

1: Chapters of Erie and other essays - JH Libraries

Sep 01, Â· Henry Adams crafted a damning narrative of the whole affair in an essay entitled "The New York Gold Conspiracy." He blamed the "speculative mania" that gripped the Union during the Civil.

Thus, began a series of conversations involving Gould, Fisk, Grant, and Corbin supposedly focused on boosting the economy and helping the western farmer. He argued, correctly, that the vast majority of domestic transactions were unaffected by the price of gold in terms of Greenbacks. Since Greenbacks were legal tender they were widely accepted at face value among Americans transacting commerce with one another. Except in selected port cities where goods were imported, Greenbacks had driven specie gold and silver coins out of circulation. Even in port cities, Greenbacks were the main form of currency. Conversely, international buyers purchasedâ€”imported into their countriesâ€”American goods by paying with specie. Therefore, the Greenback-to-gold exchange ratio was inconsequential to overseas buyers per se. Put another way, the price of grain in London was immune to the gold-to-Greenback ratio in New York. Therefore, Gould reasoned, manipulation of the gold-to-Greenback exchange rate might offer an opportunity to help the economy and the western farmer. Eventually, Gould explained that he had enough money to execute his plan as long as the U. Treasury did not enter the New York gold market as a seller. Gould originally discussed the plan with Grant on 15 June when he was invited to meet the President at the Corbin household. Fisk joined Gould and Grant in a second discussion over dinner aboard a Long Island Sound steamer the following evening. Although Fisk concluded from the conversation that Grant would not cooperate, Gould remained unconvinced. Together with Corbin the two successfully advised Grant to appoint General Daniel Butterfield to head the New York sub-Treasury office on 1 July where he could provide the conspirators with advance warning should Treasury Secretary George Boutwell send orders from Washington to sell gold. Nonetheless, since Gould understood he was playing for big stakes he sought every possible advantage. Next Gould started buying gold aggressively on 3 September. But on 7 September a member in his original conspiracy pool abandoned the operation and sold his holdings at , putting pressure on the price. That gave the New York sub-Treasury officer a powerful incentive to warn Gould of any signs that Washington was on the verge of selling gold. Contrary to his earlier denial, evidence from the same investigation suggested that Porter also held gold contracts during the corner attempt. Grant was in on the scheme. Gould had purchased gold for her at and sold it at Five hundred thousand of that was Mrs. He started buying on 15 September. By 22 September gold reached a price of Meanwhile, on 12 September Grant departed on a private railcar owned by Gould for another vacation, this time in western Pennsylvania. After Grant arrived at his Pennsylvania vacation spot, Corbin sent him another letter emphasizing that the Treasury refrain from selling gold. The next day Thursday Fisk and Gould went to the exchange together. While Fisk bought aggressively and drove the price to , Gould was secretly selling. On Friday September 24, Gould and Fisk again went to the exchange together. Gould was promptly informed that bank examiners were heading to investigate the bank that provided most of his credit. Essentially Gould had been using at least some amount of phony money to buy gold all along. As a result, he redoubled his furtive selling throughout the day. Fisk, however, was as ostentatious a buyer as on Thursday. Trading volume was enormous. Within fifteen minutes the price was down to Gould was safely divested at the collapse. Everyone assumed that Fisk was bankrupted, which may have been true. Later, however, he produced a possibly bogus document stating that he had been merely the agent for a brokerage firm owned by William Belden. The Belden firm, he averred, was financially responsible for his purchases. Since Belden did not have enough money to honor the transactions, all but one trade was repudiated and the firm was bankrupted. First, speculators normally used margin loans to execute their transactions. Put simply, they commonly bought and sold gold contracts by borrowing most of the money. Since gold was itself a form of money, banks would readily lend ninety percent or so on its market value. A second reason it caused a crisis was because all but one of the sellers who sold gold to Belden through Fisk were unable to force Belden to make good on the transactions. The sellers were caught in a position similar to a homeowner who contracted to sell his home at an above-market price only to have the buyer belatedly renege after housing prices had tumbled. Garfield

headed the investigating committee noted above. Grant never participated in the conspiracy. Nonetheless, contemporary observer Henry Adams's grandson and great-grandson of two U. Presidents concluded that Garfield led a whitewashed investigation, perhaps because he and other committee members were also vulnerable to criticism for low ethics. Years later Adams wrote: The mystery that shrouded the famous, classical attempt of Jay Gould to corner gold in September has never been cleared up. The Congressional Committee took evidence, which it dared not probe and refused to analyze. Although the fault lay somewhere in the Administration the trail always faded and died out at the point where any member of the Administration became visible. First, Grant knowingly permitted the price of gold to rise and did nothing to prevent it until the financial markets were in crisis. Indeed, by blocking Treasury gold sales he assisted those driving the price up. Additional increases would have bankrupted the many short sellers and forced even more contract repudiations thereby even more severely disrupting commercial activities. Second, the committee did not permit testimony by a man who signed an Adams Express receipt ledger that he said showed Mrs.

2: Slave Power - Wikipedia

Henry Adams meets Garibaldi -- Captaine John Smith -- The New York gold conspiracy -- Mount Vernon picnic -- The American girl -- The importance of Albert Skip to main content Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Treasury had continued a policy of using its massive gold reserves to buy back greenbacks from the public. This meant that the government effectively set the value of gold: If a speculator like Gould tried to corner the market, Grant could simply order the Treasury to sell off huge amounts of gold and drive the price through the floor. For his gold scheme to work, Gould needed President Grant to keep a tight grip on his purse strings. In the spring of , Gould befriended Corbin and persuaded him to help with his secret plan to corner the gold market. Corbin also used his family connections to cozy up to Grant and try to persuade him that high gold prices would benefit U. He arranged for Gould to meet with Grant to discuss the matter, and even helped anonymously author an editorial in the New York Times claiming that the president had reversed his financial policy. The constant wheedling eventually paid off. During a meeting with Corbin on September 2, Grant confided that he had changed his mind on gold and planned to order the treasury not to sell over the next month. Jay Gould and a few other conspirators had been secretly stockpiling gold since August, but upon learning that the fix was in, they disguised their identities behind an army of brokers and proceeded to gobble up all the gold they could. Gould was stunned, but in true robber baron fashion, he neglected to divulge the new information to Fisk or his other partners. Instead, when the buying bonanza resumed on September 23, he began secretly selling off as much of his own gold as he could. Shortly before noon, he met with Treasury Secretary George Boutwell, who had been following the chaos via telegraph. After a brief conversation, Grant ordered Boutwell to open his vaults and flood the market. Thousands of speculators were left financially ruined, and at least one committed suicide. Foreign trade ground to a halt. Farmers may have felt the squeeze most of all, with many seeing the value of their wheat and corn harvests dip by 50 percent. Nevertheless, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk managed to escape the disaster none the worse for wear. Despite multiple allegations of malfeasance and an official investigation by Congress, the two leveraged their political connections and employed a brigade of attorneys to avoid spending a single night in jail. Fisk even ducked out on his massive losses, claiming third party brokers had made the trades without his knowledge. Gould may have proved even more fortunate.

3: Black Friday () - Wikipedia

In , Adams wrote an article, "The New York Gold Conspiracy," that detailed Gould and Fisk's scheme to corner the gold market, and hinted that Grant had participated in or at least known of the scheme.

He established many of the underpinnings of the order such as the secret handshakes, the policies of collusion, intrigue, manipulation, and murder. With this as a basis, the Illuminati would gradually position members into key power positions over time and ultimately attempt to dominate every industry including the banking industry and finally the world. To set the record straight, here are some very important facts which need to be known: Adams was not a Mason and had a sterling and irreproachable reputation. He was the last true patriotic president before the usurpation by the Masonic and Illuminati orders. His character was destroyed publicly by Andrew Jackson, one of the highest members of the Masonic Order, as a means for Jackson to win the Presidency. Further, the Masonic encroachment was near to hand when Adams discovered that his secretary of state, Henry Clay, was also a Mason and had been visiting the Dupont Family famous Illuminati group for advice on how to steer the nation. John Quincy Adams was the first noteworthy person to expose the Masons and Illuminati. He was NOT a Mason. Adams wrote three letters to Colonel William L. Stone, a top Mason, in which he exposed how Jefferson was using Masonic lodges for subversive Illuministic purposes. Those three letters are at this very time in Whittenburg Square Library in Philadelphia. Later, he thoroughly investigated the organization and wrote the first broad expose in called Letters on the Masonic Institution, by John Quincy Adams as a result of the tragic murder of a Mason Captain William Morgan in in New York. Captain Morgan was a Mason and decided to go public with the knowledge that the organization had become corrupt. He saw this detestable conspiracy" As a result, he was brutally killed by the Masonic Order as a means to punish him for speaking out. Due to the negative publicity, the Masonic Illuminati Order began more covert operations and went underground. Remember, this was published in ! This also was the time when the Skull and Bones Order was begun at Yale University as a means to infiltrate the higher educational systems. Yes it is true that George Washington admitted being a Mason and the records show he was titled as a Master of his Lodge just 5 months before taking office as first President of the United States, but he also admitted that he only visited the Masonic Lodge twice during his professional career. It is also true that Dr. Ben Franklin had secretive dabblings in the subject in Europe. The Constitution and the framework which had been established by the founding fathers with the help and influence of St. Germain began its serious degradation when Andrew Jackson took office in In addition to being poorly educated and making a mockery of the Executive Office, Jackson deviated significantly from the previous Presidents. A good example of this is in the following quote: Upon reflection and in actual fact, John Adams is probably the greatest of all Founding Fathers. John Adams, on the other hand, was not involved in secret organizations and risked life and limb by traveling to Europe several times to secure peace treaties. He was instrumental in drafting the very first Constitution, the Constitution of Massachusetts, which later served as the basis for the US Constitution which we know today. His son, John Q. Adams is probably the next truest patriot when considering non-Mason affiliation. He spent his entire life against great adversity defending the principles of the Constitution and what was right, irrespective of party politics. Grant on the 50 and Ben Franklin on the Interestingly, Salmon Chase, who was never a President, but was the Treasury Secretary under Lincoln, has his picture on the 10, never used in general circulation. You have to ask, why is this guy on such a significant currency note? I mean, why is he so special? It turns out that Salmon Chase always resented Lincoln because Chase wanted to win the Presidency several times and lost to Lincoln. Further, once appointed as Treasury Secretary, Chase was the guy who created the first "Internal Revenue Division", moved away from gold and silver coins and created the first paper "fiat" money, promoted a national banking system to handle all debts, and added "In God We Trust" to the currency as a bonus. He promoted himself to becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by writing his own nomination for Lincoln to use. In an unusual move, the Senate confirmed it on the same day with no committee and no discussion, conveniently in time for Chase to orchestrate some of the largest shifts to federal government control he then addressed the constitutionality of war legislation, reconstruction, taxes and state

regulations. Now you know why his picture is on the 10, note. Why is he so special? Also, it was House who persuaded President Wilson to sign the Federal Reserve Act whereby President Wilson is quoted as saying "I have unwittingly ruined my country" and later when referring to the Illuminati to be quoted as saying, "there is a power so organized, so subtle, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it. Olson-Wolls pointed out that Wilson ordered the U. Army to disarm American citizens -- including state and local officials, sheriffs, the police and the National Guard; to arrest American citizens; to monitor the state judicial process and re-arrest and hold in military custody persons released by the state courts; and to deny writs of habeas corpus issued by state courts. Lincoln had dozens of friends who were Masons including the best man James Matheny in his wedding to Mary Todd. These faces of famous Masons are all on the unconstitutional Federal Reserve Notes we use today as a secret advertisement to their ubiquitous nature. Adams, two of the truest patriots who also became Presidents, do not have their pictures on the U. Don Sources of some of the references:

4: The "Black Friday" Gold Scandal - HISTORY

The New York gold conspiracy [by] Henry Adams
An Erie raid [by] C. F. Adams, jr
Captaine John Smith [by] Henry Adams
The Bank of England restriction [by] Henry Adams
British finance in [by] Henry Adams
The legal-tender act [by] F. A. Walker and Henry Adams
The railroad system [by] C. F. Adams, jr.

Its notable American membership totaled over Of them, hailed from the Northeast 74 percent , 41 from the West 19 percent , and 16 from the South 7 percent. More than half lived in New York City and the Boston area, the twin hubs of the postbellum American free-trade movement. Among the first generation of Cobdenites alone, at least twenty-six were active leaders in the antislavery cause. Adams, Deadwood, SD ; retailer; diplomat; U. Company; Democratic Commissioner, secretary of state; U. Brown; partner, Brown Bros. Irving Fisher, New Haven ; Science; son-in-law of philanthropist George economist; statistician; inventor; social F. Garrett, Baltimore ; banker; Prof. Gorringer, New York City ; U. Gue, Des Moines ; Prof. Consul to antislavery advocate; commission merchant; Manchester, England; journalist, Raleigh state congressman; financial historian; born Register and National Intelligencer; owner, in London; secretary, National Boston Board Fayetteville Observer; member, British of Trade; secretary, National Board of Association for the Advancement of Trade; commissioner on European Science; member, St. Harter secretary, tariff reform committee, New Joseph R. Supreme Court Wellesley College Prof. Laughlin, Chicago ; William Dean Howells, New York City ; political economist; monetary theorist; gold novelist; literary realist; editor, Atlantic standard advocate; instructor of political Monthly economy, Harvard University; professor of Osborn Howes, Boston ; editor; political economy and finance, Cornell Democrat; Japanese consul for Boston University; professor and organizer of the Frank H. Lent, San Francisco ; J. Kennedy, New York City ; railroad financier; mining speculator; born in New financier esp. Marquand, New York City ; Prof. Ropes, Boston ; merchant; vice Prof W. Woodford, New Haven ; educator; co-owner, Berea Advertiser; educator; economist; special agent, U. Paul, MN ; lawyer; Prof. Institution Paul Branch Earl S. Youmans, Winona, MN ; lumber W.

5: Persephone | Thomas Hart Benton () Persephone â€¦ | Flickr

Chapters of Erie, and other essays by Adams, Henry, at www.enganchecubano.com - the best online ebook storage. Download and read online for free Chapters of Erie, and other essays by Adams, Henry,

There has been a history of anti-Semitism in western society for centuries, and the United States is no exception to that fact. The political uses of anti-Semitism had been well proven before, and would be proven again in the presidential campaign. No political party was above using anti-Semitism, especially to appeal to Christian constituents, but it was the Populist party who used anti-Semitism most distinctively. Since the origins of the Populist movement, anti-Semitism had found its way into Populist doctrine. Of course not all Populists were anti-Semitic, and some even attacked the party for its prejudice, but anti-Semitism was definitely a theme in Populist ideology. Jews were an easy villain for the Populists to use, since the party was dominated by rural farmers and other small businessmen, people from areas of the US where there were few Jews. It was an easy jump from those stereotypes to a political platform with anti-Semitic tendencies. It was easy to blame local financial problems on large, unseen groups. Anti-Semitism was not something which was confined to the early history of the movement, or to its rank and file. A Tale of Two Nations was the story of a wealthy London banker, Baron Rothe, who engineers a plot to keep the United States from ever using a silver as currency. The henchman, Rogasner, falls in love with an American girl, who is in love with a Nebraskan congressman of the pro-silver variety. The characters in the book are either thinly disguised historical figures or thinly disguised racial stereotypes. Rogasner, the dark European was clearly a Jewish villain out to ruin the Caucasian race. His love was a shiksa goddess, protecting herself from the threat of miscegenation by falling in love with the literary equivalent of William Jennings Bryan. And the Rothe character was a symbol for the Rothschild House. Populist anti-Semitism worked its way into the campaign through the Morgan Bonds scandal. When the public learned that President Cleveland had sold bonds to a syndicate which included JP Morgan and the Rothschilds house, bonds which that syndicate was now selling for a profit, the Populists used it as an opportunity to uphold their view of history, and prove to the nation that Washington and Wall Street were in the hands of the international Jewish banking houses. The currency issue itself was loaded with anti-Semitism as the Populist returned again and again to crucifixion metaphors to argue against the gold standard. The reference was clear. The same Jews who were responsible for the death of Jesus were responsible for the currency crisis. The message was clear to the many Protestants who filled the ranks of the Populists. Cartoons on this Site with Antisemitic References.

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Background[edit] Massachusetts, Wooster Republican, February 2, Reproduction The problem posed by slavery , according to many Northern politicians, was not so much the mistreatment of slaves a theme that abolitionists emphasized , but rather the political threat to American republicanism , especially as embraced in Northern free states. The Free Soil Party first raised this warning in , arguing that the annexation of Texas as a slave state was a terrible mistake. The Free Soilers rhetoric was taken up by the Republican party as it emerged in The Republicans also argued that slavery was economically inefficient, compared to free labor, and was a deterrent to the long-term modernization of America. Worse, said the Republicans, the Slave Power, deeply entrenched in the South, was systematically seizing control of the White House , the Congress , and the Supreme Court. Senator and governor Salmon P. Southern power[edit] Southern power derived from a combination of factors. The " three-fifths clause " counting slaves as 60 people for seats in the House and thus for electoral votes gave the South additional representation at the national level. Regional unity across party lines was essential on key votes. In the Democratic party, a presidential candidate had to carry the national convention by a two-thirds vote to get nominated. It was also essential for some northernersâ€™ " Doughfaces " [7] â€™to collaborate with the South, as in the debates surrounding the three-fifths clause itself in , the Missouri Compromise of , the gag rule in the House â€™ , and the wider subject of the Wilmot Proviso and slavery expansion in the Southwest after the Mexican war of â€™ With the implacable Republicans gaining every year, the secession option became more and more attractive to the South. Secession was suicidal, as some leaders realizedâ€™and as John Quincy Adams had long prophesied. Secession, argued James Henry Hammond of South Carolina, reminded him of "the Japanese who when insulted rip open their own bowels. Thanks to their leading the South out of the Union, seventy-two years of slaveholder domination came to an end. Many northerners who had no particular concern for blacks concluded that slavery was not worth preserving if its protection required destroying or seriously compromising democracy among whites. Such perceptions led to the Anti-Nebraska movement of â€™ , followed by the organized Republican Party. Opponents[edit] Historian Frederick J. Blue explores the motives and actions of those who played supportive but not central roles in antislavery politicsâ€™those who undertook the humdrum work of organizing local parties, holding conventions, editing newspapers, and generally animating and agitating the discussion of issues related to slavery. They were a small but critical number of voices who, beginning in the late s, battled the institution of slavery through political activism. In the face of great odds and powerful opposition, activists insisted that emancipation and racial equality could only be achieved through the political process. Linking their antislavery stance to a land-reform agenda that pressed for free land for poor settlersâ€™realized by the Homestead Law of â€™in addition to land free of slavery, Free Soil Democrats forced major political realignments in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Ohio. Many entered the new Republican party after , bringing along Jacksonian ideas about property and political equality, helping transform antislavery from a struggling crusade into a mass political movement that came to power in The only solution, Republicans insisted, was a new commitment to free labor, and a deliberate effort to stop any more territorial expansion of slavery. Northern Democrats answered that it was all an exaggeration and that the Republicans were paranoid. Their Southern colleagues spoke of secession , arguing that the John Brown raid of proved that the Republicans were ready to attack their region and destroy their way of life. In congratulating President-elect Lincoln in , Salmon P. Chase exclaimed, "The object of my wishes and labors for nineteen years is accomplished in the overthrow of the Slave Power", adding that the way was now clear "for the establishment of the policy of Freedom"â€™something that would come only after four destructive years of Civil War. Her poems suggested that Northerners who conciliated the Slave Power were spreading their own sterility, while virile men voting Republican were reproducing, through their own redemption, a future free West. The code of domesticity, according to Grant, thus helped these poems to define collective political

THE NEW YORK GOLD CONSPIRACY [BY HENRY ADAMS. pdf

action as building upon the strengths of free labor. Whenever a question arose of extending or protecting slavery, the slaveholders became friends of centralized power, and used that dangerous weapon with a kind of frenzy. Slavery in fact required centralization in order to maintain and protect itself, but it required to control the centralized machine; it needed despotic principles of government, but it needed them exclusively for its own use. The Free North and Southern Domination, " p. Fruits of Manifest Destiny, " p.

7: President Grant's Gold Conspiracy | Civil War Chat

Adams's two reports of the Erie wars of , like his brother Henry's account of the New York Gold Conspiracy (inserted between them in Chapters of Erie), are so meticulously detailed as to.

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Fisk and Gould kept mum, but by that point, they personally owned a combined \$60 million in gold—three times the amount of the public supply in New York. Ulysses S. Grant.

9: Project MUSE - Henry Adams - American Writers 93

Henry Adams of Massachusetts was a prolific author, political journalist, historian and member of the Adams political family; descended from President John Adams (his great grandfather) and John Quincy Adams (his grandfather). He was a Harvard graduate at a time when that still meant something.

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