imposts requisite for the pay of your own district judges. And the magistrates whom you elect shall have their monthly pay from you.

7. But since the judges and magistrates of districts receive pay for their trouble, they shall also be bound to protect the poor people against all oppression, and for this their duty shall they be responsible.

When my words come unto your ears, I desire you will reply to me by districts, the men of each district speaking for themselves, that I may submit your desires to the Sultan's notice.

These are the words I proclaim unto you; and that you may have full faith in them, I affirm the same with my signature and the impression of the seal of a Mushir.

In the Camp of Martinich, Jan. 9.

OMAR PASHA,
Mushir and Seraskier of his Highness the Sultan's armies in Europe.

India and China.

ANNEXATION OF PEGU—DECLARATION ON THE SUBJECT—HANGING OF REBELS AT CANTON.

The *Times* has received by telegraph from Marseilles, an announcement of the India mail (per French steamer) with dates from Calcutta January 5, Madras January 10, and Bombay January 13.

A proclamation dated December 20, formally annexes, now and forever, the province of Pegu, to form a part of the eastern British territory.

Three thousand chests of indigo had been sold from 45 a 55 rupees higher than last year. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1d.

A second despatch of the overland India mail via Trieste, says:—"The treaty for the annexation of Pegu, dated December 20, concludes with the intimation that, in case the Burmese emperor should refuse to make an immediate peace, or should molest the new British territory, the whole kingdom shall be subdued and himself dethroned. The Burmese, however, make no sign of acceding to this proposition, and an advance on Ava was considered inevitable. The advance will probably take place as soon as the means of transport are collected. There is no other news of importance. The money market was easy. Exchange on Calcutta 2s. 1d, and tending to a rise. From Canton we learn that one hundred and twenty rebels were hanged during the month of November.

Markets.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1853.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon and cheese are wanted at something over quotations, which are nominal, there being none here. A steady demand clears beef, ox ship. Pork is also saleable at full prices.

Quercitron bark is unsaleable.

Lard is offered at 1s. to 2s. decline, without leading to sales.

Tallow is in very moderate request.

Nothing has been done this week in clover seed, buyers waiting advices from the continent.

BREADSTUFFS.—The corn market assumes considerable buoyancy. Stocks of all articles small, and well held. Flour is saleable at an advance of 1s. to 2s. from lowest prices. Several large parcels of wheat have been taken by speculators at an advance of 4d. to 6d. Indian corn is more saleable, but is not dearer.

COTTON—In the early part of the week the market was very tame, the demand being limited, and the quantity offering on the increase. Yesterday and to-day, however, a better feeling prevails, and the market closes steady at the quotations. In Manchester, more business has been doing since Tuesday, many parties having accepted the prices current about a fortnight ago, and which are a fraction below the extreme rates paid early last week.

Stock, this day..626,307 bags, of which 393,532 are Amer.
" last year 418,270 " " 250 920 "
Sales this week 50,150 bags, including 39,450 American—19,540 bags being on speculation, and 3,490 for export.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1853.

The weather has at last become seasonably cold, and for the last three nights we have had sharp frosts, with a rising barometer in the last fourteen hours, and wind, at east. Our fresh supplies since the 8th have been very light.

Without having experienced any active demand, there has been more inquiry for wheat and flour, and holders have been unwilling to sell unless at some advance on the currency of this day week, and the improved value noted to have taken place at the close of our market on Tuesday has been fully supported.

At our market this morning we had a good attendance of the local and town dealers, and some buyers of wheat from the interior districts.

There was a more active demand for wheat than for some time past, and a good extent of business was done to millers and speculators, at an advance of 2d. on white, and 1d. on red, on the currency of Tuesday last.

Flour was also more inquired after, but the transactions were only to a limited extent, owing to holders being unwilling to sell without a further advance of 6d. a 1s. per barrel on the prices of Tuesday, which buyers were not disposed to concede. Indian corn quiet, without change in value. Oatmeal in better request, and must be quoted 3d. per load dearer. Oats, moderate sale at late quotations. No transactions reported in floating cargoes of corn or wheat. Galatz corn held firm, at 33s., and Ibrail 31s., C. F. and I.

Imports of foreign wheat since this day week were 14,100 quarters; of flour, 20,000 barrels, and 8,263 sacks, 4,400 quarters Indian corn.

We quote this day's value of American cereals, white wheat 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d.; extra, 7s. 8d.; red, 7s., 7s. 1d. a 7s. 2d.; Canadian white, 7s., 7s. 2d. a 7s. 3d. Flour.—Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio, 27s. a 27s. 6d.; westerns, 26s. a 26s. 3d.; Virginia, 26s. a 26s. 6d.; yellow Indian corn, 33s.; white, 36. per 480 lbs.

Cotton.—A fair amount sold this week, and holders have met the demand freely. Prices steady, except for middling and the lower grades of American, which are a shade easier. Import, 68,936 bales. Sales, 50,150 bales.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Feb. 11—5 P. M.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets great firmness continues to be shown by holders, and a fair amount of business has been transacted during the week. The periodical sales of indigo and wool are proceeding with spirit, at advanced rates. Breadstuffs and cotton quiet; as also iron, but other metals keep up. No change in the money market. By the last week's return, the amount of bullion in the Bank of England was £19,042,835, or a decrease of £362,084 on the previous one. The dollars and silver arrived by the last West India packet have been sold at 4s. 11½d. and 5s. 1½d. respectively, being a reduction of ½d. Consols leave off 99½d. a 98½d. for money. By electric telegraph from Marseilles, we learn to-day the arrival of the overland mail, which left Bombay on 13th, and Calcutta 5th January.

COCHINEAL.—360 bags have been offered at auction, of which two thirds sold at extreme rates. Honduras silver 3s. 9d. a 4s. 1d., black 5s. 2d. a 5s. 9d.; Teneriffe silver 4s.; Mexican was taken in at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10d.

In AMERICAN STOCKS there is a continued inactivity, and our prices are almost nominal. There are sellers of Massachusetts, Maryland and Pennsylvania stocks, in small quantities, at our quotations, as well as of larger amounts of New York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. United States 5's, 97 a 98; ditto 6's, of 1862, 104 a 105; ditto 6's, of 1868, 109½ a 110½; ditto 6's, of 1867, 108½ a 109½. Massachusetts Sterling, 107 a 108. Maryland Sterling, 98 a 99. Pennsylvania 5's, 86½ a 87½; ditto bonds 5's, 92 a 94; ditto bonds 4½'s, 89 a 89½. Ohio 6's, 105 a 106. Virginia 6's, bonds, 98 a 99½. Canada 6's, 114; ditto 5's, 100. Boston City 4½'s, Sterling, 103½. New Orleans 6's, dollar, 94. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 99 a 100. New York and Erie, first mortgage, 106½ a 107½; ditto convertible, 92. Michigan Central, 105 a 106.

COCOA.—320 bags Trinidad in public sale brought 32s. to 41s. 6d. for good gray to good bright red, being full prices.

COFFEE is firmly held; but demand inanimate. 300 casks 880 bags plantation Ceylon at auction have been partly realized at the previous value; while 250 bags native Ceylon, 510 bags Costa Rica, and 250 bags Rio, held for higher prices, were withdrawn. By private contract transactions have been confined to 500 bags native Ceylon at 47s., and 390 bags Padang at 44s. In the near Continental ports there has been more activity, and at Amsterdam 5,000 bags "good ord." Java have been sold at 28c., establishing an advance of ½c.

COPPER.—Manufactured can be obtained, to a moderate extent, at our last quotations; but the smelters decline orders for all kinds of manufactured. There is no foreign in the market.

The CORN trade continues quiet; but holders of wheat and flour are firm in requiring the previous value, and our quotations remain unchanged. Last week's average of English wheat was 46s. 1d., on a quantity of 99,266 qrs. A good many cargoes of Indian corn have been taken since our last, at 30s. for Ibraila, 31s. for Bulgarian, and 32s. for Galatz, cost, freight and insurance, being about 1s. lower.

COTTON.—2,400 bales have been sold this week at steady prices, the market closing without animation. At Liverpool there has been a fair amount of business, prices tending rather in buyer's favor; yesterday 5⅞d. was the quotation for middling Orleans.

DRUGS, &c.—At the public sales yesterday 600 cases castor oil sold with spirit from 3¾d. a 5¾d.; 28 cases Cape aloes brought 40s. 6d. a 43s. 6d.; of 100 cases rhubarb, about half sold from 1s. 10d. a 3s. for China; 30 cases gamboge brought £5 a £7; 809 pkgs. Manila gum copal, 40s. a 61s. 6d.; 200 baskets roll annatto, 9d. a 10d.; and 300 cases shellac, 36s. a 43s. 6d. Of sapan wood, 15 tons Bimas sold at £13 a £13 2s. 6d.; with 5 tons Singapore at £12 10. We quote Turkey opium, 12s. 3d.; China camphor, 100s. a 105s.; saffron, 22s. 6d.; cutch, 24s.; Gambier, 23s. 6d.; quicksilver, 2s. 4d.

HEMP.—St Petersburg clean might be bought at £38 15s. 2,100 bales Manila, at public sale on 9th inst., were all withdrawn, there being no disposition to purchase. 1,000 bales Jute have been sold from £15 a £20 5s. for ordinary to good, being 15s. to 20s. dearer.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales, consisting of 14,759 chests, commenced on 10th inst., and are still proceeding. Hitherto 4,066 chests have passed auction, of which 2,841 chests have found buyers, establishing on October rates an advance on Bengal, Oude, and Kurpah, of 3d. a 6d., while common Madras is par to 3d. lower.

The IRON market has become quiet, and £8 15s. for common Welsh bars, and £9 5s. for rails, the general quotations, are for the moment little more than nominal. We quote Scotch pig dull at 55s. for mixed numbers at Glasgow. Russian C. C. N. D. £16 10s., and G. N. S. £15 5s. Archangel £12 15s. No Swedish here.

LARD.—Western a slow sale at 62s. a 64s.

LEAD is again dearer. We quote common pig, £25 a £25 10s.; sheet, £26; refined, £26 10s.; Spanish, £25.

LINSEED CAKES are dull of sale, at our late quotations.

OILS.—Sperm is firmer, and held at £85 10s. a £87. In common kinds of fish there is little passing, and quotations unchanged. Olive keeps very firm. Palm, 32s. 6d. Cocoanut, 34s. a 39s. Rape is in demand, at 36s. 6d. a 36s. 9d. on the spot, for brown, and 38s. 6d. a 38s. 9d. for refined, while 9d. a 1s. more is asked for forward delivery. Linseed has advanced to 32s. 6d. on the spot, and 33s. for future delivery.

RICE is dull, sales being confined to 6,000 bags Coringa Madras, from 10s. to 10s. 6d.—a decline of 3d. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—600 bags have been sold, at 20s. a 20s. 6d. for 2½ lbs. refraction, with 11 to 11½ lbs. refraction, at 25s. 6d.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dearer. Black Sea commands 56s. 6d., and Calcutta 58s. 6d. a 51s. on the spot, while floating cargoes of the former are held at 51s. 6d. a 52s. Rapeseed is firm, at 47. a 49s. for East India.

SPELTER has again been dealt in largely, and it closes firmly at £21 15s. a £22; sheet zinc, £23.

SPICE.—We notice sales of 2,200 bags black pepper, at 2¾d. for half-heavy Sumatra, with Penang at 3⅝ a 3¾d.; 186 bags white, at 7¾ a 8¾d.; 32 cases nutmegs, at 2s. a 2s. 11d.; 5 cases mace, 2s. 8d. a 2s. 11d.; 100 bags Zanzibar cloves, at 6d. a 6¾d.; and 100 cases Cochin ginger, from 30s. 6d. a 49s., with 290 bags African, at 23s. 6d. a 24s.

SUGAR is very firm. The sales of West India for the week have been about 2,200 hhds., with 20,000 bags Mauritius, Bengal, &c., at very full prices; while the demand for refined continues good. 5,600 bags unclayed Manila at auction, sold at 29s. 6d. a 31s. By private contract, we notice sales of a small cargo, brown Havana (No. 11), at 21s., one of 4,100 bags Pernams at 18s. 6d., one of 4,200 bags Paraiba at 18s. 9d., one of 450 tons Bahia at 19s. 6d., and 1,500 boxes Havana, on the spot, at 35s. 6d. a 37s. The Continental advices report firm markets.

TALLOW firmer, at 43s. 6d. a 43s. 9d. in all situations.

TEA.—Common congou quiet at 10 a 10½d. There have been no public sales this week, and the trade confine their purchases to actual wants.

TIN.—The smelters decline selling British for delivery at our last quotations. For Banca 108s. has been paid; Straits, 105s. 6d. Tin plates unvaried.

TURPENTINE is dearer; 14s. 7½d. paid for rough, and spirits is held at 60s. for British, equivalent to 61s. 6d. to 62s. for American in casks.

WHALEBONE is unsaleable, and £215 for Polar, and £200 for Southern, are nominal quotations.

The WOOL sales commenced yesterday, with a good attendance of buyers, and prices are about 1d. in advance of the previous ones.

VERY LATE FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Movements of Vice President King----Insult to the American Flag,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Commander, arrived on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, from Mobile and Havana. Left the former port at three P. M., on the 14th, and Havana, at seven A. M., on the 18th inst. Off the coast of Florida she encountered a severe gale of wind, which lasted twenty-four hours.

Among the passengers by the steamer Black Warrior, from Mobile and Havana, were the Hon. J. P Benjamin, Senator elect from Louisiana; also, Max Maretzek and lady, who have returned from a successful operatic tour in Mexico.

We have received files of Havana papers to the 17th, but they contain nothing of interest. The health of the city was good, and a considerable number of visiters from the States were spending the winter in the city and suburbs. The Black Warrior landed forty passengers from Mobile and New Orleans.

The Vice President elect, (Colonel King,) and party arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 7th. The health of Mr. King had not improved; we learn from good authority that he himself despairs of his recovery. On the 16th, accompanied by his friends and nieces, Mr. King embarked on board the United States steamer Fulton, for Matanzas, where they proposed staying for some days.

A circumstance, which created some little interest in Havana, occurred during Col. King's visit there. It seems that, etiquette forbid the Captain-General from paying his respects personally to any stranger, no matter how distinguished his rank. Mr. King, aware of this fact, addressed a note to Gen. Canedo, stating that he regretted that such was the case, the more so as his own precarious health put it out of his power to call upon him. Gen. Canedo at once replied, requesting that Mr. King would designate a time when he could call on him. Mr. King returned for answer that the effort to receive him would be attended with great exertions, but fixed upon the ensuing Friday, at 2 P. M. At the appointed time, with great difficulty, (for he was suffering severely,) he was prepared to receive the Captain-General; but his Excellency did not present himself. On the following morning, Col. King, through our Consul, addressed a note to the Captain General, reminding him that he had failed to keep the appointment, or send an apology, and stating, further, his regret that he would for the future be unable to see him at all. Immediately on the receipt of the last note, the Captain-General called at Mr. King's hotel, accompanied by his suite; but Mr. K. declined seeing him, as did also the ladies of his party. We believe, however, that on Col. King's leaving for Matanzas, a mutual interchange of cards took place, and no unfriendly feeling existed on either part.

Four hours out of Havana the Black Warrior passed three Spanish vessels, with their colors flying, one of which proved to be a man-of-war brig. As the B. W. got abreast of her she fired a lee gun, and before the colors of the steamer could be hoisted the brig fired a round shot, which passed just over the fore stay. This seemed a very arbitrary act, as Captain Shufeldt had not time to hoist his ensign between the firing of the lee and the loaded guns—nor was he aware of her being a man-of-war, as she had no pennant flying.

The American bark Martha Ann, Babcock, from Savannah for Havana, was fired into, off the island of Cuba, by the English frigate Vesta, Capt. Hamilton, on suspicion of being a slaver, and not showing her colors.

The steamer Crescent City, from New Orleans for New York, had not arrived at Havana when the Black Warrior left. She was due at Havana on the 13th or 14th.

The Spanish Wet Dorado, Capt. Schenck, was at Havana, last from Aspinwall, with passengers, waiting the arrival of the Crescent City.

On the 18th, five hours from Havana, the Black Warrior passed the steamer Empire City, hence for New Orleans.

The British line-of-battle-ship Cumberland, from Halifax, arrived at Havana on the 17th inst.

The contract for the erection of a line of telegraph on the Island of Cuba was awarded to a Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., at $225 per mile, which was $125 less than any other bid.

The demand for sugar continued good—the stock estimated at 30,000 boxes. A contract for 3,000 boxes for shipment to Antwerp, had been made at 5⅝ 6, and 9 rials per arrobe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1853.

An English Frigate Firing into an American Bark—Letter from the American Commander.

I arrived at this port two days since, from Savannah, with a cargo of rice, at about 3 P. M.; when abreast of Matanzas, saw a large frigate standing to the northward with all sail set; at a little after four she took in her light sails, and tacked towards me; at five, when down at supper, heard a musket fired; immediately went on deck, and saw the frigate close to us, standing directly on. I put my helm down to bring the vessel to, and was hoisting my colors when she fired again at me; both guns were shotted, and the balls passed through my gaff topsail; she run close on board, so that I could have jumped on board of her; every man was at the guns, which were pointed at me. I observed then that she had English colors set. They hailed me in a gruff voice. "Why did you not set your colors." I answered him "I was down at supper, and did not know he had his set." This was all that passed between us. He then stood off to the southward. I suppose if I had not hoisted my colors as I did, he would have blown me out of water. I did not see his colors when I went down to supper, as he was standing head on. I wish to know if we Americans are obliged to keep our colors flying, and if an English man-of-war has a right to fire into us. Your obedient servant,

HENRY BABCOCK,
Master Bark Martha Anna.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1853.

Discourtesy of General Cañedo to Vice President King—Martin Galliano—Rumored Political Executions, &c.

Only slowly recovering from the effects of my recent exciting tramp into the interior of the island, when I wrote you, I had gone with H. to watch the result of the sale of the large cargo of negroes which had just then been landed at Cabañas, consigned to one of Captain-General Cañedo's most intimate friends and confidential advisers, and being still very unwell, I would fain have allowed this opportunity to pass without writing, but for two circumstances which have transpired, deserving not only yours, but every American's, especial notice.

Assertions upon assertions have gone forth from this place, in the letters of your numerous correspondents, all tending more or less to show up the character of the man who, to the misfortune of Spain, is at present entrusted with the governorship of the island of Cuba.

Those assertions, in most instances, doubtless have been altogether disbelieved, or considered very much exaggerated. Perhaps there are some who will even doubt what I am about to relate; but the parties interested will have detailed the circumstances to their friends at home, placing the matter beyond question.

Eight days ago, Mr. King, the Vice-President elect, of a mighty nation, arrived here on boad the United States steamer Fulton, from Key West. The noble old man was brought on shore and carried to his hotel, where he has ever since been confined to his room, from the very delicate state of his health. The day following that of his arrival, like a well-bred gentleman, he desired our Consul, Judge Sharkey, to call on the Captain-General, and express to His Excellency, his (Mr. King's) regret that his health was such as to preclude, for the present at least, his being able to pay his respects in person. General Cañedo replied he would call very soon upon Mr. King. Four days elapsed and Gen. Cañedo had not yet made the promised visit to the old gentleman—had shown him not the slightest courtesy—hadn't even sent to enquire how he was! On the fifth day, the Captain-General sent an aid-de-camp to inform Mr. King that he would call to see him during the morning. Mr. King's health is extremely low; he is usually dressed in a *robe de chambre*, and propped up in bed, or in an easy chair. But as General Cañedo had sent to say he would call during the morning, Mr. King had made a great effort to allow himself to be dressed, in order that he might receive the first authority of the island in a proper manner, and with the respect due to his rank. Mr. King was kept the whole day waiting the promised visit; but General Cañedo did not call, nor had he even the courtesy to send an apology for his not having done so.

Such an act of indecency and want of good breeding was, of course, mortifying to the feelings of the Vice-President.

Yesterday, Mr. King desired Judge Sharkey to write a note to General Cañedo to the effect that "he (Mr. King) felt persuaded that press of business must have been the cause of His Excellency forgetting to visit him, as he had promised him to do; and begged him, (General Cañedo,) not to trouble himself by coming at all." This note was sent to Gen. Cañedo before noon, and had the effect of hurrying his Excellency post haste to Mr. King's hotel; but such has been his mean, shabby conduct towards that gentleman, that the latter now refused to see Gen. Cañedo. Captain-General of Cuba though he was—and the message being delivered through a common servant he, (Cañedo,) was dismissed contemptuously.

This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the manner in which the Vice-President of the United States has been received by General Cañedo. Common decency, if not courtesy, ought to have induced Cañedo to have gone immediately to visit the noble old man whom ill health had brought to Cuba, and offered to him the hospitalities of the island; but I leave it to you and the people of America to comment upon the conduct of a man who has, during his short administration, rendered himself notorious only from the imbecility which dictated the high handed measures of outrage, such as those of the Crescent City, Cornelia, and many other affairs.

But the man who is at the bottom of all this mischief, and advises Cañedo, in most instances, to commit so many acts of folly, is his cricked secretary, Don Martin Galliano, who is about to leave this for Spain, via the United States, at a very early period. He expects to receive the title of Conde de Alguazil Mayor, in recompense for his many atrocities here. Should he visit the United States, I trust his many friends there will welcome him.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 18.

Another Slaver Condemned—Departure of Mr. King for Matanzas—Mission to Santa Anna.

Mr. King left this morning, in the Fulton, for Matanzas. Everybody says he served the Captain-General right, and that the latter "*es un gran brut!*" It is said, on good authority, that seven political prisoners now in the Moro, including Count Posas ulces and Mr. Gonzales, are very soon to be executed. The excitement is very great.

A deputation passed through here yesterday (18), in the British steamer, which arrived same day from Vera Cruz and sailed for St. Thomas, to meet Santa Anna, who is supposed to be there, waiting for them. The deputation will return with Santa Anna to Mexico.

The slaver Carlota is condemned, in consequence of the protest sent into the court by Captain Hamilton, of the Vesta, in which he deared that it would be of no use to make any more captures so long as Cañedo was in Cuba, as his protection and connivance was as notorious as noonday; and seeing the English papers down upon him so strong, he has got alarmed, and ordered the Spanish arbitrator to condemn her, so as to give the affair an appearance of fair dealing. Had not this been done, Hamilton would have nailed his colors to the mast, and towed the prize to Jamaica, in spite of all opposition. We were approaching a nice crisis; but Cañedo backed out, as usual.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 153.

The Telegraphic Wires in Cuba.

On the 10th instant, his Excellency the Captain-General of this island, closed the contract with Mr. Samuel A. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, for the constructing of about twelve hundred miles of telegraph. The contract amounts to about $350,000. Mr. Kennedy was the first person who ever introduced and gave practical illustrations of the magnetic telegraph on this island, eighteen months ago, by request of his Excellency General Concha, and he has been indefatigable in his exertions in getting the goverment to establish lines of telegraph on this island ever since.

The city is getting very healthy again. The small pox is fast disappearing. The weather is delightful, and business looking up; sugar coming in briskly.

There are many Americans in Havana now, and a goodly number of them consumptive.

A cargo of 800 Chinamen were brought into this port on the 11th inst. Much sickness among them, and many deaths daily. Ship lying at Quarantine.

Nothing of more importance.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The entertainments announced for this evening consist of the romantic drama called a "Last Days of Pompeii," and the drama of the "Mechanic and Queen." The members of the dramatic company, consisting of several artists of great ability, will appear in both pieces, and the orchestra will play several beautiful musical gems.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello" will commence the entertainments; Mr. Forrest, the great tragedian, as Othello, Mr. Conway as Iago, Mde. Penni as Desdemona, and Mrs. Abbott as Emelia. The entertainment will conclude with "Who Speaks First." During the evening the orchestra will play several favorite airs.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The selections for this evening consist of the new comedy of "St. Cupid," with a first cast, and the favorite and excellent piece called "Paris and London," in which all the eminent artists attached to the theatre will appear, Messrs. Burton, Placide, Lyott, and others, in the leading characters. The orchestra will play several popular airs.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The old and popular piece call "The Six Degrees of Crime," will commence the amusements, and they will close with the new and attractive Irish drama of "O'Neal the Great," with Messrs. Jefferson, Clarke, and Mrs. Nicholls in the leading parts. This entertainment will be sure to draw a large audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This beautiful theatre is a nightly resort of fashionable audiences. The manager, Mr. J. Wallack, seems indefatigable in his exertions to please, and consequently he has the pleasing result to acknowledge that his efforts have been crowned with success. To-night, the fine old comedy of "The Road to Ruin," and the amusing piece "First Come, first Served."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The bill announced for this evening is for the benefit of Mr. A. Andrews. It comprises the popular comedy of "London Assurance," the cast of which embraces the names of all the leading performers. The pieces selected for this afternoon are the farce of "The Dancing Barber," and "One Thousand Miles Wanted."

CIRCUS.—A grand change of performances is announced at the Amphitheatre this evening, when several novelties of equestrian and athletic skill will be brought forward. This is the last night but two of "St. George and the Dragon."

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's Ethiopian opera troupe have provided an exceedingly attractive programme for this evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, whose performances always give the utmost delight and satisfaction, advertise another well selected programme for to-night.

ROBERT HELLER, the unrivalled magician, continues to attract crowds to his beautiful saloon, 539 Broadway.

HANNAH'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND is winning nightly with as great a zest as ever.

PERRY'S THAMES continues to attract large assemblies to 406 Broadway—it will amply repay those who to see it.

MME. VALENTIN'S CONCERTS are very successful—she will continue them all the week, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. Miss Bertini sings well, and has a fascinating expression.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

ACTION FOR SLANDER—A HEAVY VERDICT.

FEB. 23.—*Weeks vs. Lowrie.*—This venerable suit, which is in litigation for nine years, and has been tried three times, was again brought on. Mr James T. Ely appeared for the plaintiff, and stated the particulars of the action, which was for slander, in the defendant charging Mr. Weeks with having stolen a check for $5, when in partnership with Mr. Lowrie. The case occupied ten days, and this morning the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $2,000. The parties are members of the Society of Friends

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Strong.

FEB. 23.—*David Mann vs. Noah Worrall.*—This cause came before the Court, on a motion to show cause why an injunction, restraining the defendant from enforcing a decree of the late Court of Chancery, which had been reversed by the Supreme Court, but affirmed by the Court of Appeals, should not be continued.

The defendant, Noah Worrall, obtained a decree before the late Vice Chancellor of the second circuit, for the specific performance of a contract for the sale of a tract of land in Reckland county to him, by David M. Prall, but which Prall had afterwards sold to Mann. The decree was reversed by the Supreme Court for the second judicial district, but the judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed, and the decree of the Vice Chancellor was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The complaint in this cause was filed to impeach the judgment of the Vice Chancellor, and in the Court of Appeals on the ground of fraud, in representing in the original suit that Noah Worral was the actual purchaser, whereas the purchase was in reality made by his father, Henry Worrall, by means of which of he was made a witness and was principally instrumental in establishing the case.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL WAGON ACCIDENT.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest Tuesday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of a man named Philip Crawford, who died there Monday morning, from the effect of injuries which he received by falling from a wagon, in Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, upon the 29th of January.

Henry Fitzsimons, nephew of the deceased, deposed that between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, upon the night in question, he was driving the deceased, in a one horse wagon, from their residence in Wilbot street, to Hamilton avenue; the night was very dark; when in Van Brunt street, the wagon passed over a pile of brick and sand, and in doing so broke off the hind axle close to the wheel; we were both thrown upon the pavement; deceased was taken up insensible. He was sent to the hospital upon the day of the following Monday.

Surgeon Cooper testified to the nature of the injuries.

The deceased was sixty-two years of age and a native of Ireland.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest Tuesday, at No. 49 University place, upon the body of a girl named Bridget Rogers, who died there suddenly Monday morning.

Catherine Rogers, sister of the deceased, deposed to her sudden death, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock; she had been ailing for a few days. Dr. Fennell, assisted by Professor Van Buren, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of valvular disease of the heart. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and twenty-one years of age.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF JOHN F. BAKER.—Coroner O'Donnell has held an inquest upon the body of Mr. John F. Baker, who died in the City Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, from the effect of injuries which he received by being thrown from his wagon Monday night. After hearing the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict:—We find that John F. Baker came to his death by a fracture of the skull, caused by being thrown from his wagon. Mr. Baker was about thirty years of age, and a native of New York.

DEATH OF MARY NEALE FROM INJURIES.—The woman Mary Neale, who sustained such dreadful injuries Monday evening, from being thrown against the stove, at No. 38½ Oak street, when in a quarrell with her husband, died in the City Hospital at a late hour Tuesday night. The man is still in custody. Coroner Wilton, took down the dying declaration of the woman, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

The stock market to-day was by no means buoyant. At the first board there were large sales of all the leading fancies, and prices were a little stiffer than at the close yesterday. Cumberland advanced ¼ per cent; Nicaragua Transit ¼; Erie Railroad ⅛; Harlem ¼; Long Island 1; Reading Railroad ½; Hudson Railroad ¼; Phœnix ¼. The market closed a little better than it opened, and at the second board the tendency was slightly upward. The news from Europe, by the Arabia, was in the street before the afternoon board adjourned, but there was no visible effect, of a favorable or unfavorable character. By the last accounts, quotations of breadstuffs had advanced a fraction, while cotton had slightly declined. The markets were moderately active. We have no change to report in the London money market, or in financial affairs generally. The European advices, on the whole, are neither important nor interesting.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to $177,137 02; payments, $25,334 08—balance, $5,192,825 68.

The following were the importations into this port this day:—

Butter—30 kegs. Beer—10 casks. Coal—100 tons. Dyes—600 bags sumac. Dry goods—173 packages per ship Waterloo; 518 per bark Racehorse. Drugs—300 cantars brimstone; 7 casks sugar lead; 4 do. argols; 146 do. soda. Fish—675 bbls. herring; 100 do. mackerel; 10 do. salmon. Fruit—1,534 boxes oranges; 897 do. lemons; 66 do. almonds. Honey—48 hhds., 62 tierces. India rubber—41 bags. Iron—10,195 bars, 3,243 bdls., 286 plates, 3,629 bars railroad iron. Molasses—30 hhds. Oil—66 casks linseed. Salt—70 tons. Steel—4 cases, 221 bdls. Sugar—78 bbls., 275 hhds. Spices—6,412 piculs pepper; 77 boxes nutmegs. Tin—2,308 boxes tin plates; 100 do. terne do. Tobacco—100 bales.

A heavy defalcation was reported to-day in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. The amount is upwards of sixty thousand dollars—equal to one-tenth the capital of the institution. The party implicated has been many years attached to the bank, and disappeared a few days since.

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad Company are as follows, which show a very large increase over the same month last year; and this gain cannot be attributed much to the Albany travel being reduced to one dollar, inasmuch as they did not commence running at this reduced fare until the 26th ult.:—

January, 1853	$73,792 66
January, 1852	45,749 55
Increase	$27,843 11

The recent rapid advance in the market value of lead and other metals has given a great impetus to mining operations. Some of the companies lately formed have been actively engaged in opening their best veins, and most of them promise most favorable results. Among the lead companies which have commenced operations within the past twelve months, the Great Northern, of St. Lawrence county, is the most prominent, and likely to be the most productive. The St. Lawrence Lead Company at one time bid fair to be a good mine, but it has completely run out. If the stockholders can be induced to pay up another assessment, operations may be continued for a time longer, but with little hope of realizing anything. Bad management, extravagance, &c., have ruined it. The company own, we believe, considerable landed property in St. Lawrence county, and efforts may be made to get up two or three branch mining companies, with large nominal capitals, for division among holders of stock in the St. Lawrence Mining Company. In this way, by cutting up its property, and making half a dozen companies out of one, some returns may be realized; but, unless some new system of operation in mining is adopted, very little will ever be realized on St. Lawrence mining stock from the production of lead ore. The North Carolina Copper Company will sell at auction, on the 1st of March proximo, one hundred (100) tons of copper ore, already received from their mines. The offer of $150 per ton, cash, from the manager of an extensive smelting establishment in this immediate vicinity, has been refused. This company has been in operation only a few weeks, and upwards of two hundred tons of very rich copper have already been brought to market. This is far in advance of the Potomac and several other companies which have been a much longer time in operation, and shows good management.

It may do very well for a time, for Wall street speculators to exhibit small samples of ore, and represent that it comes from an inexhaustible vein belonging to this company and that company, without making any further progress in the developement of the mine; but it cannot last long. It may serve to inflate prices, and enable the original holders to get rid of their stock at an enormous advance; but it tends materially to the injury of legitimate mining business. Parties engaged in these wild cat mining projects apparently have no faith in the real *bona fide* working companies—in those which are operated upon sound principles, and go into the digging of ore for the sole purpose of earning dividends. Speculators who get up mining stocks solely for the purpose of putting them upon the community at any price they can get, (the amount obtained, whatever it is, being all profit,) have no intention of working the veins, if any really exist, as represented. A new company is christened, a nominal capital fixed, so many shares manufactured, a few samples of pretty good looking ore exhibited, an inexhaustible supply represented to be where the specimens came from, and they jump at once into the full tide of successful operation. This was the way mining companies were formed previous to the last terrible revulsion. It is the way many are formed now, and the way they must all close. It is only by working mines upon scientific principles that we can expect any actual results. Talking about oxides, sulphurets, oxes, veins, shafts, adits, &c., &c. in Wall street till doomsday, will not make a mine productive. It requires long and steady labor, great economy in management and expenditure, and withal a good vein of rich ore, to make a mine profitable. The Great Northern Lead Company and the North Carolina Copper Company have gone to work in the right way. They have devoted all their energies to the extraction of ore from the earth; and in each case the result is likely to be most satisfactory to those interested. There is no exaggerations about the value of either. The Great Northern Lead Company have been entirely engaged for nearly eight months in the erection of steam engines, crushing machines, &c., in sinking shafts, and in running levels; and in a few weeks will have a large quantity of lead in this market, which will readily command $160 a $165 per ton. The North Carolina Copper Company have received upwards of 200 tons of ore, and as we said before, will sell at auction on the first of March, 100 tons, which will readily command $150 a $160 per ton. There is no deception about this. This is practically demonstrating the resources of the mine, and making it productive from the start. It is time that the public should understand which companies are formed of cliques of speculators, and which are formed of individuals, who intend to pursue mining upon correct principles.

We learn that the Texas Indemnity bill comes up for consideration to-morrow, Thursday, in the United States Senate. The proposition is to compromise the whole difficulty between the government and the Texas and her creditors, in regard to the last five millions of the indemnity voted her in 1850, by the issue of $8,333,000 federal three per cents, in lieu of fives. This would cost the government no more interest, and would cover the indebtedness of Texas arising from the original pledge of Texas reserves. It should pass without a dissenting vote; it is due to the creditors of Texas, and our national respectability urges the raising (if possible) of Texas from her slough of repudiation.

The brokers and bankers of Wall street, who recently established banks in the States of Illinois and Indiana, the redemption of whose issues are secured by the stocks of those States, find it very difficult to make bank bills issued on such a basis pass currently here. We cannot see what certain security the holders of this description of bank bills would have for their prompt or ultimate redemption in full, in the event of the parties here—who now redeem this description of circulation, and whose interest is at present promoted by continuing its redemption—hereafter refuseing or failing longer to redeem it. If it should become necessary to sell the stocks pledged for the redemption of the bills, it would be impossible to do so without carrying down the market price very low; and in fact it would be very difficult to find a cash market for any large quantity of Illinois stocks at almost any price. The price to which these stocks recently so rapidly advanced, was caused by the demand which sprung up for them, so unexpectedly, to establish the banks here alluded to; and if these stocks should be again put on the market, they doubtless would recede to the prices which they formerly sold at before they were in demand for banking purposes.

The annexed official statement exhibits the value of domestic manufactured cotton goods exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1852, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each country:—

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1852.

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