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BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

If any *litterateur* is in search of a hero for his next sensation novel, we beg leave to call his attention to Kansas. That region is full of such kind of cattle, and any "special correspondent" will furnish him, for "a consideration," with a baker's dozen ready made to his hand. They are cheaply got up there, and can be sold at a large discount below the ordinary trade prices; and though they will not bear scrutiny, they show off quite handsomely at a distance, and that, all things considered, is quite as much as can be expected from the flimsy nature of the material. The principal objection we have heard urged against these Kansas heroes is, that they don't wear well, but this, in view of the infinite variety of heroes that have glorified Kansas, we regard as rather a recommendation than otherwise. The Kansas heroes bear a strong family resemblance to the Copper Captains of the old Plays, who boasted of having performed incredible exploits and swore great oaths, "full of sound and fury, signifying—nothing." The ruling spirit at the present time in Southern Kansas, is a Captain MONTGOMERY, whom one of his admirers describes as "a tall man, "well proportioned, clad in dingy gray, with a "serious, thoughtful expression on his dark, but "finely formed features, partially hidden by a pair "of jet black whiskers and thick moustache. His "eyes deep-set, keen and piercing, and his dark "hair, waving back from a broad, high forehead." We could remark here, for the benefit of sentimental young ladies, that this redoubtable "hero of the Little Osage and Marmaton," as the Kansas Jenkins terms him, is—perhaps unfortunately— a married man, and as heroes in novels usually terminate their romantic career with the chiming of the marriage bells, we fear that Captain MONTGOMERY in becoming a Benedict has committed an unpardonable indiscretion. But let us see of what sort of stuff this "hero" is made. At a Convention held at Raysville towards the close of last month, to devise means for restoring peace to Southern Kansas, "the hero of the Little Osage and Marmaton" was present, and did then and there what no hero should be suffered to do—he made a speech. In that speech, which would have done honor to ALESSANDRO MAZZARONI, or FRA DIAVOLO, or to any other famous or fabulous Brigand, he thus announced the principles by which he and his band were governed.

"The troops," said he, "I have the honor to "command are of the order called "guerrilla," and "are bound by the rules of strict guerrilla warfare. "We make not, as falsely charged, a war upon all "who differ with us politically, but only on those "who have been or are warring upon our people. "The quiet, peaceable Pro-Slavery man has nothing to fear from us; he may remain among us, and "enjoy his political opinions unmolested. We will "protect and have him protected in his rights.—"Two of my nearest neighbors are Pro-Slavery "men, yet they have lived by me for years, and "have never been disturbed. *But the violent Pro-"Slavery man who will not give us the country we "have fairly conquered, but still continues to molest, "disturb, and kill us, we go to and say, This country is ours; you and I have fought which shall have "it, and we have fairly conquered you, and mean to "have it. And as the idea of "guerrilla" is self-"sustaining, we also say, If you have any money "we must have some of it, and if you have any "horses we must have them, &c. Yet, I am very "careful not to allow my men to take from any but "persons of this description.* If they do, I expel "them immediately, and restore the articles to the "rightful possessor. I never allow an outrage to "be committed against a woman. Whatever she "claims, no matter who or what her husband may "be, is sacred. If I ever have taken life, it has "been in the heat of battle, and my men are prohibited, on pain of death, from taking life in any "other manner."

The tall man clad in dingy gray, hirsute, and with something leonine in his aspect, is an admirable casuist, but his law of right is only the law of the strong hand after all. His plea is the old robber plea, has stood the wear and tear of a thousand years, and is just as plausible and just as false as ever. So spake the fierce Vikingers after a successful inroad; the plaided chieftains of the Scottish hills; the German Barons who built their castellated eyries among the crags of the Rhine, and so speak even to this day those picturesque scoundrels who haunt the fastnesses of the Abruzzi.—"The idea of guerrilla war," says this hero of the Little Osage and Marmaton, "is self-sustaining"—why so is the idea of black mail, and of brigandage, and of highway robbery, and of every other operation by which man preys upon his fellows. NAPOLEON, in modern times, exemplified the idea on a grand scale in his Italian campaigns. He too said, as this knave says:—"The country is ours—we have fairly conquered "you, and mean to have it. If you have any "money we must have some of it. If you have "any horses we must have them." But here the parallel ends. The Kansas Brigand is certainly not a NAPOLEON. He is a common plunderer. He discriminates, it is true, between his friends and his enemies, and he prides himself on that sort of honor which passes current among men of his class. He does not call himself a Murderer, but an Avenger. He permits no outrages to be committed against a woman, but he will plunder her husband, and if he resists, he will kill him. Who constituted this man, not only the judge, but the executioner of his fellows? He is called a hero, but his speech betrays him. He is nothing more than a common specimen of the Kansas ruffian in the disguise of a free-soiler, and the only elevation he deserves, or to which he can hope to aspire, is the airy dependency which results from the combined action of the Sheriff's grasp and the hangman's noose.

Not many days since, the *Patriot* copied from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the "facetious prediction" of some anonymous correspondent, that "the Hon. THOMAS SWANN, a distinguished Marylander," would be the "American" candidate for the Presidency, in 1860. The same journal, yesterday afternoon, contained another similar *jeu d'esprit*, at the expense of our worthy Mayor, taken from the Richmond *Whig*. We give it entire, just as we find it in the *Patriot:*

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

MR. EDITOR:—To the numerous Presidential tickets which have already attracted public notice—including those that bear the names of John J. Crittenden, George Cadwallader, and Lyman Trumbull—I would add another, and one which, in the opinion of the framer, is a thousand times more available. I propose the name of Hon. Thos. Swann, the Prince of Native Americanism.

A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Really this is too bad. We must beg that the wits of the "Old Dominion" will find some other butt, than the Mayor of Baltimore, on whom to exercise their sportive humor. Mr. SWANN is not a "Prince," and is not likely to be "President." He is simply an amiable gentleman, of respectable abilities, whose merit is not exceeded by his modesty, and whose present "constitutional sphere" is quite large enough to gratify his highest political aspirations. We hope, therefore, that our Virginia friends will cease poking their fun at him, and leave our worthy townsman to the undisturbed enjoyment of that domestic retirement, to which the native modesty of his own character naturally inclines him, and to which he will, undoubtedly, withdraw at the end of his present term of official service. There is, we are sorry to say, a most reprehensible disposition manifested in certain quarters, to exhibit our municipal Chief Magistrate to the world, in a ridiculous light. One indication of this disposition, was given some week or two ago, by the absurd announcement in the public prints, of a forth-coming "National Photograph of His Honor standing with his hand on the Constitution." This piece of malicious humor, however, we at once nipped in the bud. A pictorial representation of a great civic dignitary like Mayor SWANN, in the attitude of an acrobat in the Circus, standing on his hands, would have been shocking to the good taste of the whole community. We called public attention to the fact, and were pleased to see, that after our rebuke, the obnoxious advertisement was withdrawn, and the offensive Photograph suppressed. The present attempt to throw further ridicule upon Mayor SWANN, by nick-naming him, "Prince of Native Americanism," and nominating him for the "Presidency," is a like "weak invention of the enemy," which we also take pleasure in exposing. We are only surprised that our sagacious neighbor, from whose columns we take the pasquinade in question, should have failed to detect the secret malice of the *Whig's* correspondent, as readily as it did that of the similar communication, addressed to the *Enquirer*, which it copied a few weeks ago.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Editors of the Daily Exchange:

GENTLEMEN:—Will you allow me in the columns of your paper to correct an error, which appears in the thirty-third annual "Report" of the American Tract Society, relating to the addresses delivered at the Anniversary, held in New York on the 12th of last month. I am, in this document, made to utter a sentiment which is the very opposite of my convictions, and of the opinions which our Maryland Delegation were instructed to advocate. The sentence in the Society's report is as follows: "The evil of Slavery is upon us and we must do the best we can with it." Now the words should be: "The evils of Slavery are upon us, and we must do the best we can with them."

I am willing to speak of the "evils" of Slavery—just as I would of the "evils" of manufactures or commerce, but, cannot consent to be reported as declaring the institution "evil" in itself.

I forwarded the above correction to the Secretary of the Society as soon as I could, after seeing the "proof" of the proposed report, but my letter arrived too late for the object, the report having been printed and issued.

Very truly and with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY V. D. JOHNS.

Baltimore, June 16, 1858.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 15.—The R. M. steamship Europa, Capt. Leithe, from Liverpool, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamships City of Baltimore and Anglo Saxon arrived out at noon on the 3d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 2d inst., in the House of Commons, Washington Wilkes, the editor who was imprisoned for a breach of the privileges of the House, was discharged, having withdrawn the libellous charges made in his journal.

The bill abolishing the property qualifications of the members of Parliament was passed through committee.

Mr. D'Israeli, in reply to a question, said there had been no rupture of the negotiations which had been opened with the Emperor of China. On the contrary, what the Emperor had done was this: He had not sent to Lord Elgin at Shanghai, but had sent a message requesting Lord Elgin to meet his messenger at Canton. Lord Elgin, however, had then gone North. He could not lay Lord Elgin's instructions on the table, because, as we were acting with allies, it would be inconvenient to the public service.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that Mr. Tulin, a foreigner, had been appointed British Consul at Mobile, solely on the ground of public service to Great Britain, although a certificate of naturalization had been refused him in England.

In the Commons a variety of questions were put to the Government.

Mr. D'Israeli, in responce to enquiries by Lord John Russell as to affairs in China, said it was impossible for him to afford any fresh information upon the subject. The present Government had extended to Lord Elgin the same wide discretion given him by the former government, but they were not aware of his motive in proceeding to the Northward after he had been invited by the Chinese government to repair to Canton, and what demands he had required from the Chinese government they could not say.

Mr. Bright remarked that the original question concerned only Great Britain, and the power of the country was amply sufficient to vindicate its honor without entangling it in complicated relations with France, Russia and the United States. He strongly urged the Government to bring the matter to a speedy termination. England was now at war with one-half the human race, and had fifteen thousand men and seventy ships in China, and he doubted whether the operations would be attended with the slighest benefit to trade.

Sir J. Packington said it was intended to reduce the force in the East at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Horstall asked whether the Government had any information of the arrest of Capt. Judkins, of the Persia, at New York.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Mr. Wilson also asked whether there was any objections to lay upon the table the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States respecting the slave trade.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald replied that the Government had receved no official information of the arrest of Capt. Judkins. With regard to the other question, the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official account had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government, and immediate explanations given. The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible. Meanwhile, he had only to add that orders had been sent out to the officer in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters *to* make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.

The London *Times* in a leader on the searching of American vessels, reiterates its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved so ineffectual for the end in view. It says, whatever the right of the case, and however far Americans may be ready to go at present in compliance for peace' sake, we cannot but look forward to a day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let down for our pride to give way. After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American Government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows: We do not compel her to the virtue she has not.—Before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with error, has been optional, and is found to be ineffectual?

Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?

In the city article of the *Times* some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether, supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the slave trade if there might not be an agreement made for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board British vessels, while serving on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of such American officers.

The Daily *News'* editorial on the same subjects regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the reports made by some of the American captains.

The same paper draws a contrast between the serf emancipation policy of Russia and the slave policy of America, and incidentally reviews the career of Tourqueneff and Edward Everett, upon the latter of whom it casts some bitter reflections.

The London *Post* thinks if injury has been sustained England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of as will not endanger the friendly relations between the countries.

The London *Star* thinks the danger is imminent, unless the British Government recede from its untenable position.

THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet returned to Plymouth from their experimental trip on the 3d inst. The experiment of paying out and hauling in the cable in water nearly three miles deep, and much deeper than it is anywhere between Ireland and Newfoundland, was entirely successful, and the new machinery is pronounced perfect. The operation of splicing was perfected four times, and the cable was paid out at the rate of seven to eight knots per hour.

The expedition finally starts from Plymouth on 9th or 10th of June.

The Government has instructed the post-office authorities to make up a mail for the steamer from Galway to New York, and the United States have been invited to dispatch a return mail by same conveyance.

Rioting was taking place almost nightly in Belfast on a large scale. Places of worship and private houses had been attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. The military and police were engaged in quelling the factious fights.

The following United States Consuls had been officially recognized:—Samuel Ward, at Bristol; Geo. B. West, at the Bay Islands, and Albert G. Caplin, at Prince Edward's Island.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, A. M.—The *Times* of Friday evening reports the fund full on Friday, and no change in money. The new bankruptcy bill, prepared by the Attorney-General, will, it is said, be introduced in the House of Lords early next week.

A meeting of the creditors of Rawson, Son & Co. is to be held on Tuesday.

At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of R. Bainbridge & Co., of London and New York, after considerable delay and long negotiation an arrangement was come to to pay all claims under ten pounds in full in two months from the 17th of March next; twelve shillings sixpence on claims between ten pounds and one hundred pounds in six months from the 20th of March next, and thirteen shillings and four pence in four installments, extending over two years, on debts of one hundred and upwards.

A guarantee was at first positively refused, and it was only after repeated pressure that certain securities were obtained, worth about £10,000, or nearly nine shillings and six pence on the pound of the composition.

The *Post* says that the close of the Paris Bourse was very gloomy on Friday, except as regards the Rentes, which kept its ground comparatively well. Other securities gave way in consequence of important sales. Some defaulters were spoken of, and this circumstance probably assists the downward movement.

The *Times* has a leader in favor of putting an end to the anti-slave trade crusade on the ground that it will inevitably soon bring on a serious collision between England and the United States.

FRANCE.

The Toulon squadron has sailed with sealed orders.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent writes that at a Cabinet dinner, the Emperor presiding, it was decided that the circular compelling the conversion of the hospital lands should be definitely withdrawn.

A rumor of another attempted assassination of the Emperor at Fontainbleau arose from the arrest of some Italians, the Sardinian government having given notice that parties were coming to Paris from Rome for a criminal purpose.

It was rumored, and not considered improbable, that Pelissier had been recalled for the courtesies to the Duc D'Aumale.

Accounts of the silk crops in the south of France are unfavorable, a disease showing itself.

The unexpected return to Paris of Mr. Howard, the newly appointed Minister to Florence, is the subject of much comment in diplomatic society.—The *Pays* says that the announcement in several foreign journals that the French Government is at present fitting out a fleet at Toulon to make a demonstration on the coast of Morocco is not true.

The Three perCent Rentes closed at 69f. 35c.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 28, says the whole population of the Little Ichetsind, in the Caucasus, amounting to 12,000 or 15,000 souls, were emigrating into Russia under the protection of the Russian troops. They had burnt their fortified villages. Schamyl was collecting troops. His movements were closely watched by the Russians.

NAPLES.

The *Nord* publishes the following dispatch, dated Naples, 26th May:—Austria having proposed to the King of Naples the mediation or arbitration of a second rate power in the affair of the Cagliari, King Ferdinand declined the proposal of a mediation, but accepted that of arbitration, on the condition that such arbitration should be referred to a great power.

MONTENEGRO.

The *Times* received the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

On the 29th of May the two French liners left Grahove, but they have received orders to remain in the Adriatic until they receive further instructions.

TURKEY.

There had been a very violent collision between the Circassians and the Russian garrision of Ekaterinodao. The Russians are said to have lost 500 men.

INDIA.

The following dispatches from the overland mail contain some items not previously mentioned. A number of principal Talookdars have made their submission to the chief commissioner of Oude either personally or by their representatives, and the settlement around Lucknow is being rapidly made.—The main body of the Ghourkas is proceeding to Nepaul, which is held by Maun Sing, with 2000 men, and two guns and the Ghourkas do not expect any position.

Jung Bahadoor, with his body guard, has already passed through Goruckpore. An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hosein and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorha, in the Goruckpore district, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated and pursued to their entrenchment, losing one gun and about 100 men.

The Ras Sahid, with 1,000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab force, is at Jubulpore with three guns to oppose General Whitlock at Calpee, where there are 2,000 men and three guns. General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22d of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allygunj after a long pursuit.

Brigadier Pennyfather attacked the rebels on the 30th of April, about 10 miles from Budaon, and defeated them, taking several guns. The field force under General Sir Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt Tanita on the 25th April. The rebel chief of that place suffered great loss in property; about 20 of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. The disarming in the Gazerat proceeds successfully.

On the 22d April a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanouje, and was dispersed, with loss of 4 guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed.

Koon Sing, with about 2,000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th April, and arrived at Judges pore on the 22d.

CHINA.

The Russian envoy, Count Putiatin, arrived at Shanghai in the steamer America, on the 22d March; the United States commissioner, Mr. Reed, by the Minnesota, on the 24th, the Earl of Elgin, by the Furious, on the 25th. The French Ambassador Baron Gros, by the Audacieuse on the 20th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 49,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 3,500 for export. The market opened at a decline of fully ¼d., but the reception of the Vanderbilt's advices on Wednesday caused a partial recovery in prices and a better demand, the market closing at a decline of 1-16@⅛d. on fair and middling qualities, and ⅛d. on lower qualities on the quotations advised per Asia. Friday's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following reduced quotations:—Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles 7⅜d.; Middling Mobiles 6 15-16d.; Fair Uplands 7 5-16d.; Middling Uplands 6⅞d. The stock in port was estimated at 662,000 bales, of which 570,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices generally were firmer, and in many cases holders demanded an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report favorable weather for the crops, and that the finest prospects are promising. Flour very dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Western Canal is quoted 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. Wheat very dull at 5s. 10d. for Western, and 6s.@6s. 4d. for Southern red, and 7s.@7s. 4d. for Southern white. Corn quiet; yellow 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d., white Northern 33s. 9d.@34s., do. New Orleans 33s. Messrs. Bigland, Aytha & Co. call Flour 6d. to 1s. lower, and Wheat 2d. lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. James McHenry, Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Aytha & Co., and others report Beef firm and steady. Pork quiet. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard heavy at a decline of 2s. and prices nominal. The quotations are 55s.@56s. for good to fine sorts. Tallow declined 1s.@1s. 6d. on all qualities—Butchers' quoted 53s@53s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. for both sorts. Sugar heavy at a decline of 6d. Molasses active. Coffee steady. Rice heavy with but little inquiry. Tea quiet but firmer—Congou 10¼d. to 10½d. Rosin steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common, 6s.@8s. 6d. for medium and 13s @16s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine steady at 48s., crude 12s. Bark—Philadelphia 10s. 3d., Baltimore 6s. 9d@7s. 3d.—Fish Oils quiet. Linseed Oil 33s. 6d.@34s. For Olive there is a large speculative inquiry, and there has been an advance on all qualities of fully ten to twenty shillings.

HAVRE MARKET—For the week ending June 1st inclusive.—Cotton had slightly declined on all qualities—sales of the week 35,000 bales; stock 139,000 bales; New Orleans tres ordinaire 104f. The accounts from the French manufacturing districts continue unfavorable. Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Ashes quiet. Coffee buoyant. Oils in but little inquiry and prices weak. Provisions dull and nominal. Rice quiet. Sugar firm. Whalebone firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was unchanged, with, according to Baring's Circular, an abundant supply at 2½ per cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £90,000. Consols for money closed at 97⅞@97½, and 97⅞@97¾ for account. Bar silver was quoted at 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s. ¼d.; Eagles 57s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring Brothers say that the business is small but prices firm for state securities, and inactive for railroads.

United States 6's, 1867-8	104½@106½	
Do. 1868 bonds	104½@106½	
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	101½@102½	
Maryland 5's, bonds	92	@ 94
Ohio 6's, 1876	97	@ —
Pennsylvania 5's	78	@ 80
Do. bonds of 1877	88	@ —
Virginia 5's 1888	82	@ 84
Do. 1886	82	@ 84
Pennsylvania Central 6's, first mortgage	89	@ 91
Do. 2d mortgage	86	@ 87
New York Central 7's, dividend	90	@ —
Illinois Central Railroad	disct 15	@ —
Do. bond	80	@ 82

Bell & Co. report American stocks slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

United States 6's, 1867-8	105	@106
Do. bonds, 1868	106	@107
Kentucky 6's, 1858-1872	91	@ 93
Maryland 5's, bonds	91	@ 93
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	100½	@101½
Ohio 6's, 1867	96	@ 97
Tennessee 5's	77	@ 78
Do. do. bonds	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6's, bonds	82	@ 84
Virginia 5's, 1888	83	@ 84
Boston 4½'s	96	@ —
Illinois Central Railroad	discount 14	@ 12
Do. 7's, 1860, Freeland	78	@ 81
Do. 6's, 1875	79	@ 81
Michigan Central 8's, 1869	84	@ 86
Do. do. shares	55	@ 60
New York Central Railroad	80	@ 81
Do. do. 7's	94	@ 96
Do. do. 6's	81	@ 83
Erie Railroad shares	21	@ 23
Do. 7's, first mortgage	85	@ 87
Do. third mortgage	70	@ 72
Panama Railroad bonds, 1859	96	@ 98
Do. do. 1865	89	@ 91
Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage	89	@ 91

The London *Times* says all kinds of stocks declined slightly on Thursday. The following are the quotations of the actual sales made on that day:

Illinois Central 8's, 1869	83	@ —
Do. sinking fund	87	@ —
New York Central 7's, ex-coupons	90	@ —

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon.—Cotton steady. Holders are offering freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Flour dull. Wheat dull. White Corn 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d. Provisions quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros.' Circular quote Breadstuffs dull but steady. White Wheat 44s. Flour 20s@24s. Iron steady at £6@6 4s. for both bar and rails. Pig Iron steady at 53s.@53s. 6d. Sugar dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. Coffee steady. Linseed Cakes in good request at £9@9 10s. for Boston, in bags. Fish Oils quiet, and sales unimportant. Sperm £86 to £86 10s. Linseed Oils quiet at 32s. 9d.@33s. Rice heavy. Saltpetre advanced in all qualities. Tallow 52s. 6d.@52s. 9d. for Y. C. Tea firmer—Congou 10s.@10s. ¾d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 47s.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday noon.—Consols closed heavy at 97¾@97⅞ for money, and 96 for account, ex-dividend.

A letter published in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Fort Bridger, April 17, says:

"An official report of Dr. Hurt, an Indian agent of the territory, is understood to have been made about the 1st of December, fastening upon the Mormons the cold-blooded massacre of a large company of emigrants last fall. There is no earthly doubt of it; it was within twenty miles of Rock Creek settlement. They set on the Indians, who were twice beaten off; when, appearing themselves, professedly as friends or mediators, they treacherously induced the emigrants to put aside their arms—into their wagons—that the Indians might not be afraid to meet them in council; and then, all together, fell upon them, and slew a hundred men and women, and children old enough to talk!"

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi is about two inches higher at this point than it has been at any time during the season, and is still rising in a ratio of two inches in twenty-four hours. From the last accounts above, there remains a heavy rise yet to come down. The water cannot attain a much greater height at our levee, as it will force its way through the country on the Arkansas side. The suffering and destruction which is destined to accrue to the planting interests from this succession of unparalleled overflows are fearful to contemplate, and will exceed all definite calculation.—*Memphis Avalanche, June 10.*

HIGH WATER.—The Detroit river is now higher than has been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is about four feet above its usual level, which is an extraordinary freak on the part of the broad strait, which has always hitherto furnished plenty of room through which to disgorge the accumulations of the great lakes. The tremendous rains of this season have been too much for it, however, and the waters, rushing down from the north, pile up between its banks, and fret and foam along in a rapid and turbulent current.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

By the steamship General Rusk, from Brazos, we have dates from the Rio Grande frontier to the 2d of June.

From the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 26th ult. and of the 2d inst., we collect the following:

They had received but imperfect accounts along the border of the reverses of the Liberal party at Tampico.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 26th ult. contains the following:

By the mail from Matamoras yesterday, we have dates from Victoria to the 13th, and from Monterey to the 20th inst. From the *Boletin Official*, of the 20th, from Monterey, we translate the following letter, conveying the intelligence of the recent defeat at Tampico:

CITY OF VICTORIA, May 8, 1858.

Don Santiago Vidaurri—Excellent Sir: My much esteemed friend, on the 13th of the present month, there occurred a conflict in the camp of Gen. Garza, in which fortune was adverse to the forces of Tamaulipas. I have not yet all the particulars of the occurrence, but according to the statement of the officers, who have presented themselves to me, we have lost everything. Gen. Garza, they say, is at Soto la Marina, and is dispatching measures to exert our greatest efforts to repair the loss, reuniting the elements of the State, and animating the people of the State to return to the charge against the enemies of the constitutional order.

Without time for more, I am your very affectionate friend and servant, RAMON GUERRA.

In Huesteca, Sr. Aregollin has defeated a party of reactionists and taken 200 prisoners, which he conveyed to Victoria. This chief arrived at Victoria with 800 men. The reverse thus suffered by the Liberales of Tamaulipas has not abated their animation. From Reynosa, Camargo, Mier and Matamoras, have marched new forces to revenge the death of their brothers in Tampico. Within a short time Gen. Garza will have close on to 3,000 men who defend the cause of liberty.

Sr. Vidaurri has, independent of the forces operating on San Luis Potosi, in Montorey, close to 2,000 men, with which he will efficaciously assist his brothers of Tamaulipas. Gen. Zuazua has to-day a force of over 6,000 men, with abundant resources, obtained in Zacatecas. The re-action will never triumph. It will encounter, in the chief of New Leon and that of Tamaulipas, a heroic resistance. We know that it is the intention of Sr. Vidaurri to march promptly from San Luis to join his brilliant division, and, in a short time, a lesson will be taught to the enemies of liberty, such as they learned at the Wagon Pass and Zacatecas. That the liberals of Tamaulipas will redouble their efforts—that they will stand as a unit in defence of the sacred cause of Liberty and Progress. One defeat will not discourage them; on the contrary, it will give the occasion to manifest all the energy in the power of men who combat for their liberty.

A FRIEND OF THE FRONTIER.

From Monterey, though there is no report of actual fighting, the news is somewhat interesting.—An anonymous letter purporting to have been written by some one in Matamoras has created another fillibuster panic in the region of Monterey. The official Bulletin of Governor Vidaurri of the 17th, publishes this letter with extended comments from its editor, in which he says that without expressing his belief as to the genuineness of the information, he would inform the public that the country is prepared for their reception, and that the heads of the leaders would be the first to fall in just atonement for the crimes they would commit. We translate the letter:

MATAMORAS, May 10, 1858.

To His Excellency, Sr. Santiago Vidaurri:

Sir—My duty as a Mexican and a frontiersman leads me to make known to your Excellency the machinations of the constant enemies of our nationality. It has been discovered that in the house of Messrs. Shiers & Oliver, in this city, there exists a considerable amount of armament and munitions of war; that they are from a house in New York—that of George Law, the banker of the fillibusters. That a combination with Uraga, Vega, Arangois and Walker, had been arranged to invade the republic and establish the projects of Santa Anna.—Sr. Arrangois has consummated the contract with the above Law, and as soon as you commence your march for the interior, and General Caravajal takes away all the troops from this port, they intend making the movement aided with these arms; they consist of about 1,000 Sharpe's rifles, 300 Colt's pistols, and 3,000 muskets, which are now in the above named house of Sr. Oliver. It has been ordered that these arms be placed in the hands of Sr. Balbot, to cut off suspicion and to sell you the muskets that are useless. The house referred to is agent for one in Havana.

Without more for the present, I remain yours attentively and faithfully. AN OBSERVER.

This letter brings out a positive denial from Mr. Oliver, which is published in the same bulletin.—Mr. Oliver brands the writer of the letter as a gratuitous calumniator. That he has no house in Matamoras, nor is he a partner of Shiers, as they had dissolved since January last. He denies that he has ever taken part in the political affairs of the country, and appeals to his many acquaintances in Monterey and elsewhere for proofs. We suppose this letter is a fabrication to gratify the spleen of a commercial rival or personal enemy.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 2d inst. contains further interesting accounts with regard to Mexican affairs. Our budget of news from Mexico is of usual interest. From Monterey we learn that those who were left of the prisoners taken at Zacatecas have arrived at that place, and are receiving humane treatment at the hands of Gen. Vidaurri. The commander of the reactionist forces at Zacatecas, Gen. Manero, with three or four others of the leaders, were shot by Gen. Zuazua, on the 30th ult. It is said that an offer of $150,000 was made for the life of Gen. Manero, but that Zuazua demanded the surrender of San Luis in addition.

Zuazua seems to be operating against the latter city. We have seen a private letter from an American in Zacatecas, a Mr. Kimball, confirming the news heretofore published by us. He says that after the defeat of Parrodi by Osollos, the former resigned his command and has retired to private life. This would tend to confirm the opinion of General Caravajal, who in his retirement at Camargo, deprecated the selection of General Parrodi, and foretold that he would never lead the Constitutionalists to success. The result has proven that the General was correct. With our immediate neighbors of Tamaulipas the enthusiasm lags not at all.

The recent reverse at Tampico seems to have instilled new zeal and energy into them. Matamoras has raised new levies and dispatched them to the scene of action, and we understand all the other frontier towns have done the same. In our Spanish paper we publish the addresses of two of their leaders—Col. Capistran and Col. Caravajal. We learn that Col. Guadalupe Garcia has also issued an address to the soldiers of his command. A feeling of revenge seems to be animating them.

From Tampico we learn that Col. Barberena, approaching from the South had attacked and carried by storm, the principal fort on the south of Tampico, but has subsequently abandoned it. The forces of the Liberals, under Governor Garza seem to be concentrating at Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, whither we have just learned Governor Vidaurri has sent a reinforcement of five hundred men from Monterey. It it thought that Tampico will be left to take care of itself for the future—the Liberalists contenting themselves with a kind of guerrilla warfare around it, cutting off its commerce, while the main body of their forces will operate with Vidaurri in the interior.

FROM ARIZONA.

NECESSITY OF GOVERNMENT PROTECTION FOR THE SETTLERS—LETTERS FROM RESIDENTS.

Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, of Arizona, now in New York, has received advices from that region, comprising events that have transpired during the month of April. He gives us the following extracts:

TUBAC, Friday, April 30, 1858.

The morals of the community have not improved, but on account of a cold spell of weather for two weeks past, no great number of murders have been committed.

The casualties to the present writing are: Dutch Fred, killed by George Monro; B. Owens, trader, killed and robbed by unknown persons; Anton, a German, shot by accident by a drunken man in Tueson, (recovering;) Sandoval, killed and robbed on the Rio Grande by U. S. soldiers, seven of whom passed through Tueson for California; Dent's store broken open and robbed; horse thefts and petty larcenies too tedious to mention.

An express has just come down, and states that 40 head of cattle and one horse have been taken from Arivaca by the Apaches, 8 horses from Fort Buchanan, 3 head of horses from McCoy, in Tubac; 20 head of horses from Carothers and Wade, Tubac; 5 head of horses from Matheson's Ranche, Tubac; 30 head of cattle and horses from San Xavier.

The dragoons declined making any pursuit. The people have not the animals, arms or provisions necessary to pursue.

What shall we do? Abandon the country, or trust to the Government for assistance? Will the Government allow Rangers? Regular troops are a curse to the country, and ought to be disbanded or withdrawn.

The industry of the country is paralyzed by the demoralized condition of the Military Department. The first crops ever raised in the country were sold on the faith and credit of the Government, and this has proved, for the first time in twenty years, unreliable, and the bad results have been aggravated by the despotic and unjust conduct of unprincipled officials engaged in the administration of the Department, using and perverting their official position to base and private purposes.

These are the first transactions the people of Sonora ever had with our Government officials, and you know how compromised and disgraced the Government appears to them. They are coming to the conclusion that our Government is no better than their own. If Fort Buchanan was a fair specimen, I should be of the same opinion. The Quartermaster refused to the last either to pay or give receipts for the produce bought, except to a few favorites.—If a merchant or manager of a mining company had treated the people as he has, his corpse would have swung under some umbrageous cottonwood, but the petty tyrant is so hedged in with bayonets that they cannot get at him. Under the excitement, Major Steen and Quartermaster Hastings made their exit from the country and saved themselves from the just and merited vengeance of an outraged and swindled community.

I hope you will be able to disabuse the minds of the peopie in Washington as to the efficiency of regular troops against Apaches. [Vain hope I fear.—E. E. D.] The regular army on the frontier is the veriest humbug in existence—the derision and contempt of all classes, except a few contractors.

A most unfortunate occurrence took place at Tueson yesterday. Edward Miles and Bill Oury had a quarrel about some adobes. Miles challenged Oury, but the latter declined to fight, on the ground that Miles was not a "*gentleman*." Young Benjamin Miles was drawn into the difficulty on his brother's account, and challenged Oury. They fought with rifles, at thirty paces. Young Miles fired in the air, whether accidentally or on purpose, never will be known. Oury fired and Miles fell, mortally wounded and never spoke afterwards. He was universally esteemed and respected, being a young man of great promise and decided talent.—He was buried to-day, with Masonic honors. His relatives live near Washington, D. C.

The Apaches came into Tueson last week and took off every head of Juan Elisas' cattle. He has lived here for forty years, and never lost all his stock before