude to Russiars Departure from America," Pacific Historical Reivew, Sept. 1941, p.316
- [8] Webster Tarpley, U.S. Civil War: The US-Russian Alliance that Saved the Union, Voltaire.net.org
- [9] B.P. Thomas, Russian American Relations 1815-1867, N.Y. DaCapo Press, 1970, p.148
- [10] The Congressional Globe, Volume 39, by USA Congress Part 4 p. 3660
- [11] The Congressional Globe, Volume 40, by USA Congress, 2nd Session, p. 1339

CHAPTER V

THE MISSED CHANCE OF 1867

“the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the provinces on the northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude: that a confederation of states on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean and founded on monarchical principles, cannot be otherwise than in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this government - endangering its most important interests and tending to increase and perpetuate embarrassments”

-1866 Congressional Annexation Bill

The mythology of Canada's National Policy is a multi-layered fallacy of composition which must be addressed from the standpoint of locating Canada's struggle for nationhood as locked in the midst of a battle between two conceptions of man and law expressed in the British vs. American systems of political economy. Before entering into any proper analysis of this problem, it must be stated at the outset that the primary fallacy of the Canadian National Policy is simply that the policy neither had a national origin, nor was Canada ever permitted by the British Empire to become a truly sovereign nation.

The following chapter will demonstrate how the Canadian National Policy is a concoction fabricated by the members of the Imperial Privy Council of the British Monarchy, and this policy merely held back the cultural and political substance of true nationalism in favor of the mere form.

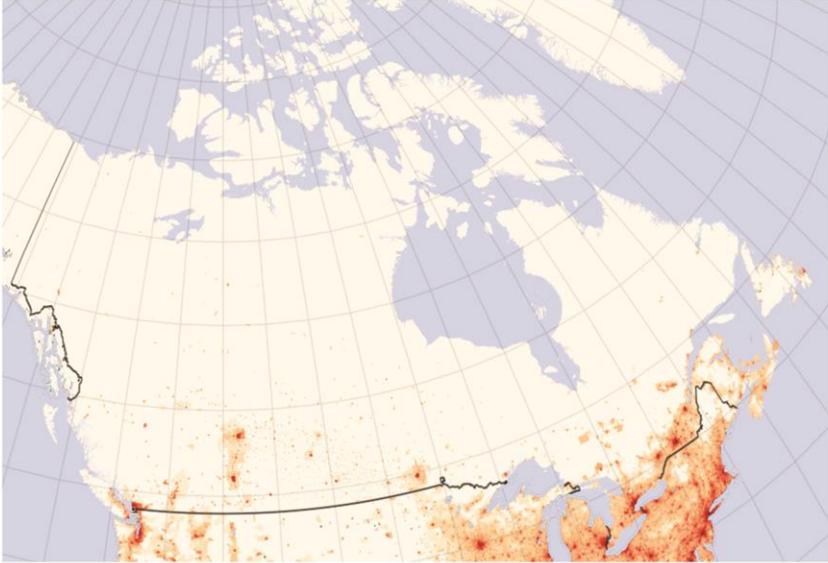
Understanding the National Policy and the true agenda behind Canada's origins are necessary to understand why it has been the curse of Canada to be endowed with the most bountiful resources and landmass on the one side and the most underdeveloped population with only thirty three million inhabitants, strung across a 8900 kilometer border on the other, while its cousin to the south has a population of over 320 million. The average density per square mile is a mere 3.75 people per sq. km for Canada compared with 34 people per sq. km for the United States.

Today, as the world is threatened by the two-pronged threat of a collapse of world population by the destruction of food and water availability on the one side and thermonuclear war on the other, it is of

dire necessity that such large scale development projects as the *North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA)* and the *North American Belt and Road Initiative (NABRI)* be commenced post haste. In either great megaproject, Canada's role as a cooperative partner nation is instrumental. Where NAWAPA XXI calls for the diversion of water from the Canadian and Alaskan Arctic down into the continent in order to circumvent the destruction of food and water production which is now impending, the Belt and Road Initiative's entry into the America's via the Bering Strait tunnel involves a U.S.-Canada-Russia-China alliance for Arctic development. This alliance would bring both Canada and America into alliance with the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and create the foundation for a new just economic system.

For either project to move forward, it is imperative that Canada let go of its British imperial traditions. These traditions which must be abandoned have historically defined Canada's interests around either its "right to be left alone", or "right to export raw materials as a hewer of wood and drawer of water" [1]. When faced with such challenges as starvation and war, why not instead apply the superior form of sovereignty defined in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia as "the Benefit of the other"? [2]

Before this can be done, certain ghosts which now haunt the Canadian identity must be identified and then, promptly exorcised. These ghosts shape the cultural/political reflexes which prevent Canada from joining with its neighbours to the south and north in a common mission centering on large scale scientific and technological endeavours. This exorcism must begin with the true story of Canada's origins and "National Policy".



Pop. Density based on <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=7052>

Contrary to popular belief, Canada's low population density (featured above) is not a success but rather a reflection of the nation's failure to develop properly. Such great projects which have recently been revived to reverse that lack of development include the NAWAPA/PLHINO continental water projects (at right) and the Bering Strait rail connection uniting the Americas with the Belt and Road Initiative (featured below)



NAWAPA/PLHINO map courtesy of Nouvelle Solidarite



Interbering.com

What is the Canadian National Policy?

Over the years, the Canadian “National Policy” has taken on various forms. At its origins, it received its name from the general policy applied by the Conservative Party platform beginning in 1878 under the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. The policy again arose under significantly diluted forms with successive Conservative governments beginning with the 1911-1919 administration of Sir Robert Borden, followed by the 1930-1935 R.B. Bennett government. The policy ended once and for all after the fall from power of the 1957-1963 Diefenbaker government.

The National Policy was the protectionist counter program to the typically free trade policy represented by Canada’s other major party, the Liberals who tended to move towards an economic union of the Americas. The great confusion caused by the dishonest application of the National Policy’s protectionist policies by the Imperial Privy Council and Foreign Office, is to be found in the fact that rather than being applied by a sovereign nation striving for defense against imperial looting as the American republic had adopted similar measures after the 1789 framing of its Constitution, the Canadian example witnessed an empire’s use of the powerful tariff and associated investment program in order to keep its valuable colony under its iron grip. By maintaining control of the vast territory above America, Britain could both subvert America’s institutions more easily, while ensuring that the unification of America with their historical allies in Russia could not occur.

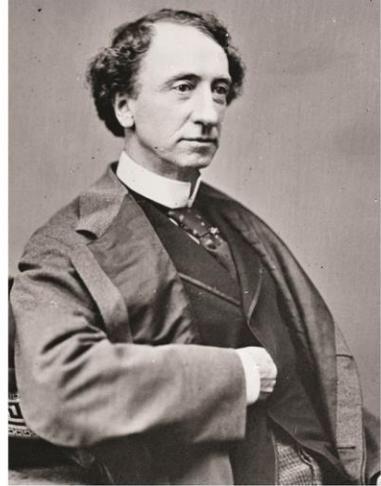
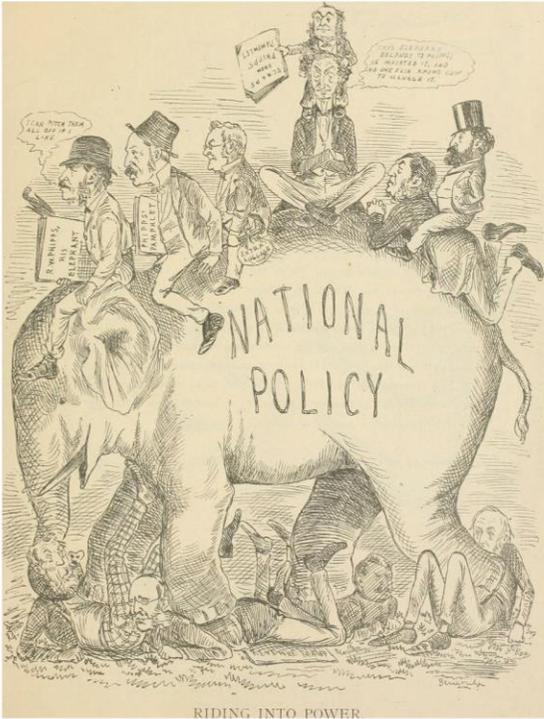
Then, as today, the true value of a protectionist policy of America lay in the fact that, when combined with sovereign control over public credit and a commitment to the general welfare, it provided the best line of

defense from rapacious imperial intentions on the one side, while providing a powerful instrument for nation building on the other.

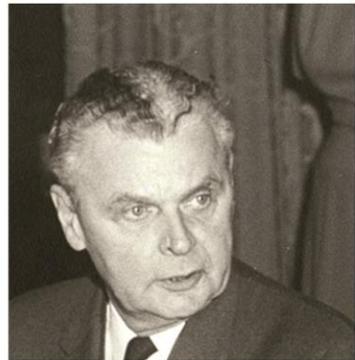
Diefenbaker's Misunderstanding

This Conservative National Policy was entirely scrapped after Prime Minister John Diefenbaker attempted to apply it to develop the productive powers of the nation under an honest, but naive vision for the first time in history. Diefenbaker's policy, which threatened the Empire's control of Canada was named the "Northern Vision", or "New National Policy", and was based on not merely a stroke of genius that called for the opening up of the great Arctic territories to scientific and industrial development but a new system of funding through the Bank of Canada. Diefenbaker's failure to achieve his objective not only arose from the active nests of Rhodes Scholars within and without his own cabinet who strove to sabotage it, but from his own inability to reconcile his love of progress and creative pioneering change, with his love for his British traditions, which were derived from an intrinsic antagonism to progress and creative change. This has come to be known as the "Diefenbaker Paradox".

Diefenbaker's 'New National Policy' announced in 1957 took its inspiration from a popular misunderstanding of the first "National Policy" of his idol, Sir John A. Macdonald. Although Macdonald's policy involved the adoption of a protective tariff to favour local Canadian manufacturing and agriculture, and internal improvements vectored on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this policy lacked substance as it was not applied against an Imperial intention, but was rather itself an Imperial policy which desired to preserve a strategic North American colony by a dying British Empire.



Sir John A Macdonald- Photo from US Library of Congress. Photo by Brady Handy. At left: A national Policy cartoon published in the Grip, September 28, 1878. Reproduced in A Caricature History of Canada, Volume I . Sir John and his cabinet are riding the elephant into power



Conservative Prime Ministers and knights of the British Empire (left to right):
 Sir Robert Borden, Sir R.B. Bennett and Sir John Diefenbaker
 All invoked their own versions of Diefenbaker's National Policy- sometimes to positive effect, but always contaminated by a loyalty to crown and empire

System adopted a century earlier by the founding fathers of the United States in order to achieve economic independence from the British Empire, the Canadian version lacked all of the substance. It was rather the case that Macdonald's "progressive" policy was nothing more than an illusion designed to break Canada off from any unification of mission with an America then being shaped by Abraham Lincoln's nation building dynamic. This was expressed in direct terms by Canada's founding Father of Confederation Sir John A. Macdonald when he said *"I would be quite willing, personally to leave the whole country a wilderness for the next half-century, but I fear if Englishmen do not go there, Yankees will"*

The Shadows of a Fraud

The period of 1865-1871 remains one of the densest in terms of potential for the establishment of an evolutionary phase shift in human history that had begun with the success of the American Revolution and the Renaissance view of man over the bestial Dark Age view embodied in the British imperial traditions.

A quick overview of a timeline of the sweeping events following 1865 will provide the historian a valuable reference point in which to expose the principled drama shaping those dates and events.

April-May 1865: Lincoln's victory over British sponsored Confederacy. Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth via an operation run out of British Canada [3].

March 30, 1867: Alaska is purchased from the Russians by Secretary of State William Seward, a firm believer in Manifest Destiny.

March 1867: The first British Columbia annexation movement

petition for leaving the British Empire and joining America is presented to Queen Victoria.

July 1, 1867: *The British North America Act* is established creating a federation of four Canadian provinces under a British-modeled constitution. B.C. resists joining due in large measure to the vast expanse of land separating it from the eastern confederated colonies.

July 18, 1868: Rupert's Land (the vast private territory separating B.C. from the eastern colonies) is purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company by an Act of Parliament in British Canada establishing this territory as "crown land".

May 10, 1869: The U.S. Trans-Continental Rail line is completed (begun by Lincoln in 1863) establishing the world's first rail line crossing a continent and opening up both the middle of America to Manifest Destiny and providing a link to California from the Atlantic. The Colony of British Columbia benefits enormously from the increased access to trade.

June 10, 1869: B.C.'s anti-Confederation Governor Frederick Seymour dies under mysterious circumstances.

December 10, 1869: a 2nd Annexation petition from B.C. merchants and politicians is delivered to President Ulysses S. Grant. Grant and his colleagues make their interest known to the public.

July 20, 1871: Arrangements for B.C.'s entry into Confederation are streamlined.

Penetrating Deeper into the Cause of Shadows

By the time of Lincoln's 1865 victory over the British-financed Confederate South, events were moving at great speed. The continued application of Lincoln's American System practices of protectionism, public credit and internal improvements was resulting in the greatest potential for growth in world history. British Canada's failure to break free of the mother country almost 100 years earlier had resulted in a stagnant and underdeveloped economy which was both divided internally and rift with annexation movements exploding from British Columbia to Nova Scotia in eastern Canada. Former leaders of the Rebellion of Lower Canada of 1837 such as Louis-Joseph Papineau became ardent leaders in the Annexation movement of Quebec that peaked with the Annexation manifesto of 1849 and whose currents were still strongly felt across Quebec... especially among the Eastern Townships largely settled by Americans.

In America, the Annexation Bill of 1866 introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives stated:

“the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the provinces on the northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude: that a confederation of states on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean and founded on monarchical principles, cannot be otherwise than in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this government- endangering its most important interests and tending to increase and perpetuate embarrassments”

After this principled observation, the Bill called for the USA's annexation of Canada with the following:

“publish by proclamation that, from the date thereof, the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and the Territories of

Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, with limits and rights as by the act defined, are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States of America.” [4]

The Bill also authorized \$10 million dollars to be used to purchase the vast private territory of the Hudson’s Bay Company, known as Rupert’s Land and the North West Territories. Vast public improvement programs were also authorized in the bill centering around canal building, and rail through the Maritimes from New York.

The Hudson’s Bay Territory was a strange phenomenon in North America. From 1670 until 1869, the vast largely unexplored and undeveloped wilderness was the private property of the Hudson’s Bay Company, who, having received a Royal Charter under King Charles II, had the duty as a subsidiary of the British East India Company’s global operation, to maintain an operation of a vast corrupt fur trade on the one side while blocking American ventures into continental development on the other. The Colonies still in the possession of Britain, north of the United States, had very little opportunity to develop into anything more than “hewers of wood and drawers of water” because of this fact.

The second important post-Civil War development took place on March 30, 1867 with the Alaska Purchase.

Lincoln’s Secretary of State William Seward and his close ally Senator Charles Sumner, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, advanced a bill for the annexation of the Russian territory in North America for the fire sale price of \$7 million dollars. It was after all, the Russian Navy under Czar Alexander II that had worked with Sumner and Seward to tip the balance of the Civil War in Lincoln’s favour, by extending their entire fleet to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of America as a warning to European powers not to aid the Confederacy in the conflict [5]. This purchase (popularly called by modern fools as “Seward’s Folly”), suddenly

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

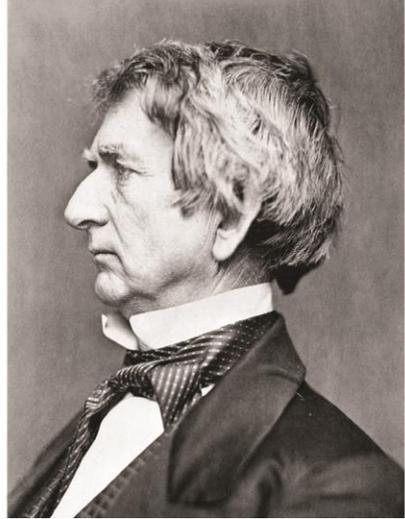
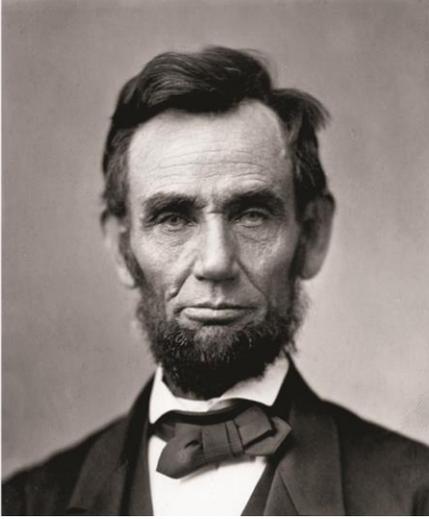
With students of Lincoln's program to be found among the intelligentsia of Russia, led by Count Sergei Witte and Dimitri Mendeleev, the American modeled (and largely American-built) Trans-Siberian Railway's construction was not far away, and the linking of rail across the two continents was discussed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

Although the annexation bill of 1866 had the support of men such as William Seward and his ally Senator Charles Sumner, it never entered the Senate and was not voted upon. This Bill's appearance, combined with the Alaskan purchase, and the growing independence and annexation movements across Canada, did however give Britain the sense of existential urgency to consolidate its territories under some form of imperial federation beholden to the British Crown at all costs. The Colonies of Canada, so close to Britain's mortal enemy were far too geopolitically important for the Empire to lose at this moment in history.

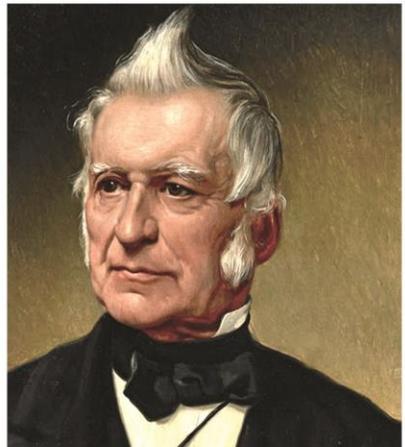
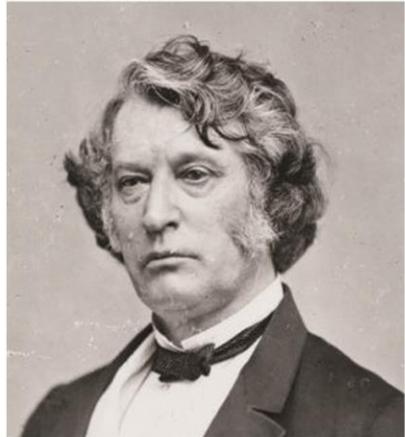


Above: Hudson's Bay territory in 1867 Rupert's Land - photo courtesy of Matthew Trump
Lincoln's victory over the insurrection, the 1869 completion of the trans-
continental railway (pictured below upon its completion) and the 1867 Alaska Purchase
made the race to the west a strategic necessity for both Lincoln patriots and opposing forces
loyal to the British Empire.





Canadian figures loyal to Lincoln's vision of a post-war world of mutual development included Isaac Buchanan (bottom left), and Louis-Joseph Papineau (bottom right). Featured clockwise from the top left are: Abraham Lincoln whose assassination was coordinated by Confederate and British forces in Montreal, Secretary of State William Seward who survived an assassination attempt on the same night of Lincoln's death and Senator Charles Sumner.



The first vital maneuver conducted by the British as a response to these developments, merely three months after the Alaska purchase, was the speedy completion of the confederation of the four easternmost colonies under the British North America Act of July 1, 1867 [6], renaming Upper and Lower Canada as “the provinces of Ontario and Quebec”. The BNA Act was the consolidation of 72 resolutions hammered out in two 1864 conferences which were designed to thwart the dynamic of American Annexationists on the one side and honest Canadian Nationalists such as the President of the Executive Council Isaac Buchanan (under the Macdonald-Cartier government) who worked valiantly not only to unite Canada with Lincoln’s America, but also fought to keep Canada out of any further wars with Great Britain [7]. Buchanan had lost this powerful position by a coup inside of his party run by his nemesis George Brown and John A. Macdonald. While Brown and Macdonald appeared to public view as enemies, the reality was that they were both beholden to the City of London’s interests for the entirety of their lives, and chose to adapt themselves to a rigged game of free market “Grits” on the left (Brown) and “protectionist” Tories on the right (Macdonald). This is the root of the Liberal and Conservative parties of Canada.

The fraud of the BNA Act merits a greater analysis, but for the present purposes, it suffices to demonstrate that it did not establish a “sovereign nation of Canada” as is popularly held. Rather, the architecture merely maintained a framework of pure British Privy Council control of Canadian affairs, permitting only an illusory degree of democracy. By establishing its foundations not upon a Principle of the General Welfare, nor acknowledging the existence of unalienable rights as embodied in Canada’s southern cousin, the Canadian Constitution is a very different beast. Its preamble literally states:

“Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom: And Whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the interests of the British Empire”[8]

According to this preamble, the “raison d’être” of Canada is not the defense of the general welfare of its people, but rather the promotion of interests of the British Empire!

The BNA Act used the old British trick of the “fur blanket” bribe used first in 1774 to keep Quebec from joining the rebellious 13 colonies under the “Quebec Act” [9]. The Act gave the Dominion of Canada increased legislative control over its local affairs by forming for the first time, a federal structure around a Parliament, Judiciary and Senate which would have the appearance of power only, while the true power always remained in the powerful office of the Crown and its agents in the Privy Council Office and Governor General. This fact is laid out in several sections within the act:

“The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.”

Since the Monarch herself could not be in every Dominion at the same time, provisions were made to ensure that her absolute authority would be actively arranging the affairs of state modeled on the British Privy Council system:

“There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.”

Peppered throughout the Act are ongoing references to the

importance of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada to "advise" the government under the absolute authority of the Governor General, who is still legally recognized as the only head of state and legal representative of the Crown. Responsibility to keep the individual provinces under coordinated control was left to the power of the Lieutenant Governors assigned to each province. The real seat of power ensuring optimal control of Canadian federal policy by its London masters, especially in the field of economic warfare has been from this time on, the Privy Council, of which every single Prime Minister of Canada has been a member [10]. And just in case one might think that the Canadian military would be exempt from this control, the Act goes on to read:

"The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen" [11]

In order to ensure that Canada was to remain as fragmented as possible and no strong federal structure of checks and balances modeled on the American System could occur, the Act also laid out in Section 92, a framework which gave the largest possible power to the provinces to control their own resources, taxation and internal policy outside of any federal structure.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Aryan Anglophile

Sir John A. Macdonald, the primary father of Confederation, was appointed Canada's 1st Prime Minister by the Governor General and knighted on the day of its passage for services rendered to the British Empire. In his last election campaign speech before his death in 1891, Macdonald, now

celebrated as the great nationalist, stated “A *British subject I was born; a British subject I will die*”... strange words for the “founding father” of a supposedly “sovereign” nation.

On closer examination, it may come as no surprise to some that this Anglophobe “father of Confederation” was little more than a racist bigot who also advocated for an ‘Aryan Canada’, cleansed of the Asiatic races, then being used as slave labour to build the Canadian Pacific Rail into the west [12].

A paradox is here presented. If Britain has traditionally kept its Colonies consciously underdeveloped in order to maintain fixed, and thus easy-to-control systems of equilibrium, then under what intention did the British Crown and Privy Council mandate the construction of a rail system from the east coast of Canada all the way to the coastal limit of British Columbia in the west unleashing vast rates of increase in prosperity of the nation? The opening up of the Prairies to development had been something which the Empire, using its Hudson’s Bay Company had been working for over 200 years to prevent... so why did this policy change during the period of Macdonald?

The Historical Dynamic leading up to B.C. Bribe of 1870

Up until 1870, the fate of the new BNA Act was still highly questionable. The Nova Scotian annexation movement had risen to new levels of influence with the post 1867 collapse of their fisheries dominated economy. This collapse was shaped by 1) new binding free trade treaties with Britain which the new Confederacy was subject to and 2) the 1865 cancelling of the U.S.-Canada “Reciprocity Treaty of 1854” by the Americans in response to

the British support for the southern rebels during the Civil War. No other path to survival could be seen by the republican Nova Scotians but changing its alliances and breaking out of the 1867 BNA Act. If they would do so, then it was all but guaranteed that New Brunswick would do the same. Meanwhile turmoil in the Red River Settlement (located in today's Manitoba) had also imbued deep concerns in the British Empire.

Of far more strategic significance to the continuation of the British Empire's interests than the Red River Settlement or east coast annexation movements, was the troubling developments occurring in the colony of British Columbia. After the 1867 American purchase of Alaska, British Columbia had become very hot real estate. Lincoln republicans in America led by William Seward and Senator Sumner, made their intention of annexation of B.C. well known.

Frustrating matters for the British was the reality that the deep economic depression in B.C. [13], combined with the colony's vast geographical separation from of its confederated sister colonies on the east coast had resulted in a massive yearning in its inhabitants for annexation into the United States, some on principle and some simply for survival.

Out of sheer desperation, leading merchants and politicians of the colony sent the first Annexation Petition to Queen Victoria on July 2, 1867 which laid out a politely worded ultimatum:

“Either, that Your Majesty’s Government may be pleased to relieve us immediately of the expense of our excessive staff of officials, assist the establishment of a British steam-line with the Panamas, so that immigration from England may more easily reach us, and also assume the debts of the colonies, Or that your Majesty will graciously permit the colony to become a portion of the United States” [14]

In response to this petition, no formal response was given beyond an appeal for the colony to join the confederation. Knowing this was

impossible, Governor of the Colony of B.C., Frederick Seymour, who was also a powerful opponent of Confederation, wrote to the Duke of Buckingham later that month describing the situation:

“There is a systemic agitation going on in this town in favour of annexation to the United States. It is believed that money for its maintenance is provided from San Francisco. As yet, however, nothing else has reached me officially on the subject, and should any petition on the subject, I will know how to answer it before I transmit it to your Grace. On the mainland, the question of annexation is not moot.” [15]

As the subsequent year passed, with still no traction on either side, the tension grew more feverish with greater quantities of British loyalists defecting to the annexation camp out of sheer despair. An April 20, 1869 Letter to the Editor of the British Columbian expresses this sentiment well:

“With a depleted treasury, revenue falling off, and the Colony suffering from a depression beyond all precedent, with no prospect, either present, or remote, of immigration, what are we to do? ... Were the inhabitants of British Columbia a thriving community, the question of annexation would not be popular; for the people are loyal and patriotic. The force of circumstances alone compels them to advocate a change in nationality... I am a loyal Briton, and would prefer living under institutions of my own country, were it practicable. But I, like the rest of the world of which we are each an atom, would prefer the flag and institutions of the United States with prosperity, to remaining as we are, with no prospect of succeeding as a British Colony”. [16]

Such sentiment, resulted in a second, more powerfully worded petition signed by 100 influential leading citizens, now directed both to the Queen as well as the President of the United States. It read:

“We are constrained by the duty we owe to ourselves and families, in view of the contemplated severance of the political ties which unite this Colony to the “Mother country”, to seek for such political and commercial affinity and

connection, as will insure the immediate and continued prosperity and wellbeing of this our adopted home...

That we view with feelings of alarm the avowed intention of Her Majesty's Government to confederate this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, as we believe such a measure can only tend to still further depression and ultimate injury for the following reasons, viz:

That Confederation cannot give us protection against internal enemies or foreign foes, owing to the distance of this Colony from Ottawa,

That it cannot open to us a market for the produce of our lands, our forests, our mines or our waters.

That it cannot bring us population, (our greatest need) as the Dominion itself is suffering from a lack of it.

That our connection with the Dominion can satisfy no sentiment of loyalty or devotion.

That her commercial and industrial interests are opposed to ours.

That the tariff of the Dominion will be the ruin of our farmers and the commerce of our chief cities.

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

For these reasons we earnestly desire the ACQUISITION of this Colony by the United States." [17]

A copy of the petition was given to Vincent Collyer, the great American painter and Indian Commissioner of Alaska which he personally delivered to President Ulysses S. Grant. The press dispatch from the office of the President printed in the British Colonist of January 11, 1870 read:

“Washington D.C. December 30, Vincent Collyer yesterday handed to the President [Grant] a memorial signed by a number of property holders and businessmen in Victoria to be followed by another which will contain the names of all the British merchants and others at Victoria, Nanaimo and other places, in favor of the transfer of British Columbia to the United States. The President today returned Collyer a verbal reply that he had received it with great interest and sent it to the Secretary of State. Collyer also showed a memorial to Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who, after reading it, said the movement was important and could have but one termination. Meanwhile, the government waits to movement of England which is fast seeing the uselessness and impracticability of European Empire on this hemisphere. Both the President and Sumner desired their replies to be made known to the memorialists” [18]

By now, it was a race against time. The colonists knew that Britain was preparing vigorously to regain control of their colony. In July of 1868, the Crown mandated that an Act of British Canada’s parliament allocate funds to purchase Rupert’s Land and the Northwest Territories from the Hudson’s Bay Company, which occurred that same month erasing one major obstacle to British negotiations. On the other hand, by May 10, 1869, the American Transcontinental Railway was completed, linking for the first time an entire continent by rail from coast. A ferry system already existed from B.C. to California, bringing a boom of prosperity to the poor colony and making the feasibility of a rail extension from America into the colony that much more realistic.

The deadly mistake made by the author of the press dispatch, including President Grant was their assumption that England’s intention could be accessed by the loud voices of some of its members of parliament calling for a release of British Columbia. It was and still is the case that the true seat of power of Britain is located far above the parliament in the form of the Queen’s Privy Council and Foreign Office which then had no

intention whatsoever of losing this vital possession. Although Sumner and Seward were far less naïve on this matter, the majority of leading Americans, the President included, didn't fully get it. The British Minister in Washington writing to his London associates is useful in providing insight into the British oligarchy's perception of events:

“The circumstance, the existing disturbance in the Hudson’s Bay Settlement [Red River Colony –ed], and the asserted disaffection in Nova Scotia, are much commented upon by the newspapers of this country, and are looked upon as the beginning of a separation of the British provinces from the mother country, and of their early annexation to the United States. This view of the matter is put in connection with the settlement of the differences with us arising out of the “Alabama Affair”, and senators are evidently indulging in the illusive hope that England has it in her power, and might not be unwilling to come to an amicable settlement of those differences on the basis of the cessation of our territory on this continent to the United States” [19].

The greatest tragedy of patriots everywhere in dealing with the British have been their tendency not to look upon the true nature of its evil soul. This letter demonstrates clearly the disdain that British imperialists have felt towards the naïve idealism of the victims whom they intend to destroy. An evil intention animated by a passionate desire to destroy the good will go to any ends of deceit in order to turn any obstacle against their power into a weapon against their naïve enemies. A case in point can be found in the reference made by the British ambassador to the “Alabama Affair”.

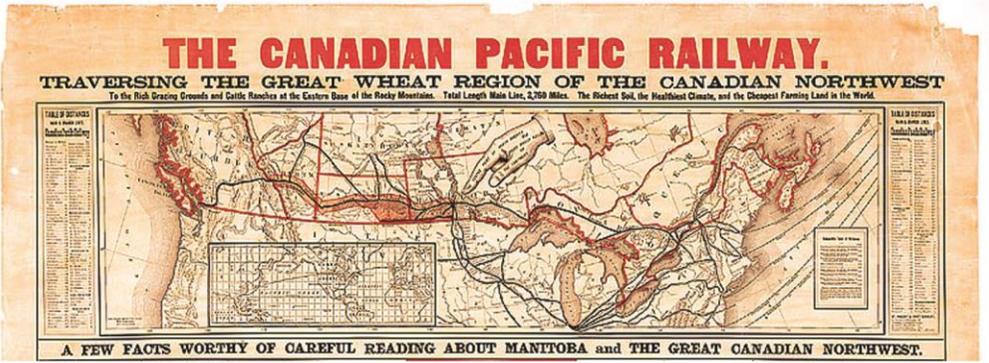
The Alabama Affair

By the end of the Civil War, Sumner and Seward led American patriots to

go on the offensive against the true instigator of the war... not the southern confederacy, but the British Empire. The powerful flank which they chose to use as their weapon was the open fact that Confederate Warships used against Lincoln's forces were built and supplied by the British under direct orders of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. The most famous and destructive of the British-made war ships was the "C.S.S. Alabama".

These American patriots began an international fight over Britain's obligation to pay reparations for damages incurred during the war known as the "Alabama Claims". Upon Seward's purchase of Alaska, Senator Sumner began mobilizing for the demand of \$2 billion from Britain or the annexation of its North American territories. Although Seward was highly favorable to the plan, British stalling tactics kept the Alabama Claims fight on hold for years. During these important years, America had lost much of its powerful bargaining chips and British control of its territories had advanced too far. By March of 1871, Grant's appointed Secretary of State Hamilton Fish worked out an agreement with Britain on the Alabama Claims resulting in a mere \$15.5 million dollars and an end to all similar disputes regarding Britain's role in sponsoring the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. This became known as "the Washington Treaty". Much of the potential that was alive two years earlier had by then been sabotaged. It is of interest that one of the key arbitrators of the Alabama Claims was also Canada's very active Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald, who described his own intention to build Canada's trans continental railroad and incorporate British Columbia in the following terms:

"I would be quite willing, personally, to leave the whole country a wilderness for the next half century, but I fear if Englishmen do not go there, Yankees will"



Canadian Pacific Railway featured from a 19th century journal. Photo from the Biblioteque et Archives Nationale du Quebec



THE GENEVA BOARD OF ARBITRATION SETTling THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Upper left: President Ulysses S. Grant represented America in the Alabama Claims case held in Geneva (featured in the 1901 cartoon at left).

Although Grant supported the BC Annexation movement which itself was protected for a time by British Columbia Governor Frederick Seymour (featured above)– Seymour's elimination in 1870 and Grant's choice to go along with Britain's settlement offer contributed to the failure of the Annexation movement on either side of the border.

The Elimination of Governor Seymour

During the months preceding the 2nd B.C. Annexation petition, a major tragedy befell the republican cause with the untimely death of Governor Frederick Seymour, who had been a long-time enemy of Confederation. In the short months before Seymour's death on June 10, 1869, he had enraged the highest echelons of the Empire's civil servants such as Sir Frederick Rogers, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies who, upon discovering that Seymour had suppressed information for months from the Colonial Office that a vote in favour of Confederation had occurred in the B.C. Legislature wrote "*it appears that on March 28 last, the Council passed a Resolution in favour of admission which however Governor Seymour only now [November 4] sends through in his March telegram he said he would write.*" [20]

What Sir Rogers is also revealing is that the British had two confederacy plans for the Continent of North America: one in the South of the United States and one in the North of the United States.

When the next opportunity to vote on Confederation occurred in February 17, 1869, Governor Seymour again sabotaged the pro-confederacy supporters and the British Crown, as he now convinced the legislature to postpone as no details were worked out on the settling of the Hudson's Bay Company land purchase.

John A. Macdonald wrote in anger on May 15 to the Governor General of Canada saying "*the first thing to be done will be to recall Governor Seymour if his time is not run out*" [21], and on the same day he wrote to the pro-confederation Premier of New Brunswick, Sir Anthony Musgrave informing him that Seymour would be recalled: "*as being perfectly unfit for his present position, under present circumstances. From all I hear, he was never fit for it*" [22].

Within two weeks of Macdonald's writing these two telegrams,

Governor Seymour was dead. The official story holds that Seymour was sent to the harsh northern tip of B.C. to mediate a conflict between two warring native tribes. Upon his success, Seymour was struck with dysentery and died within days. Seymour was immediately replaced with Macdonald's ally, Sir Anthony Musgrave, and the annexation movement lost its secret defender. Musgrave immediately set to work preparing for B.C.'s entry into Confederation with the March 1870 "Great Confederation Debates" begun in the legislature and culminated on April 6 with 16 clauses and Resolutions voted upon. Delegates were sent to Ottawa to negotiate these Resolutions while the republican movement in B.C. could only watch helplessly. Final appeals were made during this dark hour by leading citizens to the American Government, evidenced by the following letter of August 17, 1870 written by H.F. Heisterman [23] a leading merchant of the annexation movement, :

"Understanding that you are likely to have his Excellency President Grant among you some time this month and that you will likely have an opportunity, I herewith hand you a further list of names to the memorial presented in December 1869 by Vincent Collyer. It would have been sent then, but owing to the hostility shown to it by the Canadian newspaper here it was not sent. I therefore transmit it to you, to make whatever use of it you see fit in the premises. It is exasperating to me and my fellow citizens, to see a country aggregating 405 000 square miles, of which 11 000 square miles comes upon Vancouver Island and 6000 upon Queen Charlotte Island and the balance 388 000 sq. miles upon the mainland of British Columbia, shut out as it were from the prosperity around it. The people of the colony are too few to make an armed resistance to confederation which seems on all accounts intended to be forced on us unless some countenance were given to parties who desire annexation to the United States by the government of President Grant, in a proposal to settle the Alabama Claim by the transfer of this colony, I don't see how we can move in the matter." [24]

The B.C. Bribe is Finalized

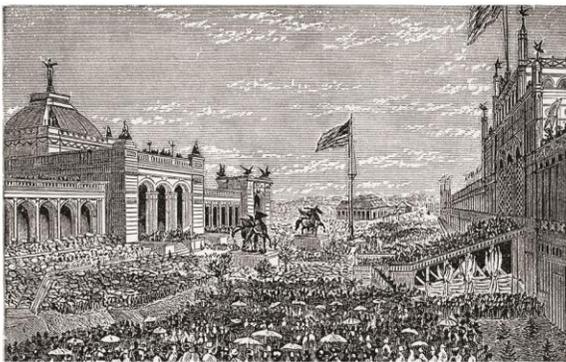
Musgrave's agents advanced negotiations at breakneck speed. Ottawa negotiations began on June 7, 1870 and within weeks nearly all resolutions and clauses were agreed upon. The two biggest impediments to B.C.'s entry into the Confederacy were dealt with by the payment of all of the colony's debts by Ottawa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

With these arrangements agreed upon (paralleling similar arrangements in the former Red River Settlement), British Columbia was admitted into Confederation as the 6th Canadian Province [25]. Within the coming decades, as Canada was opened up to form a British-controlled Northern Confederacy blockade against the civilizing progress of the sovereign nation state intention of the United States, Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed as provinces where there had formerly been Hudson's Bay land.

After eight years, still no progress had been made on the construction of the promised rail linking the Dominion and again, British Columbia continued to feel the painful grip and despair of isolation and economic depression. This pain was made that much worse, as the republican neighbour to the south was witnessing unheard of prosperity under the effects of Lincoln's Transcontinental Railroad and vigorous pioneering of the west. The American System's continuation of John Quincy Adams' Manifest Destiny policy, led by Lincoln's economic advisor Henry C. Carey had resulted in the greatest explosion of wealth in the United States, and become a model for the whole civilized world with the 1876 Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia.



Above: Russia's Trans-Siberian railway was built on the American model



Above left to right: Influential American System supporters internationally included France's President Sadi Carnot, Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and Russia's Czar Alexander II. At right: America's 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia showcased the American System to the whole world. By the mid 1890s all 3 leaders were either assassinated or ousted in British led operations.

British System of Free Trade resulted in America becoming the world's leading productive power. Converts to the American System were made by all lovers of progress from around the world who came to the Convention. Germany under Chancellor Otto von Bismarck vigorously applied American System practices of high protective tariffs and vast internal improvements. Czar Alexander II and his close circle of Russian advisors applied the American model for the vast modernization of Russia vectored around the Trans-Siberian Rail with the great scientist Dimitri Mendeleev chairing the Committee on Protectionism [26]. Even Japan under the Meiji Restoration applied the American model to escape feudalism and enter the modern age.

In light of this dynamic, leading voices for progress in Canada again began to clamour for real independence from the trap of the British System that they had fallen into. Even some among the greatest enemies of the late Governor Seymour were gripped by this frustration of progress, exemplified by Amor De Cosmos, then a Liberal MP for Victoria, who in May 1878 arose in parliament and warned that if rail development did not begin immediately, then British Columbia would annex into the United States!

A Clone is Born

The threat of losing Canada to the United States having once again resurfaced, Sir John A. Macdonald was brought back into power after a five year role in opposition under a dysfunctional Liberal Government. The new platform which the Privy Council used to steamroll him back into office was called "The National Policy". This program was based on a perverse copy of the American Policy of high tariffs, the speedy construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the creation of new agricultural zones, open immigration and other internal improvements, yet with one caveat... it's

governing intention was aimed not at building a sovereign nation of Canada, but rather the ultimate destruction of America and a reconstruction of global British imperial hegemony.

The National Policy featured a sweet deal with the Canadian Pacific Railway which was incorporated in 1881 and was granted a generous \$25 million subsidy from Ottawa along with 10 million hectares of rich land. The CPR was also exempted from paying taxes for the next 20 years. Five years later, on June 28, 1886, the first CPR train left Montreal and, like a slap on the face to all republicans in Canada, and at the same time demonstrating its true anti-American intention, was timed to arrive on July 4, 1886 at Port Moody in British Columbia.

Due to the inability of American System patriots to continue the trajectory of progress unleashed by Lincoln's victory, the unification of intention of Russia and America was never finalized, the material division which fed a spiritual disease later capitalized upon by the British Foreign Office architects of the Cold War. Similarly, Berlin to Baghdad rail developments as well as similar rail programs planned between Germany and France and both to Russia had resulted in a dynamic of division which the British capitalized upon to instigate the irrational meat grinders known as World Wars I and II. Due to similar frauds, the birth of a sovereign Canada was derailed, and a population, occupying one of the richest and largest territories in the world, was subject to a dynamic which has left it vastly underdeveloped, with the lowest population density in the world of 34 million for a land area of almost 10 million square kilometers. A single state of California alone sustains over 38 million inhabitants while most of that is desert!

The Conclusion of a Fallacy. Let the Truth Begin Again.

The paradox of “Canadian Nationalism” can only be efficiently addressed by first recognizing the power of progress as a universal phenomenon, expressed both in biological evolution of species, and human evolution of civilization as “the increase of energy-flux density”. This power towards increasing self-conscious creative thought actively with an intention to perfect the universe, is so powerful that even those entropic intentions expressed by the oligarchical principle must submit and adapt to it.

The power of this anti-entropic capacity of human creativity to leap outside of closed systems of material and intellectual limits in order to discover a higher organizing principle and willfully act in conformity with it, is expressed most clearly in recent history by the American Constitutional System and its affiliated view of man as a creature made in the image of its Creator.

The adoption of momentary progress in order to annihilate a greater good was considered a necessary evil on the part of the leading strategists of the British Empire’s Privy Council, then centered around Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston of the powerful British Foreign Office. The influential pro-American System faction of Canadian patriots operating under the leadership of Isaac Buchanan was removed from power with the full adoption of the “National Policy” which followed the British North America Act of 1867. These policies stymied the birth of a true sovereign nation.

To the horror of the British Empire in 1958, John Diefenbaker and his collaborators were inspired by the progress achieved during this period of rapid Canadian development, and attempted to reproduce this process

once again except with an important ingredient lacking in Sir John A. Macdonald... a devout love of unbounded progress without ulterior motive for destroying America. This approach of an active “nationalism” whose aim was to effect an increase of national power, was about to clash directly with the passive “New Nationalism” then being artificially crafted by the nest of Rhodes scholars working for the British Foreign Office’s Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA) under the likes of Vincent Massey, Georges Henri Levesque, and Walter Gordon.

This perverted Nationalism was merely a conduit selected to promote cultural irrationalism, and the acceptance of fascism masquerading as “zero-technological growth”, otherwise known as the “New Cult of Eugenics” or “environmentalism” aimed at destroying the whole continent of North America.

Footnotes for Chapter V

[1] This historic economic identity has been re-embodied in recent years with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

[2] The Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 not only ended the 30 Years War that ravaged Europe, but also established the basis for the modern form of sovereign nation state defining international law for the subsequent 350+ years. The pre-amble of the Treaty read in part: *“That this Peace and Amity be observ’d and cultivated with such a Sincerity and Zeal, that each Party shall endeavour to procure the Benefit, Honour and Advantage of the other; that thus on all sides they may see this Peace and Friendship in the Roman Empire, and the Kingdom of France flourish, by entertaining a good and faithful Neighbourhood.”* And can be read as a whole here:

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/westphal.asp

[3] Anton Chaitkin, *Why the British Kill American Presidents*, Executive Intelligence Review, December 12, 2008, http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2008/2008_50-52/2008_50-52/2008-50/pdf/26-35_3548.pdf

[4] The full text of the bill can be viewed on http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Annexation_Bill_of_1866

[5] Known as “the Great Liberator”, Czar Alexander II was so inspired by Lincoln’s vision that he followed the American program of emancipation when he liberated the serfs in 1861. His life was cut short by an assassins’ bomb in 1881.

[6] The belief that the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms replaced the 1867 BNA Act is nothing more than a mythology. As section 60 of the Charter clearly lays out: *“This Act may be cited as the Constitution Act, 1982, and the Constitution Acts 1867 to 1975 (No. 2) and this Act may be cited together as the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982”*... meaning the 1867 Act is still in full force

to this day.

[7] Buchanan's famous December 1863 speech provides a clear insight into his principles: *"The adoption by England for herself of this transcendental principle [Free Trade] has all but lost the Colonies, and her madly attempting to make it the principle of the British Empire would entirely alienate the Colonies. Though pretending to unusual intelligence, the Manchester Schools are, as a class, as void of knowledge of the world as of patriotic principle... As a necessary consequence of the legislation of England, Canada will require England to assent to the establishment of two things: 1st, an American Zollverein [aka: Customs Union]. 2nd: Canada to be made neutral territory in time of any war between England and the United States"*. Cited in Isaac Buchanan's *Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States*, 1864, p. 9-22

[8] This is especially ironical since the United Kingdom does not have a written constitution. Such a document does not exist. See Professor Helmut Weber's 1999 paper *"Who Guards the Constitution?"*, Center for British Studies of Humboldt University, Berlin http://www.gbz.hu-berlin.de/publications/working-papers/downloads/pdf/WPS_Weber_Constitution.pdf

[9] Pierre Beaudry, *The Tragic Consequences of the Quebec Act of 1774*, The Canadian Patriot Special Edition, 2012

[10] Today the oath of office which every single Prime Minister has taken upon entering office reads: "I, _____, do solemnly and sincerely swear (declare) that I shall be a true and faithful servant to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada. I will in all things to be treated, debated and resolved in Privy Council, faithfully, honestly and truly declare my mind and my opinion. I shall keep secret all matters committed and revealed to me in this capacity, or that shall be secretly treated of in Council. Generally, in all things I shall do as a faithful and true servant ought to do for Her Majesty. So help me God." <http://www.gg.ca/document.aspx?id=316>

[11] This 1867 mandate was re-affirmed in Section 14 of the National Defense Act of 1985 with the words: “*The Canadian Forces are the armed forces of Her Majesty raised by Canada and consist of one Service called the Canadian Armed Forces.*”

[12] During the 1885 Commons debates on the Electoral Franchise Act, Sir John is quoted with the following racist statement: “*The Aryan races will not wholesomely amalgamate with the Africans or the Asiatics... the cross of those races, like the cross of the dog and the fox, is not successful. It cannot be and never will be.*” He also went on to say that if the Chinese were given voting rights then “*the Aryan character of the future of British America should be destroyed*”.

[citation from Tim Stanley’s Ottawa Citizen article: “*John A. Macdonald wanted an ‘Aryan’ Canada*”, August 2012] [13] The depression then being suffered by B.C. was caused by the collapse of the speculative bubble of the 1857-58 gold rush wherein over 30 000 settlers stormed into town alongside 20 000 prospectors. Entire towns sprung up overnight, and land speculation soared. The bubble popped in the mid-1860s leading to the deepest recession in the colony’s history.

[14] *Annexation Petition*, July 1867, enclosed in Allen Francis to F.H. Seward, July 2, 1867, Consular letters from Victoria to Vancouver Island, Dept. of State, archives, Washington D.C., vol. 1

[15] Letter of Seymour to Buckingham, July 26, 1867 cited in William Ireland, *The Annexation Petition of 1869*, British History Quarterly, vol. 4 1940, p. 268

[16] Letter cited in William Ireland, *Annexation Petition of 1869*.

[17] Ibid. p.270

[18] The British Colonist, Jan. 11, 1870. Cited in William Ireland, *Annexation Petition of 1869*, p.27

[19] Minister Thornton to Clarendon, January 3, 1870, cited in Ireland’s *Annexation Petition of 1869*, p.285

[20] Sir John A. Macdonald to Sir John Young, May 25, 1869, PAC., Macdonald Papers, Letterbook 12 972, cited in *Frederick Seymour: The Forgotten Governor*, Margaret Ormsby, B.C. Studies no. 22, Summer 1974, p. 20

[21] Ibid p. 21

[22] Heistermann was also the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Columbia

[23] F.H. Heisterman to W.H. Oliver, Aug. 17, 1870, cited in *William Ireland, The Annexation Petition of 1869*, p. 274

[24] The Red River Colony became the Province of Manitoba on May 12, 1870 with the Manitoba Act.

[25] Both Saskatchewan and Alberta joined confederation as provinces in 1905

[26] This is the same Mendeleev who had recently discovered the ordering principle, now called the “Periodic Table of Elements”. While Chairing the Commission on Protectionism, Mendeleev astutely annihilated the argument for free trade ending with the following remarks in an 1891 Tariff paper: “*Belonging to the small circle of Russians who have given their entire lives to science, who own neither factories nor plants, and knowing that contemporary science has uncovered crude untruths and omissions in the “classical” and “orthodox” teachings of the free trade school, and, finally, seeing that the historical and experimental—that is the real—path of study of political economy leads to different conclusions than those of the free traders, which are taken on faith as “the last word in science”—I consider it my duty, partly in defense of truly con-temporary, progressing science, to say openly and loudly that I stand for rational protectionism. Free trad-ism as a doctrine is very shaky; the free trade form of activity suits only countries that have already consolidated their manufacturing industry; protectionism as an absolute doctrine is the same sort of non-sense as free trade absolutism; and the protectionist mode of activity is*

perfectly appropriate now for Russia, as it was for England in its time....” cited in
Barbara Frazier, *Scientist-Statesman Fought British Free Trade in Russia*,
Executive Intelligence Review, Jan. 1992
http://members.tripod.com/american_almanac/mendel1.htm

CHAPTER VI
TWO CONFEDERACIES CONVERGE
ON LINCOLN: HOW MANIFEST
DESTINY WAS CORRUPTED

“I would be quite willing, personally to leave the whole country a wilderness for the next half century, but I fear if Englishmen do not go there the Yankees will.”
[1]

-Sir John A. Macdonald, 1865

“I hope that you will hold fast to their British principles and that you may ever strive to cultivate close and affectionate connections with the mother country”. [2]

*-Jefferson Davis, speaking to cheering Canadians in Lennoxville Quebec,
July 1867*

In these two simple statements, one encounters an extraordinary anomaly: Not only did Canadian and Southern Confederations have the same British philosophical principles at their roots, but both attempted to re-design a specifically republican concept known as “Manifest Destiny” in the light of their own distorted images.

Where the original American doctrine of Manifest Destiny expounded by William Gilpin, Secretary of State Seward and Charles Sumner was driven by the uplifting of humanity to ever higher states of dignity, freedom and standards of living- those perverse versions poisoned by “hereditary principles” of kings-subject/master-slave relationships which even TODAY contaminate the world’s comprehension of the term had the opposite effect of causing ever greater suppression of freedom, creative thought, and dignity in all those who came in contact with it.

An Imperialist Manifest Destiny from the South

When the Trans Continental Railway became a dominant factor in the national imagination of Americans in the early 1840s due in large part to the leadership of such visionaries as Asa Whitney and William Gilpin, the slave power of Virginia attempted to do nothing less than co-opt this vision with their own version of a southern trans-continental railway and plan to open up the west. The first serious attempt to co-opt this project was seen in the November 1849 Railroad convention in Memphis, Tennessee, which proposed that the disputed location of the impending trans-continental rail route be entirely controlled by the south. This convention was organized in response to the St. Louis convention that had

occurred weeks earlier favoring a line controlled by the north. None other than Confederate General and later founder of the KKK Albert Pike played an instrumental role in this conference as did Jefferson Davis.

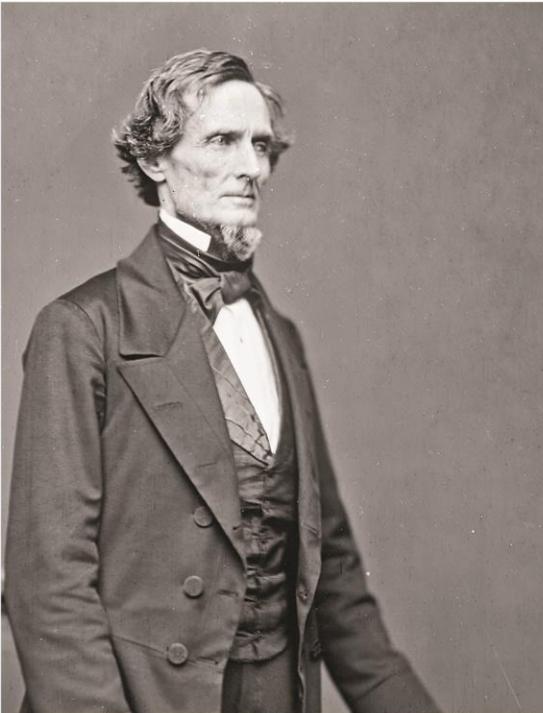
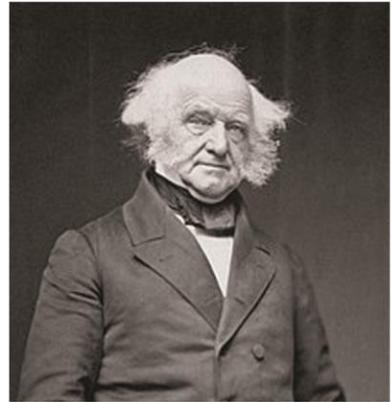
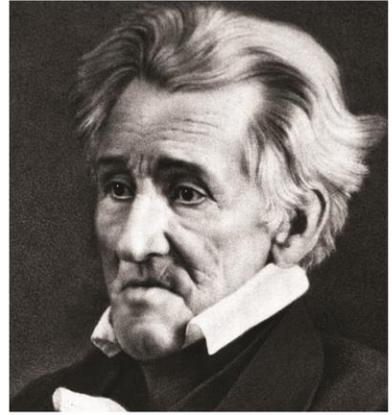
During a follow up Commercial Convention of the Southern and Western States in South Carolina on April 10, 1854, Albert Pike led in the adoption of a resolution calling for the formation of a privately owned company to build and operate the rail line outside of the authority of Washington which read “the Southern States, corporations and people, are entirely able to build said road, and that no time should be lost in doing so.”[3] This resolution was declared the first southern “declaration of independence” by many.

As Secretary of War in March 1853, Jefferson Davis led a \$150 000 government-sponsored project to chart out the “*most practical and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*”. Davis commanded George B. McClellan and Corps of Topographical Engineers to “*discover, open up, and make accessible the American West.*”

Of course this plan was motivated NOT by the idea of opening up the continent for true development and connecting human civilization to Asia as was dreamed by true patriots, but rather to spread principles of “master-slave” social organization and ultimately undo the republic.

Jefferson Davis’ preferred route obviously fell entirely between the 32nd and 35th parallels, which were entirely controlled by the slave power. Since part of the Davis route fell upon Mexican territory, \$10 million were dispatched by President Franklin Pierce to purchase that land later to be known as the Gadsen Purchase significantly increasing the size of southern Arizona and New Mexico.

It should be added that many nominally “northern” proponents of Manifest Destiny, from the days of Thomas Jefferson on to the Civil War actually represented the interests of the British Empire and the Slave



Leaders of the southern perversion
of Manifest Destiny
Top left: Albert Pike
Bottom left: Jefferson Davis
Above top to bottom: Presidents
Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren
and Franklin Pierce

Power of Virginia. Not least among those “leaders” of the doctrine of expansion were Presidents Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren, James Polk and Franklin Pierce- all of whom merely used the term as a weapon to mass murder native Americans in order to clear great swaths of territory on the one side and launch un-necessary wars for territorial gain on the other. Some even wanted to extend rail to the Pacific in order to reach Asia- but only for the purpose of carrying on the lucrative practices of Opium dealing refined by the British and many of their Wall Street junior partners.

The genuine improvement of man and nature never entered their minds even once.

While the Southern perversion of Manifest Destiny was driven by a desire to spread the institution of slavery across the continent, another version of the doctrine was being concocted in the north by an Anglo-Canadian ambition to halt the immanent unification of Eurasia with America.

This logic was behind the version of Manifest Destiny promoted by such Canadian Founding fathers as George Brown, Sir Etienne Cartier, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alexander Galt as they attempted to block America’s immanent acquisition of British Columbia after the 1867 purchase of Alaska had made the extension of the newly finished Trans Continental railway to Eurasia through BC and Alaska a powerful force of strategy [7].

This surprise maneuver initiated in complete secrecy by Secretary of State William Seward, Russian Ambassador Stoeckl and their allies completely transformed the rules of the game which Britain always strove to monopolize. America’s new acquisition made the oft-forgotten colony of British Colombia a very hot commodity and unleashed a race for control of the Northwest of the Continent between slave owners and oligarchs on the

one side and republican humanists on the other.

The vision of a new paradigm of relations amongst sovereign by development corridors from east and west was becoming increasingly inevitable in the minds of oligarchs and republicans alike with America's prophet of the Manifest Destiny, William Gilpin now advocating loudly for his "cosmopolitan railway connecting the North America with Eurasia through the Bering Straits.

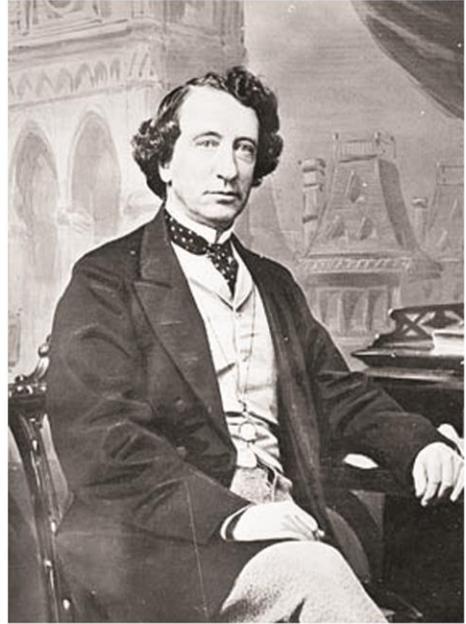
In the minds of Imperial geopoliticians, it was this positive vision for a world of win-win cooperation that had to be stopped at all costs. But how? The British Empire depleted its power enormously during the Crimean war (1853-56) to destroy Russia, the Civil War (1861-65) to destroy America, the Opium War (1856-1860) to destroy China not to mention suppressing the Great Rebellion of India (1857-58).

An Imperialist Manifest Destiny of the North

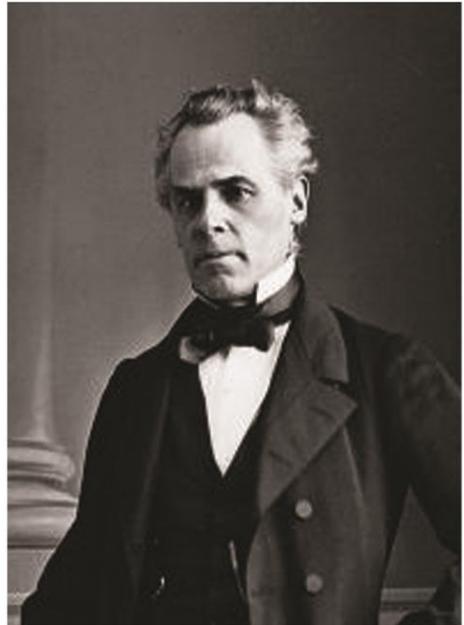
Canadian Historian David Mitchell, writing in his influential 1976 thesis "*The American Purchase of Alaska and Canadian Expansion to the Pacific*" hit the nail on the head when he stated "In a sense, Canadian Confederation was a conscious rejection of claims Americans made to "Manifest Destiny". [8]

We are reminded that Mitchell was not exaggerating in the least when we revisit the words spoken by the great "Founding Father of Canada" and champion of Canada's National Policy (1870-1878), Sir John A. Macdonald:

"I would be quite willing, personally to leave the whole country a wilderness for the next half century, but I fear if Englishmen do not go there the Yankees will."



Leading representatives of the northern perversion of Manifest Destiny:
Top left and right: Sir Alexander Galt and Sir John A. Macdonald
Bottom left and right: George Brown and Sir Georges Etienne-Cartier



Was Macdonald a lone voice amongst Canada's Fathers of Confederation who viewed Canadian expansion from purely British Geopolitical terms? Unfortunately, it is difficult to find even one "father of confederation" who did not share his view.

Sir Alexander Galt, a fellow father of Confederation and proponent of Canadian expansion, speaking to a crowd on May 22, 1867 in Lennoxville Quebec described his views on the need to extend confederation and rail to the Pacific:

"We cannot close our eyes to what is happening in the West... I for one look upon the acquisition of Russian America by the United States as their answer to the arrangements we have been making to unite among ourselves... If the United States desire to outflank us on the west, we must accept the situation and lay our hand on British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean. This country cannot be surrounded by the Unites States- We are gone if we allow it... "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" must be the cry in British America as much as it has ever been in the United States"

Another Father of Confederation George Brown, who ran the influential Toronto Globe and heavily promoted Canada's trans-continental railway, wrote on July 10, 1867 that *"Seward's attempt to coerce Canada by the purchase of Walrussia has brought down upon him the laughter of mankind and has not altered one white the determination of the people of British America from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver to stand by the old flag to the last man and the last cartridge"*

Sir George Etienne Cartier stated in 1865 dreaded the immanent annexation of Canada by saying "We must either have a Confederation of British North America or else be absorbed by the American Confederation."

Cartier fought heavily for a transcontinental railway and served as the lead negotiator in London organizing the emergency purchase of the vast territories known as "Rupert's Land" from the Hudson's Bay

Company” for 300, 000 pounds in April 1869. Without this purchase, the extension of Canada’s rail to the Pacific and absorption of the isolated colony of British Columbia were impossible. Following up on the Hudson Bay purchase, Cartier also took the lead to transform the rebellion-ridden Red River Colony into the Province of Manitoba in 1870.

Showcasing his disdain for democracy, Cartier attacked the “*democratic system which prevails in the United States,*” and in a February 7, 1865 speech, professed his love of oligarchism by saying “*in this country we must have a distinct form of government in which the monarchical spirit will be found.*”

So in the year 1864, as one confederacy founded upon slavery was being shut down, a conference in Charlestown, Nova Scotia was unfolding preparing the groundwork for a new Confederacy founded upon Monarchical principles.

Post Script

Becoming aware of the nefarious agenda underlying Canada’s version of “Manifest Destiny” (sometimes called the “National Policy”) is not to diminish the extremely important role played by such rail engineers, scientists and inventors who blossomed during the Canadian Pacific Railroad’s construction. Whether initiated for right or wrong reasons, great projects that cause humanity to transcend our limits will always have positive humanizing effects, and oligarchy can never be certain that such a genie can be put back in the bottle.

The names of Thomas Keefer, William Hamilton Merritt, Isaac Buchanan, Wilfred Laurier, C.D. Howe remain some of the many Canadian names which should be celebrated to this day for their inspiring advance of

the human condition. After all, one simply cannot pioneer a new frontier, master a new discipline, and awaken powers of creative reason while remaining the same small minded subject one was before the endeavor was undertaken.

So we must proceed optimistically into the new future being born before our eyes, knowing that even though ugly fallacies contaminate our past and our present traditions, the seeds have been planted for something new to be born now. Let us take confidence that in this new paradigm of win-win cooperation, the claws of monarchical principles will find less and less to hold onto as Zeus slips forever into oblivion.

Footnotes for Chapter VI

[1] Letter to Sir Edward W. Watkin-1865.

[2] Citation from “*With Faith and Goodwill: 150 Years of Canada-U.S. Friendship*” edited by Arthur Milnes, Library and Archives Canada Publication 2017 p.24. It is noted that while Davis spoke these words at the Theatre Royale, the band on stage played Dixie. Pro-Confederacy mania became an odd phenomenon in post-Civil War Canada during this time.

[3] Journal Proceedings of the Convention of Southern and Western States, April 10, 1854 pg. 39

[4] President Jackson’s “Trail of Tears” remains one of the greatest injustices in American history. Enforcing the ill-begotten Removal Act of 1838, Jackson ordered the removal of 17 000 Cherokees from the American south east to “reservation lands” whereby an estimated 4000 died of hunger and disease. The newly emptied land was soon made available to cotton plantation “gentlemen” and their human cattle.

[5] The three Seminol Wars (1st: 1816–1819, 2nd: 1835–1842, 3rd: 1855–1858), and Mexican–American War of 1846–48 remain the most prominent examples. Surprisingly, new research by historian Robert Ingraham has also demonstrated that the American War with Britain of 1812–1816 was an unjust and un-necessary war launched by slave power-dominated American war hawks who in many cases were more ideologically beholden to a naïve view of continental expansion than actual justice. For more on the War of 1812 see Robert Ingraham’s *Manhattan’s Struggle for Freedom vs the Slave Power of Virginia*, Executive Intelligence Review May 8, 2015

[6] For more on the Anglo–American control of the global drug trade from the Opium Wars to the present, see *Dope Inc: Britain’s Opium War Against the World*, Executive Intelligence Review, 1978

[7] For a full exposition on this subject , see *The Myth of Canada’s National*

Policy in the Canadian Patriot #8 or David Mitchell's 1976 paper The American Purchase of Alaska and Canadian Expansion to the Pacific, Simon Fraser University, 1976

[8] David Joseph Mitchell, *The American Purchase of Alaska and Canadian*

APPENDIX I

The Paradoxical Case of Canada's British Constitution

The relationship of Canada's provinces to each other and to the federal government is both extremely unique in world history and

peculiarly British. The only way to properly understand the Canadian political structure and its role in world history is to take the advice of that great poet and historian Friedrich Schiller who in 1789 identified the key motive of all political behaviour as a struggle between the oligarchical-imperial and humanist-republican systems (see appendix). In modern history these two systems have presented themselves in the opposing tendencies of the British Empire on the one side and the United States of America on the other.

Canada's strategic proximity to the British Empire's greatest enemy has resulted in two mutually contradictory, yet coexisting tendencies within Canada's national identity and political institutions. One tendency strives towards defining sovereignty and national identity around the right to constantly develop its territories and culture inspired by the Platonic-humanist knowledge of the potential in unbounded scientific and technological progress.

The other tendency strives to keep the perception of sovereignty chained to the belief in preserving nature's apparent pristine equilibrium. The adoption of this second view has been married to the irrational fear of every impulse which threatens to imbalance such equilibrium as these types of impulses are most often embodied in America's best anti-imperial history from Alexander Hamilton to Abraham Lincoln, to Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

Unlike the American System which possesses a solid federal government under a primordial constitutional principle of the general welfare, and has manifested a great power for states to frequently collaborate around large infrastructure programs that cross state boundaries, the Canadian system has never had such power. Instead, the Canadian system features a highly decentralized planning structure with provinces rarely having a capacity to work even amongst themselves, and

not even enjoying the benefit of free trade even amongst each other!

Whereas America's civil service has historically tended to act under a direct influence of elected policy makers on the state and federal level, making accountability more easily traceable to elected public servants, the Canadian civil service is largely an entity unto itself with no accountability. Under this system, secrecy is protected by the British modelled Official Secrets Act [1] and Privy Council Office. The marriage of this unofficial shadow governance structure with the "official" parliamentary government structure modelled on the British Westminster system of party conformism, has resulted in a self-controlling system of great power that requires minimal direct intervention by the true controllers. Lest anyone still have any lingering belief that Canada may be a democracy, note that the Westminster system demands that all elected officials keep their public views within limits acceptable to the party, while the Party Whips are assigned to straighten out those unruly MPs who tend to be independent thinkers.

The Canadian civil service is a massive bureaucratic structure whose high level of compartmentalization ensures that no department (or sub department) ever fully understands what other departments are doing or why. Only a small grouping of high level civil servants, sometimes called 'éminences grises' or "mandarins", who dominate the upper echelons of the bureaucracy in affiliation with the major financial institutions, and Privy Council Office, may conceptualize the whole. This shadow government directs the vast multitude of parts in the bureaucratic machine through instruction from the Club of the Isles, and Foreign Office in London. The unelected bureaucratic machine running the Civil Service has no allegiance to the people of Canada, but rather to the institution of the British Monarchy.

While American banks have historically been composed of

thousands of local commercial branches (“too big to fail” being a relatively new invention), the Canadian experience has always suffered from a “too big to fail” structure of Private banking whose influence on the federal level was evidenced by the revolving door policy into and out of the Ottawa bureaucracy.

As historian R.T. Naylor wrote in 1976: *“The political power of the larger banks and of the Bankers’ Association can hardly be exaggerated. The bank acts were written largely by the very banks supposedly regulated by them.”* [2]

The setup of a highly centralized unelected civil service, and banking system mixed with a politically and economically fragmented provincial system has resulted in a country whose the top down control has made development goals much easier to inhibit and, when deemed expedient to prevent the implementation of a greater good, advanced.

This rare second circumstance can be seen in the case of the 1870-1885 “National Policy” construction of the Trans-continental railway and anti-American protective tariff under Sir John A. Macdonald. The beneficent effect on Canadian development gained by the Trans-continental railway was suffered by the British Empire as a “necessary evil” to prohibit Canada’s adoption of greater continental development and “rapprochement” with the United States under Abraham Lincoln’s collaborators still in influential positions in both countries. It has also been of relevant interest that the subversive British North America Act of 1867 had laid out a system which gave enormous legal power to the provinces to direct their own local affairs outside of the control of the Federal government. This provincial power was codified in section 92 and 109.

In the rarer, but more important cases, Canada’s national planning has often been an effect of provinces taking the lead, often with the help of American private and public initiatives, and forcing the hand of Ottawa to accommodate great joint infrastructure projects.

Footnotes to Appendix I

[1] In Canada, this was renamed the “Security of Information Act” in 1984.

[2] History of Canadian Business: 1867–1914, 1976

APPENDIX II

How Gilpin Approached the Subject of Russia and Canada

William Gilpin well understood the nefarious intention by the British to subvert America's Manifest Destiny in the north. Yet in spite of this awareness, one shouldn't be surprised that he applauded Canada's construction of the northern Transcontinental railway writing in his 1890 *Cosmopolitan Railway*:

"It would indeed be a small matter for England alone to complete this road, to encircle the earth, and to no inconsiderable extent through her own territory. The Canadian Pacific, across America, is a very good beginning; add to this such Asiatic lines as come within the stretch and the remainder could easily be built, and the cost added to the national debt, without greatly affecting the pockets of the English people."

Yet while approving the work and encouraging England's participation in the world land bridge, Gilpin also demonstrated that he was not a fool, and knew that under no circumstances could the British Empire be permitted to hold a strategic control of any part of the world land bridge.

"The United States cannot afford to have England own and control the central Cosmopolitan Railway. It would be a band tying together too strongly her several distant provinces, stringing them upon threads of steel in such a way that it would be difficult to sever them. I do not say that we want Canada: I am inclined to think not; but should it be so, England must never be allowed to continue the Canadian Pacific through Alaska. True, England does not care much for Canada, and possession of the Hudson's Bay territory is not essential to Threadneedle street... Still England takes some pride in the dominion and might persuade herself that she really wanted it if the United States should manifest a similar desire."

Gilpin's Call to Revive the US-Russian Railway

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

“Twenty four years have already elapsed since we first assumed the responsibility of ownership, and since then what have we done? What improvement have we made upon the condition of life, the stolid, animal existence of the half civilized Russians and Aleuts! None whatsoever.... Place Alaska on the line of a world-encircling railway, give her a special code of laws befitting her requirements, and men of enterprise and capital to develop her resources, and she would pay for the road five times over. There is every reason to believe that Russia would hail the opening of her great eastern interior with joy. She would have everything to gain by it and nothing to lose... Since the time of Peter the Great, the ambition of Russian rulers has been not only to extend their possessions, but to improve the conditions of those who inhabit them.”

By 1906, Czar Nicholas II of Russia approved the plan for the American-Russian Bering Strait tunnel, officially approving a team of American engineers. A New York Times article reported on August 2, 1906:

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

While the Anglo-American financed revolution deposed of the Czar and his family by 1917, the Russian government under the guidance of

Vladimir Putin, working in tandem with Xi Jinping's China have put the project back onto the agenda bringing the vision of Gilpin's New Paradigm and world landbridge a renewed chance to live.

APPENDIX III

William Gilpin and Sun Yat-sen: The Colorado Connection

Gilpin's latter years were spent in Denver, Colorado, where he

made the state a hub for railway construction and engineering expertise. Gilpin was directly responsible for helping Colorado rail magnate William Jackson Palmer build the Denver-Rio Grande Railway which made Denver a rail capital of the world. It was while in Denver, raising funds and studying railroads, that Sun Yat-sen learned of the success of the Chinese revolution in 1912. Thirty years later, Denver was chosen as the location to launch the sale of a stamp which featured Sun Yat-sen and Abraham Lincoln, former Presidents of their respective nations, with the caption “*Of the People, By the People, For the People*” upon which Sun Yat-sen modelled his *Three Principles of the People* – “民族, 民權, 民生”, which roughly translates as “A nation of the People, government by the People, for the People’s welfare” – which also appears on the stamp.

Sun Yat-sen’s designs for Chinese rail development were published in his 1919 report, *International Development of China*, featuring tens of thousands of kilometers of rail, as well as dozens of ports and transportation corridors, opening China up by sea and rail with the international community. Buried for decades, it was revived only in recent years as a guiding force behind what has now become known as the Belt and Road Initiative.

Forecasting an interconnected Eurasian railway system and US-Asia alliance, Sun Yat-sen echoed the spirit of Gilpin, Seward and Whitney, famously stating in his 1917 treatise:

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

With the Belt and Road Initiative creating transport infrastructure

across the world, China has not only begun to accomplish the grand designs laid by its first president, but has also revived the global dream of Abraham Lincoln's allies when they planned and constructed the American transcontinental railway.

APPENDIX IV

The New Paradigm Now Emerging

The new paradigm which these promethean figures understood to be mankind's collective Manifest Destiny was premised on a rigorous Platonic foundation which was given the greatest depth and clarity in the

writings of statesman Lyndon LaRouche and his 50 year struggle to revive this mode of thought both in theory and practice. We thus end with an extended excerpt from LaRouche's 1988 paper "*The Meaning of the Term 'Transfinite'*"

"The question of truth thus becomes: can truth as we have defined it be made conscious? Obviously, it can be made conscious; we are supplying a conscious form of representation of such truth here.

"Truth is, broadly, consciousness of the activity of one's own creative-mental processes, consciousness of them as an organized process, whose organization is susceptible of intelligible representation, consciously. Adequate truth requires that the creative-mental processes be consciously grasped in terms of reference to their process of development.

"One of the immediate implications of this, is that we know only what we know in terms of the creative-mental processes. It is only that which is supplied to us through the agency of development of our creative-mental processes, which is truly *human knowledge*. Supposed knowledge, which depends upon any different consideration, is merely opinion, not knowledge, and is untruthful, even when it is not dishonest, by virtue of lacking the adequate premises of true human knowledge.

"What man knows from experience, references only that experience which is historically efficient in the correlation between implicit willful intent and consequences.

"History is most readily understood to this purpose from the standpoint of economic science. Human existence depends upon the maintenance and increase of the potential population density. This is accomplished through technological progress, as subject to the constraints of power-density. This causal process is sustained by the manner in which the creative-mental powers of the individual generate and efficiently assimilate scientific and technological progress.

“The development of those creative-mental powers of the individual is the essence of mankind’s existence for itself, since it is upon this that continued human existence depends.

“Into this development, the diverse labors of many contribute. Parents transmit the cultural potential upon which depends the potential for development of the inborn creative mental potentials of the very young. Those who generate and maintain the classical fine arts contribute to this process, as much, and sometimes more than well-ordered educational institutions. These, and kindred labors are as essential to technological progress as the work of scientists. Whoever contributes positively to this result, in some necessary aspect, on even the limited scale of a parent, for example, is doing something which is necessary as a historically efficient personal activity.

“Unlike the beasts, whose range of adaptive behavior is delimited by inheritance, mankind has no fixed range of adaptive behavior of this type. Relative to this, technological progress represents a succession of willful changes in the adaptive behavior of the human species. These changes are not narrowly technological in range of practice directly flowing from them; they are nonetheless coherent with the change in physical productivity, modes of work, market-basket, and general potential population-density made feasible through those changes in behavior which bear directly upon technological progress. They all have some necessary sort of bearing upon the effective result of technological progress, or of lack of it.

“Insofar as technological progress shows its potential to generate a negentropic form of increase of potential population-density, this shows us the nature of the task submitted to the human mind’s creative mental-powers. The fact, that through no other means but those creative powers, man has demonstrated the capacity to choose modifications of behavior

consistent with negentropy as the result, shows that the mental-creative powers are inherently negentropic, as much as non-linear.”

The question yet remains whether America will finally take up LaRouche and Gilpin’s vision and embrace its “un-transacted destiny with the world”, or fall once again into the bloody self-induced hell of world war. [I]

Footnote

[I] Lyndon LaRouche, *THE MEANING OF THE TERM ‘TRANSFINITE,’* Nov. 7, 1988, p. 54-55

Canada has existed in a state of “in-between-ness” since it was founded by “United Empire Loyalists” over 200 years ago. At times Canada has captured a free republican spirit inspired by the best Constitutional traditions of the United States, but the majority of the time, has remained stuck under the yolk of oligarchy.

Though many figures fought valiantly to make Canada a nation independent of empire throughout the years, no historian has yet properly recognized the *principle of Tragedy* as the causal agency representing the unfolding of the Canadian experience until now.

When the mind recognizes that the American Revolution was never simply an “American” phenomenon, but rather a *global phenomenon* designed to manifest in reality an idea of a society founded upon the Good, and consent of the governed for all human-kind, do the many layers of fallacy and Gordian knots created by generations of establishment historians come undone.

In this second book of a series, we will set out to answer such vital questions as:

Why did pro-American system forces fail to keep power in Canada after Lincoln’s 1965 assassination?

How were those renaissance-humanist concepts underlying the doctrine of Manifest Destiny corrupted by slave owners and monarchists throughout the 19th century?

Why did the rail line between Russia and America through British Columbia fail to succeed?

What were the true reasons for the Alaska Purchase?

How did Canada’s National Policy break the formation of a world land-bridge of rail development after 1867?

These questions and more will be answered in “*The Untold History of Canada*”



Canadian Patriot
Press

