ed. That the numerous complaints and demands of Austrian subjects should be taken into consideration without delay, with a view to a speedy adjustment of their claims."

To the note is added a list of the several claims of Austrian subjects against the Porte.

It may be added that the tone of this note is more than stern, it is insolent; and we are given to understand that the General is instructed to wait eight days for an answer to this *ultimatum*. The most important part of the note is that referring to the territories of Kleck and Sutorina. These are the only points of land where the Turkish territory of Herzegowina touches the Adriatic. The Republic of Ragusa ceded these two places to the Turks in order to be protected to the north and south of their frontiers from their neighbors the Venetians. Since that time the Turks have never attempted to profit by this cession of territory, but have suffered all the exports and imports of Herzegowina, Bosnia, and part of Servia to pass through Austrian ports, paying, of course, the Customs' duties. The Turks now propose to open ports at these places, which plan would inflict a heavy blow on Dalmatia. From her seaports Austria draws all her supplies for the imperial and commercial navy, and the sailors of that coast man all her ships.

If Turkey establishes seaports on the above-named territories, the whole of the commerce of this part of Turkey, which now pays toll, enriching Austrian cities, would be diverted to those Turkish ports where free trade will have the ascendancy. British commerce also will pour by this route into the large and flourishing provinces of Bosnia and Herzegowina, and be smuggled over the Austrian frontier. Austria makes a decided stand against any foreign or Turkish vessels approaching these territories, and no vessel can so approach without sailing through Austrian waters and under her cannon. Austria admits, we believe, all European nations to navigate her waters; moreover Austrian vessels navigate the waters of the Ottoman Empire; but here an exception is made to the disadvantage of Turkey.

At the present moment we believe nothing more is known concerning the question, nor have the other Powers declared themselves on either side. The Russians, however, make no secret of the intention of the Czar to back Austria in her claims nor would it be easy to suppose that the latter would have adopted so menacing and audacious a tone without a previous assurance of support from her despotic and encroaching neighbor. The question, at all events, is of the gravest nature.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5, 1853.

Gen. Leiningen, from Austria, arrived here on Sunday, Jan. 13th, to settle the differences between Austria and the Porte. This arrival was so unexpected, that Colonel Ross dispatched the same night the English Government steamer to Malta. Though very great secrecy is observed about General Leiningen's mission, still I have information from good sources that the following are his principal demands upon the Porte:

The supremacy or protectorate over all the Christian population in the provinces bordering upon Austrian territory.

The cession of sovereignty over certain tracts of land near the "Boca de Cattaro," belonging by right, and possessed *de facto* by Turkey, in virtue of treaties stipulated with Austria.

The recognition of the independence of Montenegro.

To back these demands 15,000 Austrian troops are put in march towards Ragusa. General Leiningen demanded peremptorily a reply in three days.

Mehemet Ali Pacha answered: "That he does not want any delay, and can give at once his answer thus: that in respect to any territorial question or sovereignty the Porte will not yield one hair's breadth. That the Christian subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan do not want any foreign protector, as they are not oppressed, and enjoy the most perfect autonomy in the administration of their religious matters, without any interference on the part of the Turks with the liberties of conscience, and above all, they do not want the protectorate of such a sovereign as the Emperor of Austria; who, contrary to many sworn treaties guaranteed almost by every European power, has broken his pledges, and destroyed the last remains of liberty of conscience and self-administration among the Protestants of Hungary. That whosoever draws a parallel between the condition of the Christian subjects of that Christian Emperor and the condition of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Sultan, in the provinces bordering upon Austrian territory, in Moldavia and Wallachia, will be compelled to decide in favor of the latter. That in Serbia the Turkish religion is restricted to the fortresses garrisoned by Turks. That in Bosnia the rayahs, having revoked and been vanquished, receive in return equal civil and political rights. In Montenegro the Turkish Government has never exercised, and does not seek to effect, the slightest interference with any religious or administrative matter; as also in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Serbia; and as to the recognition of the independence of Montenegro, the Porte has but to remind the Emperor of the relations of Austria to Hungary and Italy."

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th inst. announce, as before stated, that Count Leiningen, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary, had received on the 3d an *ultimatum* respecting Montenegro, to which he required a definite answer in five days. This *ultimatum* demanded the cession, by Turkey to Austria, of the two ports of Kleck and Suttorina. The letters add that the Porte had refused these demands and that Austria was, in consequence, advancing her troops toward the Turkish frontier. We cannot see, however, that this could have been known at Constantinople under the above date, even if *such* occurrence had taken place. The rumors that Austria is determined to find a cause of war against Turkey are industriously fostered by certain parties and presses. On the other hand, it is noticed that the reception given by the Sultan to the Marquis de Lavalette, Special Ambassador of France, was more than usually cordial, while the Ambassador's address contained marked allusion to the old alliance between France and the Porte. The Paris *Journal des Debats* says that as soon as the Divan heard the Austrian *ultimatum*, the French and English Ambassadors were sent for, and had several conferences on the subject. And it was rumored at Vienna, on the 21st, that it had been agreed o refer the dispute to the decision of France.

According to *Lloyd* the Porte had given assurances to Count Leiningen, with respect to the Polish and Hungarian refugees serving in the army of Omer Pacha, that they will be recommended to go to America, and their expenses paid—all except those who have embraced Islamism.

One of the wives of the Sultan died on 6th ult. Her remains were buried with the usual solemnities, in the Mosque of Yéni-Djami.

Abd-el-Kader is in good health at Brossa, spending his time in retirement, and it is said is writing a book entitled "Meditations on the Koran."

An electric telegraph is to be immediately constructed between Zara and Agram, by which means news from the East will reach England two days sooner than at present.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By Electric Telegraph from Trieste, we learn that the steamship Adria arrived from Alexandria, at Trieste, 24th, after a passage of 140 hours. She left Alexandria on the 18th, and brings the following news from India:

The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass, with a large force. Pegu (the province we suppose) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the siege (of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schoygt, upon learning that Gen. Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Prome and Meadami. It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. Fever and diarrhea prevailed among the British troops, and were increasing.

Trade in India was languid. Exchange was firm at 2/1 in Calcutta.

The insurrection in China caused considerable excitement.

The steamer Pottinger had brought (to Suez) 21 boxes of gold dust from Australia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring, Bros. & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 25, 1853—5 P.M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue firm, with a good demand both from the Home trade and Exporters, and a fair business has been done this week in most articles. In the CORN trade, however, dullness prevails; and prices of COTTON are a point lower. We have no change to notice in the MONEY market. The amount of BULLION in the Bank of England by last week's return was £18,402,350, showing a decrease of £286,432 on the previous one. The late arrivals of AMERICAN EAGLES have been sold at 76/5 ₱ oz., and Bar SILVER at 5/11½, being 1½ dearer. CONSOLS leave off 99¼@99½ for Money. The arrival at Alexandria of the Overland Mail is just announced by Electric Telegraph from Trieste.

COCHINEAL is quiet and 67 bags at auction only partly found buyers at moderate rates. Mexican ord. Black 3/10, Silver 3/8@3/9; Honduras Silver 3/8@3/11.

COCOA.—285 bags Trinidad have been sold from 31/@33/ for ord. grey to fair red, and 1,900 bags Guayaquil from 34/@35/.

COFFEE.—An active speculative demand prevailed on Saturday and the two first days of the week, and large business was done at 1/ advance; upward of 10,000 bags Native Ceylon having changed hands at 47/@48/, with 300 casks Plantation at a similar improvement, and a cargo of 4,330 bags good first Rio afloat, taken for a near port at 42/ ₱ cwt. The market has since become quiet, pending the decision of the Government respecting Chicory and 600 casks 400 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction have been chiefly bought in, while 1,045 half bales fair to good clean garbled Mocha were sold from 68/@72/, being rather cheaper. It was stated last evening in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government had come to the decision to allow Chicory to be sold in a state of mixture with Coffee, provided it was so described in labels attached thereto. The Continental advices generally continue favorable; in Holland 32½ cents is the nearest quotation for good ordinary Java.

The CORN trade has ruled heavily, and Wheat and Flour are both cheaper to sell, though no change is made in the quotations. Last week's average of English Wheat was 44/6, on a quantity of 80,632 qrs. We quote Western Canal Flour 25/@25/6, Baltimore and Ohio 26/@27/ ₱ barrel. Indian Corn held firmly, but little doing in it, or in Wheat afloat, in the absence of arrivals on the coast.

COTTON has been very quiet with us, no sales being reported during the week. At Liverpool prices of American are 1-16d. @⅛d. lower, with more disposition to sell; mid. New-Orleans yesterday was quoted at 5 11-16d. ₱ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday went off heavily, and a large portion was bought in. 1,000 chests 400 bags Shellac were principally realized from 38/@37/ for dark button block up to 45/ for livery, and 59/ for fine orange. Of 1,000 cases Castor Oil a fair portion sold from 3½d. @3¾d., being ¼d. lower. Turmeric 10/@10/6 for Bengal. Gum Arabic 29/@35/. 164 bags Cubebs sold at 96/@99/. China Rhubarb retired at 2/9@2/10. China Camphor is held firmly at 160/@165/. Cutch 24/. Gambier 23/. Turkey Opium 12/@12/3. Saffron 23/. Quicksilver 2/4@2/5.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean steady at £38 15/@£39. Nothing done in Manilla. 24 bales Bombey sold at £23. Of Jute 2,700 bales have been off-red at auction, which being held for higher prices, were chiefly bought in at £19@£21 10/ for mid. to good.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales were brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Wednesday. 14,750 chests were originally offered, of which 3,202 were withdrawn, and the quantity actually sold has been 9,400 chests, of which about 650 have been taken for America. Compared with October, prices of Bengal, Oude and Kurpah are from 3d. @7d. dearer, while Madras has sold from par to 3d. @4d. lower. The highest price obtained for Bengal was 7/5 ₱ lbs. Of 250 serons Guatamala at auction, to-day one half sold from 2/6@5/3.

The IRON trade is firmer this week at £3 5/@£3 10/ for common Bars, and £3 15/@£3 [illegible] for Rails, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig has again fluctuated considerably, and leaves off at 55/ cash, for good mixed numbers at Glasgow.

LARD—Buyers hold off, expecting lower prices.

LEAD is quite firm at £25 10/ for British Pig, and £26 10/ for Sheet.

LINSEED CAKES dull. We quote best New-York in barrels £10 5/@£10; Boston in bags £10@£9 15/; New-Orleans in casks £9@£8 15, thick round £8 5/@£8; London-made £9 5.

OILS—Sperm is dearer, £89@£90 is now the quotation for fine parcels. In common Fish nothing doing, and prices remain nominally the same. Olive keeps firm. Palm 33/@33/6. Cocoa Nut 35/@35/. Rape dull at 36/6 for brown and 38/6 or refined, and 1/ more asked for forward. Linseed has also become flat, and 32/3 is the extreme value for present delivery.

RICE—At auction 660 bags good Bengal sold at 11/@12/, and privately 6,000 bags have changed hands at proportionate rates; but for 7,020 bags low to mid. white Coringa, held at 10/@10/6, there were no buyers above 9/, and the whole bought in.

SALTPETRE has become flat again, and of 903 bags Bengal at auction only 500 sold at 27/6 for 8 ℔ refraction, of very good color. Nitrate Soda, now very scarce, brings 19/6@20/ in retail.

SEEDS—We quote good Calcutta and Black Sea Linseed 51/@51/6 on the spot; for Summer shipments sales have been made at 44/, cost, freight and insurance, and 45/ delivered; floating cargoes near at hand are offered at 51/, delivered. Rapeseed sells freely at 56/ for Calcutta, with some inquiry for the Continent.

SPELTER—Some sales are again reported at £22 10/@£22 15/, at which the market left off firm. Sheet Zinc £28@£29.

SPICES—Of 2,500 bags Black Pepper at auction, the sound portion was withdrawn above the market value, viz: for Penang at 3¾d., good Batavia 3¾d., and Malabar 3¾d.; the damaged brought fully previous rates. 125 packages Jamaica Ginger sold from 55/@151/ for good small to fair bold, 137 cases good Cochin at 51/.

SUGAR in active demand, and rather stiffer prices have been paid for strong refining qualities. The sales of West India for the week have been 2,680 hhds., with 16,500 bags Mauritius, Bengal and Madras. Of 5,000 bxs yellow Havana at auction one-half sold at 35/@42/6, with 2,500 bags brown Pernams from 26/@34/. 300 cases Bahia were bought in above the value. By private contract we have again experienced an active inquiry, and the following transactions have taken place, viz: a cargo of 2,800 bxs yellow Havana (No. 15½) at 24/6 for a near port; one of 2,320 bags white Pernams, uninspected, at 25/6, direct for Trieste; 12,000 bags common clayed Manila at 34/6; 3,000 bxs. yellow Havana, 35/@37/; and 100 cases, 300 bags brown Bahia at 18/@18/6. For a cargo of new brown Bahia, an offer of 26/ for a near port has been refused. Stocks in all the near ports of the Continent have become reduced, and prospects are favorable for early floating cargoes.

TALLOW is quiet again, and 44/6@44/9 are the nearest closing quotation on the spot, and 44/ for new.

TEA.—The demand has slackened, and common Congou is difficult of sale at 10d@10½d. Deliveries proceed favorably.

TIN—Prices of British have been again advanced 5/ this week, and we now quote Block 117/, Bar 118/. Refined 120/, but the Smelters are still indisposed to sell. Banca has been sold at 119/6. Straits held at 118/. Tin Plates in demand at 27/6 for I. C. Coke, and 35/ for I. C. Charcoal.

TURPENTINE.—Rosin is quoted 14/@15/, but none in first hands. Spirits is held at 64/ for British but difficult of sale.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25, 1853.

Our last circular advices were prepared for the Asia, on the 18th inst., and reported a quiet COTTON market, and estimated the sales for that day at 6,000 bales.

On Saturday the Baltic's accounts were received, and were without effect upon our market: holders continued to offer freely, and the sales barely amounted to 5,000 bales. On Monday and Tuesday the demand was limited, and, in the absence of later advices from America, the market was without material change, although buyers had the advantage. The sales summed up 5,000 bales each day. On Wednesday the Africa's advices were to hand, and, as they reported a continuance of heavy receipts and irregular prices at the American ports, the desire to realize became more general, and the sales, which amounted to 6,000 bales, were at lower rates. Yesterday but a moderate business was transacted, the sales only reaching 3,000 bls.; holders do not press their stocks, but freely offer them at the current rates, which are 1/64 ₱ lb lower than on Friday last. At each day's market there has been a good attendance of the trade, but they only purchased to meet their immediate wants, and are likely to pursue this course for some time to come.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 34,490 bales, of which 4,820 are to Speculators and 2,860 to Exporters, and include 24,650 bales of American, of which 3,470 are to Speculators and 1,900 to Exporters, leaving 26,690 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for the same time is 28,591 bales, all American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

N. Orleans Fair,	6¼d.;	Mid., 5 11-16d.;	Ordinary 4¾d. @5¼d.
Mobile..... "	6d.;	" 5¾d.;	" 4¾d. @5¼d.
Atlantic..... "	5¾d.;	" 5 9-16d	" 4¾d. @5¼d.

To-day holders continue to offer freely, the demand is only for small parcels, and the total sales do not exceed 5,000 bales, 1,000 of which are to Speculators and Exporters, the market closing tamely at the above quotations.

The confidence of the trade here in the maintenance of present prices has been again shaken by the American advices received per Baltic and Africa, the large and weekly increasing receipts at the ports leading now to a very general belief in a crop considerably in excess of all previous anticipation, and which it is expected will yield a supply to this country so great, as not only to meet the increased consumption going on, even allowing it to be 40,000 bales ₱ week, (which is very much questioned,) but also to leave a large surplus stock at the end of the year. There has, consequently, been throughout the week a strong and anxious desire manifested to get quit of COTTON—considerably increased by a change of wind taking place—which it is anticipated will soon make an addition of 300,000 bales to the stock, the estimated quantity now on the water, of all kinds, for this port, being 450,000 bales. Spinners, therefore, with the prospect of so great an addition to the stock, and anticipating a decline in price therefrom, have continued to purchase very sparingly, barely taking their consumption. For ourselves we cannot see the prospects of an advance upon present prices, for although last year, in the four weeks ending May 14, the market advanced ¼d. ₱ lb, with an import during that period of 452,000 bales, we do not perceive the possibility of such an occurrence this season, as prices are ¼d. ₱ lb. higher, and, the stock 258,077 bales greater than at the same period last year, while the quantity now on the water will soon make it very much greater. Much depends, however, on the nature of the American advices for some time yet, for, should the receipts begin to fall off in the month of March sufficient to indicate a crop less than now generally believed in, (3,250,000 bales,) we think importers would be less willing sellers, and with a good trade demand, which would be sure to ensue, higher prices would be obtained, while on the other hand, should the receipts continue sufficiently large to indicate so great a crop more clearly we cannot but expect the COTTON to be sold very freely on arrival, and, as spinners would then be certain to confine their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants, a lower scale of prices might be very naturally anticipated.

In Manchester only a limited amount of business has been transacted during the week; YARNS and goods for immediate delivery are not lower, but contracts may be entered upon at ¼d to ½d. ₱ lb reduction from last week's prices

In the absence of speculative inquiry our GRAIN market continues to wear a quiet aspect, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of dealers. At to-day's market rather less money was taken to effect sales, say 1/2 ₱ 70 lb for WHEAT and 1/6 ₱ bbl. for FLOUR.

INDIAN CORN nominally the same as last week.

ASHES—Very moderate sales at 26/9 for Pots and 28/ ₱ cwt. for Pearls.

BARK—Sales 10 hhds. first Philadelphia at 10/ ₱ cwt.

BEESWAX rather lower, sales having been made at £7 10/ to £7 12/6 per cwt.

LARD—Sales 50 tuns on the spot at 59/, and to arrive 56/ ₱ cwt. was accepted for 50 tuns.

TURPENTINE and SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No stock's, latter worth 66/ to 67/ ₱ cwt.

RESIN—Sales 1,600 bbls., common at 5/6 ₱ cwt.

Richardson, Bro's. & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa. LIVERPOOL, 2d Mo. Friday, 25th, 1853.

Since the 22d the weather has been variable, alternating with severe frosts and rapid thaws.

We have no change to notice in the state of trade for any article since the above date, nor in the value, as the amount of business done has been extremely circumscribed.

At our market this morning we had a thin attendance of the local dealers and millers, who operated to a limited extent in buying WHEAT. In retail sales the prices current of Tuesday were pretty generally obtained, but had buyers in quantity appeared, they could have supplied themselves 1/@2 under the day's prices.

The inquiry for FLOUR was on a restricted scale and at a reduction of 6 ₱ bbl., but little business was done. INDIAN CORN participated in the general dullness of the above-named articles, and both White and Yellow were easier to purchase. No sales of floating cargoes reported. OATS and OATMEAL were neglected and each were the turn in favor of the purchaser. EGYPTIAN BEANS in improved request.

Imports of Foreign GRAIN and FLOUR since this day week—Wheat 1,533 quarters, Corn 1,941 quarters, Flour 7,928 bbls. and 796 sacks. Exports 4,000 quarters Wheat, 1,520 do. Corn, 2,450 bbls. and 618 sacks Flour.

We quote this day's currency of American Cereals, White WHEAT 7/2, 7/4, 7/5@7/6, Mixed and Red 6/10@7/ ₱ 70 lbs. CORN, Yellow 31/6@32/, White 34/@34/6 ₱ 480 lbs. FLOUR—Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore 26/6@27/, Western, No. 1 25/6@26/ ₱ bbl., French extras 39/, 40/@43/ ₱ 280 lbs.

A. Dennisteun & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 25, 1853.

There is no change whatever to notice in the state of general trade or of the Money market during the week. Trade continues very active, and money in demand at three per cent. per annum. CONSOLS remain at 99¾.

The Manchester market is very quiet, at drooping but not materially lower prices. Buyers are indisposed to operate in the present uncertainty as to the supply of COTTON, and its effects on prices, and Spinners and Manufacturers being still extensively under contract are not so far inclined to give way to any considerable extent in their demands.

CORN MARKET.—Dullness has prevailed all week, and at to-day's market there was very little disposition to purchase, with considerable desire to sell, causing a decline in the week of 1d to 3d per bushel on Wheat, according to quality, the finest white being least affected; of 1/ per barrel on Flour, and of 1/ per quarter on white Indian Corn; yellow Indian Corn dull, but without change. The weather is now more open.

Western Canal Flour.....	per barrel	25/0@25/9
Baltimore and Philadelphia ditto....	per barrel	26/6@27/0
Ohio ditto.....	per barrel	25/0@27/0
Sour ditto.....	per barrel	22/6@25/6
White U. S. Wheat.....	per 70lb	7/0@7/6
Red and Mixed ditto.....	per 70lb	6/8@7/0
Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn.....	per 480lb	31/0@32/6
White ditto.....	per 480lb	34/0@35/0

ASHES have been in better demand, and prices are firm at 27/ ₱ cwt for Pot and 27/9 to 29/ for Pearl. RICE—Sales of some hundreds of barrels have taken place at 36/6 ₱ cwt. for common American. TURPENTINE—No sales reported. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are in moderate retail demand at 66/ to 67/ ₱ cwt. TALLOW—1,300 casks of Y. C. have been sold at 45/6 to 46/ ₱ cwt, and 100 pipes South American at 42/ to 44/9 ₱ cwt. LARD—The sales have been about 50 tuns on the spot at 59/ to 61/ ₱ cwt., and 40 tuns for arrival at 56/ ₱ cwt. OILS—A good business has been done in Palm Oil, and 1,000 tuns on the spot and for arrival have been sold at £33 to £33 10/ ₱ tun. Seal Oil is in moderate request at £37 to £37 10/ ₱ tun, and Rape Oil continues steady at 40/ to 41/ ₱ cwt. RICE is in better demand; prices continue steady. DYEWOODS—The sales have been principally of Logwood, Campeachy bringing £7 10/ to £7 12/6 ₱ tun, and St. Domingo £5 10/ ₱ tun. 10 tuns Limawood sold at £12 12/6 to £14 per tun.

James M'Henry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 25, 1853.

PROVISIONS—Irish Bacon is 1/ to 2/ lower and dull, but the quotations are yet high. American is wanted, the supply being very trifling. Cheese is a ready sale, ex ship, at fully previous rates; the market is again clear, though some large parcels have arrived. Beef and Pork are nominally unaltered, the business during this week being unimportant.

QUERCITRON BARK is neglected.

LARD has declined 2/ to 3/.

TALLOW maintains recent advance.

About 50 tuns CLOVERSEED have been forced off at auction, at a reduction of 1/ to 4/ ₱ cwt.

RICE—For Carolina there is no inquiry.

Liverpool Markets....FEB. 25.

COTTON—Sales of the week, since Friday last, 34,490 bales, of which 4,820 were on speculation and 2,860 for export, 24,650 being American, against 28,591 import American in same time, and leaving stock at Liverpool 600,736 bales, of which 384,847 are American, against stock same time last year, of 559,709 bales, of which 267,491 were American.

The market throughout the week past has been dull, with lower prices owing to the continued receipts at the American ports and the large quantity now at sea. At Liverpool we quote for dirty leafy American under 5½ ₱ lb, say ¼ to one-farthing lower, but for the same class, without leaf, only a bare ¼; and this is also the case with qualities ranging above 5½. Good Cotton is unchanged. Sales Friday, 20th, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 speculation. The Brokers' authorized quotations are, Fair Orleans, 6¾; Fair Mobiles, 6¾; Fair Uplands, 6. Some private circulars place these quotations at ¼ lower than above stated. Market closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Grain Market continues to wear a quiet aspect at a decline on the week, of one penny to twopence per 70 lbs. on Wheat, expence per barrel on Flour, and 1/ per quarter on White Indian Corn, Yellow unchanged, with tendency of all downwards, owing to the imports now awaiting a change of wind to land. [McHenry's Circular quotes Yellow Corn 1/ decline, and 2/@3/ on Yellow.] Western Canal Flour is quoted 25/, 25/6@26/ for No. 1; Baltimore, Ohio, Philadelphia, 26/6@27/; White Wheat, US, per 70 lbs. 7/@7/6; Red and Mixed ditto 5/6@7/; Yellow Corn 31/, 32/@dull 32/6; White 34/, 34/6, @ dull 35/. Sales of the week, far from extensive.

PROVISIONS.—A moderate business has been doing in Beef and Pork at previous rates, the advancing tendency being checked by expected supplies. Lard has again fallen 2/@3/ per cwt.; sales 50 tuns at 54/@56/ to arrive. Tallow maintains last week's advance and buoyant. Bacon, Cheese, steady. Linseed Cake neglected. Clover Seed rather lower, American red 36/@54/.

PRODUCE—Ashes moderately active at 26/9 for Pots; 28/ ₱ cwt. for Pearls. Bars, in small sale at 10/ for Philadelphia first. Beeswax, small sales American at £7 10/@£7 12/6. Naval Stores, American Rosin in regular demand; 600 bbls at 5/6@6/ ₱ bbl.; no sales Turpentine or Tar, prices unchanged; small sales Spirits of Turpentine at 65/@67/ ₱ cwt.; Linseed Oil in moderate request at 33/@34/6. A good business done in Palm Oil; sales 1,300 tuns on the spot and to arrive at £33@£33 10/. Seal and Cod Oil quiet, unchanged. Rape dull. Olive steady. Sperm made a few sales at £85@£90. Dyewood, Logwood steady; 150 tuns St. Domingo at £5 10/, and a few tuns Honduras at £6. Sugar again in good demand and rather higher rates obtained. No sales Molasses. In Coffee a fair demand was experienced from the trade. Tea continues at the improved rates, but business small. Tobacco, no change to report. Rice is in better demand; prices steady at former rates; sales East India were made at 13/ for Bengal; 16/ for Arracan.

Manchester Market.

The Manchester market has slightly declined in prices for contracts, but Yarns and goods for immediate delivery are not lower—closing quiet.

METALS—An extensive demand continues to prevail in Tin, and rates keep on the advance. Banca realizing 119/ to 120/, Straits 116/ to 118/, British Block and Bar 112/ to 115/, and refined 118/ per cwt. Tin Plates meet with great attention; the value for common Coke 28/, better sorts 33/6 to 34/, charcoal 35/, and superior 41/ to 42/ per box. There is more disposition to operate in Scotch Pig, both for shipping and home trade purposes, yet rates are not better, ranging at 53/ to 55/ for mixed numbers, cash, and superior brands 55/6 to 56/6 per ton. Purchases in Railway Iron are on a more extended scale, at £9 2/6 to £9 5/ at the works, and in common Welsh Bar at £8 5/ to £8 10/. A good demand exists for Sheets, single in London at £13 to £13 10/, Hoops £12 to £12 10/, Nail Rods £10 5/ to £10 10/, and Staffordshire Iron £10 10/ to £11. A free sale exists for Lead, and rates incline upward, ruling at £25 10/ to £26 for British Pig, and Sheet at £26 5/ to £26 10/. An immense demand exists for Spelter, and there is a further advance, £22 10 to £23 per ton having been obtained on the spot. British Zinc sells freely at £28 to £29. Of Copper, supply not being adequate to demand, there is a further rise, sales having been made at £135 to £136 per ton, and Sheet 1/3 per lb. The value of Quicksilver is 2/3 to 2/4, with more business doing. Swedish Faggot Steel is £20 to £20 10/ per ton.

London Markets.

Feb. 25th. SUGAR, West India, sales 465 casks, making 2075 for the week. Grocery Lumps are in demand at 45/@46. Yellow Havana in bond 21s @21s. 6d. Bengal, 10,000 bags went at full prices. COFFEE quiet, and prices are declining: Native Ceylon 47s. @47/6. TEA firm; Common Congou 10d. @10½d. COTTON sales trifling, and prices rather lower. TALLOW P. Y. C. quiet at 45c. on spot. HOGS, Scotch Pig, 55s.; little doing.

Havre Market.

The published review of the Havre market, from 16th to 22c inclusive, reports sales during the week amounting to 10,347 bales, including 3,500 bales afloat, of which 2500 bales were sold the week before; prices fully 1@2 francs better but as the imports are almost nil, the stock had become reduced to 28,531 bales, of which only 21,432 were American. Baltic's advices were received, but no Africa's. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, a fair demand existing, although no advance in prices. YARN being scarce, commands a better market, and spinners are obliged to buy the raw material, at the quotations above indicated.

Our correspondent says, from Havre, 23d, evening, "We have just received (4 o'clock P. M.) the telegraph despatch of the arrival of the Africa, therefore we can hardly expect our letters before to-morrow evening. The expectation of this news has prevented much business from being done to-day in cotton. Only 600 bales changed hands, but at firm prices—and the demand continues good, with little speculation. A decline seems unlikely at present, although we are nearly ten per cent above the level of Liverpool prices, that is to say, Liverpool middling should make our "bas" quote 90c., while the Liverpool price of 5 13-16th is equivalent to 82c., duty added. In Coffee there is a good demand to-day, and at gradually improving rates. The weather has quite changed, and is now wet and uncomfortable."

ASHES unchanged, no imports. Nothing done in BEESWAX. WHALE OIL neglected at quotations. METALS generally well supported. SUGAR has somewhat revived but rates are barely maintained. No change either in TALLOW or LARD, quotations quite nominal at former quotations. In RICE the rates for Carolina are well supported although with a limited demand. Sales 33 tcs. at 31 francs per 50 kilogrammes, duty paid. Havre GRAIN Market as before, but the impression is that prices will decline, owing to the frosty weather having rendered service to the crop.

Money Market.

The market for British Securities has been steady during the week, and with an upward tendency, notwithstanding the warlike rumors from the East of Europe. Highest price of Consols during the week 99¾ money, lowest 99¼; closed Friday at 99¼-½. Money is certainly more in demand at 3@3½ ₱ cent.

Freights.

Freights to the United States had not varied much the past week, but the market was firm.

ONE DAY LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27, 1853—9 A.M.

Yesterday (Saturday) morning 26th, it came on to blow with great violence from the northwest, and in the course of a few hours the gale had increased to a hurricane of unparalleled fury. By 11 o'clock, the hour at which the Royal Mail steamship Africa was appointed to sail, the storm was at its hight, and although the Africa came down the stream and lay ready to put to sea, it was found to be quite impossible to convey the mails on board, owing to the roughness of the waves, and the danger of being driven on the piers. It was therefore decided by the Post-Office authorities to detain the steamer until this morning. About noon the gale began to abate, and by evening the weather seemed again settled.

Considerable damage was done to the shipping in the river, many vessels having drifted from their moorings and come in collision with each other or with the wharves. The packet-ship Anna Rich, Capt. Barwell, for Boston, went on shore on the Devil's Bank, near the Potteries, with her stern stove in, having been in collision with the Constitution, from New-York, which also received damage. The steamtug Independence had gone to the Anna Rich, with the lifeboat in tow. The Rosetta, from Charleston, went in collision with the Maggie, from China. The former lost jibboom, bulwarks, &c.

The City of Glasgow, (steamship) which arrived from Philadelphia early in the morning, broke from her moorings and got ashore near Rockferry. She got off the following tide, apparently without damage.

The Cheshire, bound for Boston, also drove and went ashore in Knutt's Hole, (having been in contact with the American ship Onward, near the Potteries.) She is expected to be got off next tide.

The packet-ship Constitution, from New-York, is much damaged, having been in contact in the river.

The Atlas, for New-Orleans, also drove and sustained considerable damage. She was safely got into Prince's Dock about midnight.

The bark Irene, bound to Valparaiso, (in tow of a steam tug, intending to dock on Sunday morning) grounded on Pluckington Bank, opposite Coburg Dock, and when the flud tide made she capsized. She had on board a crew of sixteen men, two passengers, a pilot and the overlooker of the house to which she belonged, making a total of twenty souls, out of which only nine were saved. The bark is a total loss.

The storm continued unabated during all Saturday until Sunday morning.

The captain of the American ship Switzerland, laying in the Mersey, wished to be reported all right.

There is still a very heavy sea outside the bar, and great apprehensions are felt for the large fleet of inward bound ships known to be near the coast.

We have the following later items of news:

Narvaez has arrived at Paris.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Republic, adopted at Berne, 21st, the following resolution respecting the attitude of Austria toward Ticino:

Resolved, That the Federal decision upon the safe keeping of the Italian Refugees shall be carried into effect. Persons compromised shall be expelled. Information of this decision shall be given to Austria, and she shall be requested to raise the blockade.

It is said that the Prussian Government was aware of all the plans of the insurrection that was to spread from Milan over all Italy. The Austrian authorities seem to have known nothing of the conspiracy until the revolt broke out.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that Austria has rejected the proffered arbitration of France and England in its dispute with Turkey. The demands made by Russia, on the Porte, respecting the Holy Places, are made in so peremptory a manner as to lead to the belief that the Czar is desirous only of forcing the Turkish Government into some act of war to justify the joint occupation of the country by Russia and Turkey.

The Australian Mail steamer Australian has put back to Plymouth leaky.

A Peruvian 4½ per cent. loan of £2,000,000 was announced on the London Stock Exchange on the 25th; the contracting price is 85, and the proceeds to be applied to redeeming the existing six per cents. The prospectus of Captain Penny's Royal Arctic Company, for whale-fishery and lead-mining in the northern regions, has also appeared.

The Hudson Bay Company's fur sales have just terminated, and the finer descriptions realized high prices.

A meeting of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company was held at London on the 24th. The Directors' report was regarded as satisfactory, and was adopted.

The Marquis Lisboa, Ambassador from Brazil, has presented his letters of credence to the Emperor of the French. M. Boyer, honorary President of the Court of Cassation, died at Paris on the 24th, aged 99; he will be buried with great honors in the church of St. Sulpice. George Mitsky, a pretended Greek prince has been condemned at Wiesbaden to twenty years labor as a galley slave, for swindling bankers. The anniversary of the revolution of 1848, February 24, passed off quietly at Paris.

An extraordinary severe storm occurred at Paris on the 23d, of rain, hail and lightning. The superstitious say that lightning in February portends a revolution ere the year be out!

It is said that the Hungarian, Libeny, who attempted to kill the Emperor of Austria, was the husband of a woman who was flogged to death by the Austrian authorities at Pesth in 1849.

Latest Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, 26th.—The sales to-day amounted to 4,000 bales, including 500 for export. Market closed heavily. Prices of all kinds remain unchanged.

LATEST.

A telegraphic dispatch received by the French Government, states that on the rejection by the Porte of the ultimatum of Austria respecting the Montenegro affair, the Austrian flag was struck, and not only Count Leiningen, but the whole Austrian Legation left Constantinople. The Ottoman Porte considers itself as under the protection of England and France.

The London Standard maintains that the dispatch of the Indian news, so unfavorable to the prospects of the British in Burmah, is spurious.

EUROPE.

Montenegro—Executions in Hungary—Attempt on Francis Joseph.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The hostilities at Montenegro have been renewed; the demands made by General Leiningen at Constantinople has not been yielded to; a breach with Austria is the more probable, as Austrian artillery is said to be active in the mountains of Montenegro.

In Hungary oppression is felt more bitterly than ever and it seems that the passive resistance which has characterized the Hungarian people since the catastrophe at Velagas, is giving way to expressions of discontent. Can we wonder at it if we remember the numerous executions which have taken place in these last months? How many have seen their dearest relatives imprisoned, without even being able to learn the reason for their arrest. Not long ago, two wealthy Jews, who since 1849, had lived quietly at Raab, were suddenly seized and informed that they had forfeited property and life, *because in 1848 they had sold provisions to the Hungarian army*; their considerable properties were confiscated and they were hanged.

On the 18th inst. an attempt was made at Vienna on the life of the Emperor. The particulars which I learn from Vienna are the following:

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor took his usual walk on the Bastion, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Count O'Donnell. He was looking down on the soldiers stationed below at the Karthnerthor Gate, when a young man precipitated himself upon him with a common knife, which, piercing the coat and the stock, wounded the Emperor, it appears not severely, as the knife broke against the buckle of the stock. The Emperor took his handkerchief from his pocket and dried his bleeding wound, after which, supported by several people attracted by the noise, he went into the Palace of Archduke Albrecht, which is situated on the Bastion. Meanwhile the perpetrator of the crime was arrested by the side-de-camp, Count O'Donnell, assisted by a Mr. Ettmann and the soldiers on duty, who must almost have witnessed the event, as numerous patr