NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CUBA.

LANDING OF GEN. LOPEZ.

LOPEZ ADVANCING ON MATANZAS.

CARDENAS CAPTURED.

GREAT PANIC IN HAVANA.

The American Steamers Refused Entrance into Havana Harbor.

105 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE SPANISH!

Rumored Capture of a Spanish Sloop-of-War.

By the U. S. Steamship Ohio, we have received from Cuba the exciting intelligence of the landing of Gen. Lopez and the taking of Cardenas by the invading forces. We received from Mr. O. V. HOLLENBECK, Purser of the Ohio, an early dispatch, containing the particulars of the news, which was issued yesterday afternoon in an *Extra Tribune:*

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas, about 90 miles from Havana, on the 17th inst. with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing three men killed, they surrendered. The General landed in the steamer Creole, which left New-Orleans on the 7th inst.

[Cardenas is a small sea-port on the northern coast of Cuba, about 100 miles East of Havana, and 40 to 50 from Matanzas. Its population in the year 1846 was 3,103, and it has probably not increased materially since then.—*Ed. Trib.*]

Several other vessels left New-Orleans previous to the Creole, containing in all 12 or 15 hundred men, but where they are to land is not known.

The greatest excitement existed in Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being given them.

The resident foreigners were called upon to enrol. There were 1,500 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana at 1 o'clock, A.M. of the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2,000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas. On the 16th news was received that a large body was collected on "Woman's" Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan.

The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3,000 men, started immediately for that point.

Just before the Ohio left the Spanish steamer Pizzaro came in with 105 prisoners. It was said that they were mostly Germans and Irish.

The report was, that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least one out of every ten; the balance to be confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force on the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez effected the landing, is but a small part of the Expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New-Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken up the Railroad to Cardenas in several places.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, &c. to the Fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia and Falcon were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Capt. SCHENCK protested through the American Consul to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused and told he might go to sea at soon as he pleased. None of the passengers were permitted to go on shore except those having passports. No communication was allowed between the passengers, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than 15 hours for a permit to transfer passengers after she was ready for sea.

Capt. McLane, who came passenger in the Ohio, informs us that at the time of leaving Havana, a rumor reached there that a Spanish-sloop-of-war had been captured by the forces of Gen. Lopez.

We have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* to the 19th inst. There is no mention made of the landing at Cardenas, but the New-Orleans papers of the 14th had been received, and the projected invasion is noticed. On this subject, the *Diario* says:

"The last news from the neighboring continent seems to leave no doubt concerning the preparations made for the attempt of an enterprise conceived by treachery, and which alone can be embraced by the most ignorant and absurd rabble, which perceives no risk, examines no danger, and with which the most voracious rapacity is the supreme law of action.

"It is time, in truth, that the pirates should go to sea, that they should go out to display their forces and their strength; it is time that they should come to prove on our coasts the heroism of which they brag; it is time that the heroes of this most infamous vandalism should come to prove the loyalty, the valor and the discipline of our marine and our army, the loyalty, valor and patriotism of the inhabitants of Cuba! And it would be a misfortune if they did not reach our coasts, a misfortune if the smell of Spanish powder should drive away these vermin!—a great misfortune, that would bring their boasts down to a mere show: Great crimes need another example, and we are anxious for the honor of applying it to our history. To be just to a faithful people must we not give them occasions of showing to the world with pride their fidelity and generosity!

"It is true that neither the quality of the enterprise, nor the importance of those who undertake it, present themselves to us under such an aspect that their coming could flatter those in whose veins still flows the blood of Pelayo and Cortez. But, inasmuch as the rabble is truly a pest on the face of the earth, would not its destruction be a signal benefit to humanity, and therefore a glory? This is precisely why we are anxious that the rascals should succeed in landing on our shores."

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO FROM CHAGRES.

No Later News from California.

$400,000 in Gold.

The steamer Ohio from Chagres, arrived at her wharf about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. O. V. HOLLENBECK, the Purser of the Ohio, for the early receipt of *The Tribune's* dispatches.

The Ohio brings no later intelligence from California, there having been no arrival from the other side since our last advices brought by the Georgia.

The Falcon, five days from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 18th, and the Georgia on the 19th. Both were to sail the following day—the F. for New Orleans and the G. for Chagres.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 12th and Porto Bello the day after.

The Crescent City arrived at Chagres on the 12th and was advertised to sail on the 15th. But as the steamer Tennessee was hourly expected at Panama with two weeks later intelligence from California, she did not probably leave till next day.

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 7th, all well, 84 days from New-York. She made a very fine passage out, her running time being only 64 days. She was to have sailed on the 15th, crowded with passengers.

The steamer West Point had passed the Straits but had not arrived at Panama.

The Ohio brings 147 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chagres, 71 from New-Orleans, and 61 from Havana. She also brings $410,000 worth of gold dust and specie, $200,000 of which is for William Hoye & Co. of this City, and about $180,000 for the American Exchange Bank and others, and the balance for M. O. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above, she brings $10,000 worth of Spanish doubloons, brought from New-Orleans to Havana, which she could not land, as all business was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana.

From the Isthmus.

We have received copies of the *Panama Echo* of the 7th inst. and the *Panama Star* of the 9th, from which we take the following items of Isthmus intelligence:

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBUS.—The propeller Columbus, Capt. Peck, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning last, having made a remarkable quick trip. The steamers W. J. Pease and West Point, passed through the Straits before the Columbus, and may be expected here, together with the New World.

THE SMALL POX IN PANAMA.—The Small Pox is rapidly spreading in this place, several victims having already fallen.

Col. Allen, Mail Agent of California, the principal proprietor of the *Pacific News*, left here on the Oregon last Wednesday for San Francisco. We understand he gave $25,000 for Mr. Faulkner's interest in this establishment.

GREAT SPECULATION IN TICKETS.—The crowd of passengers bound for California, congregated in this city in the early part of the week, has been immense—estimated at not less than three or four thousand persons. Their presence here created a great stir and commotion among landlords, agents of steamships and sailing vessels, shippers and ticket vendors. As a consequence of this rush of emigrants, tickets for the steamer Oregon, which sailed from this port last Wednesday evening for San Francisco, rose to an exhorbitant price. As high as $1,000 to $1,200 was offered and paid for a cabin ticket, and from $600 to $800 for a steerage passage. So eager and anxious were many to get on, that they were willing to give almost any price for a steamship ticket, rather than to go on a sailing vessel. Tickets on the Sarah Sands, Isthmus, New-World, Columbus, West Point, New-Orleans, &c. shortly expected here, also rapidly advanced in price. Sailing vessels, too, the Sea Queen, Miceno, Sarah & Eliza, Lalla, Gustave, Norman and others, were in great demand, and tickets on them commanded a premium, in many instances from 25 to 50 per cent on first cost. Since the departure of the Oregon and several sailing vessels, the crowd has somewhat diminished; still there are a "few more left," and many more expected, and the ticket market is 'brisk, and in active demand.'

DEATHS.—Mr. Ayres, from Ohio, Mr. Robert O. Christian, from New-York, and another gentleman whose name we could not ascertain, died in this place on Tuesday.

THE PANAMA MARKET.—The Panama market is at present well supplied with mules; quite a number have been lately brought from Realejo and Punta Arena. The average price for these animals ranges from $80 to $100 per head. Beef Cattle are selling in this market at $20 to $25 per head, weighing probably from 400 to 500 lbs. The recent rains have improved vegetation, and Cattle that range at large among the hills and valleys of this country, begin to look far better than when the herbage was literally parched up with the drouth. Hogs are plenty in the country, and very fat. The Pork we get here is very sweet, and greatly relished by travelers. Hogs bring from $12 to $20 per head, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs.

☞ A Native was accidentally shot last Monday night, about 7 o'clock, which terminated in his immediate death. A boy, who committed the act, was playing with a pistol, and not aware of its being loaded, in some freak or hurry-skurry, pulled the trigger, and discharged the contents of the dangerous weapon, a rifle ball, directly through the heart of the unfortunate victim.

THE "CONFIDENCE MAN" ON THE ISTHMUS.—We heard the other day that a party of gentlemen, coming up the Chagres River, were induced, upon the entreaties of a stranger whom they had never before seen, to take him in their canoe, and give him a passage to Gorgona, furnishing him at the same time with all the necessary articles of provision that he required for his bodily sustenance. When they arrived at Gorgona, the stranger proposed, that as there was a large crowd of persons coming up the river, from off the steamship Georgia, that they should furnish him with means, and he would proceed to Panama, post-haste, and purchase tickets for them, hence for California. Accordingly, they gave him $600, ($150 each,) when he mounted a mule, and galloped off in fine style. He arrived in this city, procured the tickets, and immediately started back in a great hurry, to meet his friends. He soon found them on the way, and gave them each a ticket, stating that he purchased them for $130 a piece—$20 less than they expected—gave them the tickets and change, and stating that he had an errand to fulfill in a great hurry, proceeded on. The four gentlemen came to Panama, but to their surprise they found out that the tickets purchased by their newly-made friend were spurious. One of the party immediately procured a mule, and proceeded after the gay deceiver. He came up with him near the half-way house, about dusk, when the modern "Dick Turpin" put spurs to his mule, and attempted to shy off; a pistol ball followed in his wake, and struck him, it is supposed, in the right arm, as he fell off his spirited "Black Bess," and took to the bushes on foot, making his way with the drops of blood which flowed from his wound. Since then, this "Jeremy Diddler" has not been heard of; it is supposed, however, that he is somewhere in the mountain fastnesses, where, perhaps, he may have accomplices in performing "tricks upon travelers."

Arrival of the Columbus—Steamers West Point and Taboga—Prices, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 8, 1850.

The Columbus arrived here yesterday, having left New-York Feb. 12, making the passage in 84 days, of which she was detained 21 days at Rio in consequence of the prevalence of the Yellow Fever. Her running time, therefore, was 63 days! which I believe is the quickest passage ever made between the two ports. She is now coaling at Taboga, and will be ready for sea on the 14th or 15th inst. She has proved herself an excellent sea-boat, fast and dry, and has amply sustained the judgment of those who purchased her.

She reports the steamers West Point and Taboga as having passed through the Straits of Magellan before her. They are expected here hourly.

The steamer Isthmus has been heard of at Realejo on the 16th ult. and will probably be back here on the 10th June.

There has been quite a strong speculation here in tickets for the Columbus. The steerage tickets are selling to-day at $350 to $500, and the cabin tickets at $600 to $750, and are in demand at these figures.

Provisions are very high here at present. Beef and Pork are selling at $60 per bbl, Chickens $1 each. Beans and Peas 16c. per lb. &c. Coal is $45 a $48 per tun by the cargo, but at Valparaiso it could be purchased at $8 per tun, afloat. T.

FROM HAVANA.

Military Preparations—Alarm—Movements of the Spanish Vessels—Markets, &c.

Havana Correspondence of the Tribune.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 19, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

I have availed myself of every reasonable opportunity in the steamer interval for the purpose of having you early advised of things which I was compelled to give in not very definite shape. The Condé Mirasol wraps himself in an impenetrable cloud of mystery, or wisdom, *perhaps*—but the key to draw the fluid forth, to give us light upon the subject, I think, is attainable by those familiar with Spanish character. He will be a looker on, with his duplicate Government in hand, unless he finds that, through the divided councils of the invaders, there will be a fair chance of honors to be won—when he will take the certain venture—else he will leave the present incumbent to bear the odium of defeat.

In the meantime, the public shops are not idle, with an infinite amount of needful labor, in repairs of cannon, arms, steamers and their machinery, vessels of war of various classes, fixed ammunition, shells, and all the implements for defensive operations. Under any circumstances, the preparation will be partial, for the time will not admit of more. There will also be a great deficit in men for all arms, which it will be attempted to remedy by a *voluntary* militia, of which six thousand are to be raised in the city of Havana. Enrollment has been going on the past week, but I do not find any of the *native born*, "ever-faithful," among them—but all old Spanish emigrants, who come to feed, and, when in order, to return home, with the cry of "shame to the Creole!" and aid in the addition of another link to his chains. It is understood that the orders for placing us in a "state of siege" were to be issued to-day, and published.

Three frigates of 44 guns each, have, within the past week, gone to sea to cruise in the vicinity of Chagres to look at "Woman's Island" and scour the coast, under the especial direction of the General of Marines, who holds himself responsible for the action, which is not *entirely* sanctioned by the Captain General. He promises to leave NONE "to tell the story" if he finds them.

Three or four war steamers are in the same direction, and another frigate is refitting with all haste to move for the anticipated point of landing. One regiment has been ordered to Neuvitas, and left last week for its destination. Another has been withdrawn from this city, in detachments for various points, *West* and *South*, that seem inviting to strangers—names not given to the public. Slight matters sometimes indicate the weakness of power, and the fact that the passengers on board of the two steamers, *Falcon* and *Ohio*, now in, not advertised for Havana, *are not permitted to land*, seems to be at least an over-reach of prudence.

The few days past have buried in oblivion cholera, doctors, vomito, yellow fever and *poison*,—the one all absorbing topic has neutralized every other; and yet, to one who intently looks upon the passing scene, there are many queer things for the imagination to play upon. Recently the landing of four hundred and fifty negroes has been effected without a bonus paid to the Captain General, and as he has not leisure to ferret out the *iniquitous* evasion, the '*apprentice price*, for seven years, will also be lost to his heirs, which, at six ounces a head, makes the nice little sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

But to business—our exchanges have taken a little forwardness, with other things—London 10 to 11½ prem; particular bill at last; New-York 1 ⅌ cent. prem; Boston same; New-Orleans same as last quotations—no transactions of moment, 1 to 1½ short sight.

Goods are dull of all descriptions; but in *marketing* we find most in demand Chickens and Mustard, Rice and Brandy, Turkys and Cayenne Pepper, with inquiry for Camphor and Laudanum. Cheese forbidden by the Faculty.

FREIGHTS will improve, if Sugars go down as they should this coming week, under all the influence bearing upon the product, with the quantity. Sixteen sugar-vessels in port not taken up. I inclose the usual list, without knowing that it is of any service, as you give me no information. If not required, I would save the labor.

Of freighting vessels in port we have:

	American.	English.	Spanish.	All other nations.
Loading and unloading	8	2	20	8....38
Discharging	24	15	16	30....85
Discharged	19	7	19	11....56
Dispatched	6	2	8	2....18
Total	57	26	63	51...197

As ever yours, Q. U. O.

The Landing at Cardenas—Martial Law.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Monday, May 20, 1850—A.M.

News reached here yesterday afternoon of the actual landing at Cardenas of an armed American expedition said to consist of two to three hundred men, who have for the moment at least taken possession of that place, there not being more than 40 to 50 soldiers to oppose them. Other descents may have been made, but nothing more known than the above.

A Regiment has been at once ordered to Cardenas.

Martial Law has been established here, and the citizens are armed. R.

☞ PHILIP N. SEARLE has been appointed Secretary to the Brazilian Commission, and W. N. ADAMS has been appointed Consul to St. Jago de Cuba.

☞ The election of U. S. Senator by the Connecticut Legislature has been postponed till Thursday of next week.

CITY ITEMS.

PRINTERS.—See advertisement of the Mass Meeting to-night, and don't fail to be there.

CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.—Last night a crowd of persons, favorable to the Independence, perhaps Annexation of Cuba, assembled in Fulton-st. procured a Cuban flag, and, preceded by the ear-piercing fife and other martial instruments, in expressing their joy at the landing of Gen. Lopez in loud cheers, marched up Broadway and other streets to Stelle's Hotel, Chambers-st. where they had a speech from Lt. Alvarado Hunter, and another from Counsellor Edward Blankman. Thence they proceeded up Broadway, stopping at Hôtel de Paris, and then going on to Bond st. They passed into the Bowery and came down to 19 Murray-st. the residence of Senor Agremento, where they were addressed by Henry Ing, Esq. of Baltimore, at some length. After hearty cheers for Cuba, Independence, the Union, &c. they dispersed. At almost every corner of their progress they were met by cheering crowds.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the large 5-story store of Samuel Perry, Commission Merchant, 3 Front-st. near Whitehall The store we believe is of double size, and extends to and opens into another of like dimensions in More-st. No. 28, also occupied by Mr. Perry and others. This fire was so situated that it got great headway before the boys could get at it, although they were on hand at the first tap of the bell. It seemed to be in the back part of the second story, and soon ran up the rear of the building. By the extraordinary efforts for which our firemen are so nobly distinguished, the flames were confined to this building, though the whole of it was destroyed except the lower story and the walls. The amount of water put on was greater than we ever before saw on one building; Whitehall-st. was flooded half a foot in depth by the waste, and wading was the order of the hour. The low position of the place gave the Croton a full head—120 feet below the level of the Reservoir. A number of families who occupied some old houses in More-st. moved, much to their own and the firemen's annoyance, as their houses were in no more danger than the City Hall. The vast and dense volume of smoke, borne down by the heaviness of the atmosphere, rolled across the Battery and rendered the lower half of that promenade a second edition of Egypt under the curse of darkness, with the addition of aching and weeping eyes. Before the fire was subdued, the bells rang again for the same District, for more men, we presume, as there was no other fire. We saw the Chief of Police hard at work there, wet and busy as the busiest. The store was filled, we believe, with provisions—cheese principally. The loss must be large—insurance not known.

THE ENGINES OF THE ATLANTIC.—The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. J. W. Rogers, Chief Engineer of the steamer Atlantic, dated Liverpool, May 11:

"Of the performance of the engine and boilers, I am indeed at a loss to find fitting terms to express my approbation. The operation of the boilers, notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, have proved to be the boilers for ocean steamers; the engines, excepting the giving out of the air pump bucket, have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations."

After arriving at Liverpool, Mr. Rogers went inside of the boilers, which he found in the most perfect order, there being no appearance of scales or other deposits. In another letter, Mr. Rogers expresses his full confidence that the Atlantic will make the voyage in *less than ten days*. Several other letters, received by the owners of the line, all speak in the highest terms of the machinery, and anticipate a complete triumph in future.

ARRIVAL OF A CUBAN STEAMER.—The Spanish steamer *Cetro*, which sailed from Havana on the 15th inst. arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, soon after the U. S. Mail steamship *Ohio*. She came here to be repaired, consigned to Moses Taylor & Co. She is the first steamer of a line about being established between Havana and Liverpool.

THE HAVANA OPERA TROUPE.—We learn that the Havana Opera Company is expected to arrive in this City on Monday. Signor BADER has taken the Astor-place Opera House from next Saturday, when a new season of music and enthusiasm will commence.

STEAMER FOR NICARAGUA.—The first steamer for Nicaragua, built for the navigation of the San Juan River, will leave this City on the 10th of June. The overland trip is expected to be made in two days. As soon as the communication is complete, Messrs. Howard & Son intend placing their Pacific steamers in the line between Realejo and San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned yesterday afternoon, after a long and interesting session. The object for which it has been instituted, will sufficiently commend it to the favor of all who are interested in the cultivation of a true taste for music among us. Its yearly meetings cannot but exercise an important influence on the musical community, which is now so rapidly expanding. Before adjourning, the Convention passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The New York Musical Convention is about closing its second session. We who have enjoyed its privileges feel desirous of expressing our deep sense of the important bearing it may have in the advancement of Church Music. Therefore Resolved,

1st. That we consider Musical Conventions of this character of the highest practical utility for the elevation of Church Music—in diffusing more correct information and inspiring greater love for this noble art

2d. That we tender our sincere thanks to Prof. J. B. Bradbury, for his able lectures, excellent criticism and gentlemanly deportment toward us. To Mr. Thos. Hastings, for his valuable lectures on musical taste, style and expression. To Mr. Geo. Wallace and Mr. Geo. Bristow, for their efficient professional services at our Concerts. To Prof. E. Von Herringan for his lectures upon musical notation, from which we have derived much profit. And to the Trustees of the Rutgers Street Church, for the use of their house during our session.

CHEROKEE EFFORTS FOR EDUCATION.—It is known to the friends of the Indians that the Cherokees continue to advance in civilization and have made efforts to extend the privileges of Education to their rising generation. Beside the Mission Schools long sustained among them by the benevolence of citizens of the United States, they have supported for several years *twenty-one* free Public Schools out of their own funds. And, with the view of raising higher the standard of Education among them, they have just completed, at a heavy expense, two commodious brick buildings to be used as a Male and Female High School. Teachers of capability and moral worth will be employed to take charge of these schools, which, it is trusted, are to exercise an important influence in spreading light and knowledge throughout their country. To make them as useful as possible, it is desirable that there should be Libraries connected with them containing standard works of a miscellaneous character. As a means of obtaining them, it has been thought that there may be many persons in this City who have duplicate and other copies of works which it would be agreeable for them to donate to this object.

If there should be any books left at J. Stewart, Jr. & Co.'s, Pearl-st. they will be promptly forwarded to the Cherokee Country, where they will be gratefully received and strictly applied to the object mentioned. Messrs. David Vann and W. P. Ross, Cherokees, who are entrusted with the employment of Teachers, &c. for the Seminaries, leave our City this morning for Boston on their errand.

A NEW LITERARY PERIODICAL.—HARPER & BROTHERS intend issuing on next Saturday, the 1st of June, the first number of a new literary periodical, to be entitled *Harper's New Monthly Magazine.* It will be devoted entirely to the collection and preservation of the choicest periodical literature of Great Britain and the United States, embracing not only Reviews, Essays, Papers, on Science and Art, and the speeches and addresses of distinguished men, but the fictions of Dickens, Bulwer and other eminent novelists. It will be a handsome octavo of 144 pages, published at the rate of $3 per annum.

FOUND DROWNED.—An Inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Liberty-st. on the body of Michael Cardilly, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, who was found floating in the dock at the foot of the above street. The deceased was a resident of 34 Madison-st. and has been absent from home about two weeks. Verdict—Death by drowning.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY,—A man named Wm. Nelson was yesterday arrested by Constable Josephs of the Fourth Ward, charged with having on the night of the 21st inst. broken into the boot and shoe store of James L. Dean, 160 Canal-st. and stolen therefrom boots and shoes to the value of $150. The property was found concealed on the premises of the accused. He is also charged with breaking into the cigar-store of Wm. S. Aught, in Hudson-st. on the night of the 9th inst. and stealing about $500 worth of cigars, which were also found in his possession. The accused was committed by Justice Mountfort for examination on both charges.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Wm. Swift, alias Gabbler, a well known thief who is now under indictment for highway robbery, was yesterday arrested by officer O'Keefe of the Lower Police Court, and committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—James Hannah, keeper of a store at 250 Canal st. was yesterday arrested by officer Ricard, of the Chief's office, charged with receiving six pieces of cloth valued at $40, the property of John Boylan, of 296 Broadst. Newark, N. J. The cloth was stolen about six months since by a fellow named Skillingle, who is now under indictment on the charge. The accused was held to bail by Justice Osborne to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

NEW CHURCH.—A number of the Methodist persuasion have purchased four lots on Fleet st. near Willoughby, and commenced building. The foundation of the lecture room is already laid. This building will be 32 feet by 70, fronting on Fleet st. and is under contract to be finished by the 1st of August. Its cost will be about $5,000. The main edifice is to be 55 feet by 75—the cost about $8,000. The Society was organized on the 6th of May last, by the election of trustees and other officers.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The remaining half of the large catalogue of valuable paintings recently imported, will be sold this evening (Saturday) at the Brooklyn Institute. They comprise the most valuable and beautiful portion of the collection. Sale commences at 8 o'clock. This occasion presents a rare chance.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

BORN WITH THREE HANDS.—Yesterday morning a male child was born, in the Lying-in Asylum of Dr. Holmes, in Williamsburgh, having two hands and two wrists on his right arm. Otherwise, we understand, the child was featured and favored as other mortals of his age.

☞ THE PRESS is a new Daily, which the Journeymen Printers who publish the weekly 'Protective Union' propose to issue in Boston on and after the 1st of June. It is to be a penny paper, devoted to the Rights and Interests of Labor, and Thirty Thousand copies of the first number will be distributed free of charge. Its aims and principles will be to establish:

1st. That that which a man has created by his toil is his; that Labor and Labor alone, of hand or head, is the basis of all property.

2d. That it is the interest and duty of all workingmen to combine in Protective Unions, in Coöperative Societies, in mutual health and life insurance societies.

3d. The Freedom of the Public Lands.

4th. The establishment of Mutual Banks of Credit for workingmen.

5th. The abolition of metallic currencies and of banking systems based on metal; and the establishment instead of a currency based on Industry alone.

6th. The election of workingmen to Congress, the House of Representatives, the State Legislature and all Federal and State offices.

7th. The abolition of the principle of competition in Trade, and the establishment of the Associative principle instead.

8th. Protection for American manufactures, trade and commerce, whenever that protection is useful to the interests of the workingman.

9th. Direct exchange.

10th. Political Liberty for all States and nations—Social Equality among all citizens—Brotherhood among all men.

11th. The propagation of true Republicanism in the Old World and the new.

Address "Editors of the Press," Boston, Mass.

PIERMONT AND DEARMAN FERRY COMPANY.—This Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature at the close of the last session, with a capital of $80,000, has been organized by the appointment of Hezekiah C. Seymour, Esq. of Piermont, (the present State Engineer,) as President; Mr. John F. Butterworth, of this City, Vice President, and Franklin C. Field Secretary and Treasurer. The ferry is now in operation, but the boat as yet runs only to the long pier, where the Erie Company have liberally given it a berth. A public meeting is to be held at Meyer's hotel, at Piermont, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to discuss its prospects, and to take measures for a landing near the village.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 24.

The Afternoon Session of the Episcopal Convention, after I closed my yesterday's letter, was occupied on the question of admitting colored congregations. The majority of the Committee reported that it was inexpedient to repeal the 8th revised regulation of the Church as adopted in 1795, two years after its organization. This regulation declares that the African church of St. Thomas is not entitled to seats in the Convention. The minority of the Committee, however, reported in favor of rescinding the 8th regulation. The Convention adopted the majority report and therefore the African church of St. Thomas, a congregation as old or older, I believe, than the organization of the Diocese, is out of the pale of its protection and influence. It was stated during the debate that so early as September, 1794, Bishop White laid before the State Convention the Constitution of the St. Thomas Church, and it was then resolved that as soon as the act of association be signed, the Church should be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the other churches in the Diocese.

The Convention succeeded, also, in electing Rev. Drs. BULL and BOWMAN as delegates to the General Convention; and this morning the selection of George M. Wharton completes the number, viz:—*Clerical*—Rev. W. A. De W. Howe, Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Bull, Rev. Dr. Bowman. *Lay*—Hon. J. W. Conyngham, Herman Cope, Esq. Hon. George M. Stroud, Geo. M. Wharton, Esq.

There were 32,980 tuns of coal sent down this week from the Schuylkill region.

"The rain it raineth every day," and is now pouring down as if the flood gates had been closed for a century.

The additions to the Mint, recently authorised by Congress, have been commenced.

Great excitement exists to day among 130 Irish laborers, employed in excavating the streets, &c. at the Homestead Association, corner of Broad-st. and Turner's-lane, in Pennsylvania Township.—The Contractor ran away yesterday with $2,200 of the funds of the Association, which he had received to pay off the men their last month's wages.

The clause in the last will and testament of Gen. Washington, to which I referred a day or two since, in reference to his opinions on Slavery, is as follows:

Item. Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire, that all the Slaves which I hold in my *own right* shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower Negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences from the latter while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower Negroes are held, to manumit them. *And whereas*, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some who from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who, on account of their infancy, that will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the Court upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The Negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read & write & to be bro't up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children.—And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said commonwealth of any Slave I may die possessed of under any pretence whatsoever. And I do moreover, most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my Executors hereafter named or the survivor of them, to see that this clause respecting Slaves and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it; not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals.

The wet weather this morning has had a tendency to retard out-door business, and the market continues very quiet. The export demand for FLOUR is limited, and only a few hundred brls standard brands have been taken for shipment at $5 25 per brl, which is the uniform asking price; sales for city use at $5 25@5 31¼, and for common and good brands $5 50@5 62½. Nothing doing in RYE FLOUR. CORN MEAL in better demand at $2 87½ per barrel. The GRAIN market continues poorly supplied with Wheat, and prices are fully maintained; sales of 1,600 bushels prime red at $1 17 per bushel. A small sale of Penna. RYE at 61 cents. CORN is less active; sales of yellow at 62 cents, and white at 58 cts. OATS are in better demand at 42 cents per bushel for prime Pennsylvania.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—20 Penn RR, 42; 50 Union Canal, 15¼; 100 do 15½; 350 do 15¾; $3,000 Wilmington RR 6s, 94; $16,500 State 5s, 96¼; $3,000 Cincinnati 6s, '57, 99½; $1,000 Alleghany City 6s, 86¼; $400 Reading RR, 24¼; $1,900 City 6s, '76, 103; $1,000 Ches and Del Canal 6s, '56, 96¼; $2,000 Cam and Amb RR 5 per cent, 83¾; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 27¾; $1,200 Lehigh 6s, 76¼; 100 State 6s, 102¼; 20 Germantown and Perkioma Turnpike, 44.

Second Board—5 Mechanics' Bank 27¾; 450 Morris Canal 15¼; $5,000 Reading RR 6s '70; $1,000 do Mort 6s '78; $2,000 Cincinnati W W Bonds, 6s, '97, 98¾; $5,000 do '95, 99¾; 19 Lehigh Navigation 32; $4 650 U S 6s, '67, 119; $2,400 do '68, 119¾; $2,200 Ches and Del Canal 6s, '56, 96¼; 50 Union Canal 15¾; $800 Wilmington RR 6s, 94; $3 000 Lehigh 6s 76¼.

EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN.

No. VIII.

Attempt to destroy Democracy radically by altering the Electoral Law....Speculations thereupon....Terrible Difficulties Apprehended...The Magnificent Fête of May Fourth....Introduction of such Artistic Effects into New-York.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1850.

Reactionism having reinstated scarlet dandyism at Rome, and blotted out the really noble portion of her history—that embracing Universal Suffrage and a Press unshackled—has now leisure to seek the radical overthrow of Liberty at home. Up to this time, the attacks upon the spirit and letter of the French Constitution have been extemporized. The Prefect, of whatever Department, has muzzled the newspapers or shut up the clubs, or the Minister of War has ordered off or on the troops. All this has proved unequal to the necessities of Privilege. The late election has gone against them, notwithstanding their Government forces and extraordinary edicts. Universal Suffrage—always abhorred by them—would have been pronounced a wieldy principle, provided they had had the majorities. Now it must be put down. Lawyers and Judges here sympathize with the old order of things. The first gain an amount of fees by the restrictions on ordinary transactions hedged in with forms, that exceed belief. The others are appointed for life. Democracy—which aims to simplify all transactions, and to elect Judges for periods—must be hated by such men as a class; of course their interpretations, as forming a part of the majority in the Chambers, must be adverse to all progress which cuts away their excessive functions and profits. It is an easy matter, therefore, to find legal sanctions, expressed in sober, moderate rhetoric, for projects which aim at destroying the Constitution in its most vital points. Universal Suffrage means the right of every male to vote upon attaining his majority. That is a point understood. It is not disguised, but distinctly stated by the opponents of the present system, that Suffrage, upon majority of years, gives a preponderance to Democracy—called by other names, therefore, it must be modified. The Committee in the Chambers, who are to report on this bill, may present it in time for notice in this letter. If they declare it a matter of urgency *(urgence)* to be passed immediately into a law, there may possibly be an immediate attempt at Revolution, or rather maintenance of the Constitution. About 200,000 workmen in and about Paris, some say, may test the question with arms in their hands, against the 120,000 troops in and about Paris. What would be more particularly likely to precipitate difficulties, is the caste provisions of such a law. It is proposed, among other things, to pass an electoral law that every workman shall be obliged to show a certificate that he has worked a year with an employer. This provision emanates from an Aid-de-camp of the Duchess of Orleans, which useful and elegant profession qualifies him to make laws for the working-man. Another provision requires two years' residence in a single place. This, too, is directed against the workman—for, how can he remain two years in one place, if employment call him to another? The various projects of the Reactionists are such as to lash the people to fury.—I have been at particular pains to find out what would be the result on the masses, if these restrictions or destructions of Universal Suffrage become laws, as they seem likely to do this week. That a conflict will, under the circumstances, take place, is the opinion of the editor of one of the leading Democratic papers. This opinion I have from a direct source. Mr. Macaulay says, in his English History, that a mob always runs from the soldiery. He forgot to except the Paris mob, if some 200,000 men may be called by that title. Vast numbers of these have served seven years in the army, and of course are good soldiers. In some workshops, composed of Democrats, half have been soldiers. Beside discipline, they have a religious faith. They understand and worship Liberty! They have had fully exposed to them in a penny press, second to none in the world in talent, the hollowness of Society—its hereditary privileges just abolished with a spirit remaining, its speculations, its material standard of work, its coarse objective philosophy. In proportion as political blunderers have thrown impediments in the way of free inquiry, majorities have increased against the Government. I am privately informed that Gen. Castellan has just