

BRITISH ABOLITION

Another Massive Taxpayer Heist



By Leaf Garrit

It's no secret that the Civil War had nothing to do with emancipating slaves. It was a racket, whereby the ultra-wealthy who financed the war became even wealthier, while the taxpayers were left footing the bill for all that government debt for decades to come. The slavery issue was merely the moral pretext. By that time the Industrial Revolution was already in full gear, and now that hoards of "freed" slaves were suddenly kicked out on the street with little to no means or support, the factory lines were ready to receive them with open arms – as well as all the poor whites. And who owned all the factories? The same wealthy capitalists who financed the Civil War. They merely shifted the blacks from plantation slavery to wage slavery. And now that they had suddenly flooded the labor market with uneducated, unemployed workers, they could pay them pittance and thus drive down wages across the board, hurting the poor white workers as well.

In other words, the abolition of slavery in America only happened when the rulers wanted it to happen, when conditions were ripe for them to profit from it – and not a moment before. And we know that the quality of life for blacks has not improved much in the 160 years since. We should not celebrate the abolition of slavery, because it largely hasn't happened. Blacks are still under the thumb of the same ultra-wealthy families, only worse, they now suffer from the illusion that they aren't.

But the key takeaway is what I said above: **the abolition of slavery only happened when the rulers decided it would.** Many historians now admit that slavery was only abolished after it had

ceased to be economically useful, so I'm not saying anything groundbreaking here. Knowing this, we can go back a few decades and apply this principle to the abolition of slavery in Britain, which will help us make sense of that ruse, as well.

I came to this topic in a roundabout way, which you may find interesting. I was perusing Geni.com for an unrelated topic and noticed that the site was promoting the [genealogy](#) of Kamala Harris, Biden's VP pick. The genealogy is heavily "curated", as you would expect, focusing mostly on her Indian side with lots of unpronounceable names that make you quickly lose interest, which I suspect is the point. But it does go back a few generations on her "black" side to her great-grandmother, Christiana "Miss Chrishy" Brown:



Just looks like a poor, uneducated black woman from Jamaica, right? Nothing to see here, right? Except that she was from **Browns** Town, giving us the first clue that our "Miss Chrishy" was more well-connected than we might suspect. Kamala's family tree page ends at Miss Chrishy, so it takes clicking on her and then [clicking again](#) to find that Kamala's genealogy goes two generations further, to **Hamilton** Brown*, son of another Hamilton Brown, born in...Ireland. Their pages are all managed by Erica the Disconnectrix Howton of course, so we know some misdirection is afoot. The elder Hamilton Brown's occupation is given as "Sugar planter", which isn't very informative. In fact, he was not the one out planting sugar in the fields, since he was white. Rather, he was a plantation *owner*, and quite a wealthy one, seeing as he owned over 1,100 slaves. How do I know that? Because he has [his own Wikipedia page](#). And here's what we read there:

According to the *Legacies of British Slave-Ownership* at the University College London, Brown was awarded a payment as a slave trader in the aftermath of the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 with the **Slave Compensation Act 1837**. The British Government took out a £15 million loan (**worth £1.43 billion in 2020**) **with interest** from **Nathan Mayer Rothschild** and **Moses Montefiore** **which was subsequently paid off by the British taxpayers (ending in 2015)**. Brown was a prolific slave owner in the context of Jamaican society and was associated with a large number of claims, twenty-five in total, he owned 1120 slaves most of them on sugar plantations in Saint Ann Parish and received a £24,144 (equivalent to £2.31 million in 2020) payment at the time.

A few years later, another £5 million was paid out directly in government stock as compensation.

Let me break that down for you. Four years after the much-celebrated Slavery Abolition Act, British Parliament quietly passed another act in which all those despicable former slaveholders

were compensated for their losses to the tune of £1.43 billion (\$1.9 billion) in today's money. About 80 members of Parliament at the time were slaveholders themselves or had significant financial interests in Caribbean slavery, so they were lining their own pockets as well as all their pals in private industry. But the kicker is that it was *with interest*. The £1.43 billion was just the principal; the final payoff amount is virtually incalculable, since we don't know what interest rate the Rothschild-Montefiore family charged the British government, and since the repayment took place over...178 years! Do you think the average British citizen in 2015 knew that a portion of their taxes was still being applied to a 178-year-old Rothschild loan that was used to reimburse slaveholders? Why are the Social Justice Warriors not starting riots over that?

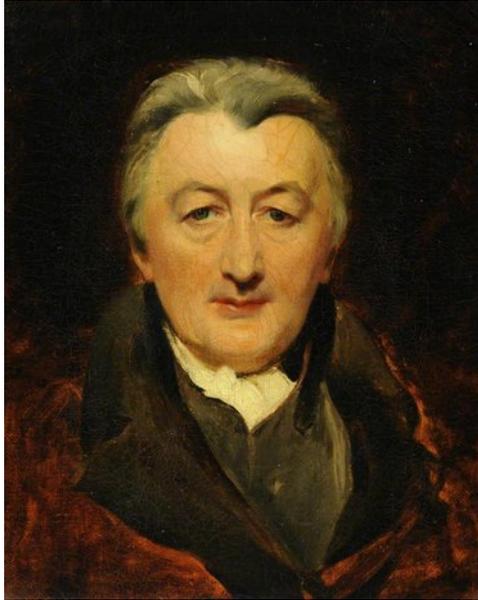
I hardly need remind you that to compensate somebody for financial loss implies that their loss was wrongful. In other words, that they were victims. Officially, then, the British government to this day considers those evil white slaveholders to be victims. Let that sink in. Do you know who was *not* given compensation? All the freed blacks. You know who else was never compensated? Every single British taxpaying citizen for the last 178 years, both black and white. So if anyone at your next social-distancing gathering starts a conversation about reparations, you'll have a very different angle to offer them. Namely, that the international banks owe reparations to *all of us* for centuries of theft.

The more we read about the compensation act, the worse it gets. This is from a [2018 article](#) in *The Guardian* linked at Wikipedia:

Still, most of the money ended up in the pockets of the richest citizens, who owned the greatest number of slaves. More than 50% of the total compensation money went to just 6% of the total number of claimants. The benefits of slave-owner compensation were passed down from generation to generation of Britain's elite. Among the descendants of the recipients of slave-owner compensation is the former prime minister David Cameron.

By mentioning Cameron, the author of the article is mightily misdirecting, since that gets your focus away from the biggest winner: the financiers of the deal. Rothschild and Montefiore are mentioned in passing at the top of the article and then never again. They're happy to direct your ire toward politicians all day long, because they come and go and are "elected" by the people. So long as you don't start pointing fingers at the bankers behind the government, who aren't elected by you and remain a permanent fixture through every election, regime change, and revolution – who are in fact behind all of them.

Which brings us to the leader of the British abolition movement, William Wilberforce. His legacy has pretty much remained untarnished to this day, but knowing what we know, I think we ought to take a second look at Wilberforce. Literally, take a second look:



They always lead with the portrait at the top of this paper, but compare the nose in that portrait to the one above, when Wilberforce was older. How did he go from a short button nose to a long, downturned one? Now you know why they lead with the other and not this one. But that aside, what do we know of Wilberforce? Miles: also note the Paul McCartney eyes and the John Lennon mouth.

The first clue is that he was elected to Parliament at the age of 21 while still a student. This tells us that he was from a very well-connected family, and that his membership in Parliament amounted to very little work on his part, since he was still able to pursue his studies full-time. Just think back to your own college days and imagine one of your fellow students was also an MP, or a Congressman. Wouldn't you be a bit suspicious? Or at the very least irked that you were being represented in government by a frat boy who was known for partying on the weekends? (As a student Wilberforce was known for just that – partying, drinking, and gambling. Which probably didn't leave much time for studies, much less Parliamentary duties.) Another hint that Wilberforce didn't come by his government post honestly: Wikipedia relays that he spent “over £8,000, as was the custom of the time, to ensure he received the necessary votes.” Sounds a lot like buying your way into government, doesn't it? But it was the custom of the time, you say; he was just following procedure. Yes, the custom of the time *was* to buy your way into Parliament, just as it's the custom today. That doesn't make it any less unethical. And it doesn't make Wilberforce any less of a scumbag just because everyone else was a scumbag, too.

Okay, okay, but this was all before his alleged conversion to Christianity, right? We can't nullify his later good works on account of his youthful indiscretions, right?

Wilberforce's two great causes after his supposed Christian conversion were ending the British slave trade and “the reformation of manners”, a.k.a. enforcing public morality. Interestingly, he considered these two causes *of equal importance*. That is, he considered it just as urgent a matter to stop Brits from using foul language as it was to free 800,000 human beings from slavery.

Hmmm. He established the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Again, he considered preventing cruelty to animals right up there with preventing cruelty to humans. I love cats and dogs, but really? The latter society was founded by Wilberforce following a Royal Proclamation by George III in 1787, known as the “Proclamation for the Discouragement of Vice”, on the urging of Wilberforce. The proclamation commanded the prosecution of those guilty of “excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord’s Day, and other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices”. So he was moved to quit his own dissolute habits by the moral light of the gospel, but for everyone else he decided a few years in the slammer would be more effective. Again, hmm. I guess the British jails were under capacity and needed to ramp up profits. Wikipedia tells us:

Later, writer and clergyman Sydney Smith criticized Wilberforce for being more interested in the sins of the poor than those of the rich, and suggested that a better name would have been the Society for “suppressing the vices of persons whose income does not exceed £500 per annum”.

And:

The radical writer William Cobbett was among those who attacked what they saw as Wilberforce’s hypocrisy in campaigning for better working conditions for slaves while British workers lived in terrible conditions at home.

Touché. We get closer to the real game behind the society with this: “**The Society was involved in enforcing the stamp duty on newspapers.**” The stamp duty was basically a scheme to outlaw the sale of publications the British government deemed dangerous to its interests. By requiring a “duty paid” stamp on all newspapers, the government effectively controlled what could be published and sold, not to mention raking in a considerable sum of added tax revenue. It was a censorship tool used under the pretext of protecting citizens from “low” and “blasphemous” periodicals, and Wilberforce was the government’s chief apologist for it.

But that’s only the beginning of Wilberforce’s fascist leanings. He supported the suspension of *habeas corpus* in 1795 and voted for Prime Minister William Pitt’s “Gagging Bills”, which banned meetings of more than 50 people and gave government the power to prosecute speakers who criticized the law. He later supported the Six Acts, which further limited public meetings and so-called “seditious” writings. He also opposed giving workers the right to organize into unions. As essayist William Hazlitt said of Wilberforce, he “preaches vital Christianity to untutored savages, and tolerates its worst abuses in civilized states.”

Back at Wikipedia we read:

His views were often deeply conservative, **opposed to radical changes in a God-given political and social order**, and focused on issues such as the observance of the Sabbath and the eradication of immorality through education and reform.

In other words, Wilberforce was not the moral radical we have been sold. On the contrary, he was an ardent defender of the oligarchical status quo – of which he was a product and beneficiary – calling it “God-given”. Give me a break. What this all suggests is that

Wilberforce's abolitionism was not a great disturbance to the existing political and social order. Back to my original proposition: the abolition of slavery only happened when the rulers decided it would, because it suited their interests. Some have already recognized this:

In the 1940s, the role of Wilberforce and the Clapham Sect in abolition was downplayed by historian Eric Williams, who argued that **abolition was motivated not by humanitarianism but by economics**, as the West Indian sugar industry was in decline.

Another, less-known cause championed by the newly converted Wilberforce was Christian Zionism. In fact, we learn at the [Friends of Israel website](#) that Wilberforce was the first vice president of the **London Jews' Society**, founded in 1809 by a Jew named Joseph **Frey** [**think the current mayor of Minneapolis, in the news recently**], born Joseph **Levy**. He later set up a similar society in the U.S., the stated mission of which was to colonize America with European Jews. The [mission](#) of the London Jews' Society, among other things, was "endeavouring to teach the Church its Jewish roots" and "encouraging the physical restoration of the Jewish people to Eretz Israel - the Land of Israel". Now, why would Wilberforce feel the need to help teach Christians about their Jewish roots? As for Zionism, it has always been a strictly globalist ideology, created by international finance to serve its own interests. Considering how well-connected Wilberforce was, I find it hard to believe he was merely a dupe, unknowingly serving these interests.

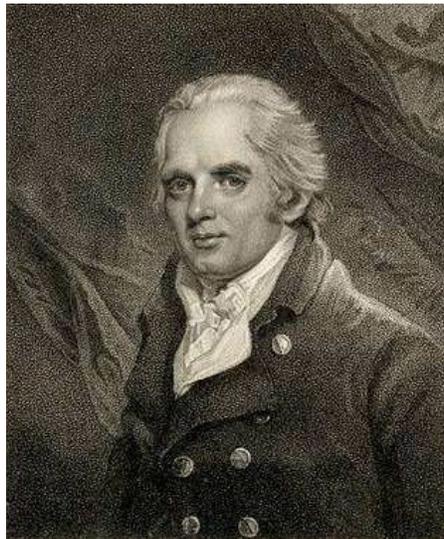
And yes, Wilberforce did come from a well-connected and very wealthy family. They downplay this mightily on Wikipedia and elsewhere, but this portrait is our first clue:



That's Wilberforce as a boy. Notice his quite luxurious aristocratic attire, and the mere fact that his portrait was commissioned at this age. We're told Wilberforce's father Robert was a "wealthy merchant" and that his grandfather William made the family fortune in maritime trade with Baltic countries – a.k.a. Phoenician Navy. We then get a sly admission of his family ties to banking:

He spent his holidays in Wimbledon, where he grew extremely fond of his relatives. He became interested in evangelical Christianity due to his relatives' influence, especially that of his aunt Hannah, sister of the wealthy Christian merchant John Thornton, a philanthropist and a supporter of the leading Methodist preacher George Whitefield.

They focus your attention on the religious influence of his “Christian” uncle, spinning you as far away as possible from the more important fact that the Thorntons were one of the premier banking families of London. Both Wilberforce's great-uncle Robert and his cousin Samuel were **directors of the Bank of England**, and his other cousin Henry, with whom Wilberforce was very close, was a partner in Down, Thornton, and Free, one of the city's largest banking firms. In 1802 he wrote *An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain*, in which he set out “to correct the view that the increase in paper credit was the principal cause of the economic ills of the day.” In other words, he wrote pro-banking propaganda to push monetary expansion. For this reason, Henry Thornton “has been described as **the father of the modern central bank**.”



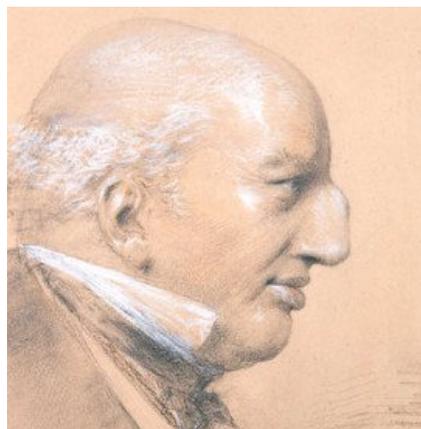
Henry was not only Wilberforce's first cousin and close friend, but also his cohort in many of Wilberforce's schemes – I mean, causes. For several years they lived together in one of Thornton's homes in Battersea. **Rich men living together, what could it mean?** We're told “he is credited with being the financial brain behind their many campaigns for social reform and philanthropic causes.” Why did these reforms need a financial brain to begin with? Unless they were profit schemes, of course. One of these “philanthropic causes” was the Sierra Leone Company, founded with the help of their friend **Granville Sharp** (descendant of the Granvilles, Earls of Bath). Its purpose was to resettle blacks from Nova Scotia who the U.S. had kicked out for fighting for Britain in the Revolutionary War. But the Sierra Leone Company was not a charity; it was a for-profit venture and that profit came through land taxes, something the Nova Scotian blacks were promised would not be levied on them. That means it was little more than a British colonialist project cloaked in lofty moral overtones. Much like everything else Wilberforce was involved in. We're told that the prospectus for the company

...made clear its abolitionist view and stated that several respectable gentlemen who had already subscribed had done so “not with a view of any present profit to themselves, but merely, through benevolence and public spirit, to promote a charitable measure, **which may hereafter prove of great national importance to the Manufactories, and other Trading Interests of this Kingdom**”.

You have to laugh at that quote, which so baldly betrays its own moral pretext. Anyhow, the first governor appointed over this new British colony was a close associate of Wilberforce, Zachary **Macaulay**. Note that he was appointed, not *elected* by this allegedly “free” colony. The resettled blacks hated Macaulay, who acted like a tyrant, but of course they could do nothing about it. No surprise that his mother was a **Campbell**, connecting us to all the usual suspects at the top of the British peerage.

Let's hit Wilberforce's genealogy a bit harder. His relation to the Thorntons [links him](#) to both Charles Dickens and George Washington. Recall that their mutual ancestor was Anne Dickens, nee Thornton. If you follow her brother Thomas Thornton's line forward, you get to the same Thorntons in Wilberforce's family. Wilberforce's [aunt Lucy](#) (nee **Watson**) was the granddaughter of Charles Hoghton, 4th Baronet, and Mary Skeffington, daughter of the 2nd Viscount Massereene. Through the Hoghtons [\[think Erica Howton, above\]](#) he's related to the Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield, the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, the Poles, Lords Montagu, the Nevilles, Lords Abergavenny and Earls of Warwick, the **Plantagenets**, Dukes of York and Dukes of Clarence, the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the **Despensers (Spencers)**, Earls of Gloucester, and of course King Edward III, who was related to all the royal houses of Europe going back centuries. So when you are told that Wilberforce believed the existing political and social order to be “God-given”, now you understand why.

His cousin Henry Thornton was the grandfather of writer E.M. Forster. Henry's sister married Alexander Leslie-Melville, 9th Earl of **Leven**, and Henry's daughter married her first cousin John Thornton Leslie-Melville, 11th Earl of Leven. That means E.M. Forster was likely a relative of Herman Melville. Another of Henry's daughters married **Benjamin Harrison** – no, not the U.S. President, though probably related – whose father was deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and South Sea Company and chairman of the Exchequer Loan Board, and whose grandfather was Chamberlain of the City of London. More Phoenician bankers, of course.



Henry's son was Henry Sykes Thornton, pictured above. Notice that schnozz! [According to this site](#), he was likely a founding member of the Athenaeum Club, which was a premier unlimited hangout of the London elite. Just check out its [membership list](#), which included George Campbell, 8th Duke of Argyll, Charles Dickens, Benjamin Disraeli, George Hamilton-Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen, Rudyard Kipling, Washington Irving, John Stuart Mill, Sir Robert Peel, Edward Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby, William Thackeray, Gore Vidal, Leslie Stephen (father of Virginia Wolff – related to Wilberforce's brother-in-law James Stephen), Leonard Goldsmid-Montefiore, and... William Wilberforce.

(I should pause here and point out that, through Wilberforce, we can now confirm that Charles Dickens, Herman Melville, E. M. Forster, and Virginia Wolff were all related to each other. Something they don't teach you in English class.)

Wilberforce's maternal lines are mostly scrubbed. His mother is given as Elizabeth Bird, and we know almost nothing about her. But I can link her to the peerage, anyway, since [there we find](#) a Henry Wilberforce Bird, MP, who turns out to be one of William's great-great-uncles. He married Mary Hay in 1865. Mary descends from the Hays, Lords Huntingdon and Earls of Erroll, related to the [Gordons](#), Marquesses of Huntly, the Lords Dudley, the Murrays, the Scott baronets, the Nicholson baronets, the Kerrs, Marquesses of Lothian, the [Campbells](#), Earls of Argyll, the [Stuarts](#), Earls of Moray, the [Douglasses](#), Earls of Morton, the Lords Gray, the Keiths, Earls Marischal, the [Livingstones](#), Earls of Linlithgow, and on and on. Henry Wilberforce Bird's wife was Penelope Wheler, of the Wheler baronets. Campbell links Wilberforce to Maucalay, as we saw just above.

The rose tint that mainstream history puts on Wilberforce depends on you not knowing that he was related to all these top aristocrats, almost none of whom were well-liked among the general population of Britain, and never have been. This is why caricatures of these snobby elites were so popular. Here are three by popular caricaturist James Gillray, for example, in which Wilberforce was depicted, courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery:



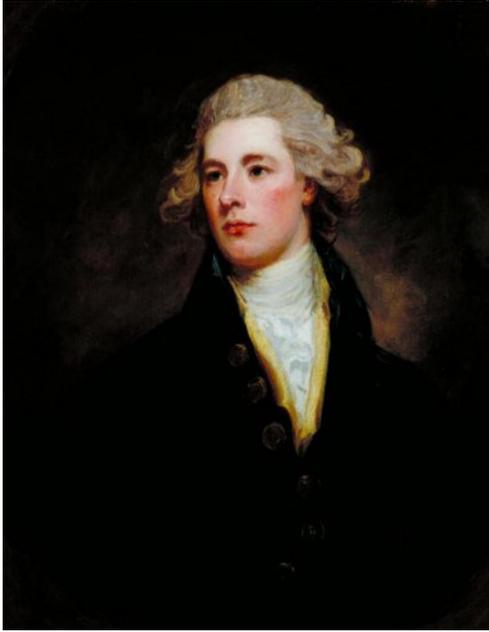


In case you missed them, here are close-ups of Wilberforce's caricatures:



Notice that in all of them, Gillray depicts Wilberforce as very small and carrying a book about Christianity, and in two of them he's performing a bodily function. I think this tells us something about the perception of Wilberforce among the general populace: namely, that his moralism was disingenuous and that he was something of a useful pet for the more powerful members of the elite class. Which is exactly what my research bears out.

Wilberforce was a key ally of Prime Minister William Pitt, having been buddies since their school days. ([Pitt is the ancestor of actor Brad Pitt.](#))



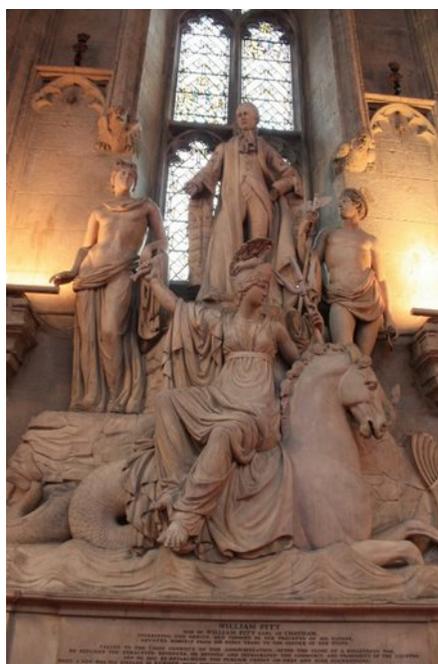
That's Pitt on his left and his father, William the Elder, on the right. It appears he avoided inheriting his father's Jewish nose **or rather the portrait painter fixed it for him**. Pitt ran England during the French Revolutionary Wars and the first years of the Napoleonic Wars, which was another cash cow for the financiers. It's admitted that Nathan Mayer Rothschild almost single-handedly financed the British war effort during the Napoleonic Wars. I'm sure the British taxpayers are still paying back that loan. Pitt was "an expert in finance" and served as Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) at the same time he was also Prime Minister, basically from 1783 to 1806. That's right, **he held both positions concurrently**. To quote the U.K.'s *Institute for Government* [website](#):

The prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer are the most powerful politicians in the country. When united they can exert immense power over the government machine – sometimes too much, failing to check each other.

How about when they're not just united, but literally *the same person*? How much "unchecked" power does that represent? Nearly limitless? And remember, this was a time of significant monetary expansion fueled by decades-long wars with France – wars that were heavily promoted by Pitt – and enabled almost entirely by the Rothschilds and Montefiores. How bad did things get under Pitt's limitless power?

By 1814, the budget that Pitt in his last years had largely shaped had expanded to £66 million, including £10 million for the Navy, £40 million for the Army, £10 million for the Allies, and **£38 million as interest on the national debt. The national debt soared to £679 million, more than double the GDP.** It was willingly supported by hundreds of thousands of investors and taxpayers, despite the higher taxes on land and a new income tax. The whole cost of the war came to £831 million.

You have to laugh at that bit about being “willingly supported” by taxpayers. It’s actually a sly admission that hardly any Brits supported it. The population of Great Britain at the time was around 11 million, so “hundreds of thousands” would have been about 5% of taxpayers. Anyhow, we now know how Pitt managed to secure the two most powerful positions in government simultaneously. It was banking interests working behind the scenes. Pitt was their man, you see. It would be easier to get their warmongering agenda pushed through the legislative system by one puppet rather than two. That’s why they later had this elaborate monument of Pitt erected in Guildhall.



In case you don’t know, Guildhall was and is the administrative center of the **City of London** and its Corporation – ground zero of the London banking cabal.

Do you see a familiar pattern here? Both the French-English wars and the slavery “compensation” act were financed by the Rothschilds/Montefiores and promoted heavily by members of Parliament who all happened to be related to each other. Remember Granville Sharp, Wilberforce’s abolitionist buddy and cohort in the Sierra Leone Company? He was of course from the Granvilles, Earls of Bath. Guess whose mother was a Granville? William Pitt. Granville Sharp’s mother was Judith Wheler, of the Wheler baronets; remember we saw them in Wilberforce’s genealogy through his Bird line. Wheler is a Jewish name, mind you, and we learn that Sharp’s first job was as an apprentice to a London **linen-draper**. So Wilberforce is Jewish, too, explaining his involvement in the London Jews’ Society. Anyway, Granville connects Wilberforce to Pitt. But there’s a closer connection through Wilberforce’s Stanhope relatives, since Pitt’s brother-in-law was the 3rd Earl of Stanhope. One of Pitt’s nieces married a Pringle, who are related to the Hays, Lords Huntingdon, providing another link to Wilberforce. We get another connection through Wilberforce’s wife, Barbara Spooner, who was related to the **Leveson-Gowers**, Marquesses of Stafford and Dukes of Sutherland, and through them to the

Eliots, Earls of St. Germans. Another of Pitt's brothers-in-law was one of these same Eliots. The Leveson-Gowers and Eliots are two of the more obvious crypto-Jewish families in the British peerage, based on their names. Livingstone, which we saw in Wilberforce's family tree, is a variant of Leveson, and links us to the Rockefellers, who were previously Levingstons.

By the way, Wilberforce's wife had a lot of family connections, even besides the Leveson-Gowers. Her grandfather was Sir Henry Gough, 1st baronet, related to the Greys, Earls of Kent. She was also related to [Archibald Campbell Tait](#), future Archbishop of Canterbury, whose mother was a Campbell. We've seen that name a lot in this paper. Archibald was a member of the Athenaeum Club, by the way. Her uncle was a Vansittart, first cousin to Nicholas Vansittart, 1st Baron Bexley, who was one of the longest-running **Chancellors of the Exchequer**.



Wikipedia tells us Vansittart began his public career by writing pamphlets in defense of the administration of... William Pitt! No kidding. Wikipedia adds that he defended the Pitt administration “*especially on its financial side.*” So this was all one big family working together on the same treasury conjobs. Vansittart is best known for his “complicated schemes” to address the massive debt left by the Napoleonic Wars thanks to Pitt. In the end he dealt with it “principally by borrowing.” How shocking. He became so unpopular in the country that he eventually resigned in 1822. Two months later he was raised to the peerage by being given his barony. It goes to show that peerage rankings are directly proportionate to how faithfully you serve the bankers. It has always been that way.

But I want to bring you back to Wilberforce's family ties to the Bank of England. Remember, his Thornton relatives were directors there for multiple generations. Wilberforce was pivotal in fostering public support for what would become the Slavery Abolition Act of '33. So what, you say? Wilberforce died in '33 and had no part in the compensation act of '37 which was the crux of the whole taxpayer theft. But here's the thing – the Slavery Abolition Act contained a clause requiring slaveholder payment, which necessitated the later compensation act of '37. So the

whole scam was really built in to the original act of '33. And that means Wilberforce would have known it. Did he protest it? Did he ever point out the obvious fact that the act amounted to saddling the slaves (and everyone else) with debt the moment they became free, effectively forcing them to buy themselves out of slavery? No, because that was the purpose all along.

But why does it matter that he had family connections to the Bank of England? After all, it was private Jewish banks that won the financing deal, not the Bank of England. But here's the rub: the Rothschilds bailed out the Bank of England a few years earlier, during the liquidity crisis of 1825, effectively taking control of the Bank of England. This comes straight from Nathan Mayer Rothschild's [Wikipedia page](#):

He gained a position of such power in the City of London that by 1825–26 he was able to supply enough coin to the Bank of England to enable it to avert a market liquidity crisis.

They use the word “supply” as if it were a gift, but of course it was a loan – or more like a buyout. Why else would the government have gone directly to Rothschild 12 years later to finance the slavery compensation payouts? Shouldn't they have gone to the Bank of England? That's what it was for, after all. This just proves that Rothschild did effectively buy out the Bank of England in 1825.

*It turns out PolitiFact.com did a [piece](#) on Kamala's slave-owning ancestor only a few weeks ago. I guess they saw me coming. Here they misdirect furiously by quoting a tweet from some writer named Laura-Ashley [Howard](#):

I have news for you about the descendants of enslaved Africans. Damn near ALL of us have a Hamilton Brown in our family tree. Because enslaved women were regularly raped by the white men who owned them.

Really? Nearly all? Let's think about this. Hamilton Brown had 1,100 slaves. Assuming half were men and half women, there were 550 black men living in close quarters with these black slave women. Even if Hamilton had a Herculean sexual appetite, his sexual encounters with his black slaves would have accounted for only a fraction of all the encounters on his plantation. So no, “damn near ALL” African-Americans alive today do not have white slaveowner blood. And the white slaveowners had their favorites, which means some of these half-black children received preferential treatment, being raised up and educated in a similar manner as their father's legitimate white children. Why? Because the ruling families knew they were going to need black-looking family members to infiltrate and control the newly created citizenry of black workers and (eventually) voters. Since blacks were (and are) more likely to trust people of the same skin color, the elites took advantage of their sexual indiscretions. They've been using this strategy to maintain rule of local populations for centuries, installing their own “ethnic” children to be the “voice” of that conquered ethnic group, while really serving the interests of their rich white (Jewish) relatives.

We can see this plainly with Kamala's ancestors. For example, Miss Chrishy's sister Margaret married firstly, James **Brown** Biggs, and secondly, [Augustus Devereux Preston](#), Sr. So her first husband must have been a cousin,

signifying the Browns were indeed a prominent family, and also signifying that Miss Chrishy and her sister weren't abandoned bastard children. Would the child of rape grow up to marry another member of the white family? Would she then marry a white man with a clearly aristocratic name like Augustus Devereux Preston? Give me a break. I should point out that the Hamiltons and Prestons are both prominent peerage families, the Hamiltons of course being at various times Lords, Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, while the Prestons were Viscounts Gormanston, one of the top families in the Irish peerage, related to the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare. The Hamiltons and Prestons [intermarried](#) as early as 1817. That means Kamala Harris is likely related to Founding Father Alexander Hamilton, and all the top families of the British peerage. Which explains her selection as VP nominee, since all U.S. Presidents (and Vice Presidents) are related to each other, and all candidates probably are, too.

The Prestons also have ties to Jamaica. [Here](#) we find that Jenico Richard Anthony Preston was born in Hanover, Jamaica in 1910. The Viscounts Gormanston are known for passing down the unusual first name of Jenico, and we can find this same Jenico at [thepeerage.com](#). Which means that for some reason these Viscounts were in Jamaica around the turn of the century.