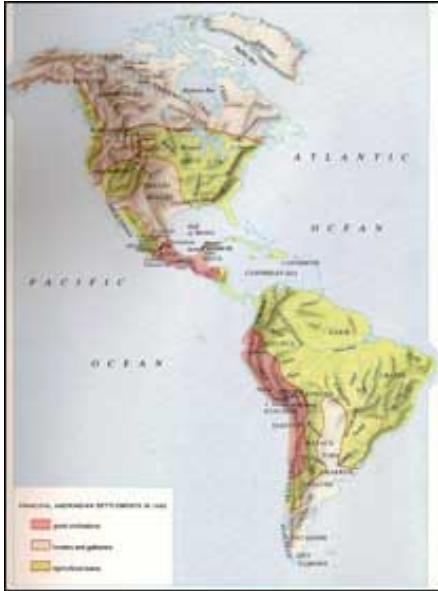




Mexican lobby in Washington City

Mexican involvement in the U.S. Civil War exposed at last!!



Click to enlarge

1492 map of the New World showing the location of the various tribes.



The Aztec empire was a small part of present day Mexico.

When brutal conquistador Hernán Cortés conquered Mexico in 1521, that nation was a lot SMALLER than the Mexico of today. Even though the Aztecs were fanatical warriors and fighters, their main interest was not to conquer and obliterate the surrounding tribes, but to obtain victims for their bloody human sacrifices. Once a conquered tribes provided victims and tribute, the Aztecs were content to let them live. That is why Cortés could conquer the Aztecs empire with a small army of men. He made allies of the surrounding tribes who HATED the Aztecs and they provided the manpower for his rapid conquest of Mexico.

Cortés changed the name of Mexico to *New Spain* and eventually the name of the bloody Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán was changed to *Mexico City*.

According to the [Bull of Pope Alexander VI](#), New Spain now included not just Mexico . . . but the ENTIRE New World. That meant that Mexico City was now considered the capital city of the entire New World!!

New Spain included the *entire* New World!!



Map of North Cabotia after the Seven Years' War ended in 1763. This is putting the Bull of Pope Alexander VI into effect with a vengeance.



Map of North Cabotia in 1803 after Napoleon forced Spain to give back the Louisiana Territory to France and then sold it the the U.S.

The Mexico lobby during the U.S. Civil War

The first shots of the Civil War were actually fired in the Crimea in 1854. Great Britain and France—normally bitter enemies—united in a military alliance against [Russia](#). They were joined by the Moslem Turks and the war was called the Crimean War. It lasted from 1854 to 1856. Great Britain and France *knew* that Russia would be the only friendly power to the young U.S. Republic in the coming invasion of that country.

As a result, they declared war on Russia and attacked the Russian Black Sea port of Sebastopol. Sebastopol was the principal Russian naval base and the major outlet for their ships to the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

In the peace treaty signed in 1856, Russia had to agree to give up use of her Black Sea fleet entirely and their greatly devastated navy had only the Baltic and Pacific ports left.

Mexico was also to be a major base of military operations against the Union. In 1862, the French invaded Mexico and put their puppet Maximilian of Austria on the throne. This was a clear violation of the Monroe Doctrine and President Lincoln was constantly urged to render assistance to the Mexicans in an effort to oust the French.



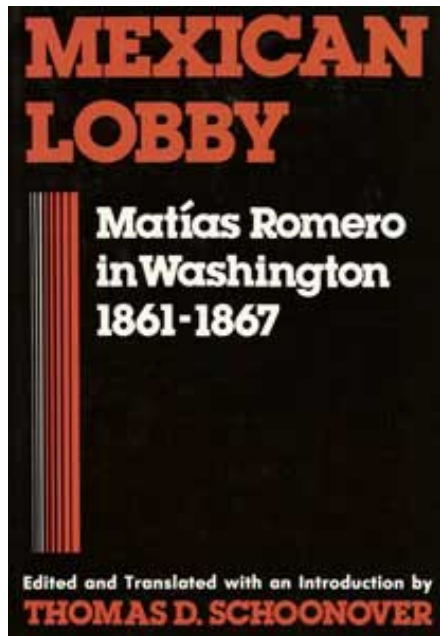
Emperor Napoleon III of France ordered French troops to invade Mexico in 1862.

Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (1832-1867) was the puppet ruler of Mexico from 1864 to 1867.

Empress Carlota of Mexico (1840-1927), was the wife of Emperor Maximilian.

Archduke Maximilian of Austria was conned into taking the throne of Mexico and he and his beautiful wife Carlota arrived in Mexico City in 1864. His wife went back to Europe in 1866, and after vainly trying to get Napoleon and the Pope to help her husband keep his throne, she went INSANE.... Her husband was killed by a Mexican firing squad in 1867.

Matías Romero in Washington City



Cover of the eye-opening book on the activities of Matías Romero in Washington City during the Civil War.



[Matías Romero](#) (1837-1898) was head of the Mexican diplomatic mission during the U.S. Civil War. He was a sly and cunning diplomat who tried to get the U.S. to declare war on France!!

All during the Civil War, Romero was a busybody around Washington City with ONE thing on his mind: How to get the U. S. to intervene in Mexican affairs in order get the Emperor Maximilian and the French out of HIS country. It didn't matter to him that U.S. help to the Mexicans would surely involve a war with France, when this country was fighting for its very survival. President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward refused to take the bait, and this aroused the ire of Romero. Here is a quote from the book *Mexican Lobby: Matías Romero in Washington*:

"By early 1864, Romero had become convinced that Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward would provide no effective aid or assistance for Mexico. In response to the Lincoln administration's stance, Romero became interested in ousting Seward or unseating Lincoln. Toward this end an informal alliance of convenience bloomed between the Radicals (and other opponents of the administration) and Romero. For example, Romero supplied resolutions or calls for information which friendly Radicals introduced in Congress to embarrass the administration. Romero's sources kept him privy to the secret sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He supplied information and documents and critiqued speeches for opponents of the administration during the summer and fall of 1864.

After interviewing the various Republican and Democratic candidates for the presidency in 1864, Romero

lent his confidential support to the effort of Radical favorite General John C. Fremont to win the nomination from Lincoln. When Fremont's candidacy failed, Romero tried to encourage him to run independently. When this hope failed, Romero met with and aided Senators Benjamin Wade, James McDougall, and Zachariah Chandler and Congressman Schuyler Colfax through subtle means to defeat the Lincoln-Seward team." (Schoonover, *Mexican Lobby*, p. 31).

Even after the end of the Civil War, and the assassination of President Lincoln, Romero kept up the pressure on President Johnson, and his Secretary of State William Seward, to declare war on France in order to free *his* country from the French:

"Thus, desiring to speak to Seward, I went to his house last night with the ostensible excuse of making the customary visit after receiving an invitation to a dinner or dance.... Shortly after I entered his house, we passed to an adjoining room, where we remained alone for more than an hour. During this time we spoke with complete liberty on Mexican affairs.

First, I mentioned that our situation was very difficult because of the absolute lack of resources, even of the most indispensable war materials such as arms and munitions. As I had informed him on other occasions, this was so critical that some elements of our forces recently have had to capitulate, laying down their arms and submitting to the French for lack of ammunition. By the next steamer, we might well receive notice, I continued, that General [Alejandro] Garcia's forces suffered the same fate because, after the capitulation of General [Ignacio R.] Alatorre, all the enemy forces that had campaigned against Alatorre and other national forces would march on the coast of Sotavento de Veracruz. General Garcia also lacks ammunition, which will probably compel his surrender. Recently, I informed Seward, agents from various parts of Mexico had informed me of the difficult situation, requesting arms and munitions. They assumed we had realized a considerable sum from the Mexican loan placed on the market this past October. One of these commissioners carried a letter from a distinguished officer of the United States Army on the Rio Grande addressed to Seward, which had not been delivered, I added, because I had been advised against it. The leaders who came seeking arms and munitions were very disconsolate upon discovering my inability to supply them, I continued, because they thought we could obtain some supplies from this government. Aware of his friendship for our cause and his frustrated attempts to supply us with war material, several asked to be presented to Grant. I disclosed a plan that, if it merits the approval of this government, could supply us the needed aid without compelling this government to fail in its neutral obligations toward France. I had communicated this plan to Grant, who urged me to submit it to the president. I could not see the president except when accompanied by the secretary of state, which would lend my visit an official character, I had explained to Grant, unless the president would invite me to visit him, in which case I could speak to him informally. Grant had communicated my disposition to Johnson. Today I received an invitation to see Johnson tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. I asked Seward if I should tell him what I intended to tell the president tomorrow, or if, on the contrary, I should abstain from informing him so he would never have official knowledge of the steps I am taking for this objective." (Schoonover, *Mexican Lobby*, pp. 120-121).

Romero must have forgotten that his countrymen vowed to fight like LIONS when their country was invaded. It seems in this case a lot of them turned into pussycats. It wasn't as if the whole French army had invaded. The total force never exceed 25,000 men. Here is the chorus and 2 stanzas from the Mexican national anthem:

Mexicans, at the cry of war,
make ready the steel and the
steed,
and may the earth shake to its
core
at the resounding roar of the
cannon.
And may the earth shake to its
core
at the resounding roar of the
cannon.

Let gird, oh country, your brow
with olive
by the divine archangel of
peace,
for in heaven your eternal
destiny
was written by the finger of
God.
But if some enemy outlander
should dare
to profane your ground with his
step,
think, oh beloved country, that
heaven
has given you a soldier in
every son.

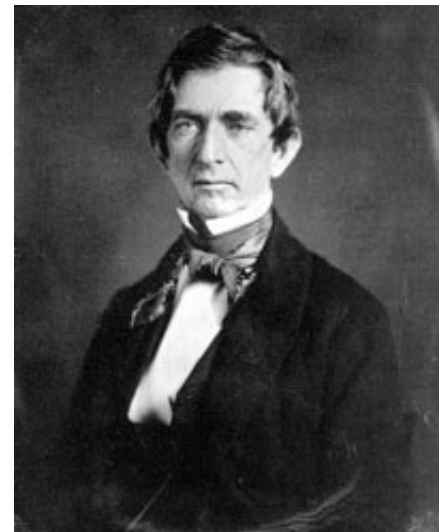
War, war without quarter to any
who dare
to tarnish the country's coat of
arms!
War, war! Let the national
banners
be soaked in waves of blood.
War, war! In the mountain, in the
valley,
let the cannons thunder in horrid
unison
and may the sonorous echoes
resound
with cries of Union! Liberty!

President Lincoln and William Seward refused to declare war on France!!

All during the war, President Lincoln's motto was: "One war at a time." His "supporters" first urged him to declare war on Great Britain over the *Trent Affair*, and then Matías Romero and his friends, urged him to declare war on France over their invasion of Mexico. He steadfastly refused to heed any of their advice, and steered the ship of state safely into the harbor, through the worst storm in its history.



President Lincoln refused to heed the advice of Matías Romero and declare war on France over their invasion of Mexico.



William Henry Seward was President Lincoln's brilliant Secretary of State. He shared the views of his commander-in-chief that any foreign war would be SUICIDE during the Civil War. He purchased Alaska from Russia in order to cement the friendship between the 2 great countries.

President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward belonged to the REPUBLICAN Party. No foreign entanglements or wars was the abiding principle of their Administration. When President Lincoln was assassinated, his Vice-President Andrew Johnson became President. He retained Seward as his Secretary of State and continued the policy of his predecessor. This infuriated Romero and due to his lobbying efforts, President Johnson narrowly escaped impeachment by only 1 vote:

"This trip has given me a better understanding of President Johnson's character and the state of his relationship with Seward. I do not risk anything, I believe, by affirming that Seward will continue as secretary of state and director of this government's policy as long as Johnson remains in the presidential chair, without anyone being able to force his departure from the cabinet. This observation will help me also to fix a norm for my future conduct with Seward. Insofar as we are concerned, he and only he will remain the United States government for the next two years." (Schoonover, *Mexican Lobby*, p. 143).

The Mexican lobby today

That was the horrifying account of a Mexican diplomat interfering in the internal affairs of the U.S. during the life and death struggle of the Civil War. What is the situation like TODAY???? It is far, far worse because then it was only ONE man . . . today there are hundreds of THOUSANDS of Mexican lobbyists in Washington City:



The Pentagon is using the Iraq war as a smokescreen to hide the plans to annex the U.S. and Canada to Mexico.



President Bush is the best president *Mexico* ever had!!



The "Federal" Reserve Bank finances the Pentagon and they are destroying the U.S. economy with their fake paper money and usury.

Time and space would fail me if I listed all the politicians and government leaders who are Mexican lobbyists in Washington City. Here are just a few:



Alberto Gonzales is the Attorney General of the U.S. and President Bush is his sponsor.



Senator Jay Rockefeller of West Virginia. The Rockefeller ties to Mexico



Carlos Gutierrez is the U.S. Commerce Secretary and the driving force behind NAFTA and the

go back to the days when Nelson was Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America.

economic union of the 3 countries.

Mexicans are told from childhood that the U.S. stole half their country!!

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain but unfortunately they still kept Roman Catholicism as the state religion with its teaching of Mexican hegemony over the entire continent. This led to conflict with the U.S. as the country sought to fulfill its Manifest Destiny by expanding from sea to shining sea.

In 1846, war broke out between the U.S. and Mexico over Texas. It was called the Mexican-U.S. war. When it was over the United States extended to the Pacific ocean and Mexico was greatly reduced in size but was still bigger than the Aztec empire.



Click to enlarge

At the end of the Mexican-U.S. war, the U.S. extended to the Pacific ocean.



Click to enlarge

The Mexico of today is almost twice the size of the Mexican empire of Montezuma .

Vital Links

[Brief biography of Matías Romero](#)

[President Abraham Lincoln](#)

[New World demons unmasked at last!!](#)

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