

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman
TREASON IN AMERICA



The murder of Alexander Hamilton by Aaron Burr.

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Aaron Burr shoots Alexander
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Weehawken, New Jersey,
July 11, 1804, as depicted by
the early illustrator Hooper.

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TREASON



THE BRITISH BURN WASHINGTON, D.C.

During the War of 1812, Britain's attempted re-conquest went as far as the burning of the Capitol and White House by the cocky Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn. The republic had been so weakened by British-Swiss intrigues, led by traitors Aaron Burr and Albert Gallatin, that America's survival was barely won.

IN AMERICA

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



Aaron Burr

by ANTON CHAITKIN

On August 24, 1814, invading British armies entered Washington, D.C. and burned the Capitol, the White House and the other government buildings, in a classic demonstration of the “arrogance of power.”

But for the astonishing valor and intelligence of America’s tiny navy during the Second War of Independence (1812-1814), the United States would likely have ceased to exist.

The country was defenseless; its financial, industrial, and military power had been systematically stripped away since 1801. Just as today, with demolished auto, steel, rail, port, and housing industries, the nation is vulnerable to our military and economic rivals, and financially terrorized by the Swiss and British through Paul Volcker’s Federal Reserve; so, then, the country had been deliberately steered away from the nation-building, strong-government policies of Washington and Hamilton, and made weak—the object of contempt and ridicule by the enemies of freedom, who applauded U.S. “budget cuts.”

It is time to put to rest the notion that “fiscal austerity” or “cutbacks to pay debt” are somehow American answers to growing deficits. These policies were smuggled into the United States by our foreign enemies and were imposed on the country in a coordinated attempt to end the American republic. That this is literally true and a precise description of events in the first quarter century of our national independence, will be shown here.

Alexander Hamilton’s founding policies for the United States—a national bank providing cheap credit for productive enterprise; national sponsorship for the building of roads, canals, harbors and later railroads; and government protection of developing industries

from British trade war (“competition”)—continued the tradition of Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), French finance minister under Louis XIV. The Congress enacted these policies, and America assumed its place among the powers of the earth.

But the founders were displaced from power, Hamilton was killed and his policies reversed by a British-Swiss secret intelligence organization, among whose principal American agents were Vice President Aaron Burr (1756-1836) and Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin (1761-1849).

Facing bankruptcy as a result of the losing, worldwide conflict with America, and threatened with global emulation of the American republican experiment, the British Empire responded by organizing a campaign to subvert enemy governments. The U.S.A. must be reconquered, the oligarchs vowed. France must be destroyed, and Spanish America must be captured before being lost to independent republicanism.

The campaign was directed by William, Earl of Shelburne, whose new British Secret Intelligence Service represented an alliance of “noble” families of Switzerland, Scotland and England. The eyes and the arms of this apparatus were provided by the British East India Company. Company Chairman George Baring’s family, along with the Hopes, were the Anglo-Dutch financial power. Shelburne and Baring used the Company to employ a legion of “theorists,” including Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Thomas Malthus. They controlled an elite army of spies and assassins, based primarily in Geneva. We will present here the simple, direct evidence that Burr and Gallatin were not Americans, but British agents based in this Genevan assassin-nobility.

The British-Swiss Secret Service: Benedict Arnold Re-examined*

Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton. Later, he was tried for treason after leading a mercenary army against the United States. He was acquitted in that trial because the existing evidence was not presented to the jury. Burr fled the country under state indictments for murder and treason, only to return, have all charges quietly dropped, and become a rich New York lawyer.

All Burr biographies speculate on the “psychological drives” which may have motivated his “adventures.” No book in existence today raises even a question that Burr may have been a spy.

As for Gallatin, who migrated to America and spent a lifetime trying to destroy the country, no biography even hints of base motives.

On July 11, 1982, the anniversary of Hamilton’s shooting, *The New York Times* carried a major “reassessment” of Burr’s guilt:

The indictment of Aaron Burr for treason 175 years ago proved to be the final blow to the former Vice President’s reputation and political career, even though he was found not guilty of the charge. Now, a scholar contends that a coded letter implicating Burr and long believed to have been written by him was in fact written by an associate.

That letter . . . supposedly showed that Burr was planning to seize Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mexico for his own undefined political purposes. And it was that letter that persuaded President Thomas Jefferson to issue a warrant for Burr’s arrest.

Citing handwriting analysis, the scholar . . . contends that the letter was written by Jonathan Dayton. . .

Burr was probably guilty of something, but no one’s absolutely sure of what. . . [Burr was] close to a nervous breakdown.

Why does *The New York Times* attempt to resurrect Aaron Burr, and in effect, celebrate the anniversary of Burr’s murder of Hamilton?

To answer this question is to unlock crucial secrets of American history—“secrets” which have remained so only because of the self-imposed blindness of historians for more than a century. And it will reveal the deeper significance of the *Times*’s backing for the austerity policies of today’s “Albert Gallatins”—Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and the Swiss-based international monetary powers.

The Story of Aaron Burr

Aaron Burr’s maternal grandparents were the famous anti-rationalist theologian, Jonathan Edwards, and Sarah Pierrepont, whose family intermarried with the (J.P.) Morgans, later the owners of *The New York Times*. Taking an extreme form of the anti-free will doctrine of Geneva’s John Calvin as his starting point, Edwards was at the same time an apostle of the British determinist philosophers Hobbes, Locke, and Hume. The result was a particularly savage notion of Man forced to submit blindly to the capricious will of an incomprehensible God. A counterpole to the ideas of progress expressed by the Pilgrim Fathers, Edwards was applauded as America’s greatest original mind by the royalist reactionaries of Europe.

Burr’s father, Aaron Burr, Sr., visited Edwards as a disciple and married his daughter, Esther. The family scene was one of chaotic terror: two of Esther’s sisters (Burr’s aunts) were institutionalized for insanity and one murdered her own daughter; an uncle of Edwards slashed his own throat at the height of an Edwards revival frenzy.

Aaron Burr, Jr., was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1756. His parents both died in his infancy, and the orphan boy was taken to live with family friends who were prominent merchants, the Shippens of Philadelphia. His step-sister in this household, Margaret “Peggy” Shippen, became the wife and instigator of the world’s most famous traitor, Benedict Arnold.

Later, while living with his uncle, Burr was tutored by Tapping Reeve in marksmanship and the arts of diplomacy—rhetoric and dissimulation. He attended Princeton University, then called the College of New Jersey, from 1769 to 1772. His father had been the second president of the college, his grandfather the third.

As the conflict with the British grew, the sympathies of the students were largely with the American cause; Burr’s classmate James Madison and others joined the patriot Whig Society. But Burr marked himself for the attention of nervous British authorities. He organized the Clisophic Society in opposition to the Whigs. Reciting cynical British poetry, Burr and his student followers spent their nights in bars and brothels, their days scoffing at the more politically inclined.

Among those who must have taken a particular interest in the young nihilist was the highest ranking

* See the back of this pamphlet for a Key to the Small World of the British-Swiss Secret Service.



BENEDICT ARNOLD:

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TRAITOR

It was Arnold's wife, Aaron Burr's step-sister Peggy Shippen Arnold, who arranged his treason with her former suitor, Major John Andre, adjutant general of the British army.

British military officer in New Jersey, James Mark Prevost. Mark Prevost and two brothers had left Geneva, Switzerland, in the 1750s to enter the British service; they had been army officers in the French and Indian War. The Prevost family in Geneva were hereditary members of the ruling Council of 200. Abraham Prevost was principal of the University of Geneva during the American Revolution. In England and in Switzerland, the Prevosts were intermarried with the Mallets; and the Mallet-Prevosts, who lived as a single extended family, will form the most important link in this story of assassins sent against America. And it was the Prevost family, as we shall see, who finally gave the orphan Aaron Burr a home and identity.

Following his Princeton career, Burr re-immersed himself in grandfather Jonathan Edwards's "New Light" visions by enrolling in a theological school taught by another Edwards disciple in Connecticut. At the end of nine months of this religious training, Burr stole a horse and rode to Litchfield, to be tutored again by his shooting teacher Tapping Reeve.

Reeve taught Burr the basics of British law, and with Burr as his first student, Reeve went on to establish the first law school in America. Tapping

Reeve, now married to Burr's sister Sally, trained two generations of positivists and aspiring oligarchs from the Southern plantations and the New England shipping and slave-trading families.

Sally Burr Reeve was one of the countless women who served Aaron Burr as efficient instruments—like a glove through which Burr could reach out and handle his agents and dupes.

Aaron Burr Joins the Army

The tradition of two centuries of history says that Aaron Burr was a daring American soldier, a hero of the Revolution. No biographer contradicts this estimation. Let the reader decide the value of the tradition.

While at the Litchfield Law School, Burr struck up an intense friendship with Dolly Quincy, then the fiancé of Continental Congress leader John Hancock. Miss Quincy was passing the summer at the home of one of Burr's cousins, who was Hancock's friend. When war broke out at Lexington and Concord, Aaron Burr went to Philadelphia carrying Dolly's recommendation, and secured from John Hancock, by then her husband, a letter of introduction to the commander of the new Continental Army, George Washington.

Burr went back to Boston in the summer of 1775, suddenly "ablaze with patriotism," as one biographer puts it. The American army was camped outside the enemy-occupied city. Burr presented Hancock's letter to General Washington, who took one look at the applicant and denied Burr's request for a commission.

But Burr did not leave. While Washington fought desperately to whip his undisciplined ranks into a combat force, Burr wandered on and off the post, flashing his Hancock letter.

After two months of this, Burr found a way around Washington's watchful eye. An expedition of 1,200 soldiers had set out on the march to Quebec, under the leadership of Colonel Benedict Arnold. Burr walked 60 miles north of camp to meet the expedition. He had no commission—he was a "gentleman volunteer." He said he would pay his own way, and he was accepted by Arnold.

The first of Burr's revolutionary exploits entered the history books on the basis of Burr's testimony alone. Colonel Arnold wanted to link up with General Richard Montgomery's forces over a hundred miles away, moving toward Quebec after conquering Montreal. Arnold sent Burr as a messenger, and Burr's account of what happened is reported without comment by biographer Holmes Alexander: "In order to traverse the strange, hostile [i.e. British-controlled] territory, Aaron devised an ingenious plan. He disguised himself as a priest, affected a college patois of French and Latin and guilelessly presented himself at a nearby monastery. Here, prevailing upon the holy father for assistance, he obtained a guide, who brought him swiftly to Montgomery's camp."

Is this a true story? Before rejecting it as absurd, consider its possible partial truth from the fact that the Catholic Church in Canada, largely Jesuit controlled, had reached an agreement with the British authorities to cooperate with British rule, while being allowed to maintain their religion and French language. In any case, somehow Burr was escorted in the manner and comfort of a royal guest through enemy territory and arrived at the camp of General Montgomery, who was so dazzled with Burr's apparent ingenuity that he made him a captain and an aide de camp.

Montgomery now joined Arnold's forces to prepare the final assault on Quebec, and Burr got the assignment he had sought—to be a spy and scout behind enemy lines.

In the closing pages of the first full-fledged Burr biography, Englishman James Parton harks back to a scene in preparation for the attack:

During the expedition to Canada, while the American forces lay near the heights of Quebec, Burr . . . went down to a small brook to drink. Having no cup, he was proceeding to use the top of his cap as a drinking vessel, when a British officer who had come to the other side of the brook for the same purpose saluted him politely, and offered him the use of his hunting cup. Burr accepted the offer, and the two enemies entered into conversation. The officer, pleased with the frank and gallant bearing of the youth . . . concluded the interview by [giving Burr] part of a horse's tongue. They inquired each other's name. "When next we meet," said the Briton, "it will be as enemies, but if we should ever come together after the war is over, let us know each other better." Stepping upon some stones in the middle of the brook, they shook hands, and parted. In the subsequent operations of the war, each saw the other occasionally, but before the peace the British officer went home badly wounded. Thirty-six years later, when Colonel Burr was an exile in Scotland, he met that officer again. . .

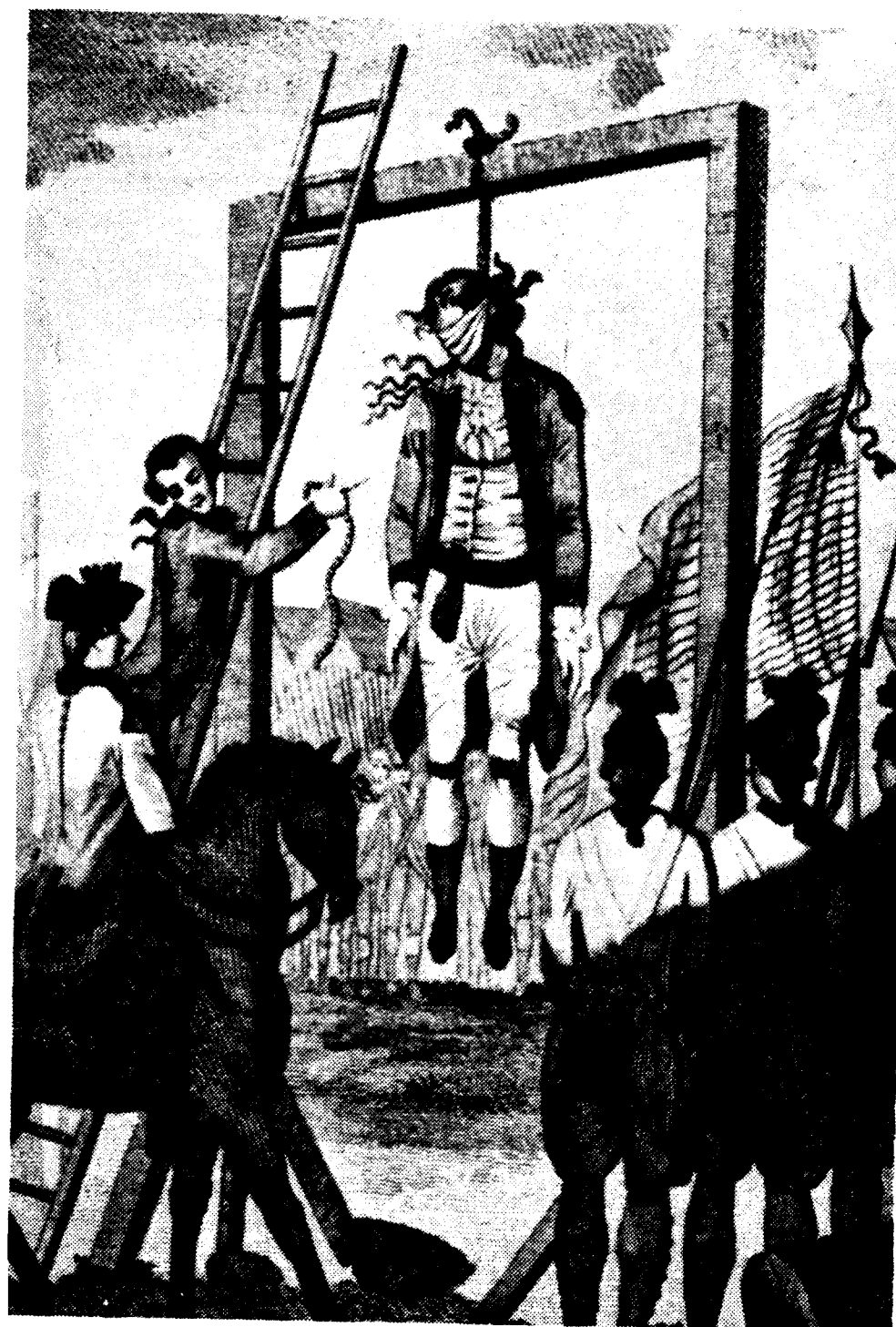
Canada Is Lost

When the Montgomery-Arnold forces finally launched what was supposed to be a surprise attack on the fortress of Quebec, the British had somehow learned of the plan, the timing, and the place of attack. The Americans were slaughtered. Canada was lost, to remain a British base of subversive operations against the U.S.A. But in the crushing defeat, Burr emerged a hero! One of Burr's followers from Princeton had also joined the expedition as chaplain, and his story was circulated by the rumor mills to Congress: General Montgomery was shot dead inside the fort, and all others who had gone inside lay dead or dying except Burr. He walked over and picked up the body of the General, and the British stopped firing as he walked out of the fort with it, in honor of such a noble and

courageous act!

Arnold refused to give up the attempt on Quebec; he stayed through the winter and gathered more forces from the lower colonies. But in May 1776, Aaron Burr simply deserted and went to New York. One of his cousins had obtained for him an appointment to Washington's staff. Burr left behind him a new-found friend and correspondent in the Arnold camp: General James Wilkinson, whose career as an enemy agent later intertwined with Burr's at many crucial points.

Burr arrived at Washington's New York headquarters with a hero's reputation, and took up his duties as secretary to the commander-in-chief, assigned to copy the most crucial military secrets. Within a few days, Washington fired Burr. As biographer Milton Lomask puts it: "There is reason to believe that something happened between Washington and Burr during the latter's short stay at Richmond Hill headquarters—something that, were we to know its nature, might explain Washington's frequently ungracious treatment of Burr in the years to come. Clearly something in the manner of the younger man annoyed the older one. Perhaps it was Burr's innate air of superiority, derived



"THE UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF ANDRE"

This drawing of Andre's hanging was completed after a sketch drawn by Alexander Hamilton. The sketch of Peggy Shippen Arnold (right) was drawn by Andre himself.

from his family background. . . .”

Upon Burr's complaint, John Hancock got him transferred to the command of General Putnam. Burr bulled his way to a promotion by disobeying orders and making bold sallies in contempt of senior officers, with sometimes pretty, but always inconsequential, results.

In the winter of 1777, Washington's troops were holed up in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, ragged, cold, and weary. Colonel Aaron Burr, with a retinue of spies and scouts, was hanging around the fringes of British-occupied New York. Burr wrote to Washington asking him to send his 2,000 best troops for Burr to lead in a final assault on New York City.

Washington responded by ordering that Burr's troops be merged into his command in Pennsylvania. But Burr and his immediate circle were never cold, hungry, or ill-clothed at Valley Forge. They were supplied with the best of everything by the British. Burr and his men would often reappear in camp, plump and dressed in the finest; on occasion Burr would quiet the mumblings by distributing a small part of these goods to the camp. Burr explained that



PEGGY SHIPPEN

ARNOLD:

**THE WOMAN
BEHIND THE MAN**

Traveling to join her husband for the traitorous surrender of West Point, Mrs. Arnold conferred with her friend Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, wife of a British captain and sister of the commander of British forces in the South. This Mrs. Prevost was Aaron Burr's mistress, and later married him. The Prevost family was at the center of the British-Swiss Secret Service.

Women served Burr like a glove through which he could reach out and handle his agents and dupes.

his spies kept him informed of where the British supply caravans would be passing through; his stocks, he said, came from raiding these British wagons.

Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold

A few miles south, the British army occupied Philadelphia. Among the most prominent Tories, who came out to gala parties of the British officers, was Aaron Burr's step-sister, Peggy Shippen. At one famous dance, the "Mischianza," she appeared with her boyfriend, Major John Andre, adjutant general of the British Army.

Major Andre, born in London, was the son of a Geneva, Switzerland, merchant-banker. John was sent from London to Geneva to receive his training in military and related arts at the University of Geneva during the late 1760s. Now, in Philadelphia, Major Andre and Miss Shippen were preparing what would be American history's most famous treason.

At the same time, Burr, now an American colonel, began making visits to the New Jersey home of British Captain James Mark Prevost, who was in the South fighting the Americans. Mark's brother Augustine was by then the Commander of British forces in the South, and he and Mark became governor and lieutenant governor of Georgia after it was reconquered by the British. Burr was visiting Mrs. Prevost, whom he was later to marry, who introduced him to the works and the world of Jeremy Bentham and Voltaire.

These were no mere literary favorites of Theodosia Prevost. Bentham was then living on the estate of British Intelligence overlord Shelburne, sharing in the work of controlling agents around the world; and Voltaire was an acquaintance of Mrs. Prevost's brother-in-law General Augustine Prevost, from as early as 1767.

Jacques Mallet du Pan, the founder of the British branch of the Mallet family, began his association with Voltaire in 1770, frequently visiting his residence outside Geneva until Voltaire's death in 1778. In 1772, on Voltaire's recommendation, Mallet du Pan became a professor of history in the German province ruled by the Landgrave of Hesse, who within a few years was to sell his people to King George to be mercenaries against America.

Mallet du Pan's services to British Intelligence will be noted later.

In April 1778, Burr requested a transfer to the staff of General Horatio Gates. The "Conway Cabal" of anti-Washington political and military men had made Gates their intended replacement for commander-in-chief. While they circulated slanders against Washington, Gates refused the commander's orders to move south with his troops to Washington's assistance. General Gates's chief aide and secretary was General James Wilkinson, Burr's confidante from the Canada expedition.

Doubly confirmed in his suspicions, Washington

squelched Burr's request to join Gates.

In the spring of 1779, Benedict Arnold and Peggy Shippen were married, and the first letters negotiating Arnold's treason, conduited through his wife, went between Arnold and Major Andre.

Meanwhile Aaron Burr, closely watched by George Washington, finally got himself transferred out of the area by contracting "nervous fatigue." Burr's contacts arranged that he be assigned to supervise the activities of espionage agents, whom Burr regularly sent to New York to "study British shipping" in the enemy capital.

In September 1778, Burr transferred to West Point, the crucial fortress on the Hudson which blocked the British Navy's passage north from New York City and guarded the American connections between New England and the southern colonies. Burr had two to four months there to study the fort's layout and its defenders.

In January 1779, Burr transferred to White Plains, just north of the city. From this base he rode every night down to the British lines. The official story was that he used the knowledge gained to plan raids against enemy outposts.

The Benedict Arnold plot came to its climax in September 1780. Peggy Shippen Arnold left Philadelphia to be with her husband for the planned surrender of West Point, whose command Arnold had succeeded in obtaining. On her way she stopped in Paramus, New Jersey, to confer with Mrs. Prevost. When the conspiracy collapsed, Andre and his assistant Joshua Hett Smith were captured, Arnold fled to the British, and his wife play-acted her way past Alexander Hamilton's interrogation.

On her first day out of West Point, Mrs. Arnold stopped again at the Prevost mansion. Matthew Davis, longtime aide and finally executor for Aaron Burr, wrote in the 1837 expurgated edition of Burr's *Memoires*:

Mrs. Prevost was known as the wife of a British officer, and connected with the royalists. In her, therefore, Mrs. Arnold could confide.

As soon as they were left alone, Mrs. Arnold became tranquilized, and assured Mrs. Prevost that she was heartily sick of the theatrics she was exhibiting.

She stated that she had corresponded with the British commander—that she was disgusted with the American cause and those who had the management of public affairs—and that, through great persuasion and unceasing perseverance, she had ultimately brought the general into an arrangement to surrender West Point to the British.

On her way back from West Point after the collapse of her husband's plot, Mrs. Arnold stopped again to visit with Mrs. Theodosia Prevost and Theodosia's boyfriend (in her husband's absence), Aaron Burr.

The Shippen family complained in a bitter historical record—never printed until 1900—that Aaron Burr, in this post-West Point encounter, made sexual advances to Mrs. Arnold which she repulsed. The Shippens conjectured what Burr's "line" must have been: that he would now care for her, that after all he had promised her parents, his own step-parents, that he would look after her in the future.

Benedict Arnold's accomplice Joshua Hett Smith, in whose coat Major John Andre was captured, was arrested and held for trial. He admitted that he had brought Andre from the British ship *Vulture* for his meeting with Arnold, which took place in his house; that he had hidden Andre in his house; and that he had provided him with a disguise and conducted him toward New York, the plans of West Point hidden in Andre's clothes. In the words of George Washington, Smith was to be prosecuted "for aiding and assisting Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in our service, in a combination with the enemy, to take, kill, and seize such of the loyal citizens or soldiers of these United States, as were in garrison at West Point and its dependencies."

Joshua Hett Smith was acquitted at the court martial on the pretext that he was only obeying Benedict Arnold; but he was held for a civilian trial on similar charges. While he was being transported as prisoner to another court, the convoy stopped at the home of his brother Thomas Smith. Aaron Burr was there. Burr succeeded in delaying the party overnight, and tried various stratagems to stall their progress longer, but they moved on. Later however, while awaiting his civilian trial, Joshua Smith escaped from custody, fled to New York and thence London, where he lived in the comfort and grace of his nephew's family—one of Britain's highest—the Mallet-Prevosts.

Burr Studies Law Again

At the point of Joshua Smith's escape, Aaron Burr, having resigned from the army, was studying law in that very same home of Thomas Smith, Esq., who is described by biographer Milton Lomask as "a respected figure in the profession." George Washington thought otherwise, however.

Washington noted that the discovery that Thomas Smith had been seen behind enemy lines after Arnold's treason "may . . . added to other circumstances of a suspicious nature, furnish the legislature with good reasons for removing the Gentleman in question from Haverstraw, which, from its vicinity to our posts, affords him an opportunity of gaining and giving intelligence very material to the enemy and injurious to us. Of his disposition to do this there is little doubt."

As for Benedict Arnold, he came back into action leading British troops who were burning American villages along the James River. The commander and sub-commander of British forces in the South were

General Augustine Prevost and Col. Mark Prevost, respectively the brother-in-law and the husband of Aaron Burr's sometime girlfriend.

Major Andre was hanged for his role in Arnold's treason; historians today still mourn his "unfortunate" end, a spy's death being an indignity for someone of Andre's breeding. But Andre's family did well. Merged into the DeNeuffize family, and joining the Mallets,

they formed the DeNeuffize, Schlumberger, Mallet (NSM) Bank—now known to the world as the Schlumberger financial and intelligence interests.

Aaron Burr married Mrs. Theodosia Prevost in July 1782, after being informed that her husband had died while on tour with the British army. He was now a husband, step-father, cousin, and uncle of Mallet-Prevosts in many very important places.

The British Surrender— But the War Continues

At the close of the American War in 1783, while the British and French were still fighting, East India Company operative Adam Smith wrote an updated version of the *Wealth of Nations*. This was to be the essential document of the new order of things in London, for by then Smith's friend Lord Shelburne had established his power in the British government by a virtual coup.

In it Smith complained that "Mr. Colbert, the famous minister of Lewis XIV . . . [endeavored to regulate] the industry and commerce of a great country upon the same model as the departments of a public office; and instead of allowing every man to pursue his own interest in his own way . . . he bestowed upon certain branches of industry extraordinary privileges, while he laid others under as extraordinary restraints . . . [Colbert preferred] the industry of the towns above that of the country." This unfair policy (by which France had become a greater manufacturing power than England!), said Smith, was responsible for provoking cycles of retaliation between France and England, and peace between the two nations could only be secured on the basis of "free trade" between them.

In France, Adam Smith's theory of free trade was popularized by Burr's new cousin, Jacques Mallet du Pan, who called Smith "the most profound and philosophic of all the metaphysical writers who have dealt with economic questions." Later du Pan's cousin Pierre Prevost, professor at the University of Geneva, would translate the works of Adam Smith and Thomas Malthus.

The Inside-Outside Job Against France

Attacking Colbert's policies in 1786, Mallet du Pan lobbied strenuously with France's King Louis XVI to accept British Prime Minister William Pitt's offer of a treaty that would force France to give up all protective

measures, and put the country at the mercy of Britain's "free trade" policies. At the same time the international banking houses, led by the Swiss, suddenly refused credit to the French government, and Louis XVI was forced to sign Pitt's Eden Treaty. No sooner had that been accomplished, than the British launched a terrifying trade war, dumping cheap British manufactures on the French market and cutting off the supply to France of vital Spanish wool.

Within France, employment, agriculture, and trade quickly collapsed and starvation followed. In 1789, credit was again withdrawn from the French government. King Louis XVI was forced to reinstall Genevan banker Jacques Necker as minister of finance—after having fired him several times before—in order to "regain the confidence" of the banking community.

Necker proposed austerity as the only solution to the crisis. He told the people of France that their troubles stemmed from "*wasteful spending*" by the King and Queen.

Necker was again dismissed by the insulted King, but now mobs surged through the streets crying that Necker was the only hope for the French people. As they stormed the Bastille prison, the French Revolution began.

Aaron Burr's kinsman, Mallet du Pan, satisfied that anarchy was burying French greatness, returned to Geneva and then settled in London—where he set up a world-ranging spy network for the British. Spymaster du Pan received first-hand accounts of French government secret deliberations from his agents within France.

Enter Albert Gallatin

Albert Gallatin, who was to serve the British with Burr on American soil in the decades that followed the Revolutionary victory, came from one of the leading oligarchical families of Geneva. Relations of blood, and of bloody deeds, united them with Gallatins,

Galitzins, Galitis, and Gallatinis in Russia, South Germany, Holland, Italy and Savoy, where the family originated. They had served the feudal nobility of Europe for centuries as financiers and soldiers of fortune.

The Gallatins maintained a seat on Geneva's Council of 200 along with the family that had finally given Aaron Burr a home and identity—the Mallet-Prevost family. The Gallatins were cousins of the Mallet-Prevosts and the Neckers, with active relations in England, Holland, and Geneva.

Albert Gallatin was born in 1761. His most intimate friend and father-figure in his youth was the writer Voltaire, the Gallatins' neighbor. According to all his biographers, Albert spent countless hours on the lap of the ultra-rich cynic, whose love of British and hatred of Continental philosophy made a deep impression on the youth.

At the University of Geneva as a student, Gallatin formed a life-long friendship with classmate Etienne Dumont, who left Switzerland and became the tutor to the sons of Britain's Lord Shelburne, as well as the worldwide agent and translator of Jeremy Bentham.

Another formative relationship, not mentioned in any existing Gallatin biography, can best be described by Gallatin himself in an affidavit he filed in New York City, Sept. 18, 1835:

Having been requested to state the facts within my knowledge respecting the identity of Paul Henry Mallet-Prevost of Alexandria in New Jersey and sometime ago deceased I do hereby declare and certify as follows, viz:

I was myself born in the city of Geneva, Switzerland in the month of January, 1761, and left for the United States in April 1780. From the year 1765-1766 till my departure I was intimately acquainted with the family of Paul Henry Mallet aforesaid, kept on an uninterrupted intercourse with several of its members and particularly with his two younger brothers, and knew him personally, though he being a few years older than myself, my intimacy was less with him than with them. The said Paul Henry Mallet was the son of Henry Mallet a merchant, manufacturer, and highly respected citizen of Geneva and of [Jeanne Gabrielle] Prevost . . .

The brother of the said Henry Mallet was Professor Mallet, distinguished in the republic of letters as the author of *Northern Antiquities*, the history of Denmark. . . . He was an intimate friend of my family, took great interest in me, and to his friendship and kindness I am indebted for having directed and assisted me in my history studies.

Gallatin goes on to mention two brothers-in-law of this professor, uncles to his intimate friends, the little Mallet brothers: General Augustine Prevost, who "defended the South from the combined forces of the United States and France," and James Mark Prevost,

"also a high ranking officer in the British command . . . who was the husband of Theodosia Prevost, later the wife of Aaron Burr."

In the 1790s, Gallatin's intimate Mallet-Prevost brothers came to America. The affidavit further states: "I met Paul Henry Mallet for the first time [since his arrival in America] at Mr. Burr's, the first husband of whose wife was as above stated Paul Henry's uncle."

Gallatin attended the University of Geneva while his cousin Jacques Necker was battling the Colbertist tradition in France by demanding that budget cutbacks, not industrial growth be the central aim of the administration.

Gallatin's 'Americanization'

Upon Gallatin's graduation in 1778, the American Revolution was threatening to turn the world against London and its allies. Gallatin's grandmother informed him that her intimate friend the Landgrave of Hesse would make Albert a lieutenant colonel in the Hessian mercenary army fighting against America. Here the anglophile biographers have blithely passed along the most preposterous story to explain how the son of one of the most reactionary families of feudal assassins, who himself was a member of the anti-republican Negatif Party in Geneva, could come to America and pose as a friend.

According to this legend, Albert Gallatin replied to his grandmother, "I will never serve a tyrant," and received a box on the ear. He then secretly left Switzerland, and travelled to America, an adventure-loving young liberal. His family, the legend lamely concludes, then wished him well and sent along letters of recommendation to help him out in his new country.

Gallatin arrived in Boston in mid-July 1780. The Revolution was in its darkest moment: if Benedict Arnold's traitorous surrender of West Point went through as planned for September, the United States would be cut in half—the British and their Tory spy networks would soon be back in power. Albert Gallatin awaited the outcome in Boston.

But Arnold was foiled when his British purchaser Major John Andre was caught with the West Point plans.

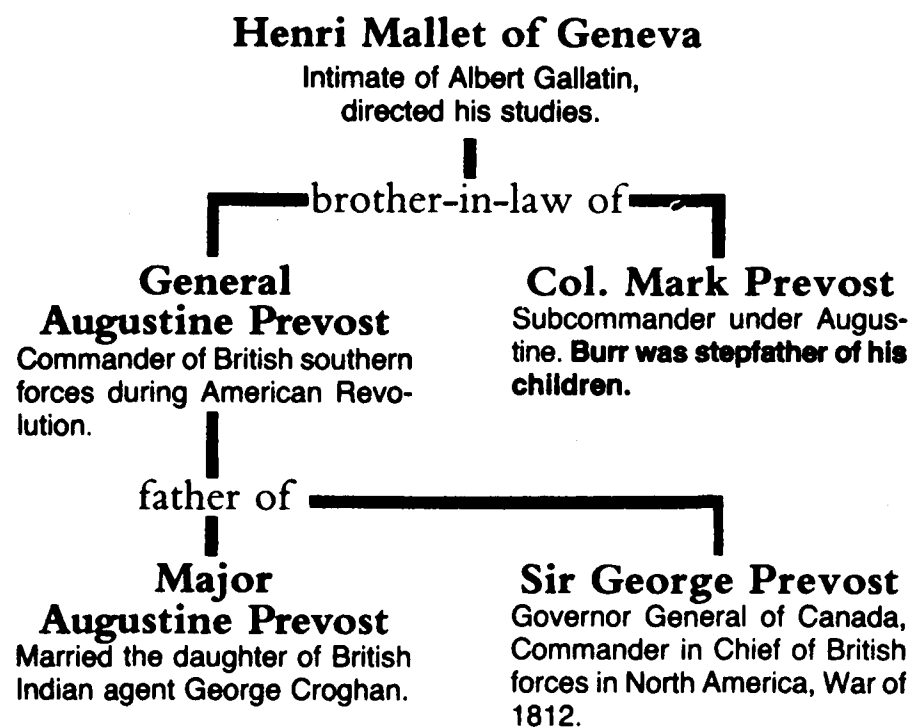
On Oct. 1, 1780, two days after Andre was condemned to death, Albert Gallatin sailed out of Boston harbor toward Maine. He hid in a cabin by the Canadian border until receiving word a year later that the British had surrendered at Yorktown. Gallatin then returned to Boston, where his family had arranged for him to become a Harvard University instructor.

Despite Gallatin's fervid assurances to the contrary, some biographers continue to assert that he "fought in the American Revolution."

In 1786 Gallatin moved west, settling on 60,000 acres in southwestern Pennsylvania's Fayette County, a worldly prince among the backwoodsmen. He immediately set to work to prevent his adopted country

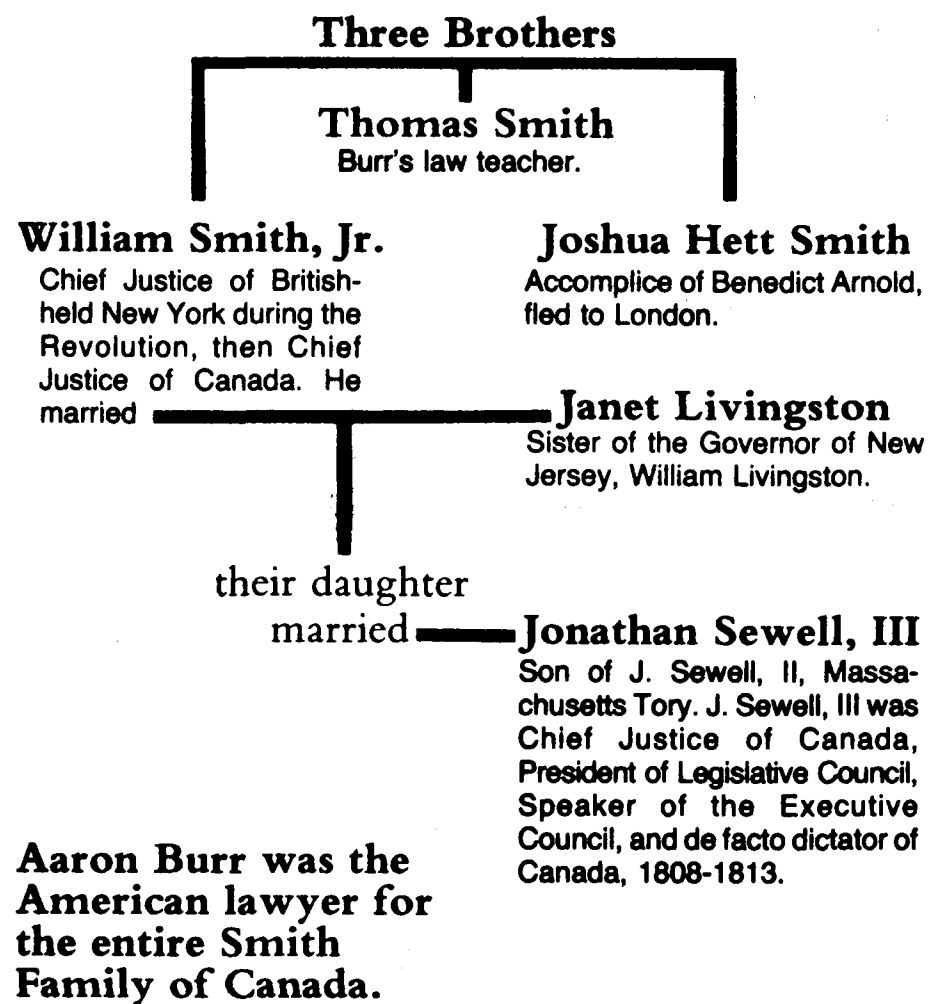
Aaron Burr's Relationship to the British Military And Secret Service in North America

Burr and the Prevosts



Aaron Burr represented Major and Mrs. Prevost as their attorney for at least 30 years. They attempted to take away lands owned by the family of James Fenimore Cooper.

Burr and the Smiths



See the back of this pamphlet for a Key to the Small World of the British-Swiss Secret Service.

from becoming a nation.

It was the same year that saw the outbreak of Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts and other movements which threatened to dismember the country. Burr's friend from the Quebec Expedition, General Wilkinson, had led a movement to separate the Kentucky region from Virginia and the nation, and cement it commercially with the Spanish-held port of New Orleans. It was only the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787 which undercut these projects.

As soon as the document was sent to the states for ratification, Albert Gallatin became the mastermind of the Pennsylvania opposition forces. John Smilie, a Gallatin lieutenant, was the floor leader of the anti-ratificationists in the state convention. Smilie condemned the Constitution for "inviting rather than guarding against the approaches of tyranny," and what he said was its "tendency to a consolidation, not a confederation, of the states." Gallatin lost; Pennsylvania ratified by a two-to-one majority.

In September 1788, Gallatin drew up the resolution of the anti-Federalists calling for another constitutional convention, and corresponded with like-minded men in other states.

In 1790, 1791, and 1792, Gallatin was elected to the Pennsylvania state legislature, meeting in Philadelphia alongside the Congress. In the session of 1791-92,

Gallatin was on 35 committees, preparing all their reports and drawing up all their bills.

Gallatin's first initiative was the creation of an armed movement against the new federal government. We shall return to this topic after reviewing the continuing career of Gallatin's new cousin.

Aaron Burr, Wall Street Lawyer

When the war ended, Aaron Burr began a law career in New York City and became known as an exceptionally clever lawyer. With no interest in the theory or purpose of law, Burr could nevertheless be counted on to amaze and confound juries, sometimes gaining a not-guilty verdict when the jury believed the contrary to be the case.

During the war, as chief aid to General George Washington, Alexander Hamilton had observed Burr; and he had observed the British mode of treachery in warfare. Now his suspicions were growing. During the fight over the ratification of the Constitution, Burr took no stand, but he proposed to Hamilton that a coup d'état might settle the problem. They should "seize the opportunity to give a stable government," he told Hamilton.

"Seize?" Hamilton replied. "This could not be done without guilt." Burr retorted with his favorite maxim:

“Les grandes ames se soucient peu des petits moraux [great souls care little for small morals].” Hamilton solved the problem by writing the *Federalist Papers*, with which he convinced the national majority to back the Constitution; he reported this conversation 13 years later, when stopping Burr’s drive for the U.S. presidency.

One of Burr’s most important law clients was John Jacob Astor, whose ill-gotten fortune later saved Burr’s neck.

Astor had left Waldorf, Germany, at the age of 17, landing in London in 1780. While working for a London-established brother, he became associated with the East India Company. He lived in London during the American Revolution, moving to New York City in March 1784 where his brother, Henry Astor, was waiting for him. Henry had become extremely wealthy during the war years in British-occupied New York, buying and selling the livestock stolen by British rangers from Americans living north of the city. (These rangers were thus called “Cowboys”—reportedly the origin of this term in America.)

Staked by his brothers with a boatload of pelts, John Jacob Astor returned to London in 1784 to trade with the East India Company for a fabulous markup. Astor and his fur-trading organization then ranged through the wilderness to and across the Canadian frontier, John Jacob maintaining a close relationship with the Montreal fur monopoly.

By 1800 Astor was given permission by the East India Company to enter freely with his ships into any port monopolized by the Company. He thus became the pioneer among a handful of early nineteenth century American merchants to make a fortune on the sale of opium to the Chinese.

At the close of the war of the Revolution, the British had continued to occupy forts in American territory, and British military agents and their allied fur traders armed the northern Indian tribes and organized continual slaughter of American settlers. This British-Indian combination continued until the 1796 Jay Treaty removed the British from their military installations.

But the British also occupied America in civilian dress.

Burr’s Control of New York State

New York Governor George Clinton appointed Burr State Attorney General in 1790, and shortly afterward the legislature made him Land Commissioner as well. The following year they appointed him U.S. senator from New York. Burr was rapidly becoming political boss of New York State.

The legislature had passed a bill following the Revolution to sell off state lands at a low price to encourage settlers to populate the northern areas. Burr and his associates rapidly moved in to take advantage

of the situation. Attorney Aaron Burr was legal representative of the head of a ring of speculators—Alexander McComb—and McComb’s grouping was permitted by Land Commissioner Burr and Attorney General Burr to buy 3.3 million acres southward from the St. Lawrence River, for eight cents an acre, on long-term credit. Burr was also the New York lawyer for the Holland Land Company, actually a conglomerate of Dutch banks, which bought 1.5 million acres in western New York and 3.5 million acres in Pennsylvania.

By the end of the year, Aaron Burr, British intelligence, and the British military, would control virtually all the border lands between British Canada and downstate New York.

In 1791 Captain Charles Williamson of British military intelligence returned to the United States. Captain Williamson, later to play a key role in Burr’s famous “Western Conspiracy,” had been captured by the Americans during the Revolution. Exchanged by the Americans, he married a Connecticut girl and returned to Britain. Now he was to be the agent of a group of London financiers who had purchased 1.2 million acres of land in northwestern New York, which he was to manage. Aaron Burr became his lawyer and confidante, when Williamson moved in to occupy the land.

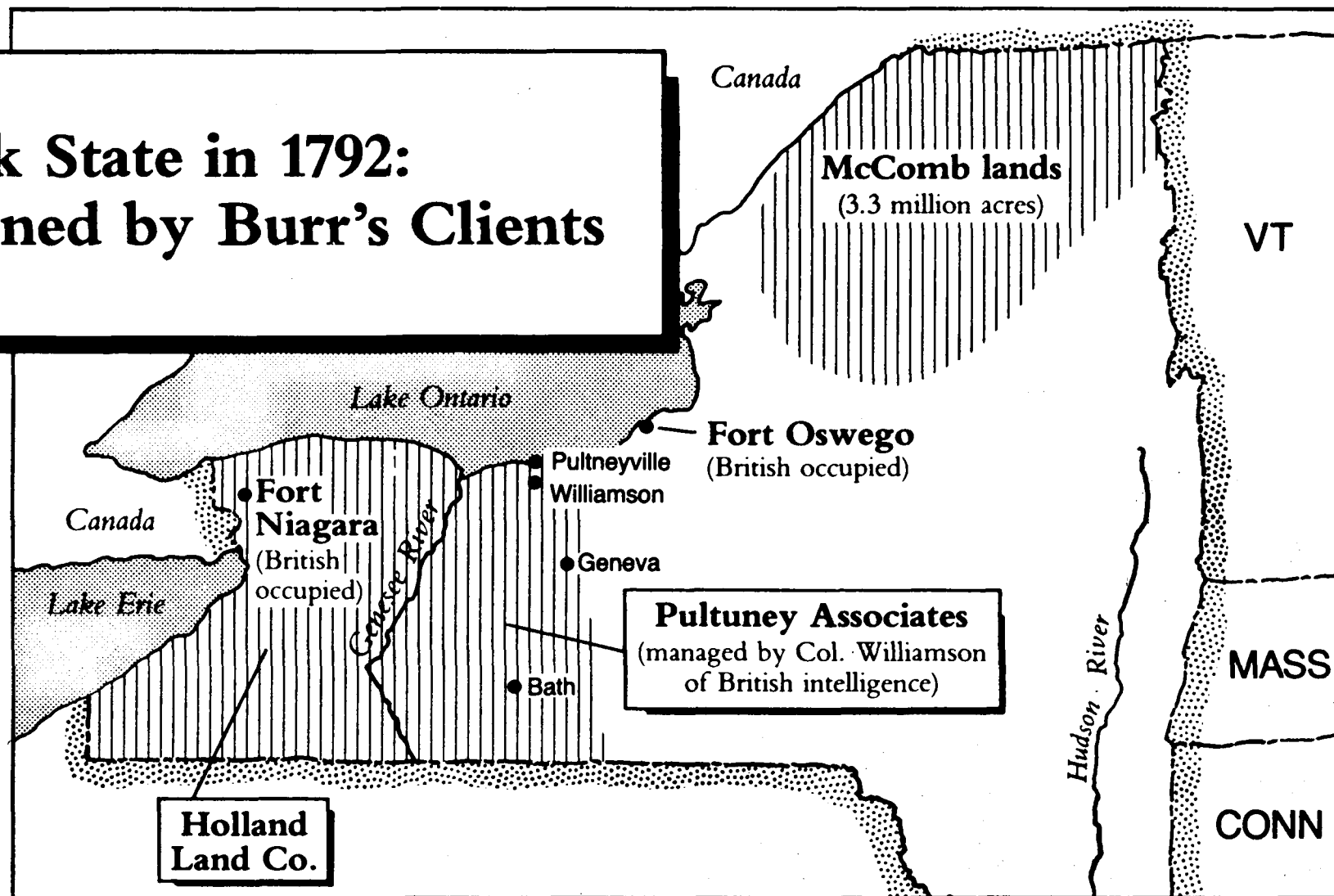
As it was against state law for foreigners to actually own land, Captain Williamson managed to get himself naturalized as an American citizen. The actual owners of the land, however, were the Pulteney Associates; William Pulteney, a very wealthy Englishman who had been a friend and supporter of Adam Smith for 40 years; John Hornby, former British governor of Bombay; and Patrick Colquhoun, sheriff in charge of policing the port on London’s Thames.

Williamson’s father was secretary to the Earl of Hopeton in Scotland. Williamson and the Pulteney Associates all took direction from Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, who was the political boss of Scotland for 30 years beginning in the 1780s. Dundas had restored to the many Scotch aristocrats the lands and titles that had been taken from them by the English. And to ensure their special allegiance to his and Lord Shelburne’s management of intelligence and military affairs, Dundas re-established the wearing of the kilt in Scotland.

Captain Williamson was the most intimate friend and confidential agent of Dundas and of Prime Minister William Pitt. His lawyer, Aaron Burr, soon came to be Dundas’s agent.

As British secretary of state in 1787, Dundas wrote a master plan to extend the opium traffic into China. From 1793 until 1809 Dundas was head of the Board of Control of India, and personally supervised the worldwide opium traffic, which had been escalated by the East India Company since the American Revolution. In 1793 Dundas signed the order authorizing

New York State in 1792: Land Owned by Burr's Clients



British naval units to seize and plunder any U.S. ship trading with colonies of France.

Dundas was Minister of War from 1794 to 1801, and Lord of the Admiralty in 1804 and 1805. William Pulteney's son-in-law was Minister of War in 1807 when Aaron Burr was tried for treason in America. The huge extent of land in the hands of Aaron Burr's clients, including Captain Williamson, is shown on the accompanying map.

Burr's Western Empire

British troops still occupied Forts Oswego and Niagara. Captain Williamson set up crude ports on the lake shore at Sodus Bay and near the present city of Rochester, New York. The towns of Pultneyville, Williamson, and East Williamson are still there, looking across the lake toward Canada. No true cities were built in this extension of the British Empire—but the villages of Geneva and Bath (named for Lady Bath, Pulteney's wife) commemorate Williamson's peculiar enterprises.

Williamson used Indian runners as his regular couriers to transport sealed mail pouches from the British military authorities in Ontario down to the U.S. capital in Philadelphia. The Canadian authorities, overseeing cross-border British espionage, included Chief Justice William Smith, brother of Aaron Burr's law teacher and close friend of Benedict Arnold.

Williamson got himself designated a colonel in the New York state militia, and elected to the New York state legislature. He and Burr worked together closely in the State Assembly, while Burr was simultaneously in the U.S. Senate.

Williamson worked on a committee which brought to the floor and passed a bill to legalize direct ownership of land by aliens. In order for the bill to pass, Burr supervised the distribution of bribes by his client, the Holland Land Company. The attorney general (one of Burr's successors) received a \$3,000 bribe, and Thomas Morris received \$1,000 for steering the bill through the State Senate. Because Burr himself received \$5,500 and a \$20,000 debt was put aside, his biographers scold Burr for "corruption."

One gentleman in particular remained a thorn in the side of Burr and the upstate British operations—William Cooper, the father of James Fenimore Cooper. The elder Cooper had begun settling Cooperstown and the area south of Lake Otsego in 1789, devoting his life to establishing the most ideal conditions for the development of agriculture, towns, and industry. He was a close friend of John Jay, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton, who was his lawyer.

In 1792, John Jay received a majority of votes for governor, but the vote was contested by Burr's aristocratic toy Edward Livingston. Legal authority over the matter wound up in the hands of U.S. Senator Aaron Burr. On the most absurd technicality drawn from obscure British law, Burr had the entire vote from Cooper's Otsego County thrown out, thereby stealing the election for Clinton. When Cooper complained, he was prosecuted by Burr's lieutenants for "unduly influencing the voters in an election." Cooper won acquittal, but animosity with Burr continued through Cooper's terms in the U.S. Congress, ending only when William Cooper was assassinated in 1808 by a blow from behind while he was at a political meeting.

Burr and Gallatin Drive for Power

The most famous story of frontier violence in our constitutional history occurred in Pennsylvania. Albert Gallatin's first initiative in the Pennsylvania legislature was to attack the source of funding for Alexander Hamilton's program for American financial independence. On Jan. 14, 1791, Gallatin's resolution was introduced, which stated that the excise tax on whiskey, then before Congress, was "subversive of the peace, liberty, and rights of the citizen," and by its use, the nation would "enslave itself." (Never mind the fact that an excise tax on liquor had been on the books in Pennsylvania since 1684.)

Gallatin also drafted a petition which was circulated in western Pennsylvania and presented to Congress, against the "oppression" of the proposed tax.

After Congress passed both the excise tax and Hamilton's entire development program, Gallatin and his lieutenants developed a movement for illegally combatting the excise, which succeeded in putting a counterrevolutionary mob into the streets. It should be noted that neither Thomas Jefferson nor James Madison, Gallatin's presumed "party leaders," opposed the tax.

At an anti-excise meeting in Pittsburgh, Aug. 21, 1792, Gallatin was appointed clerk. He was asked to compose a remonstrance to Congress, which was a pledge to shun, boycott, and otherwise harass anyone who agreed to accept the position of excise tax collector. The petition to Congress carried Gallatin's name as originator.

The Whiskey Rebellion Begins

The following February the Pennsylvania legislature appointed Gallatin to the U.S. Senate. He took his seat Dec. 2, 1793, but a week later the Senate began discussion on a motion to bar him from membership on grounds that he had not been a citizen for the nine years required by the Constitution. In that Gallatin had arrived in America 13 years before, the point being made was hardly "technical."

Before he was thrown out, Gallatin introduced one measure, a resolution demanding of Hamilton a massive, detailed accounting for all Treasury operations, all loans, all imports and exports. When Hamilton called the measure dishonestly motivated, Gallatin's friends cried, "Coverup!"

Senator Aaron Burr led the fight to retain Gallatin in the Senate. Burr's sentiments, however, were not widely shared, and the Swiss "financial expert" was expelled.

The Whiskey Rebellion broke out simultaneously with Albert Gallatin's reappearance in western Pennsylvania. Riots erupted in several counties, reminiscent of the mob scenes in Paris five years before, which began when Gallatin's cousin, Jacques Necker, was dismissed.

The tax collectors and the law were defied. A federal marshal serving writs was attacked; battles were fought outside U.S. General Neville's house, and the general's house was burned down. Several thousand armed men assembled on a field near Pittsburgh, Aug. 1, 1794, marched through town, and were only dispersed by authorities with generous portions of whiskey. They did not attack the garrison as threatened, but armed mobs roamed the countryside.

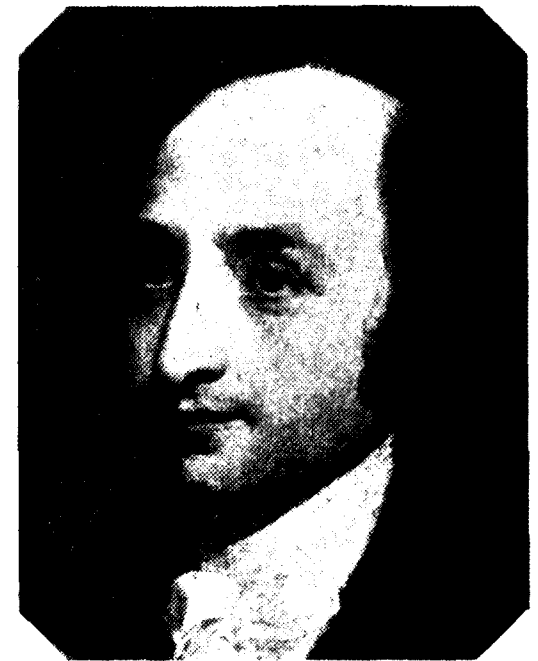
At the height of the insurrection, their hero, Albert Gallatin, made public appearances to champion the cause, while of course at the same time "urging an end to the violence."

President Washington sent an army headed by Alexander Hamilton to enforce the law. According to all reports, the troops dearly wished to "terminate" Mr. Gallatin. Hamilton was interrogating prisoners; Gallatin's friend Thomas Clare wrote to him that Hamilton had questioned a William Ewen for four or five successive days and "askt Mr. Ewen if he knew how much British gold you recd. and how much he recd. of you. . . . As far as I can understand there was never more industry made by any set of men than there was by sum that was hear to get holt of you."

One Gallatin biographer, John Austin Stevens, writing in 1881, said: "The belief that Gallatin was the arch-fiend, who instigated the Whiskey insurrection, had already become a settled article in the Federalist creed, and for a quarter of a century . . . the Genevan was held up to scorn and hatred, as an incarnation of deviltry—an enemy of mankind."

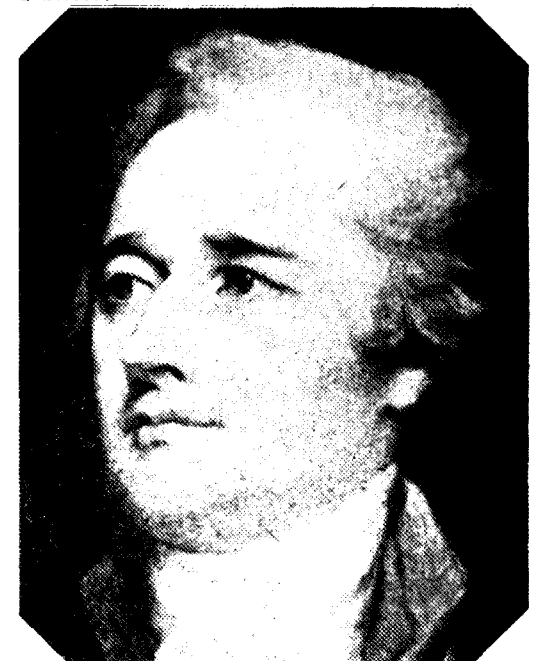
Before the army had arrived, Gallatin was "elected" simultaneously to Congress and to the state legislature. But the legislature declared Jan. 9, 1795, that since the election was held during a state of insurrection, it was null and void. A new election was held after troops had occupied and tranquilized the area, but Gallatin was again elected to Congress.

Treasury Secretary Hamilton, and his development programs, had been the subjects of the most extraordinary array of assaults and dirty tricks since Hamilton took office. Gallatin's entrance into the U.S. House of Representatives was the last straw for Hamilton, who promptly resigned. He believed he could accomplish more outside the government at that point.



Hamilton

Gallatin



GALLATIN, HAMILTON, AND THE WHISKEY REBELLION

Albert Gallatin, scion of a Geneva banking family, whipped up anti-government mobs in the 1790s by lying that Alexander Hamilton's whiskey tax would "enslave the nation." President Washington sent Hamilton and 15,000 troops to crush Gallatin's insurrection. Years later, as President Jefferson's Treasury Secretary, Gallatin killed Hamilton's economic program . . . just as his co-conspirator Burr killed Hamilton.

Several years later a peculiar Constitutional amendment was passed by the New England states and was barely defeated in Pennsylvania. The governor of Maryland proposed it and immediately died. The amendment was to lengthen the required time of citizenship for members of Congress. It was directed solely against Gallatin.

Soon after his election to Congress, Gallatin emerged as a leader of the Republicans. His mission was to undo what Hamilton had accomplished in laying the foundation for a great industrial economy; he also fought to eliminate the nation's military defenses.

Gallatin's public contests were of no interest to Aaron Burr, however. During his entire Senate career, Burr never once introduced a bill or opened a debate. He was absent whenever controversial measures were voted on. It cannot be said, however, that Burr was not busy.

Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, Burr attempted to use his privileges as senator to obtain access to secret government documents. He had begun work in September 1791 on a history of the Revolution which, he said, would "falsify [sic] many matters now supposed to be gratifying national facts."

Burr got up every morning at 5 a.m. and went to Jefferson's State Department, taking notes, copying.

"I got together . . . letters, documents, memoranda, all carefully labeled, tied up and put into many tin boxes." He wrote his wife, "I am much in want of my maps . . . ask Major Prevost for the survey he gave me of the Saint Lawrence, or different parts of Canada and other provinces."

Burr let it be known that his history would debunk the Revolution and destroy George Washington's reputation. But the President closed the archives to Burr, and no book was ever published.

Aaron Burr's Women and the Hamilton Set Up

One night a Mrs. Maria Reynolds showed up on Alexander Hamilton's doorstep with a lying sob-story, asking financial help for her supposed predicament. Hamilton ended up having an affair with the woman. Part of a pre-arranged set-up, her supposed husband then appeared feigning outrage. Hamilton consented to pay him blackmail to keep the story from spreading.

In fact, attorney Aaron Burr had obtained a divorce for the lady from her first husband. After receiving about a thousand dollars in blackmail money, her newest husband, Mr. Reynolds, and his partner were arrested for a scheme to defraud the Treasury Depart-

ment. With Senator Aaron Burr as his attorney, the jailed Reynolds told a congressional investigating committee that the (blackmail) payments to him were part of a Hamilton operation to swindle the government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. (Mrs. Reynolds married yet again, and moved to England.)

The blackmail, the legal troubles, the torturous “badger game” were kept alive behind the scenes by Burr, Congressman James Monroe, and Thomas Jefferson until 1796, after Hamilton had resigned. The scandal was then publicized, with charges of fraud intended to break Hamilton’s paramount position in national politics. Hamilton had the audacity, at this point, however, to publish a pamphlet confessing the set-up blackmail operation by Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds in detail, making clear that he had stolen no money.

Women continued to serve Aaron Burr like a glove through which he could reach out and handle his agents and dupes.

Senator Burr made the acquaintance of Dolley Payne Todd, the daughter of his Philadelphia landlady. When her husband died, Burr took Mrs. Todd under his protection and became the legal guardian for her infant son. As the opportunity arose, Burr introduced his latest lady to Congressman James Madison, and the two were married. Burr later had an inside track to the U.S. President.

One of Burr’s confidantes, Commodore James Nicholson, who was a swaggering retired naval officer, told some of Hamilton’s friends in 1795 that he had evidence that Hamilton had deposited 100,000 pounds sterling of stolen funds in a London account. When Hamilton was attacked and stoned by a mob on Wall Street for his defense of the Jay Treaty—the treaty that removed the British military from the forts they still occupied on U.S. soil—Commodore Nicholson shouted his charges at Hamilton’s escaping entourage. Nicholson also accused the bleeding and enraged Treasury Secretary of advocating a monarchy at the Constitutional Convention. Hamilton challenged Nicholson to a duel, which never came off, but the incident had given Burr insight into how Hamilton could be destroyed.

Three months later, Albert Gallatin married Commodore Nicholson’s daughter Hannah.

The Swiss Economist Moves In

Beginning with the whiskey initiative, Albert Gallatin systematically attacked all the features of Hamilton’s program. As part of the constitutional bargain, the federal government had assumed the outstanding war debts of the states. Gallatin was particularly incensed at the way this was done. The government had given Pennsylvania’s creditors, in exchange for the old notes, federal notes, one-third of which bore a lower interest rate than the original, and two-ninths of which would pay no interest whatsoever for ten years. Gallatin

prevailed upon Pennsylvania to pay the difference to the creditors, and used the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature to publish his Genevan moralisms on debt.

At Gallatin’s insistence the state established the Bank of Pennsylvania, which was to serve as a competitor to, and an instrument of warfare against, the Bank of the United States.

Ten days after Gallatin took his seat in the U.S. House, he proposed a resolution appointing a committee to superintend the general operations of the government’s finances. Gallatin was appointed to the new House Ways and Means Committee, and for the next six years, the new Treasury Secretary Oliver Wolcott had to submit detailed reports of his operations to this committee dominated by Gallatin. The Swiss gentleman took more and more power unto himself to block further progress along the lines Hamilton had previously directed the government’s economic program.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were delighted in Gallatin’s growing power, as they were with Burr’s ability to fix New York elections in their favor. Jefferson’s attitude toward their activities could be summed up as: “We have common goals; don’t tell me all the details, just do what’s needed.” At Jefferson’s request Gallatin drew up the 1796 *Sketch of the Finances of the United States*.

Practical men of affairs, as many Americans considered themselves, were bound to be impressed. The *Sketch* was 200 pages of tables, statistics, and facts designed to prove that the government’s debt had been growing alarmingly—from \$72 million in 1790 to \$78 million in 1796. Gallatin proposed that the debt be totally retired, and that the way to do this the soonest would be to substantially reduce U.S. military forces.

In subsequent debates Gallatin proposed that the army be cut back, that navy appropriations be halted, and that ships under construction be abandoned before completion.

The Jay Treaty was passed by the Senate in June 1795, and signed by President Washington. Though it left open the question of British seizure of U.S. ships and impressment of U.S. sailors into their navy, the treaty removed the British military from the forts they still occupied on U.S. soil.

Gallatin and James Madison attacked the treaty in the House, declaring that, although the Constitution specifically gave the President and the Senate the right to decide on treaties, the House could nevertheless negate the treaty by defeating appropriations for its implementation—a tactic being revived today by opponents of high-technology military efforts.

But Gallatin was given a rude shock by his Pennsylvania constituents. People living on the frontier, from all parties, sent petitions pleading for passage of the treaty. As Gallatin biographer Raymond Walters, Jr., explains: “Many westerners believed that the Indian raids of the past decade had been instigated by

British agents along the Great Lakes and would cease as soon as the British treaty went into effect.”

Treasury Secretary Oliver Wolcott wrote, during this time, in a letter to his father, that it was “neither unreasonable nor uncandid to believe that Mr. Gallatin is directed by foreign politics and influence.”

Despite the concerns of his constituents in Pennsylvania, Gallatin had, of course, other (European) constituents to worry about. He and Edward Livingston, who was to be implicated with Aaron Burr in treason in Louisiana, carried a resolution from the House to President Washington. They demanded he turn over papers relating to the treaty, threatening that the treaty would not be a “binding instrument” without the approval of the House.

Washington rejected their demands by challenging them to impeach him first. The Jeffersonians backed down and were defeated in the next election.

The House debates were reproduced extensively in the *Aurora* newspaper, published by Franklin's pro-Tory grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache, who had been a classmate of Albert Gallatin at the University of Geneva. Gallatin's speech declaring that the Jay Treaty was not the supreme law of the land was rushed into print by Bache as a pamphlet.

The Federalist *Columbian Sentinel* of Boston warned that James Madison had become “file-coverer to an itinerant Genevan.” The demoralized Madison resigned from Congress at the end of the session, and Albert Gallatin became Republican leader of the House.

Gallatin's Foreign Policy

Congressman Gallatin's foreign policy aim was to checkmate America's influence in the world.

John Quincy Adams arrived in Berlin, Nov. 7, 1797, having been appointed by his father, President Adams, to be America's first ambassador to the Court of Prussia. His assignments were to renew the expired trade treaty between the United States and Prussia, and to serve as the administration's main intelligence officer in Europe. While in Europe, Quincy Adams engaged in a passionate study of the German language and the classical literature of Friedrich Schiller, Gotthold Lessing, and other leaders of modern German thought. As a means of countering the domination of British culture over America, he created a movement to bring German language and literature back to the United States.

Albert Gallatin had no constitutional right to interfere with the John Quincy Adams appointment. To get around this, on March 1, 1798, he proposed that appropriations for U.S. ministers in Germany and Holland be entirely eliminated, and America's diplomatic contact be limited to Great Britain, France, and Spain. He said money could be saved, and dangerous powers of patronage and influence could be kept out of the hand of the executive branch.

The congressional majority didn't accept Gallatin's contention that the United States should have no ties whatsoever with most nations, nor did they accept that trade treaties would be of no advantage to the young nation. Indeed, in the face of arrogant attacks on U.S. shipping by the navies of Britain, France, and British-supported North African terrorists, President John Adams proposed, and the Congress fully supported, the rapid construction of warships, and the establishment of a separate Department of the Navy. They were determined that our commerce would be protected.

Gallatin complained that his critics wrongfully branded him as a “disorganizer . . . with a design of subverting the Constitution and of making a revolution. . . .” He bided his time; his chance would come.

Aaron Burr built a New York political machine in the 1790s, a power base from which to fight against the American nationalist experiment. Though America survived despite the efforts of Burr and his patrons, the particular corruption spawned by Aaron Burr in politics and finance has grown enormously in the 20th century.

With the assistance of his lieutenant, Edward Livingston, Burr reversed the 1792 gubernatorial election result by brazenly throwing out the entire vote of Otsego county. He ran in the combined presidential/vice-presidential race that year, receiving one electoral vote.

Representative James Madison and Senator James Monroe proposed to President Washington in 1794 that Burr be appointed U.S. minister to France. The President replied that he never appointed to high office “any person . . . in whose integrity he had not confidence,” and appointed Monroe instead.

With growing power in the state, Burr made himself Jefferson's choice for running-mate in the 1796 elections. Not only were the Federalists swept back into power, but Burr was snubbed and received one electoral vote from Virginia, while on the same ticket Jefferson polled 20 votes.

Although the British had just concluded a treaty to withdraw their troops from America's frontier, they were nonetheless busy with other projects. Tennessee's Senator William Blount was discovered in 1797 to have been intriguing with British Ambassador Robert Liston for an attack on the Spanish territories of Louisiana and Florida. They planned to send western American settlers, Indians, and British troops down through the heart of the country from Canada.

President Adams turned over correspondence of Senator Blount over to the Congress, and Blount was expelled. Whatever Blount's relationship may have been to Burr, the other Tennessee Senator—young Andrew Jackson—had become intimate with the New Yorker, a friendship which was crucial for Burr and Albert Gallatin's plans for dismembering the United States.

Burr's Senate term expired in 1797, and he burrowed into the New York state legislature, intent on establishing the conditions for taking power in the elections of 1800. Two of his strongest supporters in statewide efforts were Colonel Charles Williamson of British military intelligence, and Burr's stepson John Bartow Prevost. They were at this time both powerful members of the legislature, representing, respectively, the British and Swiss ends of the alliance deploying Burr.

Burr set up in New York City an election-fixing apparatus that was to be the model for future such efforts, using the Masonic Lodge—Tammany Hall—for this directly political purpose. An index card was made out for every single potential voter in the city, giving each person's political and psychological idiosyncracies.

The financing for Burr's political machine was anything but a grassroots affair. In the spring of 1799, he organized the Manhattan Company, asking the legislature for a charter that would allow the company to supply the city with fresh water. The city must be saved, he said, from the continued yellow fever plagues caused by the contaminated water supply. When the charter was granted, and its attendant prestige helped draw investments, Burr used an unnoticed clause whereby "surplus capital might be employed in any way not inconsistent with the laws," to start up the Manhattan Bank, later known as the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Burr never supplied the city with water; the bank provided him with campaign financing; and the scam produced tremendous public outrage. Burr's reputation for crooked dealing was by this time so notorious that he lost the 1799 election for state legislator in his home district. And yet, Gallatin, the Swiss oligarch and minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives who was entrusted by the Democratic-Republicans with the responsibility of choosing their party's vice-presidential candidate for the 1800 elections, chose Burr.

In the ensuing presidential election, there was a tie between Jefferson and Burr in the electoral vote. The election went to the House.

Burr's New York machine—riotously corrupt but perfectly ruthless—swept that state's elections, and tipped the national balance. Jefferson and Burr received the highest number of electoral votes. But because each elector was at that time permitted to cast two votes, and everyone voted for a ticket, a predictable tie vote occurred between the two. The House of Representatives would now decide, casting one vote for each state's delegation.

As he had been chosen the vice-presidential candidate of the Republican Party, it would have been logical for Burr now to simply take the second spot by arrangement with the House.

But the British Empire had its own logic. Hamil-

ton, in retirement still the nation's leading Federalist, was stunned by a letter from George Cabot, New England leader of Hamilton's party.

Writing while election returns were still coming from the states, Cabot said: "The question has been asked whether, if the Federalists cannot carry their first points, they would not do as well to turn the election from Jefferson to Burr? They conceive Burr to be less likely to look to France for support than Jefferson. . . . They consider Burr as actuated by ordinary ambition, Jefferson by that and the pride of the Jacobinic philosophy. . . ."

When the tie was announced, the openly pro-British New England Federalists agreed on the strategy of either throwing the election to Aaron Burr, or failing that, to overthrow the constitutional provisions and place a strongman in power by other means. Boston's *Columbia Sentinel* expressed their sentiments succinctly:

He [Burr] is the grandson of the dignified Edwards, the great American luminary of Divinity . . . [and, in response to criticism of the coup threats] our General [Burr] if called upon can assure them that he has seen southern regiments in former times and knows what they are composed of.

Burr made no formal public statement that he either sought or declined the presidency. But one action spoke volumes. After the tie was known, and one week before the House voting was to begin, Burr married off his only child to a South Carolina aristocrat, whose powerful family connections procured for Burr the House vote of that state.

Burr's most important ally, Albert Gallatin, had been chosen by the Republicans to be their floor leader for the contest; the context of their peculiar alliance (as cousins) could not have been known to Jefferson and Madison.

Milton Lomask, author of *Aaron Burr—The Years from Princeton to Vice President*, gives a partial insight into Gallatin's feelings about the election:

To [Burr at] Albany . . . came a disturbing suggestion from Albert Gallatin. Dated February, this communication from the leader of the Jeffersonian forces in Washington has never been found. It probably never will be. Burr is thought to have destroyed it. Perhaps Gallatin asked him to do so . . . Had his 3 February letter come to light in 1801, the Swiss-born financial wizard would never have received (any) appointment at the hands of Thomas Jefferson. . . .

. . . the journal of Benjamin Butterton Howell [a New York merchant], unearthed in the 1960's, [states] "The election by the House was about to come on," Burr sent for two of his closest supporters . . . he "laid before them a letter from Albert Gallatin,

informing him that the election was in the hands of Genl Smith [political boss] of Maryland—[Congressman] Lynn [Linn] of N Jersey & Edward Livingston of NY—who held the balance of those three states, that they were friendly to Burr—but to secure them he must be on the spot himself, and urging him by all means to hasten to Washington without an instants delay.”

Burr’s reply to Gallatin’s letter survives: For “ten days past” he had believed that “all was settled, & that J would have 10 or 11 votes [9 states would be a majority] on the first trial. I am therefore utterly surprised by the contents of yours of the 3d.”

The accompanying table shows that Aaron Burr had an actual majority of the individual congressmen’s votes; Jefferson had more states in his column but no majority.

Alexander Hamilton faced a bleak reality. The alliance of leading families which had supported the Revolution, the Constitution, and his economic development program, had collapsed into agent-ridden chaos. The leaders of New England were pro-British; those of the South were anti-industrial; Burr’s “Little Band” ran New York; and Gallatin was strong in

Pennsylvania. Those who might have agreed with Hamilton’s American nationalist outlook were silent; those who were hostile to the nation’s existence had assumed control of such extended family constellations as the cousins Lee (Virginia), Shippen (Pennsylvania), and Livingston (New York).

Hamilton, acting alone, rose to do battle with the New England slave-trading merchant families who were backing Burr for President.

He wrote letters to all leading Federalists. He wrote and spoke, in public and private, with the full understanding that the future of his country, and possibly the human race, was at stake.

Hamilton wrote to New York Senator Gouverneur Morris: “Jefferson or Burr?—the former without all doubt. The latter . . . will use the worst part of the community as a ladder to permanent power, & an instrument to crush the better part. He is bankrupt beyond redemption except by the resources that grow out of war and disorder or by a sale to a foreign power or by great speculation.”

He told Delaware’s lone Congressman James Bayard that Burr was “without probity . . . a voluptuary by system . . . corrupt expedients will be to him a necessary resource. Will any prudent man offer such a President to the temptations of foreign gold?”

Hamilton stunned the political world with the passion of his attack on Burr. Twentieth century writers speak condescendingly of Hamilton’s fight as “harrangues,” “declamations,” “hysterical jeremiads,” “vituperation pushed to the breaking-point,” “essays in detraction,” “billingsgate,” “slanderous,” and “wierd.”

Most unforgiveable, from the standpoint of our mouse-like historians, Hamilton was “pitifully alone,” a position they would dread to assume. The Burr scholar quoted by the July 11, 1982, *New York Times*, Dr. Mary Jo Kline, said that “the verifiable facts of [Burr’s] life were so incredible that ‘serious scholars have approached Burr hesitantly.’ ”

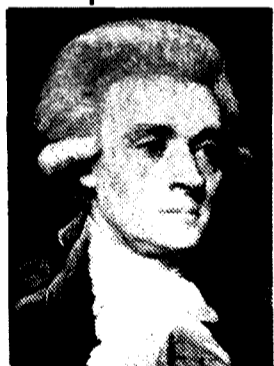
Perhaps Hamilton knew something our scholars don’t.

Hamilton finally concentrated on winning over Bayard’s decisive Delaware vote. Jefferson’s “politics,” Hamilton wrote, “are tinged with fanaticism . . . he has been a mischievous enemy to the principal measures of our past administration . . . he is crafty . . . he is a contemptible hypocrite.” But he would not overturn the established government, he would not be violent, he was not “capable of being corrupted.” Hamilton advised Bayard to get his own assurances from Jefferson to the same effect.

Bayard listened to reason. He told Hamilton that Jefferson had given him the assurances that Hamilton recommended. On the 35th ballot he broke the deadlock, as three Federalist congressmen cast blank ballots. Jefferson was elected President on the 36th ballot, ten states to four.

The First Ballot

taken by the House of Representatives in the 1801 presidential election



Jefferson



Burr

	Jefferson	Burr
New Hampshire	0	6
Vermont	1	1
Massachusetts	3	11
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	0	7
New York	6	4
New Jersey	3	2
Pennsylvania	9	4
Delaware	0	1
Maryland	4	4
Virginia	14	5
North Carolina	6	4
South Carolina	1	4
Georgia	1	0
Kentucky	2	0
Tennessee	1	0
Total	51	55
States	8	6

(9 states needed for majority)

Hamilton’s fight prevented the New England Tories from electing Aaron Burr president. After 36 ballots, Jefferson was elected, 10 states to 4.

'The Whole Continent of America Will Become English'

Aron Burr was sworn in as Vice-President of the United States on March 4, 1801. Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as President, and appointed Albert Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States had been the victim of undeclared war by the British since the Treaty of Paris officially ended the American War for Independence in 1783. British forces, in Canada and in forts still occupied by the British within the United States, directed Indian attacks against American frontier settlers until 1796. Under the pretext of war with France, British Secretary of State Henry Dundas in 1793 had signed an order authorizing British warships to attack and seize U.S. vessels that might have been trading with the colonies of France.

About 550 American ships were indiscriminately seized, their cargoes stolen, and their crews kidnapped and "impressed" into the British navy. Thousands of U.S. seamen—as many as 10-20,000—were dragged onto British warships.

As British-French warfare intensified in the late 1790s, the French also began attacking U.S. ships, seizing the cargo of perhaps 350 ships. Since the American sailors spoke a different language, they could be of no use to the French navy.

At the same time North African fiefdoms—the "Barbary pirates"—were maintained by British money and supplies as a terrorist auxiliary to the British navy, ensuring British rule of the sea by crippling or destroying other nations' transatlantic commerce.

Prior to the Jefferson administration, the American government had made a start toward defending itself against this onslaught. A brief summary of these efforts will be useful for comparison with the policy the Jefferson-Burr-Gallatin administration was to adopt beginning in 1801.

The first public works law, passed in 1789, had set up federal control of aids to navigation. Treasury Secretary Hamilton personally directed the construction of the Cape Henry lighthouse, built in 1792 at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and in use until 1881. The Montauk lighthouse at the end of Long Island was built in 1797.

Hamilton got congressional authorization in 1790 for ten boats to patrol the coast against smuggling, a project which was the ancestor of today's Coast Guard.

Fears of renewed war with Great Britain led to congressional authorization for the first American system of seacoast fortifications: repairing three exist-

ing positions and fortifying 16 additional harbors. The Corps of Artillerists and Engineers was created in 1795 to direct most fortification work, including Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor.

The southern frontiers were defended against the Spanish and the Indians by four forts built in Georgia, and the army took over Fort Stevens at Mobile from the Spanish. Under the 1796 Jay Treaty, the United States took from the British Forts Niagara and Oswego in upstate New York, and Forts Michilimackinac and Detroit in Michigan.

Fort Washington was built in the Ohio territory at the site of what was later the city of Cincinnati. Fort Pickering was built in 1797 at the mouth of the Tennessee River. A fort was built in 1798 on the Mississippi River near present-day Vicksburg.

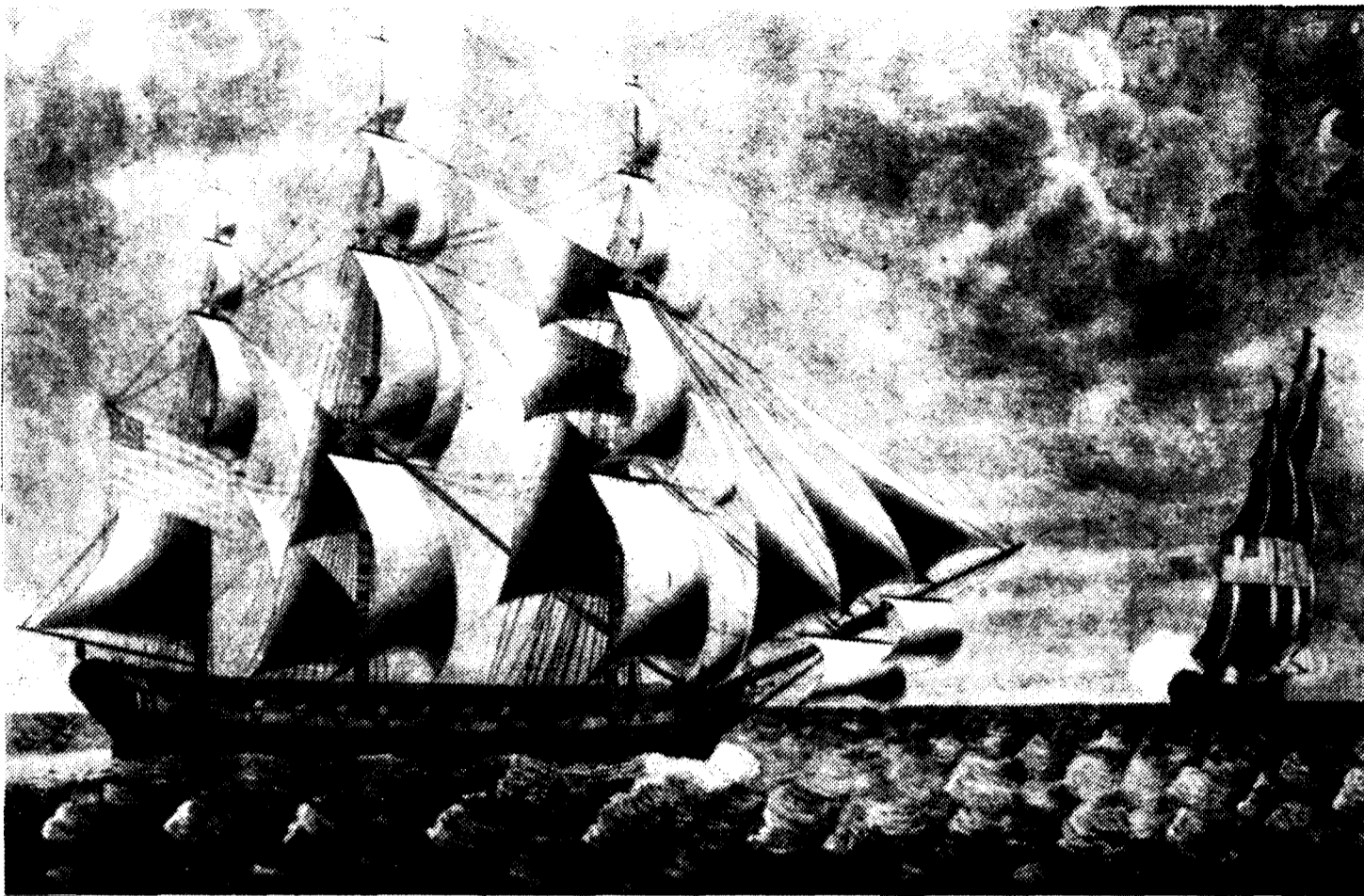
The first post-Revolutionary naval construction began in 1794 in response to the attacks of the North African terrorists ("pirates"). President Washington was initially authorized to commission 2,060 naval personnel, while six frigates were to be built.

The first three frigates, the *United States*, the *Constellation* and the *Constitution* were completed in 1797. Then-congressional opposition leader Albert Gallatin fought against their construction, on the grounds that "there was a much more effective way of securing the respect of foreign nations than by building a Navy: applying our resources to the payment of our Public Debt."

The other three authorized ships were built in 1798 when the French attacks intensified, and the Department of the Navy was created in 1798. Navy Secretary Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland purchased land and set up government-owned naval yards for ship construction: in Washington, near the capital; in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with ample timber and skilled craftsmen; in Boston, where the legislature ceded choice land; in Brooklyn, New York, at an old Revolutionary War anchorage; in Norfolk, Virginia; and in Philadelphia at the foot of Broad Street.

After the 1801 election, Congress completed the Washington/Adams program by appropriating an additional \$500,000 for the building of six more warships and the completion of yards, docks, and wharves.

The regular army was strengthened and a 15,000-man provisional force was created in 1797. General Alexander Hamilton was second in command to George Washington, and was the nation's highest ranking officer after Washington's death in 1799.



THE BATTLE OVER AMERICA'S NAVY

Hamilton's program of national defense called for an expanding navy, to protect the new nation against raids by the British, the French, and the North Africa pirates (terrorists). Gallatin insisted upon gouging defense expenditures in order to fund public debt payments, thus enslaving the nation to its creditors. By 1812, America's defenses were at an all time low. Left: The U.S.S. Constitution, built in 1797 under Hamilton, downs the British Guerriere during the War of 1812.

Gallatin's Infamy

Before assuming his official duties as Secretary of the Treasury, Swiss oligarch Albert Gallatin drew up the program of the Jefferson administration. He announced that the principal object of the regime would be paying off the public debt. Jefferson, who had previously favored building a navy, now concurred with Gallatin, saying later that "we shall never see another President and Secretary of the Treasury making all other objects subordinate to" debt reduction. Under the pretext of debt reduction, Gallatin planned to eliminate the armed forces of the United States. This seemed logical enough to Jefferson, who said, in this context, "If the U.S. stood with respect to Europe precisely on the footing of China, we should thus avoid wars."

Gallatin's financial scheme assumed that for the next 16 years, there would be zero growth in the United States economy. Thirty-eight million dollars of the debt would be paid off by 1810, the remainder (slightly more than that sum) by 1816. Annual revenues of the government were \$10 million, and the plan said that the revenues would stay at that level. Of this annual income, over three-fourths, or \$7.3 million was to be earmarked for the payment of accelerated debt payments, leaving just \$2.7 million for all non-debt items.

Non-debt expenditures under the previous administration had averaged \$5 million; the Gallatin budget meant that \$2.3 million or 46 percent of all non-debt items would be cut back. Under President Adams, \$2.1 million had gone to the navy and \$1.8 million to the army. The armed forces would bear virtually the entirety of Gallatin's cuts, including an immediate halving of appropriations for the navy. Ship construc-

tion was halted. The yards, docks, and fortifications were allowed to fall into disrepair and eventual ruin. The money that had previously been appropriated was returned to the Treasury, for the payment of debt. After wholesale dismissals from the navy, there remained 1,395 men and six warships, facing 800 British warships and over 100,000 men.

Over the next several years, even a temporary shortfall of revenue was used as a pretext for further cuts in the naval budget. The unforeseen 1803 purchase of Louisiana increased the debt by \$11 million (while doubling the size of the nation). In order to keep the same insane ratios in his scheme, Gallatin needed \$700,000 more for debt service payments. Since only \$400,000 additional revenue existed, another \$300,000 was cut from the naval budget.

Gallatin and the Pirates

The first test for the new administration actually came before Albert Gallatin had arrived in Washington to join the cabinet. The Pasha of Tripoli, one of the African pirate states set up by the British to prey on shipping, demanded a larger U.S. payoff than he had been receiving, and declared war against the United States. Advised by loyal cabinet members led by Navy Secretary Robert Smith, President Jefferson approved the dispatching of a squadron to confront the North Africans; the little fleet included the three frigates whose construction Gallatin had sought to block.

The American force employed was inadequate, however, and the plundering continued. In the summer of 1802, the navy, under its Secretary Smith, planned to escalate the attack. However Gallatin wrote to Jefferson (who had left most presidential duties in Gallatin's hands and gone to Virginia for the season)

pleading with the President to stop the navy from attacking the pirates. "Eight years hence we shall, I trust, be able to assume a different tone; but our exertions [i.e. expenditures] at present consume the seeds of our greatness and retard to an indefinite time the epoch of our strength."

Raymond Walters, Jr., in a generally fawning biography (*Albert Gallatin—Jeffersonian Financier and Diplomat*), describes the outcome of the cabinet dispute:

While the President hesitated, Smith ordered the frigate *John Adams* to sail from New York to blockade the Barbary Coast. Gallatin sent frantic appeals to Jefferson at Monticello to countermand the order. Not enough of the naval appropriations remained unexpended to cover the cost, he insisted. Jefferson was somewhat impressed and inquired whether some way could not be found to include the expenses of the *John Adams* as a "debt incurred." During the delay, the frigate put to sea.

Thus was the nation committed to war against the pirates. With the squadron against whose use Gallatin had complained, Commodore Edward Preble stormed Tangiers and brought the Emperor of Morocco to terms.

In this heroic assault against immense odds, the U.S.S. *Philadelphia* was captured and its crew made slaves. This so enraged the American public that Jefferson was forced to ask Congress, in March of 1804, for temporary additions of \$750,000 per year to the navy budget to carry on the fight against the pirates. Despite Gallatin's sabotage, the pirates were finally crushed in 1805. During these engagements Commodore Preble and Stephen Decatur, who commanded the *Enterprise*, gave to the world a startling picture of the potential military might of the United States.

As useful as these defensive expeditions had been, they remained virtually the only deployment of the tiny U.S. navy, which was constantly being reduced by Swiss Treasury Secretary Gallatin during the Jefferson years. The graver threat—the vast British fleet—remained unopposed, continuing to attack and plunder American ships and kidnap their crews.

Aaron Burr, British War Aims, and the Workman Memorandum

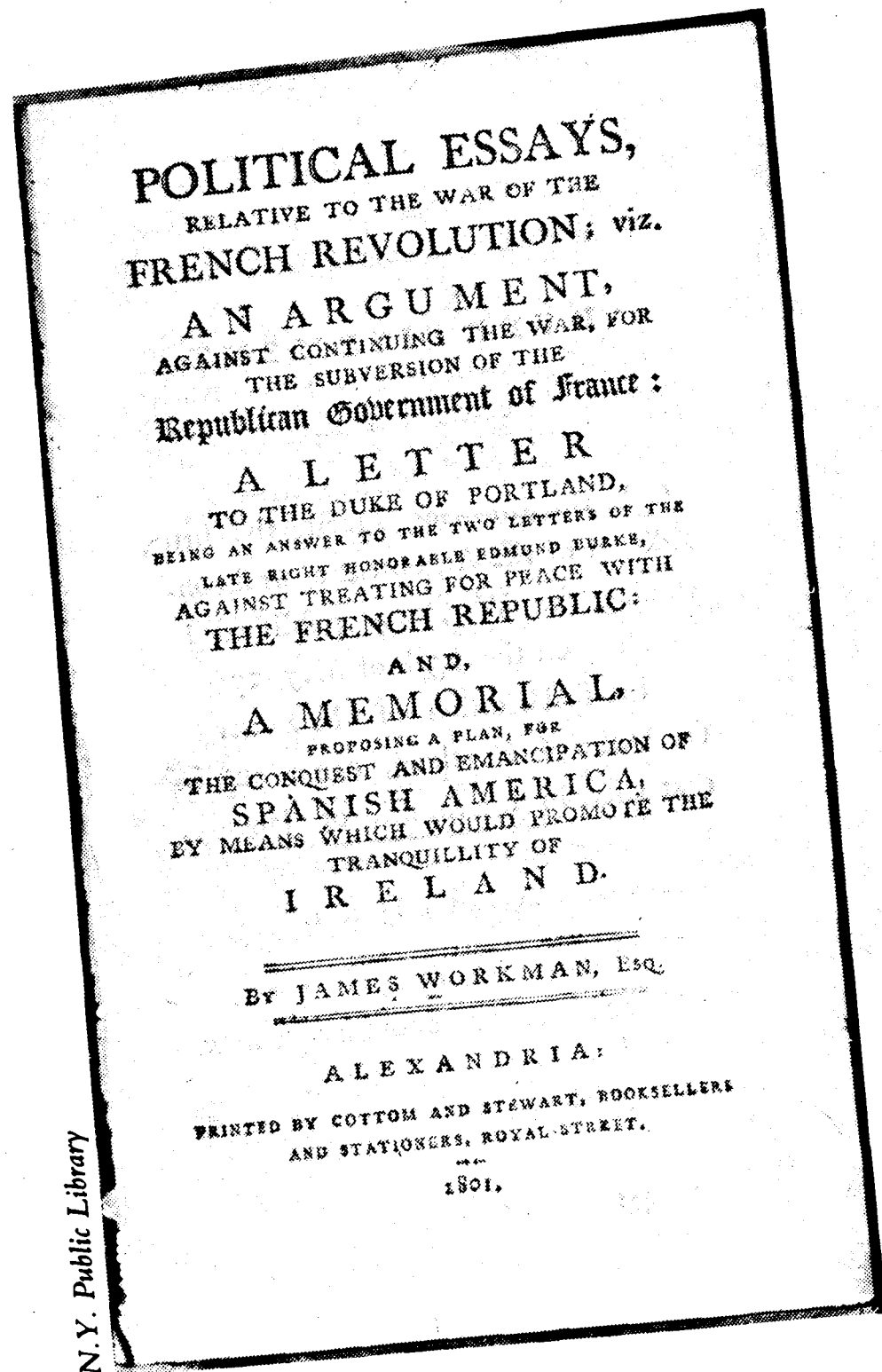
When Jefferson and Burr took office in 1801, the British had been at war with France for nearly a quarter century, with a pause for "peace"—and trade war—in the late 1780s. Most effective for the British side had been their "irregulars" from the British-Swiss secret service, including: British espionage leader (and Burr's cousin) Mallet du Pan; Swiss banker (and Gallatin's

cousin) Jacques Necker, who strangled the French kingdom's finances; and Jean Paul Marat, from Neuchatel and Geneva, who was trained for ten years by British intelligence in England before going on to murder thousands of France's intellectuals in the Reign of Terror.

But with the rise of reformer Lazare Carnot, in the mid-1790s, the French army became a fearsome instrument. Instead of simply dissolving in anarchy, France moved outward to invade Europe, breaking down local feudal trade barriers, stopping British imports, and setting the stage for the rise of modern nations.

At one point in the battle for Europe, in the year 1800, British intelligence officer James Workman submitted a remarkable document to the British Minister of War, Henry Dundas: the British plan for the conquest of the Western Hemisphere. This report, though it was the basis for Aaron Burr's later secession attempts in the American West, has never been mentioned in any Burr biography, or otherwise been seen as a matter of concern to the American public.

In this treatise will be found the basis for Britain's appeal to American traitors—white racial superiority and love of the British "mother" culture. Workman's



memorandum and his subsequent arrival in New Orleans may be seen as the opening shot of the American Civil War of 1861-1865.

In 1801, James Workman sailed from England to South Carolina, where he published his report as an action proposal to those in the U.S. administration (whose election is referred to as "events of a late date") who might assist in the execution of the plan.

The Workman document was printed in an obscure Charleston newspaper, and presumably picked up by the Vice-President's daughter and son-in-law in that city. The following are excerpts from this document, not published in the United States in the past 174 years. It begins with an introduction added in South Carolina:

**A Memorial Proposing a Plan
for the Conquest and Emancipation of
Spanish America, by Means, which would
Contribute to the Tranquility of Ireland.**

During the conquest, which has now for so many years agitated the world, two distinct objects of hostility have been avowed by the powers opposed to the Republic of France; the one, to subvert her government; the other, to restrain her ambition. . . . [this proposal concerns the second objective].

The following memorial was drawn up principally in the summer of 1799, when the arms of the allied powers, universally victorious, had driven the French out of Italy, and a great part of Switzerland.

"New Orleans will be the great depot of the commerce of the Western States of America. . . . If the Spanish settlements are taken, the whole continent of America will, in less than a century, become English."

—James Workman

THE WORKMAN MEMORANDUM:
BURR'S BRITISH PLAN FOR RE-CONQUEST
Written in 1800 as a proposal to British Minister of War Henry Dundas, British intelligence officer James Workman's proposal for the re-conquest of the Western Hemisphere was published and circulated in South Carolina in 1801. Drawing on this document, Burr later initiated a conspiracy for secession of the western portion of the U.S., a plan he—as Vice-President!—proposed to British Ambassador Merry in 1804.

Nothing then seemed wanting to restore completely the equilibrium of national power than to place in the British scale, what might counterpoise the French conquests of the Netherlands, Holland, and Egypt. For this purpose, Spanish America seemed a sufficient and an easily obtainable object. . . .

To assist him in drawing up this paper the author procured a copy of the map of Spanish America published in Madrid by the order of the King of Spain, and consulted all the books written concerning [Spanish America] in any of the languages he was acquainted with. The memorial was presented in the summer of 1800 to the late [sic] British War Minister. An attack on the Spanish colonies was proposed by the author himself so long ago as January 1797. . . .

The author intends to persuade the public of the importance of such measures and to urge those who have the power of carrying them into execution that it should be done without a moment's delay. . . .

The capture of Louisiana [then owned by Spain] and La Plata [Argentina] only . . . would place the other colonies of Spain in such jeopardy and so completely at our mercy that she would be glad to purchase, with her perpetual neutrality at least, our forbearance with respect to them—if, indeed, such a price could be considered an equivalent for such forbearance.

From some events of a late date, it is not impossible that a powerful and effective co-operation, towards the proposed objects, might be obtained from a quarter, from which at the time of writing this memorial, no assistance could have been reasonably expected; and this consideration supplies another inducement for publishing it at present.

After this introduction, the memorial continues by discussing the "naturally irritable Irish character," and a novel means for ridding Ireland of revolutionary leaders—by recruiting them for guerrilla warfare against the Spanish authorities in the Western Hemisphere.

The kind of war pursued by the enemy [the French], gives him an advantage over us. He is always on the offensive; he plays a more lively, interesting, and animating game than we do. When he is defeated he loses nothing; when he gains a victory he makes a conquest. It were highly desirable that we should pursue the same species of warfare. . . .

I suggest . . . leading away all that are formidable of [Ireland's] inhabitants, for the purpose of seizing on the whole, or the chief of the Spanish colonies in America.

The memorial proceeds with arguments that the depopulation of Ireland, then in the third decade of revolt against British rule, would be better for those few Irishmen who would be left; and that after the

revolutionary leaders were convinced to go fight the Spanish, the Irish might be sent wholesale to populate the conquered territory.

Of the places that might be attacked, Florida [then also under Spanish rule] and Louisiana are the nearest . . . the advantages of Louisiana are almost commensurate with its extent [about one million square miles]. . . .

New Orleans will be the great depot of the commerce of the western states of America; and the position of Louisiana would be of great consequence with respect to future operations . . . the possession of Louisiana might [also] . . . serve as a place d'armes for invading the richest of the [Spanish King's] dominions.

The memorial then states that 2,500 regular troops, or 4-5,000 colonial irregulars and 1,000 volunteers, would be sufficient to conquer both Florida and Louisiana, the invasion to be backed by one of the British naval convoys in the Caribbean.

Extensive details of appropriate military action in the Americas are discussed:

The situation of the Indians . . . would afford an advantage too important to be overlooked or despised by an invader. He could attach them to his interests . . . by abrogating the vexatious and degrading imposts to which they are now subject, by treating their chiefs with respect and bestowing upon them in compliance with their customs, some privileges and distinctions.

The countries proposed to be conquered would not only afford an immediate increase to our maritime trade, but would become the means of supplying, sustaining, and forever preserving to Great Britain all the colonies now in her possession.

It may be said that these projected colonies might in time revolt. . . . At all events, whatever may become of sovereignty and imperial dominion, it should be a proud satisfaction to every Briton to establish and immortalize his name, his language, and his race in every part of the world. . . .

The same interests, language, laws, customs, and manners will ultimately unite together, *as against foreigners* [emphasis in the original], Great Britain and all the nations and colonies that have sprung or may proceed from her.

These may quarrel with her, and also with one another, but they will soon see that her power is a strong and necessary barrier to protect them against those gigantic military states of the continent of Europe which already threaten all national independence; and their prejudices, their affections, and their pride will prevent them from desiring or even permitting . . . that the country of their fathers and brothers should be brought under any foreign yoke.

If the Spanish settlements are taken . . . the whole

continent of America will, in less than a century, become English [emphasis added]. . . .

These countries, together with [our] Indian empire, would place nearly one-third of the inhabitable territory, and one-half of the commercial riches of the earth at [our] disposal.

President Adams Responds

Earlier, the U.S. ambassador to England, Rufus King, had sent a letter to John Adams's Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, dated February 26, 1798, bearing intelligence of a preliminary British plan to the same effect. King called it:

. . . a plan, long since digested and prepared, for the complete independence of South America. . . . England . . . will propose to the United States to cooperate in its execution. [British-backed adventurer Francisco de] Miranda will be detained [in London] under one pretence or another, until events shall decide the conduct of England. . . . I will bring together and . . . send to you, such information as I have been able to procure upon this . . . subject, having found out and acquired the confidence of certain Jesuits, natives of South America, who, with a view to its independence, are, and for several years have been, in the service and pay of England. I have often conversed with them, and seen the reports which they have prepared for their employers. . . .

President John Adams had responded angrily to what he termed the "pretended, ostensible independence of South America," and he had turned down the British suggestion of his connivance as Prime Minister Pitt's "insidious plan to dupe me into a rash declaration of war against France, and a submissive alliance, offensive and defensive, with him."

Now, however, "events of a late date" had put into powerful positions persons more friendly to British conquest of the Americas, North and South.

The most powerful social agency of sedition within the United States, consistent with the global war aims of the British Empire, was the group of merchant families who led the Federalist Party after 1800, and who nearly succeeded in electing Aaron Burr President of the United States. The most important public leaders of this movement were in New England where the names Pickering, Cabot, Perkins, and Russell were associated with pro-English policies.

These families, along with some who only despised the English a bit less than they hated the thought of a republican world, had been meditating a destruction of the American Union since at least the middle 1790s.

In the following sections, we will show how these New York and New England leaders worked with the British spy machine created by Aaron Burr, and nearly destroyed the U.S.A. within the first years of the nineteenth century.

The Murderer Marches West

Among the pro-British merchant families who con-
nived at the dismantling of the young American
republic were the Livingston clan of New York.

The Scottish Livingstones were a rugged bunch. Edmund Burke told the story (retold by Edward Livingston's biographer C.H. Hunt) of Sir Alexander Livingstone, who was appointed in 1449 Justiciary of Scotland and Ambassador to England. Livingstone asked an opponent, the Earl of Douglas, to sup at the royal table, in the castle of Edinburgh. Since Livingstone was the guardian of the young King James II of Scotland, and the boy sovereign was to be present at the table, Douglas felt secure. After he was seated, servants brought in the freshly severed head of a black bull and placed it in front of him. The Earl tried to escape but he, his brother, and a friend were captured and beheaded.

The fifth Lord Livingstone was one of the two guardians of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. The grandson of the seventh Lord Livingstone was one of two Scotsmen to negotiate with Charles II for his accession to the Scottish throne as well as the English.

Later the Livingstones revolted as "Jacobites" against the rule of William III and the later House of Hanover, in favor of the continuing claim of the Stuarts.

The clan was stripped of much of its power, titles, and lands, and retained little love for the reigning monarchs of England.

The first Livingstone in America, son of a Scotsman exiled to Holland, dropped the final "e" from the family name. This Robert Livingston set up a baronial estate north of Albany on the Hudson River. He continued the family's penchant for unusual forms of violence, by convincing the English government to issue a commission to his protégé Captain William Kidd.

Burr's Inner Sanctum

The Livingston family of New York, intermarried with the Smith family of New York and Canada (see chart), the Lee family of Virginia, and the Shippen family of Pennsylvania, provided both patriotic fighters to the cause of the American Revolution—and others who played a bizarre part in the subversion of American independence. This group aided Aaron Burr's treason, and they helped to restore a subterranean, growing British power in New York and America.

The virtual coup d'état carried out in 1782-83 by British intelligence overlord William Shelburne, by which Scottish political boss Henry Dundas and feudal theorist Adam Smith shared Shelburne's power in

Britain, encouraged such exile Scots to come back to the British fold.

Robert Livingston had served on the committee of the Continental Congress which drew up the Declaration of Independence. In 1783, the leader of the Masonic organization of the British army in New York was Grand Master William Walter, who was soon to make a forced departure to the Tory exile station of Nova Scotia. Walter arranged that the leadership of this Masonic organization—now no longer to be officially associated with the British army—would be put in the hands of Robert Livingston. The latter was installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York by William Cock, Walter's temporary replacement, on Feb. 4, 1784, just before Grand Master Cock also left with the departing British troops.

From 1798 to 1800, Burr's law client John Jacob Astor was treasurer of the New York Grand Lodge. From 1801 to 1803, Robert Livingston's younger brother Edward, who was also mayor of New York and by virtue of Burr's designation district attorney, served as Deputy Grand Master.

Burr's brother-in-law Tapping Reeve, of the Litchfield Law School, was busy enlisting recruits for the movement to separate New England from the Union. He wrote to Vice-President Burr enthusiastically that "all I have seen and most I have heard from believe that we must separate and that this is the time."

Another Burr confidant, strategically situated in Boston and a friend to that city's bankers and politicians, was Burr's personal physician, William Eustis. The doctor entered politics after a good deal of prodding; in 1802 he defeated John Quincy Adams for Congress and sat in Washington beside his friend the Vice-President.

As a conduit to the New England pro-British party, Eustis would be useful to Burr's organization a decade in the future, when he would be the U.S. Secretary of War during the War of 1812.

Colonel Charles Williamson of British military intelligence was relieved of his upstate New York assignment as manager of a million acres of land on the frontier, and moved into one of the New York City houses of the new Vice-President, where he lived in 1801 and 1802.

The following year he sailed back to London, to confer with British special operations chief Henry Dundas, Prime Minister Pitt, and others about the military activation of British agents in North America. Williamson's two responsibilities were Colonel Aaron Burr and General Francisco de Miranda, both of whom were to lead military expeditions on behalf of the

British. Williamson returned to New York with a new British ambassador to the United States, Anthony Merry; they arrived at the same time, perhaps on the same boat.

At a dinner meeting in Washington early in 1804, Senators Timothy Pickering and William Plumer of New Hampshire, and Senators James Hillhouse and Uriah Tracy and Representative Roger Griswold of Connecticut, spoke to Vice-President Burr about their plans for secession. Senator Hillhouse told Burr at that meeting that “the United States would soon form two distinct and separate governments.”

Henry Adams, the pro-Jefferson historian of the early-19th century, wrote that the new British ambassador “meddled” and encouraged this and other plots against the American Union out of spite against President Jefferson. But the huge web of associations that Aaron Burr maintained with the British-Swiss secret service organization—one part of which is shown on the chart on page XX—must demonstrate to the impartial reader that Mr. Merry was no “foolish diplomat.”

The Death of Hamilton

Aaron Burr’s New York organization had provided the margin of victory for the Democratic-Republicans in the 1800 national elections. But Burr had been immediately isolated within the administration by President Jefferson (though never by Treasury Secretary Gallatin), and he was to be dropped from the re-election ticket in 1804. Burr’s place as Vice-President was to be taken by New York’s Governor George Clinton.

The plan of the pro-British party was now to elect Aaron Burr governor of New York, where he was to lead that state, and possibly New Jersey and Pennsylvania, out of the Union along with the otherwise weak New England states.

Again, Alexander Hamilton plunged in with passionate intensity at the crucial moment, denouncing Burr; and though his own Federalist Party endorsed Burr for governor, Hamilton called for the election of his Republican opponent. By pulling out all the stops, by ignoring all the niceties, Hamilton managed to disturb enough otherwise sleepy people that Burr was soundly defeated.

All irrelevant “psychological” explanations aside, the plain fact was that Burr could accomplish little to the detriment of the United States from this point on if Alexander Hamilton remained alive. So Burr killed him.

Why Hamilton went along with the duel proposed by Burr—whether to accommodate “popular prejudices,” as Hamilton’s last writings indicate, or as a deliberate self-sacrifice calculated to end Burr’s career, or as a blind action based on Burr’s manipulation of some weakness in Hamilton’s character—or whether

Hamilton really intended to win the duel had his gun not misfired, as some historians claim, may never be known. The fact remains however, that Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the independent economic system of the United States; and deliberately killing another person was then, as now, against the law, whether in a duel or otherwise. Burr should rightfully have been executed for murder.

Hamilton was shot on July 11, 1804, and died the following day. *On July 20, 1804, while awaiting the coroner’s findings, Aaron Burr was given \$41,783 by John Jacob Astor, in return for some leases which Burr did not own. The following morning, Burr fled New York.*

During the period 1803 to 1805, Astor paid Burr a total of \$116,783.

Burr now proceeded to Philadelphia, where he conferred with Col. Charles Williamson of British intelligence. Williamson was Burr’s law client, his partner in the New York state legislature, and key agent in New York State since 1792.

After the Burr-Williamson conference, the following letter was sent by the proud British Ambassador Anthony Merry to his home office in London—it was fished out of the British archives later on in the 19th century by historian Henry Adams:

I have just received an offer from Mr. Burr, the actual Vice-President of the United States, to lend his assistance to his majesty’s government in any matter in which they may think fit to employ him, particularly in endeavoring to effect a separation of the western part of the United States from that which lies between the Atlantic and the mountains, in its whole extent. His proposition on this and other subjects will be fully detailed to your lordship by Colonel Williamson, who has been the bearer of them to me, and who will embark for England in a few days.

The date of this letter is August 1804, one month after the killing of Hamilton. Burr was by this time under indictment in New York and New Jersey. But already the Burr organization was plastering over the skeleton in the closet. Morgan Lewis, governor of New York and brother-in-law of Robert and Edward Livingston, denounced the indictment of Burr as “disgraceful, illiberal, and ungentlemanly.” The Burr legal and public relations machine succeeded in reducing the New York State murder charge to a misdemeanor; the New Jersey murder indictment stood.

Burr traveled surreptitiously southward. He received a warm reception and had a lively set of conferences with his son-in-law, Joseph Alston, owner of possibly the largest plantation in South Carolina; with Senator Pierce Butler, Burr’s close friend, who had threatened a dissolution of the Union in the First Congress, on June 11, 1789; and with other “forefathers” of the Confederacy.



BURR'S NEW YORK CONSPIRATORS
Robert Livingston (left) became Masonic Grand Master of New York, after his predecessor, a British army official, fled to Tory exile in Nova Scotia. His brother Edward Livingston (center), Deputy Grand Master, moved to Louisiana to assist Burr's secessionist plot. John Jacob Astor (right), treasurer of the New York Masonic Lodge, financed the murder of Hamilton and later spirited Burr to Britain.

'The Duel Was Fair'

Returning now to Washington, Aaron Burr resumed his chair in the Senate as presiding officer, as Vice-President! Legally he could not be touched—he had immunity from state-level prosecutions as long as he was Vice-President and on federal territory. Politically, the hand of the administration was extended to him, in the person of Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin.

Burr's Swiss cousin Gallatin met repeatedly with the fugitive Vice-President, while writing that "unquenchable hatred of Burr and federal policy have combined in producing an artificial sensation much beyond what might have been expected; and a majority of both parties seems disposed . . . to deify Hamilton and to treat Burr as a murderer. The duel, for a duel, was certainly fair."

Jefferson was convinced that Burr's services were yet needed, and could be used, as presiding officer in the Senate: an impeachment trial was pending in that body for Federalist Judge Samuel Chase, one of the judicial officers Jefferson wanted to purge to clear the decks for his own party. With Albert Gallatin's timely advice, the President gave Burr three appointments which would supposedly secure Burr's aid against Judge Chase:

- *General James Wilkinson*, Burr's collaborator since the Conway Cabal against George Washington—and now the highest-ranking U.S. Army officer since the death of General Alexander Hamilton—was made governor of Upper Louisiana Territory.

- *James Bartow Prevost*, Burr's stepson and a Swiss oligarchical assassin by heredity and association, was made judge of the Territorial Superior Court at New Orleans.

- *James Browne*, brother-in-law of Burr's deceased wife—the Brownes and the Burrs had been married in a double wedding ceremony—was made secretary of the Upper Louisiana Territory.

Burr's Louisiana appointees joined an entire Burr organization that had been accumulating in that region since it had left Spanish jurisdiction.

Napoleon Bonaparte had thrown a monkey wrench into British plans for taking over the Western Hemisphere in 1803. He had obtained the entire middle area of North America from the Spanish—the Louisiana Territory, stretching from the present state of Louisiana in a broadening triangle up to the Canadian border. He had then sold the entire territory to the United States, which had been hoping to obtain only a small piece.

As a result, the job of the British agents had become more complicated: attacking and conquering Louisiana

would now mean attacking the United States.

James Workman, author of the British government memorandum on the conquest of the Western Hemisphere, left Charleston, South Carolina, and traveled to New Orleans, where he managed to have himself appointed judge of New Orleans County. He had, it seems, studied law for ten years at the "Middle Temple" in London.

Edward Livingston, New York's mayor and district attorney, and confederate of Burr and Gallatin, quit his posts, accepted \$12,000 from Grand Lodge Brother John Jacob Astor, and went to "start life anew" in Louisiana.

"Judge" Workman and Edward Livingston became the leaders of an organization known as the Mexican Association. The group's program was explained to new recruits by Workman and his Irish immigrant operatives, as reported in Thomas P. Abernethy's exhaustive book, *The Burr Conspiracy*:

Baton Rouge was to be seized, the Mexican standard then was to be raised, troops collected, and a British naval force from New Providence in the Bahamas assembled on Lake Ponchartrain. Arms were to be sent up to Fort Adams, a post that might be captured to serve as a base of operations. . . . After the capture of Baton Rouge, the money in the banks and the shipping in the river at New Orleans were to be seized, in order to organize an expedition to join Miranda by way of Mexico.

The conspiracy to attack and seize the U.S. territory of Louisiana, and to set up an as-large-as-possible western buffer state under British protection, was the operative version of the British plan of 1800, committed to writing by James Workman.

The French minister in Washington, Louis Marie Turreau, wrote home to Foreign Minister Talleyrand:

Louisiana thus is going to be the seat of Mr. Burr's new intrigues; he is going there under the aegis of General Wilkinson. It is even asserted that he might find the means there already prepared by a certain Livingston . . . from New York City and who is closely associated with Burr.

Burr was not shy about obtaining aid from men and women of the cloth. In the words of Burr's executor, Matthew Davis:

The Catholic bishop, resident at New Orleans, was also consulted, and prepared to promote the enterprise. He designated three priests of the order of Jesuits, as suitable agents, and they were accordingly employed. . . . Madame Xavier Tarjcon, superior of the convent of Ursuline nuns at New Orleans, was in the secret. Some of the sisterhood were also employed in Mexico.

Aaron Burr spent the years 1804 to 1806 preparing to lead combinations of American mercenaries and British naval forces in action commencing in the Midwest and proceeding through New Orleans. Tons of paper have been wasted, anguished millions of words have been strewn onto pages, speculating as to Aaron Burr's intentions in this business. Since Burr had no values or commitments in the ordinary sense, it is of far greater use to ascertain, as we have done, the intentions of his London patrons and employers.

We have provided herein—for the first time since these events took place—the lines of association between Burr, his partner and cousin Albert Gallatin, and the British secret service organization. Any other approach to the Burr "Western Conspiracy" runs into the problem of having to piece through evidence that was destroyed or tampered with by the participants, and later reported on by historians whose sympathies for British-American "re-association" should cast doubt on their zeal for digging into this matter.

We will cite here only those facts, among a mountain of available data, which shed light on crucial future historical developments, and which serve to round out the picture of the main protagonists of this history.

William Eaton, American diplomat who had helped in the fight against the Barbary pirates, testified at Burr's 1807 trial that Burr had told him he "would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, seize the treasury and navy; and declare himself the protector of an energetic government."

Whether or not Burr ever made such a proposal, one of his assistants on the Western project eventually did become President of the United States under Burr's and Livingston's guidance. For none other than Andrew Jackson, Burr's friend from the Senate days, had provided Burr with hospitality, praise, recruits (including his own nephew), and the boats with which to transport the mercenary army Burr was assembling down the Ohio River.

The collapse of the conspiracy seems to have been caused by the habit (intensely annoying to feudal oligarchs and their employees) of ordinary American citizens to speak out when they suspect that something is being done against the interests of their country. Among these was Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, district attorney for Kentucky, who wrote to President Jefferson on January 10, 1806, outlining the secession plot and asking for the dispatch of investigators.

Eventually General Wilkinson decided to turn against Burr, apparently to save himself. He declared martial law in New Orleans and arrested Burr and several co-conspirators. Judge James Workman—described only as "an Englishman of three years residence" in the Abernethy account—released Burr and his associates and began attacking Wilkinson as a liar.

But Burr was re-arrested, along with Workman and several other eligible characters. One of those taken and sent in chains to Washington was Dr. Justus Erich Bollman, Burr's go-between for European arms

and financing, who had previously been employed by Jacques Necker's daughter Madame de Stael in smuggling operations within Revolutionary France.

Edward Livingston, who had been installed as Grand Master of the Louisiana Masonic Lodge as soon as he arrived there, was in sufficient command of the affairs of the legal community to have all charges against himself dropped. All the main conspirators managed to get off as well.

Burr's treason trial in Richmond, Virginia, was presided over by Supreme Court Justice John Marshall. Burr was acquitted, as the jury said, on the basis of the evidence with which they were presented. They insisted on that explicit verdict, despite protests from Burr's attorneys. In fact, the crucial evidence by which all historians today judge Burr's activities—such as the letter of British Ambassador Merry—was not available for consideration at that trial.

Witness Andrew Jackson—who was not himself charged because he had earlier “warned” of Burr's designs—denounced the President for “oppressing” Burr. And Albert Gallatin's old friend, Paul Henry Mallet Prevost, Burr's cousin, swore that he wasn't involved in the plot, and had refused to take part.

When he left the scene of the trial, Burr was a hated and a hunted man. He was wanted by mobs, to be lynched. He was wanted by several states, on charges including treason.

Burr Goes to Britain

Burr made his way to New York in disguise. *After receiving tens of thousands of dollars in cash advances for his house from John Jacob Astor, he fled the country, June 7, 1808, on a ship bound for Nova Scotia.*

The British governor of Nova Scotia was Sir George Prevost, Burr's nephew by marriage, who was soon to be governor general of Canada. Prevost welcomed Burr effusively, and gave him a royal send-

off to England with letters of introduction to all the right people—in case Burr had not already made their acquaintance.

When Aaron Burr arrived in England, he swore to customs officials that he was “born within the King's allegiance and his parents British subjects.” His purpose in coming to England? “I am known personally to Lord Mulgrave and [Prime Minister] Canning, to whom the motives for my visit have been declared. These reasons have long been known to Lord Melville [special operations chief Henry Dundas].”

While in Britain, Burr divided his time between visits with his Mallet-Prevost relatives; with Jeremy Bentham, who gave Burr the entire use of his London house and servants; and with the Scottish nobility, who, under the leadership of Shelburne and Dundas, had poured the plague of opium upon Asia. Perhaps it is fitting that, while visiting his applauding patrons among the Jardines, the Hopes, and the Ogilvies, Burr was himself becoming addicted to opium.

The diary Burr kept during the four years of his European exile is enlightening from several standpoints. It contains the record of Burr's day-to-day relations with the British and continental noble families, whose hostility to the existence of the United States makes the document embarrassing to apologists for “Burr the loner.” Its pornographic banality—endless details of Burr's relations with prostitutes (prices, quality, etc.)—is shocking, considering the diary was written to be shown to his daughter Theodosia. Most importantly, the character of the man and his relations, when compared to that displayed in other men's diaries of the time—such as John Quincy Adams's splendid 12-volume record—places Burr's apologists in a ridiculous light.

It is quite understandable, though not excusable, that the diary of Aaron Burr would have found its way into the hands of *New York Times* founder Henry Raymond, to be suppressed by his family until 1903.

Preparing America's Surrender

The United States Burr fled from was crippled by dissension. The previous year, 1807, the Jefferson-Gallatin administration had responded to escalating attacks against American shipping by imposing an embargo against all U.S. export trade with foreign countries. To punish Britain and France for stealing our ships, cargoes, and crews, we would prohibit our ships from sailing anywhere they might get themselves captured!

This might have been positive—it did, indeed, increase native manufacturing by stifling foreign competition—except for the fact that Treasury Secretary

Albert Gallatin of Switzerland was put in charge of enforcing the embargo. Under Gallatin, trade with France and her allies was completely cut off, both by the U.S. Navy ships Gallatin employed, and the British cruisers which dominated the Atlantic. At the same time, trade with Britain—smuggling across the ocean and across the border with Canada—flourished under Gallatin's peculiar enforcement. The British consul in Boston arrogantly gave “licenses” to American shippers to pass the British blockade after running their own country's blockade of itself.

This pathetic display of weakness by the govern-

ment fed the sedition of the New England Federalists. John Quincy Adams went public 20 years later with a denunciation of the designs of the "Thirteen Confederates" who had plotted with Aaron Burr to dismember the Union and who still, in 1808, were working with England against the United States.

James Madison was elected President in 1808, and Albert Gallatin was now in the most powerful position of his life; he continued in the Treasury post, and was, for all major policy decisions, virtually President. Aaron Burr's personal physician and protégé, Dr. William Eustis of Boston, was sworn in on March 7, 1809, as Secretary of War. Enemies of the United States were now in power both within the administration and in its opposition, centered in Boston.

But a powerful movement to break the country out of this catastrophe was soon to emerge under the congressional leadership of Henry Clay of Kentucky. Clay and his followers proposed full-scale war with Britain, and the American conquest of Canada, as the salvation of American honor and independence, and of a revived national spirit.

Gallatin tried his best to discourage Clay's nationalists, prevailing on President Madison to do or say nothing to give Britain, or Britain's American opponents, a pretext for war. He published an annual report in November 1811, warning of the drastic tax increases and higher interest rates that a war would necessitate.

Virginia Senator William Giles introduced a bill in December 1811 to raise a 25,000-man army for five years' service. The administration had said the nation could not afford such a military force. Giles retorted that perhaps Treasury Secretary Gallatin lacked either the talent or the desire to defend the national honor, that he acted as if it were more important to retire the public debt than to provide for national defense. Giles contended that if Gallatin were such a financial genius, he would be able to find a way to finance the necessary measures.

The attack against Gallatin, unfortunately, also brought down the Bank of the United States, whose 20-year charter expired without renewal in 1811. No institution viewed as being under Gallatin's domination could be approved by the enraged Congress.

The United States was bankrupt, insulted, without any appreciable naval force. Henry Clay and his followers put the matter bluntly to James Madison: either you declare war, or we get a new President in the 1812 elections. The Second War for Independence, as it was known then, was declared on June 12, 1812.

The War of 1812

The previous month, on May 5, Aaron Burr had returned from exile, landing in Boston. In disguise, he made his way to Harvard University, where Harvard's President Kirkland gave Burr a check drawn on the Harvard treasury to allow him to return to New York. Still in disguise, and still under indictment for treason

and other crimes in various states, Burr went back to New York.

Preparing for his return, Burr's daughter Theodosia had written to Albert Gallatin and the President's wife, Dolly Madison (who knew Aaron before she knew James), asking them to arrange for his indictments to be quietly forgotten. Somehow, this was done. Burr was back, and visited Boston, the center of anti-American operations, just before the war began.

The first six months of war were a disaster for the United States. Gen. William Hull, based in Michigan, planned the defense of Detroit with Secretary of War William Eustis, before war was declared. On his way west, Hull's convoy was attacked by the British out of Canada, who had somehow been informed that the war had started, while Hull somehow had not been informed. All of the general's papers, all of his orders, and most of his supplies and equipment were taken by the British. When he engaged, soon after, in combat back and forth across the Canadian border, Hull was demoralized, was never reinforced, was never given intelligence from the outside. Surprised by a force of British soldiers and Indians threatening "uncontrolled outrages," Hull surrendered Detroit without firing a shot.

One invasion of Canada was attempted with leadership provided by Gen. James Wilkinson, who had been an agent for several nations in Burr's Western Conspiracy. Wilkinson did not conquer Canada.

A plan for winning the war, and possibly destroying the British Empire, was developed for the War Department by a lieutenant colonel, identified by a modern researcher as Winfield Scott. The plan called for a full-scale assault on the British naval base at Nova Scotia. This was not only the pivotal point for British naval operations in the Atlantic; it was a source of raw materials, primarily forest products, for the construction of most of Britain's fleet. Knocking out this vital station would have the additional benefit of boosting the trading and fisheries interests of the American northeast states, by removal of their commercial competition. This would be a way to restore the New Englanders to their proper national allegiance.

Aaron Burr's personal physician, Secretary of War William Eustis, contemptuously rejected the plan and closed the subject.

Bankrupting the U.S.A.

The war effort was being stymied in a less dramatic, but even more devastating fashion, however. It had been arranged by the British in Canada, now led by Governor-General Sir George Prevost—the nephew of both Aaron Burr and Albert Gallatin's teacher Henri Mallet—that certain brokers in Boston would distribute British bonds for sale in major U.S. cities. The bonds carried high-interest premiums, so that those who bought them made a lot of money; the brokers received a commission; and American gold, which

would otherwise have been available to support the American war effort, was smuggled by the Bostonians into Canada and across the Atlantic to support the British war effort. U.S. government bonds could be sold only with difficulty; and in Boston, only in secret!

When the Treasury was bare, and Gallatin under intense pressure to stop the sabotage, the Treasury Secretary made a deal with banker Stephen Girard of Philadelphia and John Jacob Astor of New York. They would agree to take most of a \$16,000,000 government issue . . . but they had conditions.

Girard was to be assured that he could operate in any manner of his choosing in Pennsylvania without the interference of state authorities. Astor, meanwhile, was already enjoying certain unusual privileges which tended toward the creation of a financial oligarchy in the U.S.A. He had been given the use of Treasury Department seals and franking on his private documents run by couriers to his agents on America's frontiers.

Gallatin took the first opportunity to escape the heat. When the Russian government offered to mediate between Britain and America, Gallatin asked President Madison to appoint him to the negotiating team. Albert Gallatin was negotiating with the British when Sir George Prevost led an invasion force into New York State, while another British force raided and burned the Capitol, the White House, and other buildings in Washington.

But how the disaster was turned around; how the little U.S. Navy began smashing up the British; how some good Vermont citizens defied their Tory governor and clobbered the invaders from Canada; and how the American nationalist movement, led by Henry Clay, Matthew Carey, and John Quincy Adams, used the occasion of our victory to build a more permanent and effective defense force and a national economy that astonished the world; must be reserved for future telling.

Postscript

Burr and Gallatin lived on, into the 1830s and 1840s, respectively. Burr proposed, after the war, that his co-conspirator Andrew Jackson should be made President, so as to end the domination of Virginia over that office (and the domination of sane nationalists over the South). Jackson became Burr's one-man project. When the idea took hold, Edward Livingston was on hand to guide Jackson's course to the White House.

During the presidency of John Quincy Adams, preceding that of Jackson, the short-lived Anti-Masonic Party of the United States was formed, with Adams's encouragement, in reaction to a case of kidnapping, torture, and murder perpetrated by some Masons to preserve their secrets.

In 1830, shortly before he was named U.S. Secretary of State by President Jackson, Edward Livingston was installed as Grand High Priest of the Masonic

organization that had been left in the United States by the evacuating British forces at the end of the Revolution. It was to Secretary of State Edward Livingston, then, that ex-President John Quincy Adams addressed his famous *Letters on the Subject of Masonry*, in which he demonstrated the incompatibility of the Masonic oaths of secrecy with the public trusts and the public office which Livingston held.

In 1831, John Jacob Astor created the National Bank of New York, and made Albert Gallatin its president. From that post Gallatin was the leader of the free trade movement in this country, while his and Aaron Burr's cousins, the Mallets, led that movement in England. With the help of renewed threats from the South Carolinians to secede from the Union, Gallatin's movement forced the repeal of the protective system and the final destruction of the Second, restored Bank of the United States. Thus were ruined all the Colbertist measures for industrial development which had been established by Hamilton, torn down by Gallatin's Treasury Department, and re-established by Clay and Adams. One last time, under President Abraham Lincoln in the 1860s, was the full American System of the Founders to be implemented in a resurgence of national growth.

After President Jackson, another protégé of Aaron Burr, Martin Van Buren—trained in the political and conspiratorial arts by Burr during his Tammany Hall days and rumored to be his illegitimate son—became President of the United States. He immediately plunged the country into the blackest depression of its short history, and was quite unpopular.

The political "theories" of Albert Gallatin live on today in the work of Milton Friedman, Paul Volcker, and other monetarist leaders.

The organization that Aaron Burr created to control America and sabotage its independence is still in place.

The chart of the Mallet-Prevost family tree, which shows the generations of spymasters committing their lives to the destruction of America—from Burr's generation forward—sits in the New York Public Library. On the chart will be found the names Rhea and Petit Dulles, first cousins of the founder of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles.

The Mallet-Prevosts and allied family groupings in the era of the American Revolution, continued to attack the United States over the next two centuries from strategic nests within financial, political, diplomatic, educational, and cultural institutions.

It was this continuing treasonous core-group of the British-Swiss secret service in America, later including the Dulles and Harriman families, which brought repeated tragedy to America and the world—the Civil War and the two world wars.

In future articles, we shall present for the first time the true story of this "Eastern Establishment" gang—the racist predecessors and backers of Adolf Hitler and the 20th-century Nazis—up to the present day.

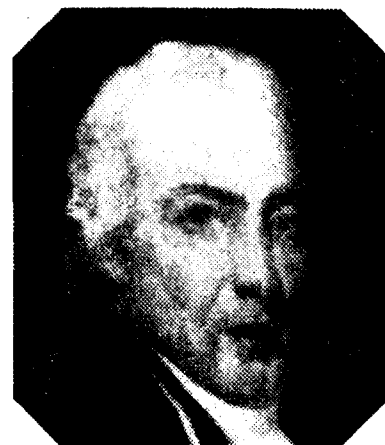
The Small World of the British-Swiss Secret Service



Adam Smith



Lord Shelburne



Charles Williamson

Key figures in the plot to defeat the American revolution and subvert the new republic. See inside for the true story of their continuing treason.

Agents Moving Between Geneva and North America

Gen. Augustine Prevost Commander of British forces in American Revolution in the south; brother of Mark, father of Sir George, brother-in-law of professor who trained Gallatin

Col. Mark Prevost Second-in-command to brother Augustine against the Americans; royal administrator of British-conquered Georgia; co-husband of Theodosia Prevost with Aaron Burr

Major Andre Adjutant General of British Army; hanged for managing Arnold treason; family joined Mallet-Prevosts in forming bank now known as Schlumberger bank; military training at Geneva University

Albert Gallatin U.S. Treasury Secretary under President Jefferson; creator of systematic attack on Hamiltonian economics; trained by brother-in-law of Augustine and Mark

Sir George Prevost Commander of British forces in North America, War of 1812; Governor General of Canada; son of Augustine

North American Based

Aaron Burr U.S. Vice-President and grand spy-master against U.S.A.; husband of Theodosia Prevost, step-father of John B.

John Jacob Astor Financed Burr's and Gallatin's treason; backed by East India Company

Theodosia Prevost Wife of Col. Marc Prevost; wife of Aaron Burr

Col. Charles Williamson British military intelligence; co-authored and brought Burr's proposal for secession of Western U.S. to British government; Burr's law client; New York State politician and landlord

John B. Prevost Son of Mark Prevost and Theodosia; political aide to Aaron Burr

Geneva Based

Abraham Prevost Cousin of France's Necker and Gallatin; Principal of Geneva University

Pierre Prevost Translator of Adam Smith and Malthus; Professor, Geneva University

Henri Mallet Intimate of Gallatin and director of his studies; brother-in-law of Augustine and Mark Prevost; uncle of Sir George who invaded the U.S. from Canada

London Based

Lord Shelburne Intelligence overlord coordinating British-Swiss Secret Service

Ettienne Dumont Intimate of Gallatin; worldwide promoter and translator of Bentham; tutor of Lord Shelburne's sons

Mallet du Pan Spymaster against France; cousin of Prevost, Necker, Gallatin

Adam Smith East India Company operative; toured France and Switzerland in 1766 arranging Swiss contacts for war against France

French Based

Jacques Necker French controller of finances who conducted austerity drive to wreck government; cousin of Gallatin, Mallet-Prevosts