DELTA. THE DAILY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA

Letter from Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Гамрісо, Мау 30, 1853.

FORESHADOWINGS OF DESCRISM.

Cations of the Delta: You will no doubt the multiplicity of decrees issued since Santa Anna arrived at the city of Mexico. It would appear that the iron rule, and hard exactions, are the paramount order of the Supreme Government of Mexico; which, no doubt, is done to manifest central power, as well as to retrieve fallen credit. Bu Mexico; which, as trat power, as well as to retrieve fallen credit. Dut whether it will produce this effect or not, is another question—to be solved by time, and the effect of those decrees upon the parties that come under their limits. The fact is, the existence of Mexico is the coldness of death has already

those decrees upon the parties that come under their limits. The fact is, the existence of Mexico is now at stake; and the coldness of death has already begin its work—see the result of the late fatal affair at Vera Cruz.

The State measures of the Mexican Government, have been exemplified on the insurgents of Vera Cruz; but the memory of what has been done cannot die—it will carry to other lands, and to posterity, those acts of Mexican despotism and the parties concerned will be held to a strict accountability before the tribunal of a just God—where "Saint and Sinner are alike amenable." In our humble opinion, as a State measure, it will be found unwise and unavailing, and the prerogatives which have convulsed this country ever since the fall of Iturbide, as contended for by the people, and which so long have been labored for, will not be yielded without a strong demonstration for the rightful privileges of all Mexicas.

Is—quall of Taxation.

Many ta — were abrogated in one form have been revived in a new dress—I mean those duties leviable on goods and effects introduced and constituted in the interior of the State, which from the the poverty and limited population, were found to be unproductive. It therefore heads a summer to be unproductive.

interior of the State, which from the and limited population, were found to poverty the poverty an inner application, were found to be unproductive. It, therefore, became necessary to adopt a principle which would relieve the native consumer and throw the burden on the foreign im-porter, by a tax of 2 per cent on capital. No lanalo-gy, therefore, existed between the abrogated duties and the tax which was thus substituted and and the tax which was thus substituted; and then those assessments are not regulated either by the business done, capital employed, or by imports,—as many persons import goods to large amounts, and little or no contribution is paid by said importers. While the retailers receive the benefit of a whole-sale and retail establishment at a tax of from ten to fourten dollars per month, others, less favored, are obliged to pay from eighteen to thirty-six dollars. This is the usual mode of administering justice in This is the usual mode of administering justice in the shape of taxes in Mexico. This is the palladium of liberty, and the security that venal laws can be stow !

A FORCED LOAN.

A Forced Loan.

Santa Anna has recommended a forced loan from all foreign and domestic or Mexican merchants residing in this country, by pledging the alcabala and other taxes for its future payment. In order to raise four millions to sustain an army suited to his dictatorial views. This, however, has not as yet become a law, but there is little doubt but that it will. These operations are like bandages to a sore leg, though it will neither cure the sore nor restore to the bone its soundness, it may give it some strength and hide its defects from the public gaze; but it can never restore its decayed sinews. These imposts must end in the subversion of power, and in disastrous events, which will, in the end, deluge the disastrous events, which will, in the end, deluge the

disastrous events, country with bloodshed. country with bloodshed.

Will not the call of humanity at this critical period, claim the attention of some foreign power to take cognizance of the sad condition of this ill-fated country, and lend timely aid to its subjects and its citizens, and protect its commercial relations? I trust that the United States, as well as England, will watch with vigilance the aspect of things in Mexico. This Government, which now seems planted in civil dissentions, must be watered by civil blood. Young scions may spring forth, and many luxurient branches aspire towards heaven to shelter the oppressed, but rest assured that the inmany Juxurient branches aspire towards heaven to shelter the oppressed, but rest assured that the in-fernal roots, which thus shoot downward to their congenial region, will carry the nation into an abyss of destruction; that unless the intervention of some neighboring power interferes—which, should they neglect when the fruit is ripe—it must fall, and perhaps into the lap of Monarchy.

Perhaps into the lap of Monarchy.

Su survidor,

EL POBRE DIABLO MEXICANO.

P. S.—The Mexican Government, under the direction of Santa Anna, is still at work on the tariff their to be adopted under his administration, and all anxious to know its imposts, or its prohibitions.

American money is prohibited from circulation.