LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Delta, June 1.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamer James L Day, Captain Wood, arrived yesterday. She left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult., Tampico on the 27th, and Brazos St. Jago on the 28th ult. Since the departure of the Palmetto, on the 23d, there had been no arrival from General Scott's army. The diligence from Mexico, due on the 24th ult., had not arrived on the 25th, at the time the Day sailed. We are, therefore, without any later intelligence from that interesting point.

Com. Perry has returned to Sacrificios from his cruize. During his absence he touched at Laguna, Frontera, and other ports on the coast. At Laguna he raised the blockade, giving instructions to the officer in command to levy the new tariff on all imports, and a war tax of ten per cent. ad valorem on all exports. He took possession of the fort at the mouth of the river, Guasacualco, destroyed the guns of the enemy found there, raised the American flag on the fort, where it now floats, and saluted it with a salvo of twenty-one guns. He proceeded to a town, up the river some twenty miles, of which he took peaceable possession, and where, also, with a national salute, he raised the American flag. The alcaldes of some neighboring villages, while there, came in, offering him peaceful possession of their respective bailiwicks. What may prove of importance to the Government, and save it much trouble and expense, he succeeded in securing at this place a map or chart of the line for the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, with accompanying topographical notes. He had it taken from the original, drawn out for an English company, at whose instance the survey was made.

As soon as the vessels under Com. Perry take in, at Vera Cruz, the necessary coal, he means, we understand, to make a dash at Tabasco, where it is said the enemy is in force, numbering as many as 2000 of the regular army, waiting to give him resistance.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta.

View of Mexico from the coast—The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa—City of Vera Cruz—Absence of the vomito—Apprehended robbery of the diligence—Escort of troops for Jalapa.

VERA CRUZ, May 24, 1847.

Els Delta—I awoke this morning and found we were sailing along within pistol shot of the coast. Immediately above us towered lofty, rugged, and barren mountains, the peaks are generally circular, and seem to be the basins of extinct volcanoes. No human being—nothing denoting the existence of animal life—is visible throughout this dreary waste.

Col. Harney's charger, for the first time, this morning refused to eat. He was placed in the very worst part of the vessel—being directly in the rear of the engine and boilers. One of the horses belonging to Col. McIntosh, which was placed along side of Harney's, cannot live until morning. The bow of the vessel is by all means preferable for the transportation of horses in such a climate as this, as they there have a constant breeze.

The peak of Orizaba is just visible, but it is with difficulty that you can distinguish it from the clouds which linger about its snow-clad summit.

Twelve o'clock.—We have just come to anchor off the famous castle of San Juan de Ulloa. It certainly has not the appearance of being so formidable as is represented, although upon a closer examination, it may be much stronger than it seems.

After dinner I visited the city of Vera Cruz, and was agreeably disappointed in its appearance. This is the first walled town I have ever seen. The wall is in the form of a semi-circle—its extremities resting upon the sea-shore, and terminating with the forts St. Jago and Conception, with a number of well mounted bastions at intervals between them. The part of the city bordering upon the water is also walled, so that vessels have but one place to land their cargoes, and that upon the Mole which fronts the Custom-house. The streets of the city are rectangular, inclining towards the centre, paved with round stone, narrow side-walks, and at present very neat and clean. The houses are nearly all two stories in height, and built with such uniformity as would lead one to suppose that they were all designed by the same architect. The St. Louis Cathedral and the adjoining buildings, in your city, will give you a very correct idea of the style of architecture.

There are some six or eight churches, large and massive, each containing a vast number of costly images. Several of the churches are now used as hospitals. I passed thro' them, thinking I should see some cases of vomito, as upon our arrival it was reported as being dreadful. I found neither vomito or yellow fever, but the head of the medical department told me he thought there had been some three or four cases of yellow fever; two of which were soldiers who had been drunk and exposed for several days. I have met with a number of unacclimated persons here who have, and no doubt will, enjoy excellent health, as the vomito season is now nearly passed off. I dwell upon this subject because I know that the foreigners here, and some others, try every method to induce Americans to leave, or prevent their coming—it is their interest to do so. But Vera Cruz, with its neatly paved streets, its well regulated police, its invigorating sea breezes, must be, and is, as healthy as almost any port south of the Chesapeake.

This morning the diligence did not arrive as usual, and the report is that it was robbed and the driver murdered. You will see an account of the capture of a guerilla party a few days ago, in the Eagle of the 22d inst.

I wonder that such liberties are allowed the treacherous rascals; they should not be permitted to leave the city. I saw a number passing through the gate of *Mercy* on well mounted mustangs, no doubt spies in the camp, on their way to rob or murder, as opportunity offers.

Tuesday, 25th.—We hear nothing of Gen. Scott's movements. The Fashion arrived this morning. An escort of troops will start for Jalapa to-morrow morning, under the command of Maj. Lee, of the 4th Infantry. Col. McIntosh is yet undetermined whether to go or not. Officers and men all well. *Adios.* C.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S DIVISION.

Through the attention of Mr. Levy, U. S. Mail Agent at the Brazos, we have been put in possession of our correspondence.

It will be seen that there is little news stirring at Monterey or Saltillo, if we except the approach of Col. Doniphan's command, which was expected. Our correspondent, "J. J. C." speaks as if Gen. Taylor still contemplated a movement to San Luis Potosi.

We find the following paragraph in the Saltillo Picket Guard, of the 10th ult.:

Capt. Pike.—Considerable anxiety has prevailed here for several days in reference to Capt. Pike, who left here four weeks ago for Chihuahua, with despatches to Col. Doniphan. An intelligent Mexican from Parras states that news had been received at that place that Capt. Pike had been attacked near Mapamie, four or five days travel beyond Parras, by a large force of Camanche Indians, and had lost 15 of his men. The country beyond Parras appears to be overrun by these Arabs of the West, from which this rumor does not look improbable.

Col. Doniphan is supposed to be at Parras, where he is ordered to remain until he receives further instructions.

Anticipated march of General Taylor to San Luis Potosi.

MONTEREY, Mexico, May 15, 1847.

Els. Delta—Here we are, pretty much after the old sort. Again all things seem to denote a movement of this column, and I think, by the 1st of June, old Rough and Ready will pack his knapsack for San Luis Potosi. I intend going, and have attached myself to the company of Capt. J. H. Bean. This young Captain is from old Kentuck, and is a good specimen of that noble State, of whose gallantry and courage Americans may well be proud. You may look out for squalls at San Luis.—They say it is there the Mexicans will make their final great struggle, but we will see what we shall see. The weather here, at present, is as hot, if not more so, than you have it in New Orleans. J. J. C.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 2.

FROM THE BRASSOS.

The schr. Sovereign, Capt. Peterson, arrived last evening from Brassos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 28th ult. Although not later than the James L. Day, she brings copies of the Matamoras Flag of the 22d and 26th ult., which we had not before seen. Lt. Mehaffy, of the 11th infantry, and Dr. Chaloner, of the army, came passengers.

The news we gave yesterday of the arrival of Col. Doniphan at Parras, is confirmed by the Flag, which says the intelligence was communicated to Gen Cushing by a letter from Monterey. Col. Doniphan was shortly expected down the river with his command.

Mr. Parish, bearer of despatches to General Taylor, from Washington, passed through Matamoras on the 25th ult., to his destination.

Gen. Cushing has received orders to join Gen. Taylor immediately at Monterey. Although he has not yet recovered from his recent injury, he had determined to set off in a few days. The Massachusetts regiment would go up with him. The Flag mentions that Capt. Edward Webster, now in this city, had been appointed aid to Gen. C.

Brig. Gen. Cadwallader had ordered an election in the Massachusetts regiment, to supply the vacancy in the Colonelcy, made by the promotion of Gen. Cushing. It was to have taken place on the 27th ult., but we have not heard the result.

Three men of this regiment recently deserted and attempted to reach the Brassos. They crossed the river above Matamoras, and had not gone far before a party of Camanches came across them and murdered them all. The Flag says that a few days prior to this, as the Kentucky Cavalry were on the march from Camargo to Reynosa, they arrested another deserter from the same regiment. On being interrogated he replied that he was going to Monterey to take a boat to go back to Massachusetts. Whether his insanity was real, or only feigned, the Flag had not been informed.

The body of a white man has been recently discovered about seven miles below Reynosa, shot through the breast. No clue has been discovered to the circumstances of the murder or the name of the victim.

The news from Monterey is no later than we have already given. The 1st Ohio regiment was to leave here on the 19th, and the 1st Indiana Regiment on the 20th ult, on their way home. The last train coming down met 1500 pack mules near Cerralvo, going up with supplies.

Major Cass, with a detachment of the 3d Dragoons, arrived in Matamoras on the 24th ult. We have before given the destination of this regiment, commanded by Col. E. G. W. Butler.

The Government has been erecting a large hospital at Point Isabel, 186 feet by 68, encircled by a 12 feet gallery. It is situated on the most elevated spot in the town, and according to the Flag, which gives a glowing account of it, will compare favorably with similar structures in the United States.

There was a copious shower of rain on the 25th at Matamoras, which is mentioned by the Flag as if it were an occurrence deserving of a thanksgiving. Between the 19th and 22d ult., the Rio Grande rose ten feet and fell as much. It was low at last accounts.

A company of Tennessee cavalry, which has been at Matamoras for the last eight months, is about to return home.

The steamer Telegraph arrived at the Brazos on the 24th ult., and left again immediately for Vera Cruz.

The Indian incursions among the settlements on the Rio Grande and the frontiers of Texas, are attracting attention. It was supposed Col. Hays would devote a little time to them, if Gen. Taylor could spare him.

The traders of Matamoras are indignant at the new tariff promulgated for Mexican ports. The Flag advises them to call public meetings to denounce it.

We do not precisely understand the position of the battalion of Texans which had crossed the Rio Grande. Our own correspondent wrote us that Gen. Taylor was compelled to decline their services, not being authorized to receive them. The Flag gives a different account of the matter, and says the General will keep them in active service.

We copy the following item from the Flag of the 22d ult:

FROM SAN LUIS.—A letter was shown us yesterday, dated 6th inst., at San Luis, written by a wounded Mexican officer (formerly a citizen of this place,) to a friend in this city, which gives a truly distressing account of the destitution prevailing there among the sick and wounded in the hospital. The hospitals are crowded, and the soldiers are actually dying by scores of starvation and neglect. The country adjacent to San Luis was completely stripped of all its produce to feed the army of 30,000 Santa Anna kept up there for many months prior to the battle of Buena Vista, and now even the citizens of the place are suffering for want of the common necessaries of life. The Mexican Government makes no provision whatever for the wounded soldiery, and they are to be seen dragging their mangled limbs along the streets and begging—alas! too often in vain—for bread. The troops have all left, leaving not so much as a regiment to garrison the city.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Alvarez, who appears now as one of the competitors for the Presidency was accused not many months ago, under the administration of Paredes, of the grossest corruption. Among other charges, was one that he misappropriated funds destined for the California expedition, and that he sold the armaments of some of the Mexican works on the Pacific and applied the proceeds to his own use. Now he is one of the pillers upon which the hopes of his countrymen rest. He has lately placed Acapulco, which may be considered his lair, in a state of defence and gone up to Mexico to assist in the general defence, followed, it is said, by three or four thousand men. Before leaving, he published an address to the inhabitants of his section of the country, explaining to them the objects of the war on the part of the Americans. It is particularly full of misrepresentations, but is nevertheless well written and spirited. He concludes by telling them to sharpen their knives, and that the war will soon be over.

Another candidate for the Presidency we perceive is Melchor Ocambo. He is now, we believe, Governor of the State of Michoacan. He is a friend of the President Substitute, Anaya, and a strenuous advocate of the war.—We find a long letter in the papers advocating his views. He calls upon the people to join the gurrillas, to abandon the large cities and carry their property off to the mountains.—Should Mexico consent to make peace with the enemy, he will fight, he says, against the inhabitants of that State as well as the foreign foe. Such is his aversion to peace, that were the country to consent to it—even where its own Michoacan to do it—he declares he will rather expatriate himself than yield to it and live in a dishonored country.

The proclamation of Gen. Scott to the Mexican nation was produced in the Mexican Congress on the 14th of May. From the statement of the Minister, it would seem to have been found among some intercepted papers.—The Republicano treats the document with little ceremony, and without attempting to reply to its reasonings, denounces it as impertinent and disrespectful. The Government has conceived the suspicion that the document was concocted by some Mexican action in conjunction with Scott, and "the fury of the nation and the severity of the laws" are held up *in terrorem* against all who thus connive with the enemy.

Massachusetts Regiment.—Letters have been received from officers of this regiment, now under the command of Lieut. Col. Wright, announcing that Gen. Taylor has ordered the regiment up from Matamoras to join him at Monterey. This intelligence will not be more grateful to the officers and men of the regiment than to their friends at home. If condemned to inactivity it is something to be under the immediate eye of the great commander who now garrisons Monterey, as it were; and should the season for active operations arrive they are assured of having a chance to distinguish themselves.

From the Mobile Herald & Tribune.

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

By the way of Tampico, the Picayune has files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th of May, which is eleven days later than the previous advices.

The election for President was held on the 15th, and it was generally supposed that Senor Herrara was the successful candidate. The Picayune thinks this is not the ex-President Herrara. The news of the election is very imperfect. Angel Trias, governor of Chihuahua, got the vote of the department of Mexico. Herrara succeeded in Queretaro. Puebla voted for D. Melcoir Ocambo. The Commercial Times states that on the 24th, intelligence reached Vera Cruz from the capital that Herrara was elected. The writer on whose author this is given, states that the cause of his success was from a desire generally felt among the thinking part of the people for peace. The statement needs confirmation.

Santa Anna had left the command of the army of the east to assume the duties of the President. He was to enter the capital on the 19th. In a letter published in the papers, he states he had been indoustriously organizing guerilla parties. He had issued a manifesto to the nation, but no copy of it has been received in its country. It was to be published on the 20th. An account of his operations in the east was published on the 15th. In this he boasts largely of what he has done, but does not say much of the future. We copy one paragraph, written, the Picayune thinks, to prepare for himself a favorable reception in the capital. He is alluding to Puebla:

"The whole population of this beautiful city was in motion at the entrance of my division, and gave signs of the most ardent enthusiasm. I could hardly walk from being surrounded by thousands of citizens, who were hurraing for independence and for the republic, and giving utterance to their hatred of our invaders. In these moments my heart was agitated by different feelings as I looked upon an enthusiastic people calling upon me for arms to defend themselves, giving the most signal proof of their love for the liberty of their country, and as I reflected the responsibility of those who having the means had neglected to take advantage of the good disposition of these people, the only want in this city, your Excellency, was a proper man to move in the defence of the national cause."

The government was thinking of some measures to release the American prisoners in the capital.

El Republicano was again trying to excite the fears of the people for the designs of the monarchical party. It says secret agents are at work to change the form of government.

The citizens of the capital seem to be careless as to the fortification of the capital. The papers were appealing to them to turn out and provide defence for it.

The departure of Gen. Valencia from the capital at the head 5000 of the National Guard, to unite his forces with Santa Anna's troops, was daily expected, but had not taken place at last accounts.

Senores Gutierrez and Iriarte have resigned the port folios of war and justice. The former is succeeded by Gen. Alcorta, the latter by D. Luis de la Rosa. Senor Baranda remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Our Pacific squadron (says the Picayune,) is busy upon the western ports of Mexico.—On the 28th of April, a squadron of six or eight vessels was off Mazatlan, and a thousand men were to disembark to take the town. Letters from Mazatlan say they were making their every preparation for defence, but if the descent is made in as great force as is represented, they can make no defence of much account. Other accounts say that the port of San Blas, too, was menaced by our squadron, and that it was the purpose of the Americans to land and take the town.

The following letter from our correspondent contains all the news touching the movement of the fleet:

Correspondence of the Herald & Tribune.

VERA CRUZ, May 23d, 1847.

The U. S. steamer Spitfire arrived here on the 19th from a short cruise of 90 miles up the coast, during which she visited the towns of Puebla, Navitta and Tacoluta, demanding from them an acknowledgment of surrender, a notification to which they had received from the "Germantown" some ten day previously. At the approach of the Spitfire, Puebla was deserted, and the other town refused to make any surrender; they being overawed by the people of Mesantla, (a town of considerable size, situated back some 30 miles from the coast,) who supposing themselves inaccessable to our vessels, threatened with extremity all who treat or hold intercourse with us. The town of Puebla, Nautla and Tacoluta are more Indian villages; the first containing not more than a dozen huts, and contained some hundred or more French colonists, whose principal men having treated with the "Germantown" brought down upon them the vengence of the back country people. Immediately after the departure of the Germantown, a decent was made upon the French, and all concerned in the treaty were marched off in irons. A Fr. schr. Neuita, was seized, plundered and burnt, and part of her crew carried off. These facts were learned from the Captain of the schr. a Frenchman, who was picked up in his boat and brought to this city by the Spitfire. The entire country around Vera Cruz is overrun with the disbanded soldiery of defeated Mexican armies, who having no other way of living, become Brigands, and in bands of 100 to 200 invest the vicinity of villages, indiscriminately plundering friend and foe. These robbers make any intercourse of the peaceably inclined and indoustrious villages with us, the pretext for robbing and murdering them; or that the well disposed dare not submit for fear of encountering a worse fate than our forcible occupation would subject them to. The whole country is in a wretched state of anarchy and disorganization, there being no law or protection for the inhabitants except beneath the "stars and stripes"

Com. Perry, on the 9th inst., left Anton Lizardo for Tobasco. His force consisted of the steamers Mississippi, Vixen, Scourge and Scorpion; the frigate Raritan, the sloop-of-war Germantown, Adams and Albany, and several bomb vessels. No resistance was anticipated, and the return of the squadron is daily expected. The frigate Potomac and steamer Spitfire remained to protect this portion of the coast.

On the 9th, the English frigate Alarm, brig Daring, and steamer Vesuvius left the anchorage of Sacrificios for Havana, with several cases of yellow fever on board. The vomito has made its appearance in this city, but as yet in few cases. Vera Cruz has already nearly recovered the effects of the siege—the people are returning, the knocked down houses are being re-built, the streets cleaned, shops opened, and all the activity of a seaport displayed. Among other things we have an American circus in full operation.

ATTACK AND PLUNDER OF THE JALAPA STAGE.—The Jalapa Stage was attacked by Rancheros or robbers a few miles from Puente Nacionel, on the 23d ult., and robbed. The driver managed to escape after having been dreadfully beaten, and reaching Vera Cruz, geav the alarm. It is much feared the passengers have been killed. This circumstance, however, must not be taken as a guerrilla affair, for it does not appear that there are regularly organized bands between Vera Cruz and Jalapa. The assailants were, no doubt, acting independently, and were careless whom they attacked, friend or foe, countrymen or foreigner, provided they obtained booty.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from the Brazos to the 26th ult., from Monterey to the 15th, and from Saltillo to the 14th.

From the Picayune we select the following items of interesting news:

In conversation with Lt. Aken, of the 2d Kentucky Foot, we learn that a most deplorable duel occurred at China about the 21st ult., between two Lts. in the Virginia regiment.—The news was taken to Camargo by Mr. Dowd, beef contractor at China, and was fully credited by all at Camargo. According to this report, the two Lieutenants, one of whom was named Mahan, and the name of the other not being recollected—fought with muskets loaded with ball and buckshot, and both parties were killed. Most sincerely do we hope there may be some exaggeration in the statement, but Lt. Aken leaves but little room for hope. He fully believes it, and it was generally credited at Camargo.

In the first letter of our correspondent below, fears are again expressed as to the fate of Col. Doniphan, and even Capt. Pike. We publish the letter as written, but are most happy to learn from Lieut. Aken, that subsequent to the date of our correspondent's letter, news was received of Col. Doniphan's advance towards Saltillo. He had gone back to Chihuahua, and there again taken up his line of march for Saltillo. Lt. Aken left Saltillo on the 16th ult. Before his departure he learned from Gen. Wool himself that Col. Doniphan was no doubt at Parras, and in a day or two would be in.

The Saltillo correspondent of the Picayune says: "Upon reaching Saltillo I was delighted to find that the place had not suffered in the slightest degree from the occupation of our forces. The streets were all clean and in good repair, and in every door and at every window were senoras and senoritas. It was some high church day and observed as a *fete*. The streets were thronged with Mexicans, men, women and children, and all rigged off in their very best."

From the Washington Union, 3d inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Eleven Days Later from Europe—Great Rise in Breadstuffs—Decline in Cotton.

The Hibernia reached Boston at 5 o'clock this morning.

COTTON MARKET.—A further decline of ⅛d per pound was accepted by holders of American descriptions of cotton. The prices declared by the committee of brokers. May 14, for fair cotton, were—bowed, 6¼; Mobile, 6½; and Orleans, 6¼d.

The imports of the fortnight were 32,333 bales; and for this year, 477,256. The estimated stock of cotton in Liverpool, on the 11th instant, was 508,500 bales—at the same time last year, 780,870—the city showing a deficiency this year of 26,235 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The smallness of the stock of grain all over Europe, has rendered the scarcity of provisions more and more felt; and, as high as prices were previously, a further important advance has taken place in the value of breadstuffs, as well in this country as in many of the near continental ports. Within the last fortnight, wheat has reached so high a point as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes A greatly contracted consumption must, therefore, follow; and this may, perhaps, be the means of staying any further immediate rise in the value.

Canadian red wheat 13s to 14s; white do. 14s to 14s 3d. United States red 13s 9d to 14s; white do. 14s 3d to 14s 8d. Indian corn was worth 50s to 51s 6d on the 14th ult.; on the 18th, it brought 63s to 66s per quarter—486 lbs. On the 4th ult., we quoted Canadian superfine flour at 40s, United States sweet 37s a 40s 6d; but quotations on the day of sailing show a rise of 7s 6d to 8s per quarter on the former, and 8s 6d to 9s 6d on the latter.

PROVISION MARKET.—The market for American-cured provisions keeps steady; and, as there is little or nothing of this description of goods now arriving from Ireland, the importations from the United States, in most instances, meet a ready sale. The value of beef, pork, and hams, is much the same as last noted. Bacon, however, in consequence of the scarcity of supplies, and particularly of fresh meat, which ranges from 7½d to 9d per pound, is in excellent demand; and the rates now current are from 2s to 3s higher than those last noted. The arrivals, during the last fortnight, have been of a limited character; and prices of bacon have, consequently, advanced 1s per 100 weight. The prices now obtainable vary from 42s to 45s per 100 weight, according to the quantity. There has been a decline of 2s to 3s per cwt in American tallow since the 4th May. That article is now at 44s to 46s per cwt. At present there is no American butter in the market.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling. This favorable circumstance has enabled the bank to discount more freely, even on bills that have had as much as three months to run. Advances were made to bankers at 5½ per cent. on promiscuous paper. The favorable state of the American exchanges has had a beneficial effect on the market. The consol market, nevertheless, has been marked throughout by general heaviness. The position of affairs now is this: The extreme pressure is gone, but money still remains extremely scarce, and too dear for the profitable prosecution of business. Our quotations for all the several stocks, although lower than the closing prices of the last steamer, must be understood to be 1 or 2 per cent. higher than the lowest prices during the interval. The present amount of bullion held by the bank is estimated by very competent judges to be ten millions, whilst the reserve of bank notes is nearly four millions.

The market on the 29th was steady, with but little doing.

FRANCE.—It was stated in the Chamber of Peers, on the 10th of May, by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. Notwithstanding this prospect, the markets continued to rise in various parts of France.

Among the passengers in the Hibernia is the Countess of Elgin.

The steamship arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of May.

MEXICAN PRIVATEER.—A letter from Barcelona, under date of May 3d, says that the Mexican privateer "Unico," of Vera Cruz, carrying one gun and fifty-three men, had captured in the waters of Arica, and brought into Barcelona, the American ship "Carmelita," 190 tons, Captain Edwin Littlefield, from Ponce, P. R., with coffee, to Trieste.

☞We clip the following article from the New York Herald of the 4th inst. It will give our readers some idea of the effect which the recent arrivals from England have had upon the markets in our northern cities. We have no doubt but that the Herald is correct in thinking that the present crop in the United States will be much larger than any former one. Stimulated by the high prices which grain of all kinds have borne during the past winter and spring, western farmers have strained every nerve to increase the amount for next year:

The News from Europe—Advance in Breadstuffs—Tremendous Excitement among the Speculators.

By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia, at Boston, from Liverpool, we have eleven days later intelligence from all parts of the old world.—The news is principally of a commercial nature, and is unusually interesting, highly important, and exceedingly favorable.

The advance in breadstuffs has been very great, much greater than we anticipated, although we looked for an advance, in the event of any improvement in the money market. Prices in Liverpool had reached higher points than had been realized for many months previous, and the tendency was upward. It is impossible to restrain the upward movement of prices. It appears to make very little difference what the state of the money market is: food must be had, and holders seem to have it all their own way as regards prices. The rapid reduction in the stocks, in all the principal ports of the United Kingdom, is the best evidence in the world of the deficiency of the domestic supply, and the scarcity in the interior. This fact is sufficient to settle the question of supply; the demand is pretty generally known; and upon this data we can form a pretty correct idea of the quantity of breadstuffs that will be required in Great Britain from foreign countries.

As the season advances, the stocks of producers become reduced, and in many instances this class have been purchasers in the market, having sold themselves short. There is no doubt that the deficiency in Great Britain and Ireland is full as large as anticipated early in the season, and it is a matter of much moment in England where the supply is to come from. Amidst the gloom and embarrassments which existed in all parts of Europe, in consequence of the high prices ruling for food, there were promising indications of an average harvest; but we know not how long they may last or how soon they may change. Every thing depends upon the growing crops, and in the event of a deficiency approaching that of this year, God only knows what will be the result. It must be awful.

The effect of the advices by the Hibernia upon this market has been very great. Prices have advanced with the greatest rapidity, and the transactions in breadstuffs have been immense. The annexed statement exhibits prices current here previous to the arrival of the packet-ship Rainbow, and since the arrival of the Hibernia:—

PRICES FOR BREADSTUFFS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

	May 31.	June 3.
Genesee,	$8 18¾ a 8 25	$9 25 a 9 50
Michigan,	8 a 8 12½	9 25 a 9 37½
Corn, yellow,	1 11 a 1 12½ a 1 13	1 24 a —
Mixed, do,	1 05 a 1 06	1 24 a —
Rye,	1 15 a 1 20	1 50 a —
Oats,	62 a 65	70
Meal,	5 25 a 5 37½	5 75
Whiskey, dull at	34	held at 40
Wheat, Genesee,	1 93 a 2 05	2 25
Rice,	5 00 a 5 25	5 50 a 5 75

In Boston, Albany, and Baltimore, the effect has been equally great, as will be seen by the telegraphic reports in our columns to-day. It is impossible to tell how high prices will go It is the most fortunate thing for consumers that the surplus in the country is so large, and the receipts from the interior so immense. The shipments will, without doubt, be large for some time to come; but we shall have new wheat in the market in about six weeks, and there is every probability of the yield being unusually large. No one can complain for the want of a foreign demand for our breadstuffs; but we have no doubt there are many who will complain, because it is the cause of the advance in prices.

The other European markets were rather heavy. Cotton had declined in Liverpool one quarter of a penny since the 1st of May; but at the close there were indications of an improvement, both in sales and in prices.

The most important feature in the news to the country generally, is the decided improvement in the London money market. We anticipated this, and our predictions have been realized An improvement in all departments of business in Great Britain must follow any relief in the money market, and the prevailing impression in financial circles, when the Hibernia left, was that the Bank of England had passed the crisis, and its position would steadily strengthen.

NEW ENGLAND TORYISM—ATROCIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Who could believe that even in the metropolis of old federal Massachusetts, a newspaper could be tolerated in the utterance of such anti-patriotic, anti-American sentiments, as those which follow, from the *Boston Daily Cronotype*, a paper of the *Tribune* school? In speaking of the late victory of our army at Cerro Gordo, and of our brave soldiers engaged in that glorious achievement, that paper says: "On the bull-dogs march—up to their eyes in blood—proud to do their savage work." Again, that paper has the following most atrocious and infamous sentiments:

"If there is in the United States a heart worthy of American liberty, its *impulse is* TO JOIN THE MEXICANS, and hurl down upon the *base, slavish, mercenary invaders*, who, born in a Republic, go to play over the accursed game of the Hessians, on the tops of those Mexican volcanoes. *It would be a sad and woful joy, but a joy nevertheless, to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were,* EVERY MAN OF THEM, SWEPT INTO THE NEXT WORLD. *What business has an invading army in* THIS?"

Here we are told that "if there is in the United States a heart worthy of American liberty, its impulse is, *to join the Mexicans*" and fight against his own country, and that it would be "a joy, nevertheless, to hear that the hordes (meaning our brave soldiers) under Scott and Taylor, were, *every man of them*, swept into the next world." And the writer impiously asks, "what business have they in this world?"

Here is another extract:

"As to the so called Democrats who, justifying this war, march to humble Mexico at our feet, we honor their bravery as much as we do that of the wolf who scales the sheep-fold at the peril of his scalp. And as to the Whigs who condemn and despise this war, and yet fight its infernal battles, they are as honorable in our eyes as sheep-killing dogs. To call them mere *murderers* is too tame. *Ninety-nine murderers in every hundred who swing on the tight rope, are more excusable and more worthy of honor in every point of view.* * * *. Your United States army in Mexico, we defy an archangel to prove the contrary, is a band of slaves murdering to extend slavery. * * *. Were it the last word the *Chronotype* should ever utter, and, its editor, with his wife and little ones, were to suffer for it the magnanimous retribution of Christian warfare, as did the women and children at Vera Cruz, it should brand Polk, Scott, Taylor, and all their subordinate butchers, as less fit to live in this green and floweny world, than any wretch that ever swung out of it on hemp."

The only reasonable conclusion that can be arrived at, is, that the writer of the above is a fugitive from an insane hospital, and is thus giving vent to the ravings of his addled intellect. No man of sane mind, unless he be a scamp of the deepest dye, could give utterance to such abominable sentiments.

New York Globe.

A PRAYER.—One of the attendants on the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, a "colored brother" was heard to express himself thus about the time the meeting broke up in a row—"De Lord sabe de United States, if we get togeder once more: we'll make old Uncle Sam howl."

COMMERCIAL.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 5.

Arrivals of produce very limited, and prices still very high. Sales of Flour at $7 25, and Corn at 84 to 87 and even to 90 cents per bushel; all other produce high. But little Cotton offering.—*North Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.

Rice 4½ to $5; Rough do. 1.14 to 1,25; Corn 95 to 1.12½ cts.; Bacon, hams 8 to 11½ cts, sides 9½ to 10, shoulders 7 to 7½; Lard 9 to 10 cts; Flour 7½ to $8½; Sack Salt 125.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.

Corn 66 to 75 cents; Flour 6¾ to $7 50; Bacon, sides and shoulders 6½ to 10 cents; Lard 9 to 9½ cents; Whiskey 21½ to 25; Molasses 28 to 30; Sugar 7 a 7¾.

BOSTON, June 2.

Naval Stores.—In Spirits Turpentine further sales have been made at 45c. 6 mos. Tar has arrived more freely within a few days, but we have heard of no transactions. For Rosin there is some inquiry, and sales of common at 70 a 80c cash, 6 mos.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$3 25	a	
Newbern, "	3 25	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	35	a	
Tar,	2 50	a	2 62½
Rice—Per 100 lbs.	4 31½	a	4 50

Naval Stores.—The advices from abroad are unfavorable for Turpentine, but the stock here is very small, and held at previous prices, with, however, very little inquiry. Spirits turpentine being in fewer hands, is held more firmly; the sales since our last are 5 a 600 bbls. in large and small lots at 35 cents, cash. The market is bare of Common Rosin in a condition for shipment, and there is very little Tar here; of the latter, we notice sales of 500 bbls. North County a $2,50 a $2,62½ per bbl; and 200 White Rosin, $2,50.

Rice—The news by the steamer at Boston, received on Thursday last, caused considerable excitement in the market. The stock being unusually light, the transactions were not extensive, only about 600 tcs. having changed hands at $4,31½ a $4 50, establishing an advance on all descriptions of about 25 cents per 100 lbs. We change our quotations in conformity, but several holders are demanding an advance on the highest rates. The entire sales of the week amount to about 1400 tierces, at $4 25 a $4 50.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 8.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	$	a	$2 75
old dip,	2 15	a	2 40
hard,	1 00	a	1 10
Tar,	1 50	a	1 60
Corn—Per bbl. —	4 50	a	4 62½
Bacon—Per lb.—hog round,	9	a	10

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The mail is just in from the North. Our Northern exchanges advise us that the excitement in the breadstuff market, occasioned by the arrival of the Hibernia, has spent itself, and most articles have declined in price in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Buffalo.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1 p. m.

Holders are willing to take $9 for Howard street Flour, but there are no buyers. The same may be said of city Mills at $9 18.

Sales Corn Meal at $4 62.

Sales red Wheat at $2 03.

Sales white corn at $1 12 to $1 14, and yellow at $1 16 to $1 18.

Sales Oats at 60 cents.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1 o'clock, p. m.

Sale of Flour $8 75 to $8 93 3-4; no great activity, and buyers still holding back.

Sales of prime white wheat at $2 10; not much on hand, and sales for future delivery limited.

Sales of yellow Corn $1 19 to $1 22. No sales white reported.

Sales of Oats at 62 to 65 cents; the demand moderate.

Sales of Corn Meal $4 50 to $4 68 3-4.

Prices of Cotton have again slightly declined.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 10	a	$ 10½
Middlings,		a	10½
Shoulders,		a	10
Hog round,	10	a	10½
Western, none		a	
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	1 20	a	1 25
Meal,	1 25	a	1 30
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		a	10 —
Fayetteville,	8 50	a	9 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	95
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	10	a	11½
Western,	00	a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 50	a	9 00
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	4 00	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,	7 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	24	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	2 00	a	2 10
Virgin Dip,	2 50	a	2 60
Hard—	1 00		
Tar,	1 65	a	1 70
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No 2,	50		—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	30	a	33
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	nom.	a	
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	1 20	a	1 25
PORK—Per barrel.	