river Kansas, one of the tributaries of the Missouri, was at its incorporation a State of the foreign class, and the tenderest question which attaches to the first incorporation of a State—"Shall it be a free or slave State?". The eastern border neighbors of Kansas, the people of Missouri, took umbrage at the decision in the case of Dred Scott and an armed force crossing the border took possession of the government, and, putting down the Kansas Legislature, re established the State on the basis of a slave State. The Kansas people resisted, and refused to submit to the jurisdiction of the new courts and officers. This state of confusion and anarchy continued six months, the United States, as Mr. Crittenden complained in the Senate, quietly looking on, and waiting to see which side prevailed. At last President Pierce, yielding to the urgent entreaties of his Southern friends, and anxious to please the slave States, sent down a United States force to compel submission to the new government. And now a regular civil war, begins, the Kansas people resisting the federal forces. The New York journals give the news from Kansas as they would from any theatre of war, and we have flaming headings, such as the following:—

The Civil War in Kansas—Important, if true—The town of Bernard burned by the free State force—From $12,000 to $15,000 worth of property destroyed—Secret movements of Franklin by the abolitionists—A battle—Marshal Donaldson and four men slain—The abolitionists driving men, women and children from their homes—Proclamation from Governor Shannon.

The "Lecompton *Union*, the pro slavery organ at the seat of government chosen for Kansas, last summer, by the border ruffian Legislature at Shawnee Mission"—we quote a description of the journal and the established Kansas Legislature from a New York anti-slavery paper—the Lecompton *Union* heads the account of another capture thus:—

Lawrence taken! Glorious triumph of the law and order party over fanaticism in Kansas. Full particulars. The armed and determined resistance of the citizens of Lawrence to our laws, and the many offences against the officers who attempted to execute them, and the more recent developements in the committee room at that place, forced the United States Marshal on the 11th day of May, 1856, to issue the following proclamation.

Then follows the proclamation, which is succeeded by some lively military details from the Federal camp:—

TUESDAY, May 20—4 o'clock.

Here we are in camp: everything looks very warlike. The cavalry, numbering some 150, commanded by Colonel H. T. Titus, of this county, originally of Florida, are now sounding bills at the clear tones of their commander's voice; the infantry companies are being drilled by their different captains, and everybody is in the line, preparing for an engagement. But few have an idea of the feeling that possesses one at the martial notes of a drum and fife, or the clear, shrill notes of the bugle, sounding the charge of 200 troopers. It is enough to make the veriest coward a brave man, and the expiring soldier grasp again his sword.

This encampment consists of about 50 tents and upwards of 400 men. All have made up their minds to fight desperately in case of resistance. Men never were more determinedly resolved and eager to meet the issue.

Lawrence, with its abolitionist garrison, capitulates to the federal army, and the conquerors make good use of the victory:—

When they agreed to surrender our men were marched down in front of the town, and one cannon planted upon their own battlements. Over the largest piece, commanding the Emigrant Aid Hotel, was unfurled the stars and stripes, with this motto:—

You Yankees tremble,
And abolitionists fall;
Our motto is
Southern rights to all.

The cannon were then brought out and thrown down in front of our lines. During this time appeals were made to Sheriff Jones to save the Aid Society's Hotel. This news reached the company's ears, and was received, with one universal cry of "No! not blow it up! blow it up! We will not injure private property, but our motto is, destruction to everything belonging to the Aid Society. The Court has declared it a nuisance, and we will destroy it."

The victorious party anticipate some criticism on their public acts, but seem abundantly able to meet it:—

Before another week rolls round, no doubt, the papers will be filled with vastly magnified reports, and the country will be turbed with "loud shrieks for the cause of freedom" by abolition organs. This cry one anticipates, and will not be disappointed at the bloody picture their ready writers will paint, for their own purposes; but they are only a faction in the country, and have produced this state of things. It remains to be seen whether that portion of the North and East calling themselves conservative national men will be led into excitement and extravagancies by their "loud shrieks."

We omit details of houses sacked, "pillages in which no distinction of person is recognized," attacks on stores and robberies of all kinds. The "border ruffians," which is the anti-slavery party's name for the *de facto* government of Kansas, consider themselves all this time, supported as they are by the federal forces, the administrators of the United States law, and treat the resisting party as rebels and traitors:—

Governor Robinson is still closely confined in Leavenworth, under the guard of a captain of Kickapoo Rangers. He is not allowed to write any letters, and all that have attempted are examined before given to him. His wife will have a room next to his, but will be kept under strict surveillance. The Missourians are confident in the opinion that Mr. Robinson will be condemned for treason and hung. He has no sufficient guard to protect him against a mob.

But such are the venom and fury which accompany the slavery question all over the Union, that some persons rather hail the Kansas row as a useful event, and a convenient blister to draw off the noxious passions now diffused over the whole of American society, to a distant and local scene of action. Our cotemporary, the New York Herald, we doubt not, represents a considerable mass of opinion in this direction:—

Kansas is, and ought to be, an open question, and an open Territory. Let everybody go there, the nigger-drivers with their niggers, the nigger worshippers without, and, once there, let them battle it out thoroughly. They have no business to interest us here with the futile clamor of their petty squabbles. Let those who take an interest in the matter go there at once. Let the governor of every gaol send his prisoners there; let a tenth part, at least, of our politicians join them; and let a good large squad of our political parsons accompany the emigration, with Henry Ward Beecher at its head, and Theodore Parker at its tail. At the same time let the South send the rascals it can best spare—its editors, for instance. Once there, let them fall on bravely and fight it out to the last; if there are any killed, the country can bear it, and the surviving of the wounded, and the mourning for the brave dead, and the feeding the widows and orphans will usefully absorb the superfluous energy of the excited portion of the people.

Our cotemporary sums up:—It is natural that the people of the Northern States should be opposed to slavery, and that the people of the Southern States should be in favor of it. But no civil war need necessarily flow out of this difference in opinion, as was nearly the case in consequence of the imbecility and the wickedness of Pierce. The practical solution of the slavery difficulty is in a free fight between the Northern and Southern men of Kansas, while the rest of the country looks on.

Germany.

PRIVATEERING AND THE UNITED STATES—DUTIES ON RICE.

At the last sitting of the Germanic Diet, the Russian Envoy put in a note in conformity with those of the other Powers which signed the treaty of Paris, calling upon the assembly to adhere to the declaration respecting the rights of neutrals and the abolition of privateering. It is believed that when the decision of all European Powers is obtained Europe will call on the United States to adopt the same principles.

Among the propositions laid by Prussia before the Zollverein Conference at Dresnch is one for a modification of the duties on rice. This proposal is rumored to be a uniform duty of 15 groschen per cwt. on all rice, whether shelled or in the husk.

India and China.

The steamer America arrived at Trieste June 28. She left Alexandria on the 20th June. The India and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 21st, with advices from Calcutta to the 17th of May, Bombay to the 27th of May, Hong Kong to the 10th of May, Shanghae to the 26 of May, and Manila to the 6th of May.

Public works in India are stopped. The Santals are again unquiet. An insurrection is on the tapis at Cagayan. The King of Oude had arrived at Calcutta.

Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 1½d. Freights have risen. The cotton market was active.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d. Trade was quiet. Sugar was held at high prices. Saltpetre was in demand. Freights were very low at Calcutta.

A band of rebels was approaching Soochow, eighty miles distant from Shanghae.

Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10d.; at Shanghae, 6s. 8½d.; at Manila, 4s. 7½d. Freights on China, £3 10s. to £4.

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, June 28, 1856.

The Bishop of Arras, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, intends visiting England and Ireland with a view of exciting sympathy amongst the Roman Catholic prelacy on behalf of the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power.

Tallow quiet, at 47s. on the spot, and 47s. 6d. for the last three months of the year 1856.

Consols steady, with but little doing, closing at 95½ a 95⅝ for account, and 95⅞ a 95¾ for money.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—FRIDAY EVENING, June 27.—The English funds have continued good at about the closing prices of yesterday, but left off rather the fraction better than otherwise. Consols closed at 95 a 95⅝ for the account, ex. div.; bank stock, 217 a 218; Reduced 3 per Cents, 95 a 95¼; Reduced 3 per Cents (new), 95¾ a 96¼; Exchequer bonds, 99¼; Exchequer bills, 41s. a 44s. prem. The improved state of the weather has assisted the market, and should this last only a few days longer, the hay harvest will have been brought to a conclusion in a manner most satisfactory to the farmer, while the still more important crops will have made a corresponding advance; so that in the end it may be hoped the agricultural labors of the year will be crowned with rural abundance.

The operations of the Bank of England, at their weekly "parlor," held yesterday (26th of June), have again released "the screw," by lowering their rate of discount from 5 per cent. at which it has stood for four weeks, to 4½ per cent. The *Times'* city article of to-day says:—

The measure has produced no effect, the only point previously in doubt being whether a reduction would take place in order that a greater reduction might be adopted. It was certain that with the prospect of a slight temporary increase in the demand for money, consequent upon the final instalment of £1,000,000 to Russia, on Saturday, a reduction to 4 per cent would not immediately be resolved upon, and, as it nevertheless seemed inevitable that rate must soon follow, many persons were disposed to believe that no immediate action would take place. The course of the directors, however, appears to have been the best that could have been pursued, both for the bank and the public. The bank will now probably benefit from the extra demand for accommodation which will arise on Saturday, and the public will have the advantage of escaping from a sudden stimulus which a sudden change to the extent of one per cent always involves.

The money market is abundantly supplied, and the probability of a further reduction next week to four per cent has given general confidence. The London joint stock banks have also reduced their rate of allowance for deposits to 3½ per cent. The discount houses do not seem any notice on the subject. Although it is possible they may defer until the end of the quarter such alteration as may be intended, they have nevertheless been doing business at ¼ to ½ per cent below the minimum rate of the Bank of England. On the Stock Exchange the preponderance for the payment of an instalment of 20 per cent on the new loan to-morrow, amounting to £1,000,000, and the approach of the railway settlement, have caused more demand, and from four to five per cent has been required for short advances. The imports of specie during the week have been moderate; but owing to the state of the foreign exchanges the greater portion of the supply, as well as of the extensive arrivals from Australia last week, has been purchased by the Bank of England, which of course will tend to swell its stock of bullion in the two next returns.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 21st of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£4,122,110	Increase	£19,652
Other deposits	10,602,674	Increase	333,913
Rest	3,231,001	Increase	16,114

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£11,276,125	Increase	£12,657
Other securities	14,241,931	Increase	64,845
Notes unemployed	6,915,390	Increase	236,920

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,322,560, being an increase of £58,810, and the stock of bullion in both departments, is £16,947,966, showing an increase of £219,173 when compared with the preceding return.

A good business has been done this week in bullion. Silver, both bar and dollars, has been freely purchased, an advance of ¼d. being quoted on the former, and the latter, although the printed price is not altered, have been done in one or two instances as high as 5s. 1½d. We have again had large arrivals of gold from Australia, and it has principally found its way to the bank.

Foreign gold in bars (standard).....per oz.. 3 17 0
silver in bars (standard).....per oz.. 0 5 1¼
Gold coin, Portugal pieces.....per oz.. 3 17 0
doubloons, Patriot.....per oz.. 3 14 2
Do. Spanish.....per oz.. 3 11 3
Napoleons.....per oz.. 3 15 0
10 guilder pieces.....per oz.. 3 15 0
Silver coin, Mexican & S. Amer'n dolls..per oz.. 0 5 0
Spanish pillar dollars.....per oz.. 0 5 1½

The British funds have been very steady in tone, and have advanced ¼ per cent during the week. Various circumstances may be mentioned as having tended to this favorable influence, amongst others the return of promising weather, the increasing ease of the money market and the reduction of the rate of discount by the directors of the Bank of England. But though an improvement has thus been realized, it cannot be said that business has increased in the same proportion. In fact, the advance has taken place in spite of a languid market—a clear proof that its position is sound and healthy, and that the public do not consider present quotations too high. Yesterday Consols were quoted at 94½ a 94¾. They almost immediately returned to 94¼ a 94⅜, and some sales then took place, which caused a fall to 94¼. The last official transactions were at 94⅞ a 95, but after regular hours there were sellers at 94⅞.

The following table will show the fluctuations in consols since the 20th instant:—

	For Money.				For Account.			
June.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Closing.*		*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Closing.*	
Sat.	21..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Mon.	23..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Tues.	24..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Wed.	25..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Thur.	26..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	95	94¼	
Fri.	27..shut	shut	shut	94¼	94¼	95¼	95	

Foreign securities, following the course of consols, have also manifested an improved aspect, the chief attraction being Turkish stock, Russian, Spanish, Sardinian, Mexican and Buenos Ayres bonds, have all met with a good inquiry, but experienced no important changes in prices.

JAMES M'HENRY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, June 27, 1856.

PROVISIONS.—The consumption takes bacon off rather freely, without change in value. There is nothing new in beef. The stock of pork accumulates, and to effect sales lower prices must be taken. There is a decided reaction in cheese—the decline on the inferior qualities now arriving is fully 15s.

BACON.—Long middles, 54s. a 55s. 6d.; cut, 52s. a 54s. 6d.; short middles, 54s. a 56s., per cwt.

CHEESE.—Fine, 62s. a 62s.; ordinary to fair, 30s. a 43s. per cwt.

BEEF.—New, 70s. a 115s. per tierce.

PORK.—New, 75s. a 80s. per bbl.; shoulders, 41s. a 42s. 6d. per cwt.

LARD is much wanted—the driblets coming to hand bring 65s. readily.

TALLOW has advanced 1s. a 2s., with a very large business.

BREADSTUFFS.—Everything lower, except the best descriptions of flour and wheat.

WHEAT.—White, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d. per 70 lbs.; red, 9s. 6d. a 10s. 10d. per 70 lbs.

FLOUR.—Western canal, 32s. a 35s. per 196 lbs.; Philadelphia, 35s. a 38s.; Baltimore, 40s.; Ohio, 36s. a 38s. per do.

INDIAN CORN.—Yellow, 29s. a 30s. per 480 lbs.; mixed, 28s. 6d. a 30s. per do.; white, 28s. 6d. a 31s. per do.

COTTON.—An improvement in the weather, and cheaper money, have given more confidence generally, and brought speculators into the market as well as the trade; but the supply offering has been very large, it is only in the "middling" qualities that prices can be quoted over 1-16d. per lb. higher. An improved feeling prevails in Manchester. Middling Orleans, 6¼d. per lb.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Uplands, 6 1-16d. Stock of American, 810,327 bales; same time last year, 405,081 bales. Sales this week; 56,700 bales, of which 45,240 were American.

BARING, BROTHERS AND CO., CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, 27th June,—5 P. M.

Our colonial and foreign produce markets have been quiet during the week, though prices have been generally maintained. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent. Consols leave off 95 a 95¼ for the account. Dollars, 5s. 3½d. Bar silver, 5s. 1½d. American eagles, 76s. 2½d. We have telegraphic advices of the twenty-first mail, with dates from Calcutta to 17th May, and Shanghai 24 May. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.; Canton, 4s. 10d; Shanghai, 6s. 8½d; Manila, 4s. 7½d.

COFFEE in moderate demand. Sheathing has fallen to 12d. per lb.; yellow metal, to 10½d; tile and cake, to £150 10s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is firmer, with more inquiry; but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Canada 6's have advanced to 110. Nova Scotia, 6's 105.

OCHMEAL is firm. 269 bags partly sold in advance; Mexican silver, 2s. 8d. a 3s. 9d.; blacks at 4s. a 4s. 5d.; Honduras silver, 3s. 6d. a 4s. 1d.; blacks, 3s. 10d. a 5s. 3d.

COCOA rather cheaper. 307 bags fair grey Guayquil sold at 48s. a 48s. 6d.; 405 bags Trinidad chiefly taken at 54s. a 56s. for gray; 25 bags Granada fetched 61s. a 52s. 6d.

COTTON.—The sales are 1,800 bales at firm prices, any 3¼d. a 5d. for ordinary to fine Surat; and 4¾d. for fine Madras. At Liverpool there is a good demand; middling Orleans, 6¼d. per lb.

COFFEE remains steady. 400 casks, 2,100 bags plantation Ceylon at auction were chiefly realized from 54s. 6d. for fine ordinary to 63s. 6d. for bold quality. Privately, a few hundred bags good ordinary native changed hands at 51s., and 200 bags good ordinary Rio at 43s. 6d.

LARD is firm.

At Monday's market there was a short supply of English wheat, and it was cleared off readily at an advance of fully 3s. per quarter on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign was in good demand at 2s. a 3s. advance. The top price of flour was raised to 68s. per sack. The average price of English wheat, for the week ending 21st instant, was 69s. 11d. on 105,581 quarters, returned. To-day the market was quieter, without, however, any fall in prices.

DRUGS, &c.—Gum arabic brought steady prices. Gum gibbanum easier. Shellac—402 bags sold rather dearer; block, 35s. a 56s. 6d. Lac dye—130 chest ordinary quality fetched 22¼d. a 53¼d. India rubber quiet.

HEMP.—Russian extremely flat at £20 a £21 for St. Petersburg clean. 460 bales Bombay partly sold at £39 for fair quality. 155 bales Sunn went from £13 10s. a £15 17s. 6d. for ordinary to middling. Of 3,430 bales Jute, about half found buyers at stiff prices, low to good common £10 17s. 6d. a £14 15s.; middling to good fair £15 a £18. Coir yarn—500 bales and 50 tons were disposed of at fair advance. Ceylon £25 5s. a £31, for common to good coarse.

IN INDIGO there is nothing doing, the declarations for the July sale amounting to 15 236 chests.

INDIA.—There is little change;—rails are quoted £3 a £3 5s., and with few orders. Bars £7 15s. f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pig unaltered.

LEAD.—Common pig £22 5s.

LINSEED.—The arrivals during the week are 11,451 qrs. Business has been done at advancing rates; an Odessa cargo has changed hands at 50s. 3d., for United Kingdom, and a small Baltic cargo at 54s., for the Continent. On the spot good Calcutta linseed has made 63s. Bombay 56s., for export.

LINSEED CAKES are scarce on the spot for favorite descriptions. American bag cakes sold at £10 a £10 2s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—Some fine Antigua sold at 22s.; 29s. 6d. has been refused for a cargo of Cuba clayed, landed.

OILS.—Linseed is dearer, 32s. on the spot, with a light stock. Rape is also advancing; contracts in refined, for the end of the year, have been made at 50s.; on the spot, brown is scarce at 48s. In fish there is little doing. Cocoa nut firm, Ceylon 39s. 6d. a 40s. 6d. Palm 38s. 6d. for fine.

RICE in little demand; 11,700 bags Bengal have passed at auction, but were principally bought in; some good middling white fetched 11s. a 11s. 6d., and the market closes rather cheaper.

RUM steady. There have been transactions in West India at 2s. 1d., proof: Demerara, 2s. 2½d. a 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. 1½d.

SALTPETRE firm; 1,600 bags bringing 31s. for 4¼ per cent, and 29s. for 8¾ to 8 per cent refraction.

SPICES.—Pimento—550 bags obtained from 4½d. for middling to 4¾d. for good; 1,200 bags a shade dearer. Black pepper—Of 1,900 bags Malabar a small portion fetched 5½d. for heavy. Cloves—22 cases Zanzibar realized 4¾d. for middling bold dark.

SUGAR.—The home market has been rather quieter during the week, while a considerable business has been done in floating cargoes. The sales of West India are 2,000 bags, 400 of which were Mauritius, at auction, about two-thirds found buyers at 37s. a 42s. for low to fine brown, 42s. a 46s. for low to fine pale yellow; 900 bags Bengal sold at 36s. 6d. for good white Benares. About 500 tons Madras, to arrive, have fetched 40s.; and on the spot 500 boxes white Havana have changed hands at at 39s. 6d. a 40s.; 500 boxes Florentine, 38s. Afloat we have to report the sale of six cargoes Havana, viz. one 1,356 boxes (No. 12) at 31s.; 890 boxes (No. 13) at 31s. 6d.; 975 boxes (No. 14) at 32s.; 1,850 boxes (No. 11½) at 31s. 3d., for near port; 1,200 boxes (No. 11) at 32s., for Trieste; 2,000 boxes (No. 11) at 31s., for the United Kingdom; and two cargoes Pernambuco, 3,200 bags white, at 33s. 6d., for the Mediterranean; and 3,200 bags brown, at 26s. 6d., for a near port. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised 90,000 bags for public sale.

TALLOW dull. St. Petersburg, 47s. on the spot, 47s. 3d. for July and August, and 47s. 6d. a 48s. for the end of the year.

TEA.—In the sale concluded this day 35,000 packages have been offered, of which 8,000 were disposed of, without any alteration in previous rates. Some Canton made young hyson found purchasers at 7½d. a 7¾d., and some Oolongs were sold at 9½d. Of Congou, common to good teas, the sales passed with much heaviness. Common Congou, 8¾d. a 9½d.

TEX.—The Dutch Trading Company have fixed their annual sale of Tauro for 7th of August, it will consist of about 4,700 tons.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—3:30 P. M.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report as follows:—Breadstuff—Weather continues brilliant and the market quiet, with little inquiry for any article. Provisions without change. Cotton—A steady inquiry, and prices very firm; sales 10,000 bales.