FROM MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE WAVE.

BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

CONFISCATION OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.

THE BIRON MATTER.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 31, 1860.

By the steamer Wave, which arrived at Berwick's Bay yesterday morning, we have late and important news from Mexico. The Wave left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 24th inst., and brings as passengers Col. Gal Crogman, Gen. D Rafael Gonzales, Hess and Jesuseon Xavier Rodriguez. Col. Crogman is the special agent of the Minister of War at New York, and comes hither for the purpose of securing new supplies of ammunition for the continued defence of the city.

The passengers came up to the city last night, and Crogman, we obtain the latest news from Vera Cruz. The bombardment of the city commenced with the morning of the 18th inst., and was kept up with great vigor for five days, from the evening of the 18th to the evening of the 23d, when the firing ceased, having been kept up on the morning of the 16th three whole days without intermission. We learn, in addition, from Col. Crogman, that when they sailed (24th) the port of Vera Cruz, the morning of the 24th, nothing whatever was to be seen of the besieging army.

All the troops had been ordered away, the mules taken off and removed, and the batteries even thrown down, both from the Manco del Perro and Campo Santo. Nothing, indeed, had been seen of Miramon's army since the afternoon of the preceding day, when a detachment of some two hundred men disappeared at or near Cuan Mata. Col. Crogman thinks there is no doubt but that Miramon raised the siege for good, and went back to the city of Mexico, or in that direction. He is certain he could not have gone to Alvarado.

The only explanation of the cause of this sudden abandonment of the siege is the failure of ammunition, and it may yet turn out to be the case that the besieging army had only been partially retreated. This view is confirmed by the fact that the city of Medellin, one of the most marvellously built of retirement, they would be out of sight of the city.

We learn from Colonel Crogman that the damage done to the city by the bombardment is very great, and that in the suburbs nearly every house belongs to some of the friends of the besieged. The people who, to the number of upwards of three thousand, did remain in the city, suffered most severely from the shells which fell in the castle during the bombardment, but had not returned to the city when Colonel Crogman left. They were preparing, however, to do so.

The special mission of the Wave hither, we understand, is to procure a fresh supply of ammunition, powder particularly, and for Crogman to return with full powers, as the agent of the Juarez Government, to make the purchases. We do not learn, however, that there is as yet any scarcity of powder, shells, or ammunition of any sort at Vera Cruz. The city is also well provided with provisions, daily brought in from the neighboring coast.

We have been permitted to see a number of private letters from members of the Government at Vera Cruz. They all write in good spirits, and express the most perfect confidence in their ability to make good the defence of the city, in any case. The shocking inhumanity was still at Vera Cruz, as also was the piratical proprietor, General Colocurtia. It will please the numerous friends of our fellow-citizen to learn that he is fast recovering from a slight indisposition, from which he has been suffering.

The Wave will return immediately to Vera Cruz, so soon as her repairs are completed. In the meantime, we understand, shipments of ammunition will be made by several other vessels, soon to sail for Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, March 15, 1860.—Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant (date of my last), the bombardment of the city recommenced with far more fury than ever before. At intervals all of the enemy were throwing bombs into town all night, and on the morning of the 16th there was a perpendicular cannonading on both sides, and during the night of the same the enemy ceased throwing bombs.]

[SECOND ASSAULT ON THE CITY.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, Miramon made an attack on the city, firing musketry and two field pieces. The point of attack was at the barracks of the 2d, near the Alameda, but he was very quickly repulsed, as some thirty or one hundred pieces of musketry were brought to bear on the enemy. The firing in this attack and repulse lasted only about twenty-five minutes, when everything became as silent as death, with only, now and then, the firing into the town of bombs.

This night, in the shades of darkness, was exceedingly magnificent; it was an unceasing flash of brilliant light from the booming of the heavy cannon and firing of the musketry along the whole lines of the forts, from the Santiago on the southeast, to the Gemelos fort on the west.

On this side, I am happy to inform you, there were no lives lost in the attack in the night; nor, however, were our forces wounded, and none killed from the effects of a bomb. After the rising of the sun, scouts were sent out to examine the ground where the enemy was, and six dead bodies were picked up, and some blood and pieces of person supposed to be an officer, but signs of bloodstains discovered in every direction, and it is supposed that a great many were wounded.

At about half past six o'clock the morning of the 17th, the cannonading of the enemy opened on us again resumed in a most terrific manner, and kept up for about two hours, during which only five poor women and two children were wounded, which was from the bursting of bombs. To the present writing, I am happy to say that there is no more loss of life, but a great destruction of houses. The most of the wounds and children have been removed from the city to the vessels in the harbor, and to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The latter place has now some 2,500 of them.

At about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 17th, the enemy commenced another bombardment, and kept it up, and at nine o'clock the morning (the 18th) another terrible and most determined cannonading from both sides was resumed, and it still being kept up. The Liberals within the walls, I am happy to say, are full of enthusiasm; they are now or are speedily to be better armed, both that they don't seem to mind them.

By intelligence received from deserters, the enemy had some thirty killed in the assault, and they report seven hundred wounded up to this date. Among the killed is a Col. Prieto, one general and two lieutenants. At 11 o'clock A. M., the firing ceased, and, probably, for the day. Fortunately, no one was killed on the side of the Liberals, and but few slightly wounded.

One bomb fell and burst in the house of the American consul, and also, this morning, three fell and burst in the house of T. Sarasin & Co., adjoining, and on either side of the Consulate; there are a great many perforating and bursting in the immediate vicinity. The American flag appears to have been the particular object of Miramon's vengeance, and the firing at the Consulate has been so constant that the distortion and riddance in the vicinity have requested that the flag be taken down.

At half past three o'clock P. M., yesterday, there came in a reinforcement of 300 cavalry and infantry, which have come by land from Alvarado to-day, with ammunition, to attack and annoy the enemy in the rear.

Two Spanish steamers of war arrived here on the afternoon of the 15th, and no doubt they were sent here to protect the Spanish consul, Mr. Pacheco; however, the authorities keep a vigilant look-out, and, if possible, intercept any communication they may have with him.

It appears that there has been several sparring between the Spanish commander of the brig-of-war Hevenero and Captain Jarvis, on account of the taking of the Marquis de Havana by Captain Turner, but, since the arrival of the Spanish steamers, a cordial feeling has again been restored.

[SECOND ASSAULT ON THE CITY.

Since my last to you of the 16th inst., the usual excitement in the morning of cannonading and bombarding took place between the belligerent forces, which lasted four hours.

On the morning of the 19th there was a severe cannonading on both sides, and the bombs of the enemy caused a fearful destruction of property, but, fortunately for the inhabitants, no one was killed. During the night of the nineteenth there was another attempt to make an assault upon the city on the southeast, and I am happy to say it was received with such vehemence, that to say the enemy were allowed to approach without the walls, seeming to notice them, as they very coolly reported their fire until the enemy got very near the trenches, when the guns from the Fort of Santiago, loaded with grape and canister, beat them back with serious effect, and caused them to beat a quick retreat. Loss of the enemy in this affair, not known.

On the morning of the 20th the cannonading was again renewed, and lasted about two hours, and, as usual, some partial destruction of houses from the bursting of bombs.

It is reported that during the last two days some sixty persons were killed, thirteen wounded, attached to the lines—but the loss sustained by the enemy during this period are not known.

This morning a new battery of the besiegers was discovered on the 'mesdane' back of the 'matadero,' in the direction of Orizava, supposed to be placed there to annoy the gunboats and to protect any retreating forces of the enemy in the vicinity of Campo Santo.

This morning we have the gratifying intelligence that Carvajal had taken a convoy of ammunition between Perote and Jalapa, with fifteen wagon loads of munitions, provisions, $2,000 specie, and also dispersed the guard of 700 men; he also has taken from 200 to 300 prisoners. Report says that Cesar, and Zuloaga, who were destined to reorganize the custom house at Alvarado, which place, as I before informed you, has been abandoned by Miramon. They were brought in this morning. This event must be a serious damper to the enemy, and equally beneficial to the Liberals.]

VERA CRUZ, March 21, 3 P. M.—Changes come so thick and fast that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. I have now to inform you that Miramon is in the act, at this moment, of packing up and breaking up his camp, and this now clearly accounts for the supposed new battery discovered yesterday. It was a blind to induce the besieged to think he was preparing his efforts against the city, while he, in the meantime, was preparing to go.

The shocking inhumanity was still at Vera Cruz, as also was the piratical proprietor, General Colocurtia. It will please the numerous friends of our fellow-citizen to learn that he is fast recovering from a slight indisposition, from which he has been suffering.

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It will take months to repair, rebuild, and put the town in the condition it was before. I regard this failure of Miramon's as the beginning of the end of his reign, if it is not already consummated. We hope shortly to find out the whereabouts of Miramon to-day. As the birthday of President Juarez, which will be celebrated by the firing of twenty-one guns from each of the forts which have to-day ceased the city, and also from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

VERA CRUZ, March 21, 4 P. M.—Advices has just arrived from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 18th inst., which brings intelligence that on the morning of the 18th inst. the city of Mexico, by a decree of the Government, declared Comonfort a traitor, and immediately entered upon the property of all Americans and other friends of the Government.

Captain Alabam, of the Wave, writes, has written to Miramon, this morning, protesting very strongly against his wanton and lawless destruction of English property and innocent life. This, I think, will certainly destroy all friendly relations of the English Government to acknowledge the Government of the Liberalists.

The Ohio Legislature has been passing some laws on the subject of the introduction of negro labor. In 1850 there were 3,000 emancipated out of 17 families formed by the marriage of persons, they owned 95 children, and in this 370 such families there were 2,000 children. It would thus seem that the average number of children is not diminished by intermarriage. Of the 2,000 children 1,000 remained giving 51 children to each such marriage. Out of these 95 children, 41 were idiots, 12 deformed, and only 37 in tolerable health; while of the 1,000 born of 2,000 were either intellectually or physically defective. In one of the families of double crosses, nine children—all there were—were blind or deaf.

The Charleston Convention--Prospects of Judge Douglas.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"It is generally understood that the committee which should leave on the 6th will not be the responsibility of changing the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention from Charleston. This I do not, however, doubt: their power to do so, but consider it inexpedient, in view of the arrangements already concluded, and in the absence of any general expression of opinion in favor of the change from the Southern delegates. The meeting on the 5th will, therefore, be unimportant.

"Within the prominent position of Judge Douglas before the Convention naturally singles him out as the object of attack on the part of the friends of all the other less conspicuous candidates, his friends claim that the violence of these assaults simply proves their strength. The expression of opinion against Douglas, on the part of the ultra Southern members of Congress, is less important, when it is remembered that it is the practice of the Southern States not to send their best men as delegates. The dictation of these members, therefore, is not calculated to have any weight with the delegates, who regard themselves as occupying an independent position, and in many instances are the rivals of the sitting members for re-election to Congress. The delegates who have visited this city do not partake of the bitter hostility towards Douglas which the other Southern members exhibit. On the contrary, nearly all of them express the conviction that if Douglas' friends are true to him the South will yield. In the meantime, North Carolina and Georgia will probably go for him from the first.

"The great fight in the Convention will be upon the platform. Whilst it is conceded that the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, should be reaffirmed, Douglas' friends will insist that if this is done it must be viewed as a concession to him. They say that the opposition to Douglas is based upon the fact that he does not consider that a Congressional slave code is constitutional for the Territories, and that the constitutional power of Territorial legislation over the institution of slavery, as all other property, is a judicial question. It, because he holds these views, he is to be struck down, they will insist that the platform shall contain a clear and direct exposition of the views of the Democracy on this question. If, however, this position is not sustained, their position as a party, instead of, by the introduction of sectional doctrines and personal animosities, making it a mere geographical party, defeated, despised, and scouted by California, if, on the contrary, it is conceded that this Territorial question is a judicial and not a legislative subject; if the Democracy of 1860 are content to fight the battle upon the principles of 1856, the prospect will be far different. The supporters of the North can successfully resist Seward and his irrepressible conflict. Abolitionism in all its phases will be vanquished. The contest now is to defeat the odious doctrine of Seward and Helper, and it is, therefore, no time for the South to trifle with its safety and its interests, by striking down the Democracy of the North, who alone can stem the flood." Douglas may be defeated, but with him closes the hope of the Democracy of the South to triumph. They will continue to struggle, but they will lose both the Senate and the House, and the 'irrepressible conflict' will triumph."

The New York *Sun*, a friend of Mr. Buchanan's election, and even his Administration until lately, thus condemns his recent impudent letter to the House of Representatives:

"The people have no confidence in his Administration—in its integrity or its purity. They believe that he has abused his powers, and they desire the investigation which the House of Representatives has ordered. The letter which Mr. Buchanan sets up in his protest, that he is responsible only to the people—whose representative he claims to be—cannot be sustained. The President is elected by States, and not by a direct popular vote. The House is the direct representative of the people, in the General Government, are the members of the House of Representatives, and the Constitution has wisely given them the power.

"In thus limiting the President, there must be an inquiry into the truth of the charges preferred against him; and it is perfectly within the province of the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to conduct the investigation and report the evidence. The power of impeachment, conferred on the House by the Constitution, carries with it the power to make inquiry regarding any alleged illegal or unconstitutional acts on the part of the President. The argument, therefore, which Mr. Buchanan uses in his protest, that the House has no right to examine into the truth of charges made against him, before proceeding to his impeachment, is as absurd as would be the argument that a grand jury should find an indictment without inquiring as to the truth of the complaint.

"Mr. Buchanan undoubtedly feels the humiliating position in which he is placed by the action of the people's representatives; but if he were conscious of having acted uprightly since his elevation to the most honorable office in the world, he would meet his accusers boldly, and demand the fullest investigation. But he would not try to evade the issue by raising technical objections, and making a shallow pretence of defending the dignity and privileges of his office.

"The fact is, that Mr. Buchanan is already tried and condemned by that people whom he affects to represent. He has done meaner things than the least scrupulous ward politician would be guilty of. He has not only disgraced his office, but he has disgraced and destroyed the party which placed him in power."

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

LIVERPOOL—Per American Union, Lincoln—91 pkgs mise Stuart Bros; 43 do W McKee & Co; 30 do Richardson, Sleight & Co; 23 do W Watson & Co; 13 do J M Wing & Co; 14 do Sitler, Price & Co; 12 do Wm Gilliams; 10 do Lewis & Co; 10 do Drexel, Lafourcade & Co; 10 do Dulles & Coyer; 7 do R Buist; 6 do Grandy, Wardle & Co; 1 do G B Stanshouse; 1 do D Jones; 3 do W Gelzer & Sons; 5 do H Walton; 2 do Isaac Baker & Co; 1 do E Hayes; 5 do W H Horstman & Sons; 2 do Charleston Store; 4 do Abbott, Jones & Co; 5 do Seaman & Addicks; 1 do A Underhill; 1 do W Gibbs & Co; 5 do Lippincott & Parry; 1 do E W Payne; 2 do A Young & Co; 1 do Eldridge, Hirdon & Co; 10 bales carpeting; 1 do Thomas, Sloan & Co; 1 do Foster & Co; 1 do Wetherill & Brother; 2 do Hand & Co; 11 casks soda ash Clark & McConnin; 20 do Samuel Hoisted; 314 do E & F Farnum & Co; 201 do G casks bleaching powders O W Churchman & Co; 100 do Powers & Weightman; 50 do Jessup & Moore; 50 casks saltpetre J Ludes & Co; 241 crates 20 cases earthenware C Wright & Sons; 130 crates do A F Eberman; 3 crates do C F & J Taylor; 4 crates do Haseltine, Lloyd & Brenner; 6 do Newlin, Yeraley & Co; 1 do W S Hansell & Son; 1 do Field & Hardie; 3 do W H Sowers; 6 do W Findley; 2 do C Thompson, Son & Co; 2 do Kerr & Co; 1 do W H & G W Allen; 1 pkg mise M L Hallowell & Co; 1 do Shakespeare, Rue & Co; 10 do Send Bros & Co; 2 do Wm Gilliams; 2 do Wm Gilliams; 2 do Wm Gilliams