ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

Highly Important from Central America and Cuba.

The Encroachments of the British in Honduras.

Probable Trouble between England and Cuba, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Cherokee, Capt. Baxter, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, *via* Havana, with four days later intelligence from the latter place, and several days later from Nicaragua.

On the morning of the 17th, during a gale, Peter Ferguson, a coal passer, was lost overboard. The C. experienced a succession of gales the remainder of the passage.

The news is important from Cuba as well as from Central America. According to our advices, the British are likely to have trouble with the United States in regard to Honduras, and with Spain in regard to the Cuban authorities and the slave trade.

Our Nicaragua Correspondence.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan. 2, 1853.

Important Movement of the English Government—British Honduras Elevated to a Colony—The Monroe Doctrine, &c.

The Belize, or British Honduras, has been elevated to a colony, the superintendent converted into a Governor, and a constitution given to the people. *This province extends almost across the continent, and with the recently created colony of the Bay Islands, foreshadows the sequel to the Mosquito protectorate.*

The famous Monroe doctrine, so exultingly proclaimed and reiterated, seems to have been scattered to the four winds, for the heart of this Western world is occupied by the most powerful of the European States, and her vessels of war are constantly hovering around like birds of prey, chipping off a bit here and there, and plastering it on to some colony or other; elongating a boundary line here, and seeing yonder a forest of mahogany trees, forthwith proclaiming it Belize—acting under instructions, of course.

The possessions of Great Britain in the Western tropics seem to be increasing, and it behooves the American government to be vigilant, lest some day they will be shut out from communication with the Pacific States at a critical moment.

It is rumored that the Central Americans have repossessed themselves of the port of Limas, from which they were ejected in September, 1851, by H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, now here, and have again hoisted the Central American flag, in the room of the Mosquito. H. L. S.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1853.

Threatened Trouble between England and Cuba—The Expulsion of Mr. Boylen from St. Jago de Cuba—The Probable Recall of General Canedo.

Since the beginning of the present month, we have an expelled British merchant from St. Jago de Cuba, ordered out of that city by the Governor General, Medenilla, who would not even give him a hearing, and he refused giving the British Consul there any explanation whatever of such an arbitrary measure, on the plea that the Consul was only vice-Consul, and that Mr. Boylen was no British subject, having taken out a *carta de domicilio*, which every foreigner is compelled to do before he can even reside in this island.

The Captain General appears inclined to support the Governor of St. Jago in this outrageous act, on the principle *de no retroceder*; but the question, if not settled here soon in a satisfactory way, will go before the British Parliament, as the British Consul here is firm in the defence of the injured British subject.

Mr. B. has brought letters from the constituted authorities in St. Jago, to testify to his high standing there. To the present time he is not aware even of the charge laid against him. He offered $80,000 worth of property, and his person, for a legal trial by the Spanish laws, but he would not be listened to.

What are we to come to in this unfortunate country?

The news has just reached us of the fall of the Ministry in Spain. Of course, Canedo's nose is out of joint. It caused quite a commotion in the palace this morning. Whoever comes here in the room of Canedo cannot act worse than he has done during his short administration. The poor man has to thank Mr. Secretary Galiano for the execration in which he is held by all classes of the community, except the slave traders. ***

The Monroe Doctrine and Central American Affairs, in a Spanish Point of View.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Jan. 11.]

The proposition of General Cass, in the Senate at Washington, and the echo which his words have had throughout the press of the United States, from North to South, promise a new and curious episode in the intricate effects brought on by the efforts of Great Britain and the United States to influence the destinies of Central America—not that we can even yet hope to find a solution to the intricate problem which has of late become more and more involved, and which seems now to admit of no other termination than that of the sword. Neither country is as yet disposed to stake the whole result on a single throw in a question apparently of so little immediate interest, while, on the other hand, neither appears disposed to abandon the field and submit to the decisive influence of its opponent.

The only result, then, that is likely to follow from this parliamentary skirmish, is an exhibition of the ill-feeling existing between two nations, bound together by great mercantile ties, but separated by the most profound hate, and by a rivalry of interests and ambition too serious to admit of any sincere and lasting composition. That same pertinacity with which they maintain and dispute their ground in a matter of comparatively slight importance, fully shows the depth of their dissensions; and while it characteristically exhibits the obstinacy proper to their common race, it shows how improbable any termination to their present situation must now be considered.

As to the origin of such pretensions we shall, at present, say but little, as we have already frequently denounced the signal injustice on which they rest. The absence of all reasonable foundation for the British usurpations on the coast of Honduras and Nicaragua, is a theme amply discussed years ago, in the columns of the *Diario*, and an excellent work of one of our former editors on that subject has attracted, and with good reason, the attention of the most intelligent judges. But this unreasonable conduct on the part of the British authorities does not, by any means, authorise the intrigues and ambitious aspirations of their rivals, whose views were so clearly shown by Mr. Squier, during his brief diplomatic mission at Nicaragua. When two bands of robbers on a highway quarrel with each other as to who shall take the property of an unfortunate traveller, the right of the one is not increased by the fault of the other, while the legitimate owner loses none of his original title, though without any means of effectually asserting it. As far as the real owner, and all dispassionate spectators, are concerned, the result of the contest is a matter of the utmost indifference. All they can do is to speculate on the result. Hence it is that we have ever advised the governments of Central America to adopt a course of absolute neutrality, accompanied by a system of firm protest against encroachments which they cannot resist by force of arms; and if perchance the pressure of circumstances should become such that they should be in the sad alternative of favoring, for the time being, either of the competitors, it is for them carefully to weigh which one of the two offers the least danger for the future. On the one hand is the action of England—an action remote and subject to many vicissitudes—excited by means of diplomatic supremacy, and supported at best by a few savage hordes, incapable of presenting any resistance when their allies should fail them. On the other hand we have the action of the United States, whose action is near at hand, and based upon numberless restless advocates of annexation, caring naught for law, precedent, custom, or race, and whose dominion, once admitted, can never be shaken. It is for those who are most interested in the issue to compare between the two evils, and to decide, if indeed the choice can for one moment be doubtful. But let us abandon these considerations, and revert to our subject, which is, that the old controversies are still unsettled. The history of the matter is public; and no one is ignorant how the treaty of Mr. Clayton, in which that novel statesman thought that he had cut the Gordian knot of the whole difficulty, became converted into a triumph of British diplomacy, and a source of new complications. We have also sought to explain the sagacious and far-seeing policy of Mr. Webster, and which more impetuous minds have sought in vain to precipitate to a decisive issue. There was a time when the noisy affair of the Prometheus, by which the repeated and authorized announcements of the Anglo American press, induced us to believe in the triumph of the American system and the retrogression of Great Britain; but experience finally taught us that the concessions made by Lord Granville were rather a matter of form than of substance. This new sally against the policy of England, emanating from so eminent a personage as General Cass, confirms us in the belief that the radical opposition between the two cabinets has not disappeared, and renders our impatience still greater to know the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the British cabinet, whose formation we a short time since announced.

Theatricals in Havana.

[From the Gaceta de la Habana, Jan. 13.]

On Thursday evening last we had one of the finest entertainments ever enjoyed by the Havana. Though all the pieces were of well-known merit, still one, or rather two of them, added to the attraction of congeniality. The "Concert" and the "Italian Bride" will not, we believe, be for the first time this season, it is needless to say that both were performed to perfection, and that in the former, Gabriel and François kept the audience in one continued roar of laughter. As for the pantomimic "Kim-Ka," it produced the same impression as it is in the habit of producing. Gabriel as the aeronaut, displays a comical talent which must relax the muscles of the most serious. The dances in the piece were also beautifully performed, particularly the *Paz de Guerra*, by the sisters Frank. Madame Capell and Madame Masetti, who besides receiving immense applause, were rewarded with a very large number of bouquets—the two first ladies being especially favored. In a word, the whole affair went off brilliantly, and could not fail to satisfy and delight the numerous spectators.

We have heard it rumored, and seen it stated in a Mexican paper, that the opera company of that city, of which Ronzone, Fabi and Marini form part, was on the point of coming to Havana, and giving us a few performances before returning to the United States. We know not how true it is, but we do know that all lovers of music would be highly delighted, and receive them with open arms.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Two Weeks Later News—Shameful Treatment of an American Citizen—Probable Blockade of Valparaiso—Movements of Gen. Flores—Importation of Women.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 15th, and Callao to the 26th ult., have been received by the arrival of the British mail steamer Bogota at Panama.

The most important piece of intelligence is that relative to the threatened trouble between Chili and the United States, growing out of some indignity to an American citizen. A letter, dated Valparaiso, December 15, says:—

This great and glorious nation is in somewhat of a quandary at present, respecting a certain Yankee, by the name of Stewart, who has been most iniquitously dealt with by this government. I suppose you have heard the particulars of the case; I will not, therefore, detail them. Suffice it to say, that our efficient and accomplished representatives here—Col. Peyton and Mr. Duer—have long since acted with promptness and firmness in the matter; and I am most happy to state that our government has fully approved the course pursued by their able representatives, and have ordered the commander of the naval force on this station to use all means in his power, short of firing on the town, to insure the immediate release of Stewart. *A blockade of the port by our squadron is talked of, but I do not presume the government will for a moment refuse to comply with Colonel Peyton's demand for Stewart's release. Should they, however, prove so fool-hardy, the arrival of the St. Lawrence here will at once settle matters.* A few days blockade of this port will at once bring them to their senses.

[From the Panama Herald, Jan. 4.]

We are compelled to take but brief extracts from the newspapers, to make room for our correspondence. From these sources we learn that all is quiet, commerce is brisk, and internal improvements being daily made. From the Valparaiso *Mercantile Reporter*, we compile the following:—

Since the 24th of November (to the 9th) thirteen vessels have sailed from Valparaiso for San Francisco, chiefly with country produce; only one of the above had a cargo of flour. In three consecutive days, thirty vessels entered the port of Valparaiso.

An article in the same journal recommends the placing of a light at the entrance of the port of Constitution, one of the most rising places in Chili.

A committee of lawyers has been appointed to revise the legal code of the country.

The government has modified the law relating to the introduction of tobacco, so far as relates to that description used for chewing and smoking in pipes; the duty now is to be 25 per cent upon its value.

Laborers are much required in Chili, and it offers a field for agricultural emigrants, which, we think, cannot be equalled in the world.

The importations from Europe since the 1st have been to the value of £139,250, equal to $696,250.

The markets are steady; there has been some heavy transactions in flour. Freights to England are steady at £3 5s. to £3 10.; California $20 to $22.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 13, 1852.

You must not, however, expect much from our Vale of Paradise, for our local gossip can interest you but little, and there is really scarcely any public news.

For the last few days the knowing ones have been looking very mysterious, and hinting at something that is to take place relative to a demand made by the United States government to the authorities here. I don't think I can allude to it more particularly, but I may tell you that the St. Lawrence is anxiously expected, to support a demand made by our ministers to the government here. They say she is to touch at Panama first, so if she does, you must not expect a long visit. *Apropos* of men-of-war—I may as well mention that the Chilian sloop-of-war Constitution has sailed for Guayaquil on government service, it is reported here in connection with the Equadorian complaints, made about Chili's haboring Flores; time and patience alone can develope the matter. I can tell you no more, as I am not in the confidence of the government.

Flores is here, living to all appearances very quietly, and not making any stir; but the allwise "they say," say that the ladies—amongst whom he is a great favorite—are, bless their meddling little souls, busily engaged getting up a party in his favor.

I do not trouble myself much about local politics—I shall though, for the future, for your sake—but they tell me that our President, Montt, is not "the thing." For my part, I think affairs get on very well, and do not see the advantage of rushing headlong into changes and improvements the people are not yet ripe for. I don't go in for "throwing pearls before swine."

There has been quite a stir lately here amongst the English squadron; the Portland, Captain Chads, sailed on the third, for the coast of Mexico, with supplies for the Thetis; and the steamer Virago has left for the Pitcairn Islands, and thence to the Societys, with Mr. Nicholas, the new English Consul for Tahiti.

H. B. M.'s (I believe that's the way you write it) ship Trincomalee arrived here on the 12th; she is destined for the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin. I almost fear it is a forlorn hope, yet I cannot but admire the efforts being made in such a humane and philanthropic cause.

The French ship Sonsonatte arrived here on the 31st, with a cargo of 200 ladies, for California. The captain says he has had a most delightful, pleasant and agreeable voyage. I presume I am bound to believe him; but, poor fellow, he looks most terribly used up—pale, thin, and nervous, no doubt produced by his anxiety for his precious freight. The young ladies quite enlivened our streets for a few days, and one or two of our soft hearted *extranjeros* tried hard to induce some of them to remain, but it was no go. The ladies say that, having come so far, they are determined to see the elephant; of course these are not their words, but it conveys the meaning very fully.

Our markets are more lively of late, and flour for California and Australia is in demand.

MARKETS.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 14, 1852.

Business since our last report has not undergone any general improvement, the sales for the coast interior having continued but on a limited scale; we understand, however, that some sales have been effected of recent importations by several import houses, who have been in a position to afford greater accommodation to purchasers than hitherto customary, principally consisting of very choice goods and staple articles, but at no improvement on previous prices; other houses not giving similar accommodation, and not in receipt of equally suitable and new goods, have not been able to do anything worth mentioning.

The demand for Bolivia continues paralyzed, owing to the unsatisfactory state of commercial and political affairs in that republic, and we do not expect any change for the better for some time.

For the Argentine Provinces purchasers continue buying to a limited amount. There are, however, prospects of a brisker demand shortly, as the Cordilleras will open within this month, and the political news received thence all speaks favorably.

Considerable activity has prevailed in the market for Chili produce of all descriptions, which will doubtless enable country buyers to purchase more largely than hitherto, and consequently a considerable improvement may be expected in the autumn trade, if not previously.

The principal sales effected of English manufactured goods consist of new styles of fancy prints, principally in dress cuts, also white shirting and domestics.

The importations from the United Kingdom since our last, with cargoes of manufactured goods for this port, have been—

The Zillah, from Liverpool	£24,000
Catherine Ewen, Glasgow	11,000
Joshua Waddington, Liverpool	38,000
Vicar of Bray, London	4,500
Judith, Liverpool	27,000
Conheat, Glasgow	11,000
Lord Althorp, Liverpool	19,000
Harebell, London	4,600
Total	£139,250

Besides the Queen of the Isles, from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo for California.

This is a heavy importation for this season of the year, principally caused by the retarded voyages of some of the vessels. But few arrivals being now to be looked for, with a fair demand setting in within the next month or two, will soon lessen the surplus stocks, and even disassort the market before fresh supplies can reach it. The chances, therefore, are, that within that period an improvement in prices will take place in staple goods; but, at any rate, holders of old goods will be able to dispose of them at the full current rates.

Boundary Survey.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Jan 13.]

The members of the United States Commission for the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, arrived here on Tuesday evening, in the steamer Louisiana, from Indianola. Among them are Mr. J. B. Bartlett, Commissioner; Major W. H. Emora, Chief Astronomer and Surveyor; Dr. I. H. Webb, Secretary; Messrs. Badziminski, Jacobs, Gardner, Force, Clark, and Houston. We learn that the survey was stopped, and the commission, to a great extent, disbanded, in consequence of a proviso appended to the appropriation of last session for carrying on the work, which made it obligatory on the President to withhold the money, unless it should appear to him that the boundary connecting the Rio Grande and the Gila had been fixed in a certain manner. The President and the Secretary of the Interior being unwilling to decide the question, there was no alternative but to withhold the appropriation, and, as a natural consequence, the survey was stopped. This was a most singular action of Congress; for, if the line in question was not satisfactory, further operations upon it might have been suspended, without adopting such a course as would necessarily interrupt the survey of the Rio Grande, also, a natural boundary, about which there was no dispute. But to withhold the money, without any previous notice—to stop the work, and leave some eighty officers and attendants two thousand or three thousand miles from home, without the means of returning, was a most hasty and cruel proceeding; and we cannot believe that Congress was fully aware of the great injury and suffering that would be inflicted on the members of the commission by such legislation, many of whom had been exposing their lives in a most arduous duty for nearly three years, besides causing a most serious delay in the work, and an increased expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

The Commissioner, finding that there were no funds at his disposal, was necessarily compelled to suspend all operations, and return. But on arriving here he learns that the restriction before mentioned has been so modified that the survey of the Rio Grande may proceed.

This is one of many examples which might be given of the evil effects of hasty legislation.

We do not see that any point has been gained by the government in this proceeding, as the work is believed to be completed, excepting along the lower portion of the Rio Grande, the survey of which will, doubtless, now be resumed. It is of the utmost importance that the operations on this river, particularly near its mouth, should be carried on during the winter season, and the several months now lost in consequence of the suspension may delay the work another year.

Mr. Bartlett, with his party, being without an escort, came from El Paso by the way of Chihuahua, in order to avoid the Camanches, who, it was known, were in large bodies on the road to San Antonio, and had attacked several trains and small parties. He was provided by the Mexican authorities with an escort of soldiers, or civilians, from State to State, as he proceeded; but, notwithstanding this precaution, he was attacked by the Apaches between El Paso and Chihuahua, losing one man and his spare animals, killing one Indian. Several trains were cut up near the same spot, where this attack was made, both before and after Mr. Bartlett passed, and many persons killed.

We learn that the whole country south of Chihuahua is completely overrun by the Camanches, whose murders, devastations and robberies surpass anything in former years. Yet not a hand is lifted by the Mexican government or the State authorities to repel or punish these ruthless invaders. The whole population seem paralyzed, quietly submitting to the encroachments of a mere handful of men, in comparison to the thousands who are able, if so disposed, to repel them. The people seem to be laboring under a delusion that the United States is bound to protect them and keep off the Indians, and that all their losses, magnified a thousand per cent, will readily be paid to them by presenting their claims to our government. The frontier States of Mexico are as much the dwelling places of the Camanches, the Lipans, and the Apaches, as Texas and New Mexico; and it is an important question how far we are to take care of our neighbours, and how we are to know whether the Indians of the United States or of Mexico are the depredators alluded to.

Marine Affairs.

The U. S. M. steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, will sail at noon to-day for Liverpool. She had fifty passengers engaged yesterday, among whom were the Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, M. C. elect; Judge R. B. Jones, of Pennsylvania, U. S. Consul to Alexandria, Egypt, and Franklin W. Fish, Esq., the youthful poet.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH SCREW STEAMSHIP ANDES.—This vessel, which sailed from Liverpool some time back, and had to return to repair damages sustained in a severe gale, and left again on the 25th of December, arrived here yesterday.

THE STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, Capt. Dickinson, from Charleston, arrived at an early hour this morning. We are indebted to the purser for late papers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The following correspondence, between a committee of passengers and Captain C. D. Ludlow, of the steamship Alabama, on a late termination of a very tempestuous passage from Savannah, speaks for itself:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1853.

CAPT. CHARLES D. LUDLOW:—Sir—At the solicitation of the passengers, who have designated us to address you, briefly, touching our late voyage of January 4th and 5th, from Savannah to this city, permit us to return you our warmest thanks for your unwearied and seamanlike exertions, exhibited during the hurricane of the 4th and 5th, as well as for your skill and devotion, through a kind Providence, in guiding your noble steamer safely to this port. Words are inadequate to express our feelings to yourself, and to the officers of the ship; but still our hearts are warm, and as a token of the very high esteem we entertain for you, allow us on this occasion, to present to you this trumpet—on the side of which are engraved the names of the doners—as a memento of their regard, and in testimony of their wishes for your future success in your profession.

Edward B. Wilder, Wm. W. Smith, S. B. Dougherty, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your note of the 20th inst., accompanied by a splendid silver trumpet, which you request me to accept as a token of your regard. Coming as it does, from those I highly esteem, I shall ever cherish it as a memento of the scenes which we passed through on the 4th and 5th of January, 1853. I feel grateful for your commendation of my ship and the skill of my officers. It would give me great pleasure, gentlemen, to meet you all again, but under different auspices. That you all may enjoy long life, health, and happiness, is the earnest wish of your obedient servant. CHARLES D. LUDLOW.

To E. B. Wilder, S. B. Dougherty, Wm. W. Smith, Committee on behalf of doners.

The trumpet is of very handsome manufacture, and upwards of $100 in value. It is of silver, with gold mouthpiece, &c. On one side of the trunk is a representation of the steamer Alabama in a gale of wind; on the reverse the inscription, with the names of the doners; the broad part being covered with elaborate foliage.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE BARK ZEBRA.—Captain Rudolph, of the United States revenue cutter Hamilton, arrived here on Saturday, informed us that the bark Zebra, from New Orleans for Liberia, put into Cockspur Roads, on Saturday morning, in distress. The Zebra left New Orleans on the 1st inst., under charter of the Colonization Society, having on board one hundred and ten negroes. On the 4th, a disease, supposed to be cholera, made its appearance among the emigrants, and before the vessel reached Cockspur her commander, Capt. Edward Mitchell, one of the crew and twenty-seven of the negroes, had died of it. Capt. Rudolph took a physician down to the bark on Saturday evening, and as our city authorities will doubtless do all in their power to relieve the sufferers, we may hope the disease will soon be checked and the vessel be able to proceed on her voyage.—*Savannah Georgian, Jan. 17.*

COMMERCE OF PANAMA.—The Panama *Herald* gives the following statistics of shipping, passenger and specie transit, during the month of December, at the port of Panama:—Entered—American steamers, 5, with 508 passengers and $5,147,739 treasure; British steamers, 2, with 31 passengers and $602,500, principally silver; American sailing vessels, 1; British, 4; French, 1; Dutch, 1; Peruvian, 1; Costa Rican, 1; New Granadian, 4. Departures—American steamers, 5, with 1,249 passengers; British steamers; 2, with 35 passengers; American ships, none; British, 3; French, 1; Peruvian, 3; Costa Rican, 1; New Granadian, 6, (including one to San Francisco with 60 passengers.) Recapitulation—Total steamers sailed, 7; do. ships, 13. Total steamers entered, 7; do. ships, 14; passengers arrived 599; do. sailed, 1,344; total specie entered, $5,750,239.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

SUPPLY OF WATER.—The Common Council met last evening, according to special appointment, to take once more into consideration the important question of the supply of water, and especially the bills now before the Legislature—the first authorizing the Common Council to determine the manner in which the city shall be supplied, and the second to empower the Williamsburg company to enlarge their capital to $3,000,000, and to change the name of the company to the Long Island Waterworks.

Alderman MARVIN (Third ward) moved the following preamble and resolutions in favor of the first, and opposed to the last bill:—

Whereas, an application is now pending before the Legislature to increase the capital and change the name of the Williamsburg Water Works Company; and whereas, in the opinion of the Common Council, the granting of said application would seriously injure the interests of Brooklyn, by placing the supply of water in the hands of a private company not organized in our city, and beyond the control of the Common Council—it is, therefore, Resolved, That the Common Council do remonstrate against the passage of said bill, and against any legislation in behalf of the Williamsburg Water Works Company, by which the privileges of said company may be extended to this city, and that the Mayor be requested to prepare a remonstrance, and forward it to the Legislature under the city seal. Whereas, a bill has been heretofore approved by the Common Council, now pending in the Legislature, authorizing the Common Council to determine in what manner the city shall be supplied with water—it is, therefore, Resolved, as the opinion of this Common Council, that the interests of the city require the passage of said bill, and that the committee having the subject in charge be authorized and requested to use all proper measures in its behalf.

A motion was then made by Alderman DAYTON, in effect that the twenty-sixth section of the charter be added to the bill, mentioned in the second resolution, by which the bonds (creating a debt of three millions and a half) should be submitted to the people for their confirmation before they were issued. After a very long debate, the motion to strike out was lost, and the original resolution carried.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—USE OF STEAM ON ATLANTIC STREET.—A resolution was offered by Alderman Baylis, and unanimously adopted, authorizing the Mayor to use all proper means for remonstrating against the passage of the bill, now before the Legislature, empowering this company to use steam, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Common Council.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building on the corner of York and Adams streets, the upper story of which was occupied by a small family, and the first floor by J. Annett, as a coal office. The building was mostly destroyed and the contents considerably damaged. Loss probably $500.

Police Intelligence.

The Recent Alleged Fraudulent Health Association.—Considerable excitement has been manifested in various portions of the city, consequent upon the descent made by Justice Stuart on the United States Mutual Benefit Association of New York, and the arrest of four or five of the operators of the concern, charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the public out of sums of money varying from $2 up to $13. The parties arrested, whom we named in yesterday's publication, are still detained in custody, and an investigation will be gone into on Tuesday next.

Receiving Stolen Property.—Officer De Boyce, of the Ninth ward, yesterday arrested a man named Robert Farrell, residing in the Ninth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth avenues, on a charge of buying and receiving stolen property, consisting of lead pipe, block tin, brass faucets, &c., with the knowledge that the same were stolen property. It seems that the premises of Mr. Edward Taylor, No. 546 Hudson street, had been entered by burglars, and a quantity of lead pipe and block tin stolen therefrom. Suspicion rested on Farrell as the man to whom the stolen property had been sold. Consequently the police made search on the premises, and found near seven cart loads of lead pipe, block tin and brass faucets, mixed together indiscriminately. The property was seized by the police, and conveyed to the court at Jefferson market, where it can be seen by persons to whom it undoubtedly belongs. The accused was conveyed before Justice Stuart, who detained him in custody for a further examination. Some of the property has already been identified.

Another Street Robbery.—On Thursday night a man named Patrick Connell was arrested, by officer Lally, of the Sixth ward, on a charge of knocking down Edward Malone, residing at No. 24 Pell street, and attempting to rob him. It seems that Mr. Malone was passing along the street, and when at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets, the accused attacked him, seized his hat, knocked him down, and endeavored to steal his money from his pocket. The alarm given by the complainant brought to his aid the police, who caught the prisoner before he had time to escape. The magistrate committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—A German, named Florence Meyers, was arrested on Wednesday night, by officers Hedges and Crow, of the Third ward, on a charge of stealing $250 in bank bills, the property of John H. Tenmeyer, grocer, doing business in Minetta street. It seems that early on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Tenmeyer was out of bed, the clerk had opened the store; the thief must have gone into the sleeping room, back of the store, and stolen the money from the pantaloons pocket of the complainant. On Wednesday night, the accused was found at a ball, at the Apollo rooms, dressed in a new suit of clothes, and on searching his person, between $30 and $40 of the stolen money was found, together with a receipt, the latter being identified by the complainant, as having been in his pocketbook at the time the money was taken. There was also a $3 bill identified as a portion of the stolen money. The magistrate before whom the prisoner was taken, committed him to prison for trial.

Stabbing with a Knife.—A black man, called James Adams, was arrested on Thursday night, by officers Bingham and Martin, on a charge of violently assaulting a colored woman named Margaret Tyler, with a knife, inflicting several severe wounds on different parts of her body. The negro was conveyed before the magistrate, who committed him to prison for trial.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The mild thaw of Thursday evening continued during the night, and yesterday morning opened mild, clear, and more warm. The snow continued to melt all the day, which rendered the streets very wet, and stopped sleighing in the city. The sky remained unclouded, and the atmosphere dry; so, although the streets were very unpleasant for pedestrians, the day was very fine overhead. The thermometer at the HERALD Building ranged as follows:—At 9 o'clock A. M., 42 deg.; at noon, 43 deg.; at 5 P. M., 41½ deg.; at 10 at night, 39½ deg. As the evening advanced, the sky put on an appearance of frost, and at night the streets were a little crisp. At eleven o'clock—night—the thermometer stood at 39 deg., with indication of renewed frost. There was no appearance of storm.

MAIL FOR NORFOLK.—A mail will be made up to-day, at the Post Office, for Norfolk and North Carolina, closing at half past two o'clock, and will be despatched per steamship Roanoke. Letters sent by this route reach Norfolk a day earlier than those via Baltimore, there being no boat for Baltimore on Sunday.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM BEING SNOW-BALLED AND EXPOSURE.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest Wednesday evening, at the house of Mr. Chas. Graham, No. 79 Hamersley street, upon the body of his son, Ebenezer, aged seven years and six months, who died rather suddenly, on Tuesday morning last. It appeared from the testimony of Sophia Graham, mother of the deceased, that the child attended at Public School No. 3, and went there upon the morning of Friday, 14th instant, well as usual; he returned home between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; his clothes were very damp; he complained of sickness; he said that his playmates had rolled him up in the snow, when in the playground; also, that they struck him upon the head with snow balls. Doctor Kinnier testified, that he was called to visit the deceased upon the same evening; I found him laboring under an unusually violent attack of acute bronchitis; I prescribed for him at intervals up to last Tuesday morning; when I then saw him he was dying. Doctor Fennell made a *post-mortem* examination of the body; found an abrasion on the left cheek; also a smaller one on the left temple; the lungs were very much congested; there was a quantity of gas in the bronchial tubes; his death was caused by exposure to wet and cold. Louisa Barton—I am one of the teachers in Public School No. 3; deceased was in my class, and complained of being ill during the last hour of school, upon the day mentioned; I asked him why he was not writing, and he said he was sick; I excused him from writing. No blame was attached to any person connected with the school, and the jury rendered a verdict, upon the medical testimony, of "Death from bronchitis."

FATAL MISTAKE—A MAN POISONED.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the Hospital, Ward's Island, yesterday, upon the body of a man named Patrick Broderick, a native of Ireland, who was admitted to the institution on the 17th of May, 1852, and remained since, employed in the apothecary's shop, washing bottles, sweeping, &c. On Thursday he was employed as usual, and drank some medicine from a bottle, mistaking it for brandy, from the effect of which he died. Charles Riddle, Warden, testified to the admission and employment of the deceased. Other testimony was given by different inmates, as to Broderick having been employed in washing medicine bottles on Thursday last, the day of his illness and death.

William O'Donohoe, sworn, said—I work in the apothecary's shop; yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, I was going up stairs, and the deceased followed me, and asked me if it was not brandy he had in his hand; I told him I did not know, that he had better leave it alone; I went up stairs, and left him; I did not see him again, but heard that he was dead.

Theodore Walzer, sworn, said—I am a physician on Ward's Island; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; the body exhibited no marks of violence externally; the pupils were contracted; there was congestion of the brain, without any coagulated blood; the lungs were slightly congested; the spleen, liver, and kidneys were congested; no trace of any particular substance was found in the stomach, or colon; from the examination, I am of the opinion that death was caused by poison, but cannot say what the poison consisted of until I make an analysis of the contents of the stomach. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from poison taken through mistake, he believing the same to be brandy."

THE LATE MURDER IN CHERRY STREET.—William Meyers gave bail yesterday afternoon, to appear to answer any charge which may be preferred against him, arising out of the case of John Hines, who was beaten to death at No. 34 Cherry street, last Saturday—the 15th. Upon the perfection of the bond, the coroner made an order for the discharge of Meyers from prison.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Catherine Crowley, who was charged, a few days ago, with having thrown her newborn infant into the river, but against whom further proceedings were stayed owing to her delicate state of health, now acknowledges that immediately after its birth she put it into a large box, which she concealed in the room, and carefully kept the key. The box, with the body in it, was found yesterday forenoon. The Coroner will investigate the case. The woman says that the child was still-born; but a *post mortem* examination of the body was made in order that medical testimony might be given upon a point so important to herself. Catherine still remains with her parents, at No. 6 Batavia street. She has been placed under arrest, and the body of the child removed to the Fourth ward station house. Doctor David Uhl made a *post mortem* examination of the body in the afternoon, and, we understand, that his opinion is that the child was born dead. The jury will be sworn this forenoon by Coroner Wilhelm, when the testimony will be taken and a verdict rendered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—About six o'clock yesterday evening, a horse became restive, in Twenty-third street, near Second avenue, and, having reared up violently, he lost his balance, and fell over upon his rider, a man named John Lowe, injuring him most severely, internally and externally. The man was aided and assisted by officer Young, of the Eighth ward. A man, named Daniel Muldoon, was employed at work in hoisting heavy casks into a store loft, during Thursday, in Maiden lane, near Front street. About five o'clock, a cask suddenly fell upon him, by which he sustained a fracture of his skull and some dreadful scalp wounds. One of his hands was also much bruised. He was removed to the hospital by the officers of the Second ward police.

BURSTING OF CROTON WATER PIPES.—A water pipe in the house 87 Beaver street burst at two o'clock yesterday morning. The stream was stopped, and the place secured by Captain Halpin, of the First ward. A pipe burst in the clothing store of Mr. Samuel Kauffman, No. 8 Catherine street, and some slight damage was done by the flow of water. It was shut off by officer M'Guire, of the Fourth ward. Another pipe burst at one o'clock yesterday morning, in the public house of Mr. H. F. Aubrey, No. 81 Nassau street. The water was turned off by the owner, with officer Sullivan, of the Second ward.

A YOUNG TRAVELLER.—A child, named James M'Donald, aged about eight years, got into the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, at Albany, on Thursday. He was not discovered until his arrival in New York, when he got out and wandered about the city until taken care of by the Fifth ward police. Mr. Stark, superintendent of the road, sent him home.

STREET DESTITUTION.—Officer Austin, of the Seventeenth ward, found a man and woman, named Henry and Catharine Russell, in the Bowery, in a very faint and destitute condition, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. They were properly cared for at the station house, and then allowed to go to their residence in Thirteenth street.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20—Noon.

Cotton quiet, awaiting the steamer. Barely 2,000 bales sold this forenoon. We quote middling 9¼ to 9½c. Sales of 800 bales tobacco at 4¾c. Freights easier. Flour, to New York, 80 cents. The weather is cool and fine.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 1853.

Cincinnati mess pork, $16. Lard has declined to 9½c. for prime barrel. Flour, $4 30 a $4 35. New York sight exchange, ¼ to ½ per cent premium.

Stock Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—(Reported by Keen & Taylor.)—*First Board*—$1,000 City Railroad 6's, '79, 107½; 2,000 do '89, 107¾; 2,000 Reading Railroad 6's, '70, 92; 1,100 Pennsylvania 5's, c & p 3d, 97½; 1,000 City 5's, '64, 94½; 2,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6's, '56, 99¾; 3,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad 7's, '72, 95; 300 shares L. Island Railroad, b5 19½; 250 do in lots, 19; 200 do do 19¼; 200 do, s5, 19½; 100 do do 19¾; 100 do 19¾; 100 do s5, 19½; 100 do 19½; 300 do, b5, 19½; 150 do, s5, 19½; 300 do cash, 19¾; 250 do, s5wn, 19¾; 100 do, b4, 19¾; 200 do, b5, 19¾; 100 do 19¾; 300 do, s5, 19¾; 20 Wilmington Railroad, 40; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 17¾; 3 Girard Life & Trust, 25; 100 Union Canal, c & p, cash, 16¾; 50 do, cash, 16¾; 122 do, 5d, 16¾; 4 do Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 45½; 50 Morris Canal, 21¼; 100 Girard Bank, b5, 14; 15 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 31. *Between Boards*—100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, b5, 28¾; 100 North American Insurance, b5, 16¾; 150 Long Island Railroad, b5, 19½; 100 do, s5, 19½; 300 do, in lots, b5, 19½; 100 do, s5, 19¾; 250 do, b5, 19¾; 650 do 19¾; 100 do, 19½; 50 do Girard Bank, 14. *Second Board*—$3,000 Camden & Amboy Railroad 6's, '75, b5, 101½; 500 do, '67, s5wn, 101½; 3,000 Reading Railroad 6's, '70, b5, 92; 6,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6's, '43, s5, 93½; 350 Lehigh 6's, 97¾; 675 Pittsburg 6's, '59, 96½; 2,700 City Railroad 6's, '85, 107½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28½; 100 do, s5, 28½; 50 do, b5, 28¾; 410 North American Insurance, b5, 16½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, s5, 19½; 200 do, b4, 19½; 350 do, b4, 19¾; 50 Girard Bank, s5, 14. *After Board*—$1,044 40 Pennsylvania 5's, c & p, 97½; 1,939 do, 3d, 97½; 65 Minehill Railroad, 76; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, s5 and interest, 28¾; 400 Long Island Railroad, b5, 19½; 300 do 19½; 300 do, in lots, 19½; 500 do, b5, 19¾; 400 do, b5, 19¾; 1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6's, '82, b5, 81½; 450 Morris Canal, b5, 21¼. Market steady.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steam