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MY TEAS, being selected by an acknowledged judge, in New York, will be found to be choice.
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Country orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid. Teams, cash or city acceptance.
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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
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POWER AND HAND PUMPS.
At the Machinery Depot of RICH'D F. HARRISON,
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For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to flange and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XIII. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1860. NUMBER 82.

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Have now on hand and are constantly receiving, on commission, direct from the Manufacturers, the Largest and Finest assortment of—
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They are the SOLE AGENTS for BURTON A MAY'S Cross and Extra pounds; LA BELLE CREOLE, 6's and 10's; BUCK FINNEY'S 6's and 10's, and KENT'S 10's—besides various other brands; GRANT & WILLIAMS' ½ lbs., and others; LEONORA pounds, which took the Premium at the State Fair at Petersburg, Va., November, 1859; Y. & S. P. JONES' pounds and Twists, which have taken the Premium in North Carolina six years in succession, and is perhaps the finest Tobacco in the world!
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165.....**Canal Street**.....167
NEW ORLEANS.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1860.

A Synopsis of Mexican History,

From the period of the Spanish Conquest to the present date.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

VERA CRUZ, May 28, 1860.

Mr. Editor—I have on several occasions, since residing in this city, written hurriedly to your paper to inform your readers of the current events happening in this torn and distracted country. I have heretofore had no opportunity of leisure from more pressing occupations to do either you, your readers or myself, justice as correspondent for the Crescent in portraying Mexico as it has been, is now, and in what it may become. In these respects, this country affords most fruitful themes for interesting contemplation, and I propose in this essay to make amends for my past delinquencies.

I propose to review or sketch Mexico, as indicated per caption, by presenting the prominent features in its history, from the period of the Spanish conquest to the present time, and will aim to show the causes of its present condition. In order to do so I must claim quite a latitude in the columns of the Crescent in view of the interesting familiarity I shall seek to establish between your readers and the substance here submitted. While there may appear useless digressions as I proceed, as the matter to be treated is mapped in my mind, if I can so reduce it here, I think the general harmony of my themes will be preserved.

When Hernando Cortez, the renowned Spanish adventurer, quitted Spain for Mexico, he had little save the chart of Columbus and the compass to guide his course, and there was perhaps scarce more in his contemplations than in our day impelled Sir John Franklin to seek green fields beyond polar seas. Columbus had been actuated and was persistent in his quest of search for America from the lack of that harmony which the three other grand subdivisions of the earth failed in perfecting and rendering the world complete. With him, the speculations of theorists relating to ocean currents—ebbs and flows of tides and sea drifts—were unsatisfactory. The mariner's compass haunted him with its speechless intelligence, until he prevailed in attaining the royal favor and sanction towards the grandest enterprise known in the history of man, and which lead to the discovery of America. Of what avail was the sextant and quadrant in determining to the becalmed or tempest-tossed mariner whither he was driven, save onward and westward through unknown seas. Amid the dark and dismal heavings of the ocean and howling storms was mingled the fierce rage of mutiny from his worn and disappointed followers, and with perhaps any other man than Columbus the enterprise would have been forced to abandonment. It was reserved to him, and him alone, as his great share and destiny in life, to explore unknown seas—calm down mutiny, and discover the New World. We will not dwell in reveries over the excitement produced in the mind of the great voyager at the moment America rose up from the sea to perfect the grandeur of his thought, the greatness of his purpose, the fulfillment of his hopes.

What a contemplation is here to awaken reflection! The alternating of hope and fear, as to obtaining the favor and sanction by which to embark on his voyage; the hidden and unknown obstacles that lay upon his trackless and chartless path; the uselessness of all calculations of latitude and longitude, save in determining day by day the receding of his country; the uncertainty of the true foundation of his search; the horrors of impending mutiny; the fainting and drooping despondency to be overcome, as hope deferred sickened his heart; the quickened thrill, the rebounding, long-clogged life-currents enkindled, tempt me to abandon the aim of investing lesser contemplations with interest. Returning to Spain with proofs of his discovery, it was but natural that a spirit of adventure, such as would animate the mind of Cortez, would be aroused to explore the hidden mysteries that lay concealed beyond the shores of the newly discovered world. He was to be the next grand actor in the events which were to mark that age as the most remarkable in the world's history. He was a man of genius and talent, indomitable will and courage, and fitted by nature in all the elements of intellectual power to adorn any station in any age or country. But he was capable of any act in the adornment of a great and notorious life of crime. He was a traitor to his friend, a hypocrite in religion, a pirate, robber, assassin, and usurper. He was just the character to father the expedition which lead to the conquest of Mexico, and to leave such a spectacle and condition as Mexico now presents to the civilized world.

On the 21st day of April, 1521, he arrived at the point on which the Castle of San Juan de Ullos is situated, about one mile from where I am writing this letter. On leaving Spain, he did not forget the immense influence "*The Cross*" exerted, and would continue to exert, in the minds of his followers, and his first act on landing was to plant that Cross, with all the imposing ceremony that should impress them, and reflect his name and deeds throughout all time.

From that day Mexico was dedicated and ordained a Catholic province of Spain. The country here presented the most forbidding aspect. Sand hills and reefs, without so much as a single spear of grass to inspire him with contemplations of the grandeur and wealth, and rich harvest, hitherto shut out from the world, and that lay upon his path of conquest. The golden splendor that blazed around the throne of the Indian monarch Montezuma, the immense masses of gold and silver and precious gems that had for centuries accumulated at the capital, the grand center then, as now, of this country, was unknown, and had not aroused the fierce fires of avarice in the Spanish heart, nor sunk the novelty and excitement of adventure to the unholy purposes of plunder and deeds of blood, that resulted in the Spanish conquest. Here was a hitherto unexplored country, bounded on either side by seas beyond which lay nothing to the comprehension of the natives but the vast expanse of waters. Where Mexico touched the oceans the earth ceased—all beyond was a wide waste of desert sea. Here, now, was the cross on the shore, and the Spaniards bowed down before it on the soil of a people that they had never seen or heard of, save that America was inhabited by a strange race. In the center of this vast empire of gold and gems, of fruits and flowers, of every character of soil and climate adapted to the use, the adornment, and the necessities of man, hitherto had reigned in sublime security and grandeur the Indian Prince. He was not only in person and possession secure and powerful, but he was regarded with a superstitious sacredness that made him scarce less than the God of Christian worship. This was his country—these his people—this his power when the Spaniards landed upon his shores. By the power of might, under the construction of enlightened sentiment and human law, from the discovery of a portion of the continent by a Spanish subject, all America became a possession of Spain.

And what was Spain at the period of this world of acquisition? Already the most enlightened and refined and the most powerful nation of the earth, the jeweled Empress of the world, from the throne of which her Queen exacted tribute from Europe and Asia, and they paid her the homage of vassals. Africa was her slave. As if she had been contented with this, no longer thirsting for power or wealth, but yielding to curiosity, she sent forth Columbus in quest of a wider expanse of her brilliance and prestige among the nations. Such was Spain at the period of the discovery of America, and when Mexico was subjugated to her power. The Catholic was her only allowed religion, it was the insignia upon her banner; she had gone back to the parent of her language for its inscription, "*In Hoc Signo Vinces*," and under these signs she went forth to conquer and conquest. That banner seemed to follow the fields of gold and gems, of fruits and flowers—the direction of the cross seemingly lead only to fields of richness and repose. America was to pass the ordeal of its teachings and example, and I have said Cortez reared it in Mexico. It was here to take the place of whatever was found dedicated to the worship of the ideal or true God. This was a land of idolaters; they worshipped in temples; had altars devoted to human sacrifices; they worshipped images in gold and silver, in carved rock and sunburnt clay. They lived a life of superstition, and the mythology of their belief was natural and to their untutored minds, "without the light," sacred and sincere.

Such was Mexico at the time of her subjugation by Cortez. Having burned his vessels to cut off all hope of escape—to destroy all contemplations of the return of his companions in arms—he made them to feel that the value of their lives lay in the defense to the death. At this period all communication between the coast and City of Mexico was conveyed on foot, and yet so perfectly and well arranged were the posts and relays, that within twenty-four hours of the Spaniards landing the news had been heralded to the King.

"Then was felt the shock of war, the jar of elements." If, in one day, with all the trained enlightenment of mind, it be yet startled by electric flashes of sudden events, what must not have been the excitement produced at the hitherto secluded Indian capital, when it was announced that there were "fair and bearded strangers on the coast," with weapons "that mocked the storm with fire and thunder, the rain with iron, sweeping all before them, and controlled and hushed, and made to speak and destroy at the will of man." The horses, the first ever seen in Mexico, were reverenced for their tractableness to the strangers, and regarded as a part of them, which they could use or dispense with at pleasure. They were very centaurs in the untutored native minds of the people. Superstition had found an ally that dwarfed their temples and veiled their gods.

The adroit and wily Spaniard left nothing undone to heighten the superhuman influence which he found might be instilled into their superstitious minds, and by thus subduing, mould them to the direction of his own will and power. He made them to believe that he could control the elements—that he could bring famine upon their land—that he could destroy them from the face of the earth, and consign them to eternal torment. At the head of less than 1000 Spaniards, an empire of millions trembled with awe. They imagined that such beings might be ubiquitous and fled panic stricken from the swaying of storms, lest these were but the presage of some new act in the grand drama ordained, and to be enacted by the wondrous and wonderful strangers. It was represented to Cortez that it was impossible for him to obtain an audience with the august sovereign—that he was pleased that the strangers had visited his country, and that as an earnest of his good feelings, and in return for the honor of the visit, he sent him an immense heap of gold and presents of great value. Montezuma imagined that this would appease the curiosity and satisfy the Spaniards; and that they would at once leave the country. It but aroused the cupidity, and enkindled the fires of avarice, which is the strongest passion that burns in the Spanish heart, save that of revenge. They would explore a country that could lead them with such munificent wealth.

With the slender means at his command, scarce above the munitions of an American revenue-cutter, and at the head of a force to which was opposed more than a thousand to one, the daring soldier left Vera Cruz for the City of Mexico. I will not stop to recount his conflicts ere he reached the capital; of the dethroning and murdering of the King; his destruction of their temples and gods; and more of the conquest than simply to remark, that the latter was complete and the former carried forward through the blood of fifty thousand of the race of Montezuma. Such results against such odds the world's history affords no parallel.

But Cortez, enthroned upon the ruined dynasty of Montezuma, held possession only as a power under the crown of Spain, and Spain directed the affairs, held the power and appropriated the revenues of this country until the year 1821. In that year Mexico declared her independence of Spain and became a sovereign power.

And where now was Spain? She had conquered the native inhabitants; had established the religion of the Cross; had intermingled her blood with the people she had found here, until the Spanish became the language of the country; had drained it of *two thousand millions of dollars* in gold and silver. I repeat, where now was Spain? Enervated by luxury and vice; debauched by licentiousness and riot; sunk in the repose of vanity and pride, twin emblems of weakness and not power, she had forgotten the hardy training of her people. The nations she had humbled arose in the majesty of rebuke and strength, and grasped the American possessions, until Mexico herself drove her blood royal from the throne, and Indian blood again nerved the arm that wielded the sceptre of Mexican empire.

Mexico had conquered her independence of Spain, but the religion of Spain and all the influence and power, all the wrong and corruption that it implanted under the perversions of Christianity, still held sway over this people. It was left, and is to this day, upon every house dedicated to the worship of God throughout the land. It was in every palace and hovel; it was everywhere, and never absent from a single Mexican's contemplations. From the merest child to the most decrepid old age; from the poorest and vilest to the highest and purest; in short, throughout all classes in every condition, the Spanish Catholic Cross, with all the indulgences it grants, was the only semblance of religion tolerated in Mexico.

In 1857 a change came over the spirit of this people. They awoke to their condition. She had now furnished the world with *three thousand millions of dollars*, and was herself impoverished and in debt one hundred millions! Her people, as if by one accord, paused and contemplated their wrecked and ruined country. Their land was drenched with fratricidal blood; they had been arrayed upon a thousand battle fields, and no stranger's blood mingled with their own. And why was this stupendous wrong? I will answer. The Church that wears that Cross has aggregated its power and possessions until it now represents $300,000,000 of landed property in this country. The Church upholds the army and the army battles for the Church to preserve its power. And what is that power? Religious intolerance, and all the long catalogue of abuses that the Spanish Catholic religion has entailed upon this magnificent country. This vast power of wealth and abuse is held by the priests in trust. And what are these trustees? They are the pampered, blear-eyed, debauched, bloated black dots floating here, in the polluted and festering mass of ignorance, bigotry, vice and crime. But I have said this people awoke to their condition in 1857.

In that year the present Juarez Government had its origin under a new Constitution based upon the fundamental principles of political, civil and religious liberty, and the nationalizing the Church property—that is, taking this property from the priests and giving it to the people. These are the points contended against by the present revolutionary party in Mexico, under the leader of the Church army, General Miramon.

The American Minister to this country, in behalf of our Government, has recognized as the true Government of Mexico that which seeks to establish these reforms. The English, French and Prussian Ministers have recognized the Church party. It will be perceived that the Congress which framed the Constitution of 1857 took for its guide in the organic construction of the new Government for Mexico the Constitution of the United States. Of course this new organization was diametrically opposed to and by the Church party. President Comonfort, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Constitutional party and thereby unable to sustain himself in the Executive office, fled from the country, leaving the capital in the possession of the Church Government. Under the new Constitutional Government, it is provided that in such a contingency the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico becomes its President. Thus it is that President Juarez is now at the head of the Constitutional Government, having been the Chief Justice under Comonfort. The State of Vera Cruz adhering to the Constitutional party, and Juarez, being unable to hold the capital, escaped to San Blas, where he embarked, taking Panama and New Orleans in his route for Vera Cruz. Here he established the capital or seat of the Constitutional Government, while Miramon holds the City of Mexico as the seat of the Church Government.

Zuloaga succeeded to the occupancy of the capital when Comonfort fled and assumed the reins of the Church Government, but finding the necessity for the strong arm of the military to support his authority he appointed Miramon President substitute. Recently Zuloaga reclaimed the Presidency, whereupon Miramon made him prisoner and took him from the capital on one of his expeditions of war. Thereupon the European Ministers protested against Miramon, and refused a longer recognition of the Church Government, and now recognize no Government in Mexico. This is rather a strong evidence of the wisdom and sagacity of the American representative, since the Liberal Government has been ably battling for its principles, and with every prospect of success in the reestablishing of peace on the basis of the constitutional guarantees of political, civil and religious liberty, and the nationalizing the church property.

The treaty concluded by the American Minister with this Constitutional Government, and known as the McLane-Ocampo treaty, proposes for a consideration to be paid to secure certain privileges and transits to the United States, which will redound more to the advantage of our people than the actual present acquisition of Mexico; while at the same time it will secure to Mexico that permanence of peace that will exalt her as a nation, and identify her in sympathy and interest with our own as a free and independent Republic. Did we acquire the country we would be responsible for her national debt—we would be saddled with her 9,000,000 of people, and a perpetual civil war would be waged between our native and adopted citizens by the very conflicts which would arise here in their diversified interests. Our people would seek Mexico to attain gold, and not for fields of agriculture and legitimate industrial pursuits by which to improve this country. The condition of the Mexicans would not be improved, and a standing army to keep them in subjection would cost the United States more than Mexico could be made to reimburse.

What is needed here is not to turn loose the Americans upon this country, but first to make it secure in peace, and then, as proposed by the treaty to which I have referred, open it out to American enterprise, by which this people will learn that the blessings of peace, the liberty of conscience, and the right to possess their homes free from Church exaction, will develope by labor and honest toil that happiness without which they can never be free.

The Mexicans are naturally inclined to industry, and if the avenues were once opened to them, by which to distinguish at one and the same time the blessings of freedom and labor, with an adequate reward and a market for their products, they would rise rapidly in the scale of improvement, intelligence and moral worth.

The humbler class of Mexicans have many excellent traits of character. They are civil, gentle and polite, industrious and temperate, and are infinitely better than many representatives of the same class inhabiting the United States from Europe. I have been in Europe, in almost every city in the United States (in twenty-four of them), in the West Indies, and the second time a resident in Mexico, and I assert as my firm belief that the Mexicans, under proper government, would develop into a nation of as valuable and refined citizens as any on the globe. Take ten thousand Irish Germans, French, Spaniards, or Americans, three-fourths of whom were day laborers or loafers, eking out existence by necessity from day to day, and substitute them in Vera Cruz for a like population now resident here, within a walled city scarce three-fourths of a mile square, and drunkenness, riot and debauchery, plunder and murder, would devastate Vera Cruz in less than one week's time.

What would hold good in Vera Cruz would hold good throughout Mexico, as it respects the Mexican people, if they were not cursed by the miserable factions that breed discontent under the damning desecration of "thy name, Religion." The Liberals of this country are aware of this, and hence their contest for the change they seek to establish. They ask the United States to second their efforts to enable them to become a free people. Let the McLane-Ocampo treaty be, then, ratified by the American Senate; let American capitalists enter here and open grand railroad transits from ocean to ocean, and awaken this people to the exercise of their proper energies, and they will improve and advance until, joining with our people, they will unite in the high destiny of mingling in the blessings of political, civil and religious liberty. But leave them a prey to the internal foes of Mexican interests and people, deprive them of all sympathy and assistance, strike down their uplifted hands imploring freedom, and their wailings will echo through the devastations of this fairest portion of earth, and return to us saying, "Behold our ruin under the cross planted upon the ruins of Trocali."

One further remark and my duty is done. I have not spoken of "the cross," save to redeem it from abuse and desecration here and throughout the world. I know nothing of the creeds of Christianity.

Yours, truly, EXILE.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED.—Two little girls, aged respectively three and four years, daughters of Malease and Mr. Holland, of Woodsocket, Mass., died very suddenly recently, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that they had been poisoned. The had been out playing together on the previous afternoon and evening, and it is thought they picked up and ate some deadly poison. They died within a few hours of each other.

A young lady was discharged from one of the largest vinegar houses in Boston last week because she was so sweet that she kept the vinegar from fermenting.

The saying of a White Mountain stage driver to a New Yorker sitting with him, "I spose if I went to York I should geawk round just as yeou folks den up here," is not bad.

CREDIT SALE—*Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Shirts, etc.* We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, clothing, shirts, etc., to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at Bache & Leasmont's auction rooms, No. 80 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

SUGAR MAKING.—The attention of sugar planters is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Wheeler & Parsall, No. 185 Tchoupitoulas street, offering a few more of the Venetian Steam Granulating Pans. They remark that these pans have been in use for four years and given the greatest satisfaction.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALBERT.

PALERMO ENTERED BY GARIBALDI.

CZAR OF RUSSIA TO VISIT PARIS.

A GREAT PANIC MESSINA.

Garibaldi Proclaimed Dictator of Sicily.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 7.—The Atlantic Royal Mail steamship Prince Albert arrived at this point at an early hour this morning.

The Prince Albert left Galway on Saturday, the 26th of May, and brings two days later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the steamship Nova Scotian.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The sales during the week ending Friday, May 25th, in the Liverpool Cotton market add up 43,000 bales. The week's business closed generally dull, and holders were pressing their stock on the market. The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 on all qualities of Cotton, but mostly on inferior qualities.

Accurate quotations for the inferior qualities could not be given.

The following are the quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans	8d	Middling Orleans	6¾d
Fair Mobile	7¾d	Middling Mobile	6¾d
Fair Uplands	7¾d	Middling Uplands	6¾d

The amount of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool foots up 1,200,000 bales.

Of the above quantity 995,000 bales are said to be of American production.

The advices received from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts are very favorable.

The demand for manufactured goods and yarns closed quiet.

The prices by the Arabia were generally well maintained throughout the week.

LONDON, May 26.—The English funds closed the week's business steady and remain generally unchanged.

Consols for money closed at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market closed generally dull, but quiet at previous quotations. The market for Provisions closed quiet at the quotations by the last steamer.

European Political Intelligence.

Glowing accounts have been received by the steamship Prince Albert of Garibaldi's triumphant march in Sicily.

After having in many places encountered and completely routed the regal troops, Gen. Garibaldi was proclaimed Dictator of Sicily.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PRINCE ALBERT.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 7.—The Prince Albert left Galway as was previously telegraphed, on Saturday the 26th ult., but having encountered very heavy weather during her passage across the Atlantic was unable to reach this point sooner.

The screw steamship North Briton, of the Canadian line, from Quebec to Liverpool via Queenstown, had arrived at Liverpool all well.

The steamship New York, of the Bremen line, from New York for Southampton, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen, had arrived safely at the last mentioned port.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Of the 43,000 bales sold in the Liverpool Cotton market during the week ending May 25th, 19,500 bales were taken by speculators and for export.

The sale of Cotton on Friday amounted to 4000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 1000 bales.

The market closed generally very dull and with a downward tendency.

LONDON, May 26.—The English funds closed quiet but firm at the following quotations:

Consols for money closed at 95¼.

Consols for account closed at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market to-day closed generally quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed dull at 26s. 6d. to 30s.

Indian Corn closed quiet. The White at 36s. 6d. to 37s.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The market for Provis