

Mexican commissioners—outline of instructions, and articles of capitulation, the entire substance of which is found above.]

From our Navy before Vera Cruz.

Com. Perry relieved Com. Conner on the 20th of March. On the 25th, he writes to the Department, saying: "The sailing of the Princeton this day for the United States offers me an opportunity of informing the Department that Gen. Scott had, on the 22d instant, the day after the assumed command of the squadron, so far completed the erection of his batteries in the rear of Vera Cruz as to authorize the summoning of the batteries on the refusal of the Governor to surrender, of opening his fire at three o'clock of that day."

In conformity with arrangements made in the morning with General Scott, I directed the boats of small steamers and gun-boats in the squadron, led by Commander J. Tatnell, in the Spitfire, to take a position and commence a simultaneous fire upon the city. The order was promptly and gallantly executed, and the fire was kept up with great animation until late in the evening.

On visiting them at their position, I found that the two steamers had nearly exhausted their ammunition, but having received a fresh supply during the night from this ship, they at sunrise moved to a more favorable and advanced point, and resumed and continued their fire until recalled by signal.

At the earnest desire of myself and officers, General Scott generously assigned a position in the trenches, to be mounted with guns from the squadron, and worked by seamen. Three 8-inch Paixhans and three long 32-pounders, (all that were required,) were consequently landed, and after immense labor in transporting them through the sand, in which parties from the divisions of General Patterson, Worth and Pillow, respectively detached by those officers, cheerfully participated, the pieces were placed in position and opened upon the city about 10 o'clock yesterday, immediately drawing upon them a sharp fire from the enemy, which in a short time killed and wounded ten of the detachment from the squadron.

In order to give all a chance to serve in the trenches, for the honor of which there is a great though generous strife, I have arranged that detachments from each ship in charge respectively of lieutenants, and the whole commanded by a captain or commander, shall be relieved every twenty-four hours. Captain Aulick, assisted by Commander Mackenzie, and several lieutenants, had the direction of mounting the guns and opening the fire, and well and bravely was the duty performed. Captain Mayo is now in charge and will be relieved in turn.

The Ohio arrived on the 22d instant, but in consequence of a Norther, did not reach her proper anchorage until yesterday afternoon. Detachments of boats from all the vessels employed night and day in landing from the transports the stores and manions of the army.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded ascertained up to this hour, (12 meridian,) with the report of Captain Aulick, also, a list of the small vessels comprising the flotilla of the squadron, all of which were engaged on the 22d instant.

FRIDAY, March 26, 1847.

Sir: The detention of the Princeton enables me to inform the department of events up to this hour, (10 A. M.)

Captain Mayo and his party have returned, having been relieved in the batteries by a detachment under Captain Brees. I hardly need assure the department that the party under Capt. Mayo sustained, with unabated courage and spirit, the admirable life of the naval battery. The bombardment from the trenches was continued through the night. A heavy mortar now blowing (the third in five days,) has prevented communication with the shore since last evening. Several merchant vessels have been thrown, this morning, ashore by the gale.

The report of Capt. Mayo is enclosed, as also an additional list of killed and wounded. Among the names of the killed, will be found that of Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, a most admirable and promising young officer.

List of killed and wounded of the detachments at the Naval Battery on the 24th and 25th March, 1847.

Killed on the 24th.—William Marcus, seaman; Jno. Williams, quartermaster; Jno. Harrington, boatswain's mate; Daniel McGinnis, landsman; Jno. Tpokey, seaman.

Killed on the 25th.—Thos. B. Shubrick, midshipman; Jno. Wilkinson, seaman.

Wounded on the 24th.—A. S. Baldwin, lieutenant; Edward Black, seaman; slightly; Mathias Nice, seaman, slightly; William Hamblin, seaman; slightly; Deforest Carcy, seaman, slightly.

Wounded on the 25th.—Three seamen, slightly, names not ascertained.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, Off Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your letter this moment received, calling for a report of my proceedings in command of the detachment on shore yesterday, I have the honor to state that the battery of three 8-inch Paixhan guns and three long 32-pounders landed from the squadron was turned over to me at 10 A. M., by the accomplished engineer officer who constructed it, (Capt. B. E. Lee,) with, as well as Lieut. Smith, of the engineers, and Williams, aid of General Scott, remained in the battery throughout the fire; the enemy having but a few minutes before discovered our position, commenced the attack upon us. I immediately ordered the guns to be unmasked, and the firing commenced on the enemy's batteries, which was steadily and deliberately continued until about half past two P. M., when our last charge of ammunition, of which we had only about fifty rounds to each gun, was expended. By this time our sand-bag breastworks and traverses were much disfigured by the shot of the enemy, and the concussion of our own heavy pieces; I now directed the embrasures to be closed up with sand bags, (for the suggestion of which I must thank Capt. Lee,) and everybody to seek the best shelter from the shot that the work afforded, until the ammunition was expended should arrive.

At 4 o'clock, Capt. Mayo, with a fresh supply of ammunition and a relief party of officers and men, arrived. I then relinquished the command to him generally to your order, and returned to my ship. Our loss was four men killed, and several others were wounded, and the latter mostly from the enemy's shells, which I must thank Capt. Lee, and everybody to seek the best shelter from the shot that the work afforded, until the ammunition was expended should arrive.

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every officer and man in the battery behaved with the utmost coolness, activity, and cheerfulness. Commander A. S. Mackenzie, who had superintended the duty of placing the guns in battery, promptly rendered his services to me, and took charge of one of my 32-pounders, which he managed with great skill and boldness, with great effect upon the enemy's works. In the course of the firing, the flag on one of the enemy's forts was brought down by a shot from a gun fired by Lieut. Baldwin. It was, however, quickly again displayed from the same flag-staff. It is due to Midshipman Allan McLane that I should not omit to mention that on a call for volunteers to cut away some brushwood which obstructed the view of a battery on which we wished to direct our fire, he sprang through an embrasure, followed by two men, (William Cavanaugh, seaman—the name of the other I have not been able to ascertain,) and amidst a shower of balls, quickly removed the obstruction, for which gallantry I complimented them on the spot. I am, however, sure that any other officer present would have been happy of an opportunity to have done the same. As you desired to forward this report to the department by the Princeton, leaving at 12 M. to-day, it is necessarily a very hasty and brief one.

I annex a list of the killed and wounded, and also of the officers of the detachment. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. AULICK, Captain.

To Com. M. C. PERRY, commanding Home Squadron of Sacrifices.

List of Killed.—Wm. Marcus, seaman; Jno. Williams, quartermaster; Jno. Harrington, boatswain's mate; St. Mary's;—Daniel McGinnis, landsman; St. Mary's; and Jno. Tpokey, seaman, Potomac.

List of Wounded.—A. S. Baldwin, Potomac; Edward Black, seaman, Potomac; Wm. Hamblin, seaman, Potomac; and Deforest Carcy, landsman, Potomac.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, Off Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your order, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., to the naval battery, opposite Vera Cruz, with detachments from this ship, the Potomac, Baritan, Albany, and St. Mary's, under the officers named in the accompanying list, and relieved Capt. Aulick and the officers and men under his command.

The breastworks having been much broken down in the cannonade of the day, the night was passed in repairing them by Lieutenant Torrey, United States engineer, and his party, from whom I received great assistance. Shortly before sunrise of the 25th, the enemy having opened his fire upon us from four of his batteries, an active cannonade was returned by us, and continued without interruption until half past two P. M., when they were silenced. Two batteries on their extreme left subsequently turned their fire towards us; but on our briskly returning it, they also ceased firing, and about half past three, P. M., our ammunition being expended, the cannonade ceased on our part.

I cannot too highly commend the zeal, courage, and activity displayed by every officer and man under my command; and I regret that the efficient service which they rendered should have been attended with the loss of one officer, Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, and one seaman, J. Williams, killed, and three slightly wounded. The admirable conduct of Midshipman Shubrick, down to the moment of his fall, whilst pointing a gun on the enemy, occasioned me the more to lament his loss. He was a young officer of great merit and promise, and had he lived, must have become an ornament to his profession and country.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. MAYO, Captain.

To Com. M. C. PERRY, Comd'g Home Squadron.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

Sir: I am writing in the midst of one of the heaviest northers I ever experienced. Twenty-three merchant vessels have already gone ashore since morning, many of them with army stores and munitions.

The vessels of the squadron have so far held on. The loss of life I fear will be great. This is the third norther we have had since I took command, five days since, and we have had thirty wrecks.

I write this in anticipation of the early sailing of the Princeton, fearing I should not have time in the morning. Both the Baritan and Potomac have had vessels across their bows. I am ignorant of the extent of damage done to these vessels, but notice that the Baritan has had her fore and spritsail yard carried away.

We have parted one of our chains, and have not yet recovered our anchor.

It would seem to me very necessary that we should have a spare chain and anchor for each class of vessels. They can easily be put upon one of the islands. Several boats have been lost in the gale, one actually blown from the davits of the ship; not less than ten small boats are absolutely necessary to our wants; the common iron fastened whale-boat, such as are made at New London or New Bedford, costing from \$50 to \$60, will answer very well, and they can always be purchased ready made.

Spars of assorted kinds are also wanted. It is hoped that the frame for the hospital, to be erected, and one or more sheds will soon arrive. We may soon anticipate much sickness, and the rainy season is fast approaching. The Ohio and Mississippi are the only vessels arrived of all those expected; and I have all day been fearing that the former would not hold on. The steamers are not in so much danger, as they all work their wheels or propellers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, M. C. PERRY.

1 P. M., March 29.

Within the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. I write this within the castle. The batteries in the city are now silent. The American flags are already hoisted on two forts of the city. The American colors will be next displayed on the castle. M. C. PERRY.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A YANKEE AND A MEXICAN GENERAL.—Santa Anna, in addressing a letter to the Governor of Coahuila, says he had three times won the battle of Buena Vista, but that Gen. Taylor was such a stubborn old Yankee that he did not know when he was whipped. Santa Anna cannot boast much of that Yankee popularity, for we think that by this time he knows well that he was pretty essentially whipped. —Tadpole.

SAVE HIM THE TROUBLE.—Santa Anna, in one of his despatches, threatens to return and sack the city, provided the government will furnish the means. He says, "The enemy will be found at San Juan de Ulloa, thus saving him much labor and expense."

From the City of Mexico, April 1. Late from the City of Mexico. State of the Revolution there. Another American Victory.—The fall of Chihuahua.—Santa Anna's progress to the Capital.—Mexican Reports of their Battles, &c. &c.

By the way of Vera Cruz and Tampico we have received a file of papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of March; our previous dates thence were down to the 27th of February. The papers are couched with the miserable details of the two factions in the city of Mexico, one under Gomez Farias, the Vice President, the other under Gen. Penya Barragan. Much blood has been shed, but without any decisive effect. Both parties were obstinate in their purpose—the one of retaining power; the other of gaining it. Accounts were sent off speedily to Santa Anna with details of the revolutionary attempt, and as he fell back from the North the combatants fell off in their violence, and a kind of hollow truce was observed before the 17th of March. Further mention is made of this business below; and we wish here to recur to another victory of the American arms.

El Republicano of the 15th March announces that the American arms have triumphed in Chihuahua, the capital of the State, has fallen. The small forces which defeated it, says the Republicano were routed.

A letter from Durango is published, dated March 4, which says that Gen. Garcia Conde left Chihuahua on the 10th of February, at the head of 800 cavalry, to meet the American invaders and had arrived on the 22d at the hacienda of Encinillas, which is about seventy miles north on the road to El Paso.

From Encinillas, Conde pushed forward scouting parties; and on the 23d February moved with his main body to the Boguilla del Pastor, which is about 18 miles from Encinillas and about 80 miles from the hacienda of Carmen. It was supposed that the United States troops, of the number of 900, were at Carmen by the 23d, having just marched thither from Carrizal. It was Conde's intention to await at Boguilla the attack of the Americans, and he was to be joined there by the force of Gen. Heredia, consisting of 600 infantry, 800 dragoons, and ten pieces of artillery.

The junction had not been effected on the 23d. Gen. Heredia being then at the hacienda of Torreon, which is but a few miles, eight, or ten, we judge by the maps from Chihuahua. Whether the junction was effected we do not know. Conde's position is said to have been excellently chosen, but we find it stated that he had thrown up redoubts and blocked up the roads in order to hold the Americans in check and favor a retreat in case he were beaten. We cannot but infer, from the manner in which the Republicano introduces the subject, that Chihuahua did not fall till after a battle glorious to the American arms.

The Republicano of the 17th of March reports that certain Indians of New Mexico, (Los Chimanos) to the number of three thousand, have risen against the Americans, and joined the pueblos previously in insurrection.

We do not find El Republicano making very great ado about the victory of Santa Anna at Buena Vista. It republishes what El Soldado de la Patria says on the subject, but without comment. All Santa Anna's excuses in various letters, general orders, &c. are given, but there is no attempt at glorification. The editor regrets that the destitution of provisions prevented Santa Anna from following up the advantages obtained by him, but nowhere that we have seen pretends to claim a decided victory.

Santa Anna held a council of war on the 25th February, at Agua Nueva, and they unanimously advised a retreat to San Luis. Santa Anna was of the same opinion, and ordered the retreat accordingly. The proceedings of the council of war are given at length, and Santa Anna's despatch founded thereon. It goes over the same old grounds which we have read in so many forms before.

Our readers will be interested in Santa Anna's movements. He was at Cedral when he heard of the revolutionary attempt in the city of Mexico. He wrote thence on the 3d of March, avowing his opposition to the attempt, and then pushed on to Matichuala. He wrote thence on the 6th ult. to the Secretary of War, announcing that he would march on the capital with a large division of his forces, and put down the revolution.

Another letter of the same date to Gomez Farias is full of kindness for him, and vengeance upon the traitors. One passage amused us. "With reason Taylor remarked at Saltillo three weeks since, 'I do not fear Santa Anna; there will be a revolution in Mexico very soon, and he will be leprosed.' We would like to publish these letters, but they are far too numerous.

The entrance of Santa Anna into San Luis Potosi, on the 8th ult., was a triumphal one. All classes went out to meet him two or three miles on the road. At night he was serenaded and the town illuminated.

The following day he wrote a despatch to the Secretary of War, announcing that two brigades of infantry, composed of 4000 men, marched to San Luis, and they were to be followed by two others of all arms, to the aid of the supreme power of the nation traitorously attacked. This letter would lead one to suppose conclusively that he intended to put down the attempt against Gomez Farias' administration. He denounced in unqualified terms the attempt at a revolution at such a time.

But the day after, March 10, he wrote two other letters to Mexico—one to General Barragan, the head of the revolutionary party, the other to Gomez Farias. In these his tone is altered. He denounces civil dissensions, but is considerate in seeking terms of courtesy towards Barragan and Farias.

He conjures them to desist from further hostilities in the capital, and announces his purpose of proceeding thither immediately. He tells Barragan not to fear for himself or others compromised by the revolutionary attempt; that he has but one desire, to unite all Mexicans, &c. &c. The letter to Gomez Farias is of such political importance that we make a hasty translation of it.

LIBERTY AND ANTY, &c. &c. March 10, 1847.

Excellent sir: Unable to remain indifferent to the evils which the heroic capital is suffering—the victim of civil war and all the calamities consequent upon it—and to the transcendent evils which are thence extended to all the Republic, which I have determined, listening to the voice of my conscience and the exigencies of the nation, to submit to the sacrifice of proceeding to the capital to assume the reins of Government, with which I have been entrusted by my fellow citizens.

I communicate this for your intelligence, praying you that you will present myself in the capital, which will be very soon, for I shall proceed thither by force of arms, you would give directions to suspend hostilities of every kind in obedience to the voice of reason and humanity, which is indignantly outraged by the shedding of Mexican blood, which ought only to flow on the field of battle in driving back our unjust invaders.

To General Mathias de la Penya Barragan, Chief of the Pronunciados, I have made the same recommendation, and I trust that the chiefs of both the belligerent forces will observe the truce indicated, in consideration of the noble virtues which impel me to solicit it.

I transmit for your intelligence and that it may receive compliance from you out of respect to the patriotic ends I have proposed to myself.

God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

There followed from these letters, which were published on the 13th or 14th, a suspension of hostilities, though each party accused the other of violating the truce. Santa Anna had not arrived on the 17th, but would encounter no difficulty in assuming power. All parties were waiting for him impatiently, and each claiming that he will side with them.

From the Brazos.

Santa Anna at San Luis Potosi—Taylor in pursuit of Urrea.

The Matamoros Flag of the 27th ult., gives further accounts from Santa Anna's army. They were communicated by letter dated from Tula, the 11th of March, written by a Mexican officer to a friend in Matamoros. The letter says Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult. He returned at the head of a remnant of one of the divisions of the army with which he marched out to attack Gen. Taylor—the remaining two divisions having marched in directions where food might be procured for the famishing soldiery.

The writer remarks of the battle and retreat: "We have suffered a far greater loss than in any engagement ever before fought in the country—upwards of four thousand were left on the battle-field or died on the retreat—the army was destitute of provisions of any kind, and the soldiers were rendered ferocious by their privations and sufferings; dissatisfaction is widespread throughout the ranks, and I may say, the army under Santa Anna is virtually broken up." This letter also mentions the death of several citizens of Matamoros, officers in the Mexican Army, who were killed in the late battle.

General Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer, (a paper published at Monterey,) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea. We extract from a letter in the Flag, dated Camargo, the 23d ult., which purports to derive its information for Major McCulloch:—

Old Zack is down on this side of the mountains, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick. The old hero is wrothy at being assailed in his rear and having his bread-carts demolished, and if he but lays hand on the Mexican General, will flay him alive. Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linare, making a straight out shoot for the Tula Pass.

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The Kentucky Cavalry are here, having been sent down by Gen. Taylor as an escort to a train. They return immediately, accompanying the Mississippi and Virginia regiments of infantry, which proceed through by the way of China.

In addition to the above, the Flag of the 27th says the Mexican pretend that Urrea was quite recently at Linare, with 2,000 cavalry, but the Flag rather inclines to think he has fled for the Tula Pass.

Gen. Taylor, it is thought, will advance on San Luis Potosi so soon as the reinforcement called for arrives.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverized charcoal was introduced, the coffins placed, temporarily, in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their late homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

Terrible Powder Mill Explosion!

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Freeman. WILMINGTON, Del. April 14, 1847.

We regret to inform you of the terrible and heart-rending scene which occurred on the Brandywine, about 6 o'clock this morning.

About 5,000 pounds of powder, in the packing house and press room, at one of the Messrs. Du Pont's Powder Works, exploded in two successive shocks, killing eighteen persons and wounding one other.

The bodies were so torn to pieces that it was impossible to recognize them, and no other means saved, than by calling the roll (after rigging the bell) of those attached to that portion of the works. The silence which followed the calling of the unnumbered names was the only evidence of the loss of the lives of those who had so often replied when they were called.

One man, who had his leg broken at a long distance from the scene of the occurrence, by being struck with a piece of timber, is the only one wounded who survived as far as could be ascertained.

The amount of powder exploded, it is believed by the owners, did not exceed 5,000 pounds. The pecuniary loss is comparatively small; although the glass is shattered from the windows, and the plastering stripped, in a great degree, from the ceilings and walls of the houses for a mile around.

We saw many windows blown in entire. In some of the large residences of the Messrs. Du Pont, not a window is left perfect, and on some sides, they are all blown entirely out.

Each glass was broken at the distance of a mile and a half.

The screams and lamentations of the women and children, were truly heart-rending. They were heard bewailing their dreadful loss at the distance of more than a mile.

Of course, it is altogether impossible to form any conjecture as to the cause of the explosion. It is even unknown which of the two buildings exploded first.

The place where the buildings, in which the explosion occurred, stood, is left as bare and desolate as though the work of human labor and skill had never been expended upon it. A few loose stones, fragments of mortar, blackened and charred splinters, constitute every thing that remains to indicate the exact position which they so recently occupied.

It is said of one of the Messrs. Du Pont, that he maintained his position upon the top of a building in which three hundred kegs of

powder were stowed, while the roof was on fire, and by this act of undoubted heroism, succeeded in quenching the flames with water, which was supplied him in buckets from below, before the fire communicated to the powder within, and thus doubtless preserved many valuable lives.

Those killed have almost universally left wives and children. They were among the most valuable and successful hands attached to these great works, many of them were men of independent means.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvaniaian:

There can be no doubt now as to the future policy of the administration. If Mexico shall still persist in her madness, and refuse atonement for past injuries, it is the design of the administration to take possession of her capital, and dictate the terms of peace, it may be, in the Montezumpan palace. The victorious Scott has doubtless ere now planted our eagles in triumph in the streets of Alcarado, and, emboldened by past successes, will soon be on his way to the city of Mexico. Nothing but the unconditional surrender of the Mexican authorities can "stop that ball," when once fairly in motion. Such, however, is the distracted condition of the Mexican people, at the capital, that it may be difficult to find a government with which to treat. Santa Anna has no doubt gained the capital, with the remnant of the army that was not killed by "dysentery" at Buena Vista, but so formidable are the elements arrayed against him in the city, that it is doubtful whether he would be permitted to conduct negotiations, if even he attempted it. He will be still less in a mood to fight. In this condition of "confusion worse confounded," all eyes are now turned to Mexico to witness the denouement, which is evidently close at hand. Peace is believed to be the result, but hardly two men can be found to agree as to the exact manner in which it is to be brought about.

Your readers are, of course, in possession of the gratifying intelligence, that the war loan of eighteen millions has been all taken, above par, and at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. Better than all the bills amounting to nearly FIFTY-BLION millions of dollars, nearly forty millions more than the amount advertised. It has been stated to me on good authority, that not one dollar of this loan goes into the hands of foreign capitalists. This I esteem a fact on which we have reason to felicitate ourselves, as the country is not drained of its specie by the payment of the interest. Besides, it establishes the grand fact of our National Independence, in the literal meaning of that proud term in a nation's vocabulary. It demonstrates incontestably, that the United States have resources in and of themselves, amply sufficient to meet all her ordinary expenditures, and conduct a fierce war with a distant nation besides, without invoking the pecuniary aid of any other power on the face of the globe. The Rothschilds and Baring had sent in their bids, by their agents in New York, but none of them were accepted. At least, so I am credibly informed.

Are not the Feds of your city a little beside themselves? They have never, it is true, stood in danger of being brought before Judge Ranxos to answer a charge of arson, in that they had set the Schuylkill on fire, but never have they exhibited such positive symptoms of insanity as now. No one finds fault with their glorification of Gen. Taylor—for the gallant old hero deserves all the laudation that can be lavished on him—but it certainly comes with a most doubtful grace from them. The world knows how they have denounced the war, and every one connected with it, and the world wonders with what face they can now adopt as their Presidential candidate, the General who has approved and conducted it. The history of mankind, from Adam and Eve down, does not furnish a parallel example of hypocrisy, duplicity, and inconsistency. It is "itself" its only parallel.

Among the resolutions adopted at their meeting in Independence Square, there is one in which Gen. Irwin is lauded as "the faithful, constant, and able advocate of a system of national policy that is not only immediately connected with, but is absolutely necessary to, the prosperity of Pennsylvania." This, of course, has reference to the protective policy in general, and to the tariff of 1842 in particular.

Then follows a resolve, nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency—yes, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, the open and avowed enemy of that very "system of national policy," in which Pennsylvania is supposed to have such a deep interest. If this be not political charlatanism, where is one to look for it? The Governor of Pennsylvania, or of any other State, every school-boy knows, exercises no more control in the adjustment of the tariff question, than do the select and common councilmen, the high constable, or the street commissioner of Philadelphia—and he is to be elected on the exclusive ground of his devotion to a particular view of that question, supposed to be a popular view in Pennsylvania!—What a President of the United States, who has an all controlling voice on the tariff, and can either make or mar the law relating to it, is to be elected, whose opinions, there is every reason to believe, are diametrically opposed to those expressed by the men that nominated him!

In plain English, the meeting resolved: "We will support Irvin for Governor, who has nothing to do with the tariff, because he is in favor of a high tariff—and we will support Taylor for President, who has every thing to do with the tariff, although he is a Southerner, and believed to be in favor of a low tariff." But pray give the Feds full sway, and they will, as they have always done, prove their own best executioners.

ATTACKED AT LAST.—We perceive by the Baltimore papers that Van Amburgh has at length been attacked by one of his lions. It occurred on Thursday afternoon week, at Baltimore.

Van Amburgh had been through one gale and had entered the second, containing a lion, tiger and two leopards, and after a game of two, threw himself across the lion; the other monster resting his head against his cheek, in a few moments changing his position to sport with the leopards, the lion raised his head, and without any apparent effort or show of anger, suddenly opened his mouth and seized Van Amburgh by the side, his capacious jaws seeming for the moment to have been sunk in the body of the man.

The pain caused him to utter a subdued exclamation, and the lion, after a few seconds, let go his hold, when Van Amburgh rose and let the tiger and the lion, and was conducted home by his carriage; but the injury, however, is believed to be very slight. It was the first time Van Amburgh had been with the animals during the winter, and this fact probably caused the attack.

Gov. Shank's Veto Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. The Bill entitled, "An Act Incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, to be located in the Borough of Erie," having been passed by both branches of the Legislature, has been presented for my approbation.

Perhaps all will agree, that there is no subject committed to the control and superintending care of government, which effects more deeply the interests of society, both in its moral and pecuniary relations, than the currency—the representative of the value of the labor and property of the people. While its controlling influence extends to all, it especially felt by those who depend upon the proceeds of their daily toil for subsistence. Paper money has no intrinsic value. It is only the evidence of a promise to pay, and its worth depends entirely upon the ability with which the promise is redeemed. The ingenuity of man has not yet discovered, and I apprehend never will discover,