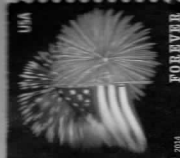
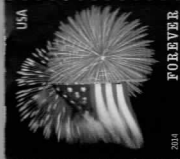


↔ 14528-052 ↔
Daniel J Riley
14528-052
Federal Correctional Institute
33 1/2 Pembroke Road
Danbury, CT 06811
United States



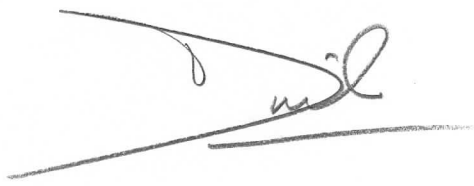
↔ 14528-052 ↔
Rudy Davis
PO BOX 2088
Forney, TX 75126
United States

Danbury, Connecticut December 07, 2017

Erin and Rudy,

Here it is, my latest found political letter. I would call it: legal tender is illegal. I pray it makes a difference in the public's mind. Any feedback, good or bad, I'd like to read or hear. Feel free to email it to additional people than the list I provided for you. Maybe both of you know others that would be interested in my political writings. I hope I am giving you substance to mail to other political prisoners. Have you been able to get any of my writings to the Bundy patriots? I would like you to send it to them. I believe the patriots who put their well being on the line to help or support the Bundys are just as brave and important a patriot as the Bundys themselves. I would like my writings, all of them, if possible, to them too.

I'm going to get this in the mail tonight, so it goes out Friday. Therefore, I'll end it here.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'Neil', written over a horizontal line.

#6

Donna,

With the good Lord's help this letter may make it to you. My last letter dated the 30th ultimo, to Mr. Mike back east, was stymied by the enemy. One of the enemy's hirelings sacrificed himself, for their cause of tyranny, by diving on my last truth grenade. As he dove, I heard him say with cringing hypocrisy, "Your correspondence is being returned to you. The contents of this letter threatens the security and orderly running of the institution, and promotes violence." This coming from someone whose employer will have murdered and tortured people in number, by the time it takes me to write this correspondence. Is not, the truth, always a threat to lies? In that sense, maybe my letters are a threat, because the national government is one big lie. #5 did not make it to the People as a correspondence, but as in its new role as an evidentiary exhibit, I feel confident the People will eventually get to read it, for such is the irresistible nature of truth that all it asks, and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing; something the enemy wants no part of, knowing the danger, once the nation comes to it senses.

Upon reflection, myself and other prisoners exposed an attempt, by a very unscrupulous hireling, to cover-up the fact, that his informant on the unit, thrashed a prisoner who exposed this informant to the rest of the prisoners on the unit, by striking him about the head with the wood stock of an industrial push broom. I witnessed the attack. For me helping to expose the cover-up staff was carrying out to protect their informant, I was immediately retaliated against, losing the use of email for 60 days, for telling the truth. This event, coupled with these truth grenades, has the staff handlers of this Communication Management Unit hating me. The best they are able to do is hide their hostility behind a mask of courtesy. This past week I sustained another attack provoked by retaliation, being fired from a work detail without reason, I was told this at first, but now, since I have made a claim of retaliation, the enemy's playful imagination has invented a cover story so ridiculous to justify firing me, that common sense and reason must bite their lip to stop from breaking out in stentorian laughter.

Due to the despotic nature of the enemy's hirelings who directly control my internment, I am left without a source to supply the credit I need to get by. With an embarrassed spirit, I come forward and ask my fellow countrymen and women to donate directly to my commissary account. I believe there is no explanation needed for what the credit will be used for, but I will assure my readers that I will be as frugal as humanly possible. I figure if a decent amount of people could each spare a few federal reserve notes without causing pain to their financial situation, together, it would make a tremendous difference in my wretched life. To all, whether you donate or not, I thank you, for just simply taking your time to read this correspondence. I leave it to Donna and my Brother Bill to inform people how to donate to me. enough on this head, let us move on.

The fundamental topic I wish to investigate with my readers is legal tender. What is it? What is its origin? What is its objective justification? These are some of the questions I hope to answer to my readers satisfaction in the following pages, by offering nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense.

We can all admit "tender" is just another word for "payment"; and legal simply means its justified by the law, thus legal tender means-lawful payment. But before man's law declared what was tender, the law of nature declared, with man's inherent nature to follow her laws, that gold and silver were money. The technical definition of money as found in the 2005

Encyclopedia Britannica, is: "money-a commodity accepted by general consent as a medium of economic exchange. It is a medium in which prices and values are expressed; it circulates from person to person and country to country, thus facilitating trade, and it is the principal measure of wealth." From what I said so far we can deduce that money is always legal tender but legal tender is not always money. Money does not need a law to force someone to accept it as tender. Money is accepted by consent without law for its intrinsic value, meaning the money itself has worth from its natural state of being.

History's first recording of a legal tender law was denoted in Marco Polo's writings from his trip to the Far East in the 13th century. The Emperor of the Mongols, Kublai Khan, using a method believed to originate with Genghis Khan, forced the people to accept dried and pressed tree bark with the tyrant's (emperor) seal in red ink, in lieu of money. The force used to make the people accept the worthless tree bark was that you would be killed if did not accept it as tender. The advantage this bestowed upon the tyrant needs no explanation. A fact is, legal tender is intrinsically worthless and you are forced to accept it, by contrast, money has value and you voluntarily consent to accept it, which is a big difference, as between freedom and despotism.

Before I discuss the Supreme Court cases concerning the Legal Tender Act, I want to make a few observations. The Supreme Court is NOT supreme. There are two higher courts. The Peoples' Court, the court of public awareness (or opinion as some call it) where the general will of the People is the predominant authority, which has not only the authority to change the laws, but also the form of government itself. And the Most High Court, Almighty God's judgment and his laws as expressed by the ways of nature.

We must not confuse the People with their government. The People come together to form a society by their wants, promoting happiness by uniting their affections and interests. Because of the inability of moral virtue to govern the People in society, rendered the origin, necessity and the design and end of government, that is to say, freedom and security. Government is a product of our wickedness. Its object is to restrain our vices. Society encourages intercourse, trade, commerce, etc., while government creates distinctions. The former is a patron, the latter is a punisher. Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable evil. When we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries by a government, which we might expect in a country without a government, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer.

First and foremost the People existed in their inherent sovereignty, in a state of nature. Then, naturally, through interaction amongst the People a society was formed. The People then constituted an ordinance to form a government. This ordinance or authoritative decree is known as a constitution, and a government is a creature of a constitution. The constitution is not the act of a government, but of the People acting in their sovereign capacity. Only the People have the authority to change or abolish the constitution. This ordinance delegates in trust some of the Peoples' inherent sovereign power to the government to supply a remedy for the defect of moral virtue inherent in society, or in other words, there is always a scofflaw bent on doing wrong.

With these observations in mind, let us look at how legal tender came about in America. During the war for southern independence (I don't believe it should be called a civil war because that is a war between people of the same country vying for control over the same government, like we currently see in Libya. To use the term civil war is a misnomer), Congress on February 02, 1862; July 11, 1862; and March 03, 1863 passed acts making evidence of the national debt legal tender for all transactions, meaning lawful money for all debts, public and private, within the United States. At the time of the passage of the first act, Salmon P. Chase was the Secretary of the Treasury, who told Congress he believed declaring treasury notes to be legal tender was

unconstitutional, and that such a declaration was unnecessary. The Congress agreed with the Secretary of the Treasury, but due to the necessity of the circumstances, passed the legal tender act anyways, with the idea of redeeming the "greenbacks" as they became known as, in dollars, after the war was over. On a side note: during the Congressional debates on June 21, 1834 pp. 4650, 4652 and 4653, Congress admitted they have no constitutional authority to make a legal tender. By July 1864 the green backs depreciated 65% to 35 cents per dollar. This follows the law of nature: "whenever paper currency is not directly and immediately, at the mere will of the holder redeemable in gold or silver, is, and forever must be, liable to constant depreciation."

As a necessary consequence, creditors were being plundered by being forced to accept depreciated paper at its face value in lieu of real money. In the meantime, on April 12, 1866 Congress passed the act to retire all legal tender notes, but did an about face on February 04, 1868, over President Johnson's veto, and the national government stopped redeeming and retiring the notes. In December 1867 HEPBURN v. GRISWOLD 8 Wall 603 (1870) was argued at the Supreme Court; and reargued in 1868 with Five other cases on the same question: are the legal tender acts constitutional? In a five (Salmon Chase (now chief justice), Clifford, Field, Grier, and Nelson) to three (Miller, Davis, and Swaine) decision, the question was answered in the negative. This confirmed the Court's previous decisions in OGDEN v. SAUNDERS 12 Wheat 213 (1827), where Justice Bushrod Washington said Article 1, Section 10, Clause One and Article 1, Section 8, Clause Five, established a policy that "was to provide a fixed and uniform standard of value throughout the United States..." Justice William Johnson said in the same case that the constitution prohibits anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts is express and universal, At 288. The framers of the constitution regarded it [paper money] as an evil to be repelled without modification, and that they therefore left nothing to be inferred or deduced from construction {meaning implication} on the subject. At 288. And in GWIN v. BREEDLOVE 2 How 29 (1841), "By the Constitution of the United States gold and silver coin made current by law can only be tendered in payment of debts." At 38; and UNITED STATES v. MARIGOLD 9 How 560 (1850), the court speaking of the trust and duty of maintaining a uniform and pure metallic standard of uniform value throughout the Union said: "The powers of coining money and regulating its value was delegated to Congress by the Constitution for the very purpose, as assigned by the framers of that instrument, of creating and preserving the uniformity and purity of such a standard of value." At 567.

Here is where it gets interesting. If we examine with attention the following facts, it is evident (at least to me), the Supreme Court's composition was manipulated with the specific intent to revive the despotic principle of legal tender. Remember HEPBURN was argued in 1867 and 1868; and was decided on November 27, 1869; and the opinion was read in open court on February 07, 1870 (they used to read all opinions in open court back then). Over two years of research, reasoning and reflection went into deciding HEPBURN. There was a total of eight justices on the court at the time HEPBURN was decided. On July 23, 1866, Congress passed an Act (14 Statute at Large 209) reducing the number of justices to seven. But on April 10, 1869, Congress reversed itself, instead of letting the number fall to seven, Congress increased it to nine. It may with reasonable plausibility be said, that Congress, like a heroin addict, was addicted to forcing their worthless paper promises on the People; and knowing behind the scenes the Supreme Court had killed their fix, immediately began on a program to get HEPBURN overturned. At 75 years old; and 24 years on the bench, Justice Grier retired in February 1870. Instead of having no vacancies to fill, the Act of April 10, 1869 and this retirement, left two vacancies to be filled by that reprobate President Grant. Like a political physician, Grant appointed two yes men for legal tender-Justices Strong and Bradley. The five man majority in HEPBURN, with the lose of Grier, became four; and the three man minority

became the majority of five, with the addition of Strong and Bradley. The intrigue was complete.

The enemies of liberty went to work immediately to overthrow HEPBURN. The executive branch requested a rearguing of the legal tender question. Over the dissent of Justices Field, Nelson and Clifford, with 80 years of precedent on their side, the Supreme Court granted a reargument. Which is extremely rare. The cases used to reargue the the constitutionality of the legal tender acts were: KNOX v. LEE and PARKER v. DAVIS 79 US 457 (1871), Justice Strong applied the poison drawn from horrid principles (if they can even be referred to as principles) in his opinion for the majority of the Court. Summing up the reasons given by the Court to justify the constitutionality of legal tender: 1) absolute necessity for self-preservation of the government during the war; 2) the authority is not clearly and directly traceable to any one of the specified enumerated powers, but its existent authority is found by combining enumerated powers (first time this principle was ever conceived); 3) the legal tender acts do not attempt to make paper a standard of value, thus it will not interfere with the regulation of value, besides value is a subjective ideal thing; and 4) Congress' power of inherent sovereignty. Whoever can calmly hear, and digest such false doctrine, has forfeited his claim to sanity.

Absolute necessity! Necessity is a fury who knows no law, as was the case here. Immediate necessity, oh how it makes many things convenient, and when such things are continued, most often grow into oppressions, as is the case here. For self-preservation in the face of war? Self-preservation is a natural right of all living things. First the government is an artificial entity, so it has no "right" to self-preservation; and second, government is altogether a trust in right of those by whom the trust is delegated and by whom it is always the right to take back the delegation. Government has of itself no rights, it has only duties and obligations; and it has no duty or obligation to circumvent the constitution, only to abide by it at all times. Moreover, isn't the constitution itself the same in peace as it is in war?

After the majority admits that no specific enumerated power is directly related to the incidental power to declare a legal tender, they go on to concoct a new combination of powers doctrine. This is a doctrine of despotism. It allows a nefarious scheme to mix and match and blend powers till the corrupt judges can find a recipe where they are able to sell to the credulous mind of the People, that the desired power can be declared to exist incidentally of the recipe. Another thought to consider, is the exclusion of the eccentric notion of paper promises as legal tender for a period of 85 years, since the adoption of the constitution, is surely long enough to have enabled the advocates of paper money to discover its locality and point out its home in the constitution. Thus, strong evidence surfaces in concurrence with those whose conscience and convictions have lead them to conclude that the constitution prohibits paper promises as legal tender.

Turning paper promises into legal tender, has not only interfered with the standard of value, it has completely destroyed it. I will go into this subject in more detail in the following pages, but for now I will state that value cannot be measured without a standard any more than time, or duration, or length, or solidity, or volume, or weight, or gravity, or quantity. Something in every such case must be adopted as a unit which bears a known relation to that which is to be measured, as the dollar for values, the hour for time or duration, and the foot for length; the yard for fabric, the square foot for surface, the cubic foot for solidity, the gallon for volume, the pound for weights; and the pound troy for weighing gold and silver and other precious stones, except diamonds, just to name a few standards to give my reader the idea of how important a standard unit is. Today we have no fixed standard with which to measure value. We have a constant fluctuating standard based in the paper promise, commonly referred to as a dollar, which a misnomer.

And the final substantive reason given to justify the enemy's legal tender

scheme, the inherent sovereignty of the government. Congress can exercise no power by virtue of any supposed "inherent sovereignty" in the national government. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the power can be correctly said to belong as a rightful part or privilege appertaining to sovereignty in any proper sense as an attribute of an independent government or political community. The power to commit violence, perpetrate injustice, take private property by force without compensation to the owner, and compel the receipt of paper promises to pay in place of real money, may be exercised as it often has been, by irresponsible authority, but it cannot be considered as belonging to a government founded upon law. But be that as it may, there is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the Government of the United States. To say otherwise, is to manufacture a falsehood tending to muddle up and confuse the powers of an unlimited sovereignty, such as a dictator, with those of a constitutional government founded on an organized written ordinance of the People. This is supposed to be a government of delegated powers, supreme within its prescribed sphere, but powerless outside of it. In this country ALL power and sovereignty resides in the People (can I get an Amen! AMEN!!); and the People did not delegate the power to declare a legal tender, but did just the opposite declared gold and silver the only legal tender allowed in the United States. See U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 10, Clause One.

At first glance the Supreme Court's opinion overthrowing its prior opinions, that declared legal tender laws UNconstitutional, may not present itself as despotism on the first reflection, but if Americans will permit a second reflection to take place, and carry that reflection forward, you will then see the true absurdity of the KNOX opinion. Together lets reflect a little more.

In the ranking of the prolific nature of all powers that can be granted to a limited constitutional government, legal tender laws ranks up there equal to taxation. To think the Founding Fathers purposely failed to expressly or explicitly grant it, relying instead for it to be found through compounded implication with incidentalness, requires a belief from us to which our reason cannot subscribe. Matter of fact, by a vote of 9 to 2 (each state got one vote, only 11 states were represented) at the constitutional convention (which I am no fan of) the power of legal tender was specifically rejected. A synopsis of the discussion concerning legal tender at the convention is attached hereto, to bring this point home.

I believe we can all agree, authority exists in Congress to pass laws providing for the issuance of treasury notes, based on the national credit, as a necessary and proper means to fulfill the end of the express power to borrow money. The power to borrow money includes the power to give evidence of indebtedness and obligations of repayment. The government in substance, says to parties with whom it deals: lend us your money or furnish us with your products or your labor and we will ultimately pay you, and as evidence of it, we will give you our promissary note, in such form and amounts as may suit your convenience, and enable you to transfer [negotiate] them; and we will also receive them as tender for duties, taxes and all public exactions required to be paid into the national treasury. In this matter there is only a dealing between the government and the individual creditor who trust it. The transaction concerns no others.

The quality of being able to pay obligations owed to the government; and their eventual redemption in real money, gave the notes a desirable ability to be negotiated to whomever voluntarily consented to accept them at par from the government's creditor. In this aspect they lawfully circulated as credit currency.

The Supreme Court also stated in the KNOX decision that the legal tender power was incidental to the implied power of issuing treasury notes. The court plies implication upon incident upon inference; is such a mode of reasoning on such a subject as to be inadmissible, besides carrying the doctrine of implied powers beyond any extant. It is the utter destruction of

all limitation of power in the national government. The only limit on the national government's powers, now, unfortunately, is Congress' discretion. We were warned by the great patriot Patrick Henry, when he spoke on June 07, 1788 that "implication is dangerous, because it is unbounded: If it be admitted at all, and no limits be prescribed, it admits of the utmost extension." Those who parrot that the constitution constituted a limited government-deceived you, and probably themselves too. In a letter to Eldridge Gerry and Rufus King, Samuel Adams stated the " Constitution is dangerous and unnecessary." It requires but a very small glance of thought to perceive that these two Founding Fathers knew the constitution's cunning scheme to form a government not out of the People, but over the People, being well versed in the natural propensity that governments, in their operation, invariably disturb society or destroy it by enslaving the People.

The issuance of treasury notes operates and serves the honest purposes they were intended for, without the force of legal tender. The legal tender quality is only valuable for the purpose of dishonesty. When money (gold or silver) is transferred in satisfaction of debt, not only is the debt canceled as between the parties, but it is absolutely paid. The creditor receives in hand the actual amount of his claim. But when a treasury note is transferred, the process merely substitutes the government as the debtor. The creditor is still unpaid. The notes promise on their face to pay money. A promise is not the same as the thing promised. If it were, then the government could pay in a second slip of paper printed in the same form; and this latter again with another, so that in fact it never promises to pay anything beyond swapping one slip of paper for another exactly similar. This factual scenario that I just clearly presented to your understanding, should allow you to discern the absolute absurdity and the repugnance to human wisdom, which the quality of legal tender has brought to our monetary policy-its dishonest. And we are compelled to support the very fraud that oppresses us. Compelled by the fact that once a treasury note is tendered, the national courts hold that the debt is paid.

To further underscore the lunacy that has been foisted on the People by the enemy's government-they want us to rationally believe that giving to the promise, the name of the thing promised makes it the thing promised. Just calling a federal reserve note a "dollar" doesn't make it a "dollar." Congress to further promote their despotic scheme, made a law, which clearly has the intention to deceive, 12 U.S.C. subsection 411, that federal reserve notes shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand....[In 2017 I learned that this law pertains to federal reserve banks only when they deal amongst each other] Mr. Milam, having been deceived, tried to redeem the paper promise for gold or silver-money, only to be rebuked by the enemy's bank. Mr. Milam sued the enemy's government and lost. The court of appeals ruled federal reserve notes are redeemable for federal reserve notes, because federal reserve notes are lawful money. See MILAM v. U.S. 542 F.2d 629 (9th Cir. 1974). It is easy to see how this vicious system is repugnant to reason and common sense, its nonsense, for it deserves no better name. And in its operation it amounts to a public justification of corruption. What greater public curse can befall any country than to be under such a wretched scheme; and what greater blessing to be delivered from it?

The greatest, yet simple observation, for the mind of the nation to arrive at the perfect decision, that legal tender is applied despotism, is that no one has the right to force another to accept payment in a medium they do not want. In other words, A, wants to purchase a beautiful painting that B is selling for twenty dollars in silver. A does not have the twenty dollars in silver, and B will not take credit. A, offers one hundred pounds of freshly made flour, but B refuses. Does A have the right to force B to accept the flour as tender? Of course not! Does a group, no matter how large or small, have a right to force someone to accept their unwanted tender? Of course not! Therefore it must be admitted that the People do not possess the right of legal tender; and therefore could never have delegated it to the government.

I dwell not upon the powers of imagination; I bring reason to your ears; and in a language as plain as A,B,C, hold up truth to your eyes. Do we need a stronger evidence of the absurdity of legal tender? By nature, legal tender is not a human right, and therefore cannot have been a power that was delegated to Congress, its a myth, a fraud, only applicable to despotic and tyrannical governments.

Some of the effects of the legal tender law: it allows the government to be involved in all transactions, depriving the society of its private nature, to contract privately without the government being the middleman. There can only be one legal tender that is voluntarily accepted by all; gold and silver for thousands of years had the voluntary universal consent for this purpose, and once people were forced to accept irredeemable paper promises, this necessarily operated to drive gold and silver from circulation, causing hoarding. Then in the 1930s the national government outlawed hoarding and forced the nation to surrender all their money (gold and silver) in exchange for paper promises. There is no longer a fixed standard of value, legal tender laws nullified this aspect of the constitution, leaving the People with a standard of value that fluctuates in substance from day to day, with every pulse on the news or talk from the Treasury Secretary. Imagine if a foot became eleven inches tomorrow, the confusion and scheming that would follow. I believe my reader gets the point.

One quick refutation of the necessity to quickly raise money to prosecute the war, as a justification for legal tender, when the sovereign People already delegated to Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises without limitation as to amount; to borrow money also without limitation and to coin money, sell public lands, and to appropriate all moneys that come into the public's treasury; with all these avenues of revenue, to argue without the power to make paper promises a legal tender, would be to cripple the government, is a mere foolish fancy, without any solid constitutional foundation for its support.

In 1862, when the first legal tender act was passed, as it is today, all treasury notes are issued at par value with the dollar. Here, I want to state my opinion as concisely as I can, with regards to intrinsic value stored in gold and silver versus the purchasing power contained in paper promises. Remember one dollar paper is suppose to equal one dollar silver. But first I ask my reader, what is a dollar? If you cannot answer that, do not feel out of place, most Americans probably cannot. A dollar is a unit used to measure value, like an inch is a unit to measure length. On October 10, 1786, the Confederation Congress set the unit of a dollar at 371.25 grains of pure (fine) silver or 416 grains of standard silver. This was the reference point all other measurements were derived from. The ratio of silver to gold was set at 15:1. This ratio was changed to keep their values in proper proportion during the mid-nineteenth century, to 16:1. Let us use the language of God-mathematics-it never lies, ever, to see just how much purchasing power is left in a federal reserve note, meaning to see how much the People have been plundered. The ratio is now set by Congress at 50:1; and Congress has defined a dollar as one troy ounce of pure silver in a U.S. coin. The world market sets the price of one (1) troy ounce of silver around thirty (30) paper promises a.k.a. federal reserve notes.

Troy Weight

1 pound = 12 ounces

1 ounce = 480 grains or 31 grams

In Terms of Silver

One dollar paper equals one dollar silver, but due to the depreciation of the paper dollar, it now takes thirty paper dollars to buy the same amount of silver, that one paper dollar used to. This means there has been a three thousand percent (3,000%) increase or inflation, since legal tender paper

promises came in at par in 1862. This means, the paper promises, to give you one dollar of silver for one dollar of paper, only buys one thirtieth (1/30) what it used to. Stated differently, the paper promise has lost 96.7% of its purchasing power, leaving you with 3.3% of its original purchasing power. The enemy's government, in collusion with the international banking cabal, has plundered our labor and wealth, all because paper promises have been foisted on we the People, against the trust and delegated authority we gave to the national government. This is equivalent to a financial holocaust, and the American People are the victims. If it is written on a piece of paper, its worth the paper its written on. Furthermore, the simple fact the government had to force their paper promises on us, by declaring them legal tender, should enable the reader to discern, that the promise was never intended to be kept; it virtually declares that it does not expect them to be received without compulsion. It practically represents itself insolvent. Its all a promise of a lie.

In sum, legal tender is tantamount to forcing someone to take payment of a medium they may not want. We know paper money being forced on people originated with a despotic tyrant in the Far East. We know the National Supreme Court properly declared paper promises as legal tender unlawful, but through stacking the Supreme Court, overthrew the Peoples' prerogative as declared in the previous proper decisions. We know there is no objective justification for such a hideous scheme as paper promises as de facto money, except for the dishonest plundering of the working men and women. Does a free People deserve irredeemable paper promises as the storage unit for their labor, considering the vast vicissitudes and perpetual fluctuations, along with its never ending depreciation?

We threw off the yoke of the king because he taxed us without our consent. Nothing lawful can be done to any free man or woman, without their consent. We, the People, never consented to accept irredeemable paper promises for our private obligations (to do so would be insane), instead we are compelled, by force of law, a law we never delegated the power for, to have imposed on us. Its deja vu, we are being compelled to surrender our earnings, through inflation via legal tender paper promises; and forced to use a medium of exchange, we, all, neither consented to nor want. Preclusion of consent is tyranny.

All power exercised over the People must have some beginning. It must be delegated or assumed. There are no other sources. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation. Legal tender is an assumed power, as both the KNOX and HEPBURN courts said, and agreed, there is no express or implied delegation to make treasury notes legal tender, but instead relied on the tyrannical doctrine of necessity. Thus we have an assumed power without our consent; if that is not despotism, then what is?

With each of my political letters I intend to bring into view the conspiracy against the People. To breakdown the common mystery, by perspicuously explaining so my reader can understand how he or she is being enslaved by degrees; and that my readers may acquire knowledge of their natural and civil rights, so they can attend justly to their interest; and discover that the strength and powers of despotism consist wholly in the fear of resisting it; and that in order to regain our lost freedom, we must will it together united.

On a parting note, Justice Bradley in his concurring opinion for legal tender, implied that it was only a temporary thing, stated: "No one supposes that these government certificates are never to be paid-that the day of specie [gold and silver] is never to return...their [government notes] ultimate destiny is to be paid." At 561-62. Well, its been one hundred and forty one (141) years since Justice Bradley wrote that and I have yet to see a single paper promise be redeemed for gold or silver.

Donna this correspondence is for immediate posting on as many websites you can get it posted. There does not exist in the bounds of language an arrangement of words to express how much I appreciate the work you do, not only for me, but more importantly, for liberty! I encourage all the readers

of any of my political letters, if you like what I am saying, I exhort you to feel free to copy and post it on your blog, website, facebook, or whatever the site may be. If so, I thank you in advance. I believe men and women who are sincere in defending their freedoms, will always feel concern at every circumstance which seems to attack them; its a natural and honest consequence of all affectionate attachments, and the lack of such concern is a vice.

Paper promises as legal tender, this poison for a cure, is a very dangerous doctrine, if not, the number one object, that our principles tell us must be repealed. For it is the very foundational weapon our enemies are using to destroy us and our beloved country. The repeal of this horrid pestilence appears to me practicable and probable; provided the sentiment of the nation can be formed and held to the object. With that, I end by simply saying,

Take Good Care.

Commodities of various kinds were used as money at different periods in different countries, but experience soon showed the commercial nations that gold and silver embodied the qualities desirable in money in a much greater degree than any other known commodity or substance. 1 Smith's Wealth of Nations, 35. Daily experience shows the truth of that proposition, and supersedes the necessity of any remarks to enforce it, as all admit that a commodity to serve as a standard of value and a medium of exchange must be easily divisible into small portions; that it must admit of being kept for an indefinite period without deteriorating; that it must possess great value in small bulk, and be capable of being easily transported from place to place; that a given denomination of money should always be equal in weight and quality, or fineness to other pieces of money of the same denomination, and that its value should be the same or as little subject to variation as possible. McCulloch's Com. Dict. (ed. 1869) 894; Mill's Pol. Econ. 294; 7 Jeff. Works, 490. Such qualities, all agree, are united in a much greater degree in gold and silver than in any other known commodity, which was as well known to the members of the convention who framed the Constitution as to any body of men since assembled, and intrusted to any extent with the public affairs. They not only knew that the money of <*pg. 330> the commercial world was gold and silver, but they also knew, from bitter experience, that paper promises, whether issued by the states or United States, were utterly worthless as a standard of value for any practical purpose.

Evidence of the truth of these remarks, of the most convincing character, is to be found in the published proceedings of that convention. Debate upon the subject first arose when an amendment was proposed, to prohibit the states

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from emitting bills of credit or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, and from the character of that debate, and the vote on the amendment, it became apparent that paper money had but few, if any, friends in the Convention. 3 Mad. Papers, 1442. Article seven of the draft of the Constitution, as reported to the Convention, contained the clause, "and emit bills on the credit of the United States," appended to the grant of power vested in Congress to borrow money, and it was on the motion to strike out that clause that the principal discussion in respect to paper money took place. Mr. Madison inquired if it would not be sufficient to prohibit the making of such bills a tender, as that would remove the temptation to emit them with unjust views. Promissory notes, he said, in that shape, that is, when not a tender, "may in some emergencies be best." Some were willing to acquiesce in the modification suggested by Mr. Madison, but Mr. Morris, who submitted the motion, objected, insisting that if the motion prevailed there would still be room left for the notes of a responsible minister, which, as he said, "would do all the good without the mischief." Decided objections were advanced by Mr. Ellsworth who said he thought the moment a favorable one "to shut and bar the door against

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paper money;" and others expressed their opposition to the clause in equally decisive language, even saying that they would sooner see the whole plan rejected than retain the three words, "and emit bills." Suffice it to say, without reproducing the discussion, that the motion prevailed-nine states to two-and the clause was stricken out and no attempt was ever made to restore it. Paper money, as legal tender, had few or no advocates in the Convention, and it never had more than one open advocate throughout the period the Constitution was under discussion either in the Convention which framed it, or in the conventions of the states where it was ratified. Virginia voted in the affirmative on the motion to strike out that clause, Mr. Madison being satisfied that if the motion prevailed

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it would not have the effect to disable the government from the use of Treasury notes, and being himself in favor of cutting "off the pretext for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a tender, either for public or private debts." 3 Mad. Papers, 1344; 5 Elliott, Debates, 434, 485. When the draft for the Constitution was reported, the clause prohibiting the states from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts contained an exception, "in case Congress consented;" but the Convention struck out the exception, and made the prohibition absolute, one of the members remarking that it was a favorable moment to crush out paper money, and all or nearly all of the Convention seemed to concur in the sentiment. 2 Curt. Hist. Const. 364.