THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1841.

☞ **For City Intelligence see first page.**

☞ NEWS EXPECTED.—Just after the Railroad train left Boston for this City on Wednesday evening, the passengers remarked a large smoke off the light-house, which they supposed to come from a steamboat. The telegraph had made no signal prior to the starting of the train; yet, as the weather was thick and hazy, this was not inconsistent with the supposition that this smoke proceeded from the steamship BRITANNIA, of Cunard's line, which, having been seventeen days out from Liverpool, was past due at Boston and hourly expected.

If this *was* the Britannia, as we believe, her papers will be here *this morning* at an early hour; in which case an Extra containing the intelligence brought by her will be speedily issued from this office. It will not be a botched up, illegible, Boston-manufactured affair, but made up from our own advices and under our own supervision. Neither shall we clip out a few paragraphs at random from the English papers, and rush them to press with the silly vanity of being out first. We trust our friends will bear us in mind.

N. B. We shall not pretend to have run a Special Express from London to Liverpool with papers a day later than our neighbors, until we can show a copy when challenged.

Alex. McLeod was brought before the Supreme Court yesterday morning, in the custody of the Sheriff of Niagara Co., and the hearing of the argument in his case postponed till Saturday week, on account of the absence of Judge Bronson—a full bench being desirable on the decision of a question involving such important consequences.

By the way, there is current a misapprehension with regard to Mr. JOSHUA A. SPENCER's connection with McLeod's business. Several papers have spoken of Mr. S. as appearing as counsel for McLeod on behalf of the United States, or in his capacity as U. S. District Attorney. Such is not the fact. He was retained as counsel for McLeod before his appointment.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Important.*—The 'Revenue and Relief bill,' passed by both branches of the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, has since *passed both Houses by a Constitutional majority*, and is now a law. We have already chronicled its passing the Senate by 17 to 3. We can now announce that at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon it was taken up in the House and, after an animated debate, *passed* by a round majority: Yeas 62; Nays 23—a strong two-thirds in the affirmative. So the bill has become a law, in defiance of the Governor's veto.

This important bill was drawn up by William F. Johnston, the Conservative Member from Armstrong. The affirmative votes were cast by 42 Whigs, Mr. Johnston, Conservative, and Messrs. Cartright and Wright of Luzerne, Gamble of Lycoming, Douglass and Church of Crawford, Gillis of Jefferson, Holeman of Venango, Horton of Northumberland, May of York, Lusk of Susquehanna, Snyder of Columbia, Weaver of Schuylkill, and Beal (13) of the Opposition party voting for it. The Nays were of course cast by Loco-Focos. Mr. Horton of Northumberland ran out Mr. Hegins, the late Member from that County, on the ground that he was not Loco-Foco enough. He does not seem to be so very strongly infected with the virus himself. Several Van Buren Members, who wished that the bill should pass, but did not like to vote for it, dodged the question, as their brethren in the Senate had already done.

This important bill contains a great variety of provisions—most of them salutary and beneficent. It permits the Banks to issue Small Notes; relieves them for five years from all special penalties for their suspension of Specie Payments, (but not from the ordinary liabilities of debtors and remedies of creditors,) and requires them to contribute in due proportion to a loan to relieve the State from its existing embarrassments. Its provisions for Bank Reform generally are thorough and excellent. It is in fact a complete reorganization and renovation of the Banking System, and, if faithfully enforced, will soon raise the currency of that State from the slough into which it has temporarily fallen. We may give a further synopsis hereafter.

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama convened in Extra Session on the 19th ult. in obedience to a requisition of the Governor. The old officers of course continued. Gov. Bagby on the same day transmitted a short Message, which, after stating that the object of the call was the enactment of a law providing for a Special Election for Members of Congress in season for the Extra Session, proceeds to inveigh against the call of an Extra Session by President Harrison as needless and intended to facilitate unwarrantable projects. He asserts that no reason is assigned for it but the derangement of the Currency, which "has perhaps with equal justice "been assigned as the cause of all the public and private "misfortunes, railroad and steamboat accidents, that have "taken place since the guardian genius of a United States "Bank has been withdrawn from us," &c. In the same spirit, he denounces the appointment to 'high offices' by President Harrison of "those whose deliberately formed, "well settled, long cherished and often repeated political "opinions upon subjects of vital importance are known to be "at war with the rights and interests of the Southern People, "the principles of democratic republican government, and "the true theory of the Constitution." He specially assails the appointment to "one of the highest offices" of a man (Mr. Webster is intended) "who exerted his great talents in "opposition to the honor and interest of his Country in the "darkest hour of her peril." We make no comment.

The Governor tells the Legislature that it would be best to make the change of time for electing Members of Congress permanent, so that the State shall not again be exposed to the hazard of being unrepresented in any future Extra Session; and concludes by hinting that they would do well to despatch this business promptly and not take up any other.

This Message was received by the Whig Members with great indignation, and they resisted the motion to print it, characterizing it as disgraceful to the character of the State. The motion to print 2,000 copies prevailed: Yeas 50; Nays 39; three Opposition Members, *seven* Whigs absent; only two Whigs voting in the affirmative.

The Legislature had done nothing at the date of our last advices, (the 20th.) A Bank bill, and a bill to extend the Suspension, had been offered; and a Mr. Hutchinson (Whig) had introduced a bill to repeal the General Ticket law and return to the old system of electing by Districts. Of course this will be voted down. No day for holding the Special Election had even been suggested in either House.

☞ In the case of The People vs. *James B. Gleatworth*, the Recorder yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court on the demurrer, *sustaining* the indictment found against Gleatworth under the Common Law and *quashing* the several indictments under the statute. Mr. Justice Lynch also gave a concurring Opinion. So Gleatworth's trial may be expected to take place soon. See our City Intelligence.

☞ We trust our readers will not overlook the facts and considerations in favor of encouraging the CULTURE OF SILK, which are embodied in the Speech of Mr. WARD on the first page. They are of high National import.

SYRACUSE has elected Whig Charter officers by 100 majority. The contest was most animated.

RADICAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In common with thousands of others, I supported the Whig party during the recent contest from a conviction that their principles were Democratic. The spirit of the age is Reform. 'T was this which hurled from power the late Administration. 'T is this which will continue to sweep over the land, overpowering every obstacle which impedes its progress. The ascendancy of the Whigs depends upon their keeping pace with it.

Look at Society as at present organized. Does the prospect fill us with joy? Rather do we not behold one series of fraud, tyranny and misrule? Is there no room for reform *here?* What is Wealth? Is it not a *command of Labor?* The proposition seems self-evident. One generation cannot gather products of the earth sufficient to support another. Houses fall into decay and require to be rebuilt, and so with every other species of property. Yet we see men inheriting wealth,—that is *the command of Labor*,—from their *ancestors*, as though one generation had the right to do the labor of its successor, and could bestow it upon whom it pleased. I will not enter into an extended argument, but express these views merely to call attention to the matter. It may be said that Society has thus continued since its first existence, and that it is not possible to be changed, or if so that the benefit of a change would be uncertain. But it is not long since Democracy awoke from its slumber of centuries. Its shackles have not all fallen off, its giant strength has not been fully aroused. But each year imparts to it new strength, and will continue to do so till it reigns triumphant through the earth. Will the Whig party attempt to stem the torrent? If so, its defeat is inevitable. It will be overwhelmed. But if it takes hold of principles firmly implanted in the hearts of the great majority, it will be borne along triumphant, though the winds blow and the rain fall, for its foundation will be built on a rock.

By publishing these few hasty lines you will gratify many of your readers, and if the subject is not unpleasant, I should be happy to continue the discussion. EQUALITY.

Remarks on the above.

Our unknown friend who has favored us with the above communication will see, in the cheerfulness with which we publish it, an evidence of our entire willingness to open our columns to the proper and pertinent discussion of all great questions bearing to the Intellectual, Moral or Social well-being of mankind. We trust he will give us credit for an anxiety as sincere and ardent as his own to do whatever shall seem to be in our power for the alleviation of the miseries and the increase of the happiness of our fellow-men.

Yet he must pardon us the suggestion that every proposition for change is not the harbinger of improvement. It is a very easy thing to see that great evils exist; it is vastly more difficult to suggest proper and efficient remedies. Many men have spent their lives declaiming against existing and grievous abuses, yet effected no good whatever because the remedies they proposed were mistaken and worthless. There are many now at work, pecking away at the shell of some great truth, like a goslin at a cocoa-nut, yet accomplishing nothing—advancing nothing, because they have begun wrong. This waste of energy is deplorable.

Our correspondent premises that the world is full of inequality, injustice and suffering, which may and should be greatly ameliorated if not entirely removed.—So far, we heartily agree with him.—He thinks that the discovery and application of remedies for these evils ought to engross a large share of public attention.—Perfectly right.—He urges that the Whig party, if it would maintain its ascendancy, must be liberal, devoted to the cause of Human Improvement and the elevation of the depressed and suffering classes of the community—in other words, that it must be Democratic in spirit and purpose, and not merely in name and empty words.—Most certainly; for this we have ever contended. We agree therefore with regard to the great radical diseases of the body politic, and the spirit in which they should be treated: let us now consider the remedy he proposes:

Putting his idea into plain, straight-forward language, we understand him to deny the right of *inheritance*, or of one man to enjoy what another has earned. He holds that Social evil would be annihilated by abolishing the legal right of a dying man to transmit his property by will or descent to his children or other heirs, and enacting that the State shall be the general heir of all who die possessing property. This, if we understand him, is his remedy; and to it we have two strong objections: First, it is unjust; secondly, it would prove at once inefficient and most pernicious.

We will consider first the injustice of the proposition. To go back to first principles—our friend will not deny, we trust, the right of every man in a state of nature to the fish he catches from the ocean, to the hut he builds with drift-wood from its shore, and to the corn he rears in some secluded valley in the wilderness—in other words, to the legitimate fruits of his industry and skill. So far, we trust our friend will agree with us, and would not hesitate to pronounce any one who should wrest these fruits of his industry from that man, whether by violence, fear or fraud, a villain and a robber.

Let us now review one step: A. B. and C. D. are mechanics of the City of New York. By working steadily ten hours a day and living economically, each may avoid embarrassment, and bring up his family in comfort, and send them into the world well educated and as well qualified to gain a livelihood as their fathers before them. This is as much as their children have a right to demand of them. A. B. does it, and dies at the age of sixty, leaving his children as well off as the mass of people around them—better, in fact, than a majority of their fellow citizens.

But C. D. chooses to do more. Instead of ten he chooses to work twelve hours a day, economizing his expenses in proportion. He appropriates the extra labor—or the avails of it, which is the same thing—to the building and furnishing of an excellent, commodious house, which he completes and moves into at forty years of age. Who will say that he and those he chooses to have with him have not a clear natural and moral *right* to the use and enjoyment of that house? Who does not feel that it would be *wrong* for any body, even the State, to say to him, "Sir, that house is larger than you "need. Move your trumpery into one-half of it, and let A. "B. and his family have the other"?

Indeed, our correspondent does not seem to deny the right of every man to enjoy the fruits of his labor so long as he lives. Well: let us suppose that C. D. instead of living to sixty, dies at forty, just as his house is completed, leaving a widow and a family of helpless young children. Is their right annulled by his death? Did not the deceased husband and parent work for them as well as for himself? Did he not surely intend that they should enjoy the fruits of his labor? Do they not need the house as much as—yes, much more than, they did while he was living? Would not his death be embittered by the thought that it deprived them of all resource but an allowance from the State, and turned them out of their beloved, accustomed home?—We are constrained to answer these questions in the affirmative, and to regard any attempt to abolish the inheritance of property as eminently unjust.

The *inefficiency* of this project is to our mind equally clear. Men living under such a law would be continually giving away their property to their wives, children, brothers, and friends. All manner of deception and chicanery would be practiced to evade the requisition. Generally, when a man died you would find somebody else had a claim on his property. Law and lawyers would have their hands full determining the validity of these claims. Individual rights to property would be generally unsettled and insecure. But worse than this, Industry and Enterprise would have received a fatal blow. Who would toil and sweat to acquire property which all the world would or might equally enjoy? Who would plant oaks or hedges with the moral certainty that not his children but the State would enjoy the benefits? Who would build and clear and improve for every body equally to enjoy? A few might: but with the larger number the sentiment would be, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." No: our friend has not hit upon a true remedy for the disorders of the body politic. Let him think farther and try again.

☞ *The Evening Tattler* picked a quarrel with us without a single word or shadow of provocation. It first assailed us in an article in which a characteristic buffoonery of manner was made to cover the most rancorous and deadly insinuations against our conduct and our honor. We simply but plumply—(for we have no taste for such themes and can spare no room for round about work with them) repelled the insinuated slanders of The Tattler. That paper then abused us through a column in a manner which would have disgraced its coadjutor the Herald, accused us of 'prevarication,' 'tergiversation,' 'falsehood,' 'blackguardism,' 'unfairness,' twitted us of 'Grahamism,' 'Brisbaneism,' twice styled us an 'ex-gentleman,' &c. &c. To this attack we replied yesterday—whether in the proper spirit and manner or otherwise ourselves will not decide. That must end our controversy as the controversy has ended our intercourse with the managers of The Tattler. Having never been so wantonly assailed or so grossly abused before, either by friend or foe, our amazement at this attack exceeds even our regret. If this quarrel were not premeditated and the occasion for it sought, it is certainly unaccountable. We leave our assailants to the sympathies they have developed and the associations they have chosen, and shall endeavor not to trouble them farther. Their article of yesterday requires no answer.

Merchandize and Produce of New-York.—In conformity with the requirements of a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, the Secretary of this State has transmitted to that body a statement of the quantity and value of the Merchandize, Provisions and Produce inspected in this State during the past year, condensed from the reports of the inspectors, weighers and measurers throughout the State. The Secretary's Report forms an octavo volume of 78 pages; we present below an abstract of its most important and interesting statements. The Evening Journal remarks truly that the document "presents a highly flattering view of the amount and value of the products of this State, and shows that, whatever embarrassments may temporarily occur, we still have an inexhaustible mine of wealth, in our agricultural productions, that will at all times pour its untold treasures into the coffers of our proud and prosperous commonwealth." It should be noted that more than two hundred inspectors, &c. have neglected to make returns during the year. The following is the amount and value of the several products inspected during the year 1840:

	Quantity.	Value.
Flour and Meal	2,078,936 bbls	$10,517,700 48
Beef	33,407 "	415,747 00
Pork	83,824 "	4,194,792 00
Potashes	11,433,203 lbs.	596,491 61
Pearlashes	16,555,569 "	881,072 46
Manufactured fine Salt	2,622,335 bush	240,903 55
Fish and Liver Oil	58,942 galls	22,454 00
Lumber of all kinds	45,849,241 feet	1,340,215 52
Staves and Heading	5,447,566 pieces	191,439 22
Flax Seed	2,001 tierces	24,914 50
Herring and Shad	138 bbls	656 00
Quercitron Bark	475 hhds	No value reported.
Hides and Skins	3,467,392 lbs	222,923 12
Sole Leather	11,688,161 "	2,096,554 11
Hops	266,030 " }	78,312 02
" second sort, and damaged	18,215 " }	
Domestic distilled Spirits	6,397,748 galls	1,601,584 28
Leaf Tobacco	18,207,100 lbs	1,842,638 00
Total value		$24,373,547 87
Deduct Leaf Tobacco		1,842,638 00
Balance		$22,530,909 87

This shows an amount of more than twenty-two millions and a half of dollars, the value of inspected articles for the most part produced in this State. It is said, moreover, that not one-tenth of the products which come into market are inspected; the law requiring only the inspection of such as are exported out of the United States.

The following statement exhibits the number of bushels of grain imported into the City of New-York during the past year:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	691,308½	Beans	223½
Rye	614,497½	Peas	1,290
Corn	1,195,553½	Flaxseed	590
Oats	1,373,339½	Timothy Seeds	1,739
Barley	149,915½	Rice	2214
Malt	95,240½	Oil Meal	538

The amount of grain exported from New-York is as follows:

	Bushels.	Sent to England.		Bushels.
Wheat	459,182	272,716	Oats	143,966
Rye	59,931	5,031	Barley	49,259
Corn	582,788	54,339	Malt	15,318

There were weighed in the City of New-York 27,908,404 lbs. of merchandize; aggregate value of the same, $14,452,366 15.

Of the Flour, the following quantities were inspected at the following places:

Places.	Bbls.	Value.
New-York	1,974,974	$9,452,163 48
Albany	170,465	819,930 00
Troy	27,240	139,849 00
Rochester	7,653	30,612 00
Buffalo	32,502	91,362 04

Of the Lumber, twice as much was inspected in Albany County as in all other parts of the State.

The fine Salt was manufactured at the following places:

	Bushels.
Salina	1,107,325
Syracuse	524,461
Liverpool	802,955
Geddes	187,594
Aggregate	2,622,335

Various suggestions are made by the Inspectors with reference to improving the quality of the articles inspected; but as they have interest for those only who are concerned in the manufacture or production of the several articles, we omit them entirely.

Swindling in New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans papers of the 27th ult. give accounts of the operations of two swindlers in that city named Chambers and Mackey, some few months since, which will go far toward explaining the great frauds recently perpetrated with such 'distinguished success' in this city, at Philadelphia, Louisville and Cincinnati. Their mode of procedure would seem to have been remarkably ingenious as well as impudent. In the course of business Mackey obtained from the N. O. Commercial Bank two certificates of deposite—one for $60, the other for $1,000. That for $60 he altered to $1,000. On his presenting it, the paying teller refused to pay it, saying it was not in the hand-writing of the receiving teller, who, on being called, at first said it was not in his writing. Mackey, laughing, said to him—"What! deny your own hand-writing! Don't you remember having given me that certificate the day of its date! Refer to your books." This was done, and the date, number and amount of the certificate were found to agree. The money was paid, and nothing more then thought about it. The genuine certificate for $1,000 was retained by the villain, and is supposed to have been altered to a much larger amount and sold. Mackey afterward got several other certificates from the same Bank on specie deposites, which have all been altered; and the Cashier is already advised of seven which were never negotiated by the Bank. One for $13,000 was sold at Louisville; one for $13,000 at Cincinnati; one at Philadelphia for $21,000; and one at New-York for $23,000; beside others not recollected.

The Picayune says that pursuit has been made after the swindlers from Louisville, Cincinnati, Mobile and New-Orleans. A young Scotchman, who can identify them, has been dispatched for Canada, where it is thought they intended to go.

☞ The 'Political Arena,' a well conducted and prosperous Whig paper at Fredericksburg, Va. is offered for sale.

New-York Legislature.

In the ASSEMBLY on Tuesday, after half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. the Committee of the Whole took up the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Holley moved to amend so as to reduce the rate of interest upon temporary loans from seven to six per cent. After a slight debate, the Committee rose and reported.

The bill for Bridging the Hudson then came up, but before any action was taken the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, sundry petitions were presented, and, on motion of Mr. Doer, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Common School bill. It was amended so as to require the proposed journal, devoted to the cause of education, to be published monthly. An amendment was adopted, directing that all real estate liable to taxation for town and county purposes shall be taxed for Common School purposes. Mr. Culver moved an amendment, permitting all persons, male or female, owning real estate in the district to vote at the school meeting:—slightly debated and lost: Ayes 35; Nays 61. Several other amendments were offered, and some unimportant ones adopted.

Several bills were read a third time and passed. The bill on Capital Punishment was ordered to a Select Committee. The bill for the construction of a Railroad from Batavia to Buffalo was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill concerning Elections was ordered to a Select Committee, as were also several local bills, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on Wednesday, several reports of Committees were passed upon, and a report from the Secretary of State was received, transmitting the reports of certain Commissioners appointed to examine the Public and other Schools of the City of New-York.

The bill authorizing the laying out of a road through the Onondaga Indian Reservation was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 11 to 9. The third proposition of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary relative to the Associate Presbyterian Church bill, amending the 8th joint rule so as to confine its operation to moneyed corporations, was adopted, 13 to 12. The Senate then adjourned.

Launch at Philadelphia.—The steam frigate Mississippi was launched in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the presence, it is said, of not less than 30,000 persons. She has been on the stocks since August, 1839—a period of twenty-one months, during which time about one hundred men have been steadily employed upon her. Her extreme length is 244 feet—some twelve feet more than that of the great ship Pennsylvania; and she is said to be one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever built. Her tonnage is 2,280; her extreme width sixty-six, and her depth of hold twenty-two feet. She has thirty wrought-iron water tanks, and two magazines impervious to water. Her frame is of live oak, firmly secured by trusses and bolts; the engines are secured together by massive cast-iron framing, in the Gothic style; the boilers are of copper, strongly braced, weighing each about 50,000 lbs., and are to be proved to a pressure of thirty pounds to each square inch of surface; the cylinders have seven feet stroke; the lever beams—two for each engine—are of cast-iron, weighing each 12,000 pounds; and the paddle wheel, shafts, cranks, connecting rolls, cross heads, &c. are immense masses of wrought-iron, forged at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, in this State. The vessel is intended to carry between 7 and 300 tons of coal, which will suffice for about twenty-five days' steaming. She is pierced with twenty-six ports in all, but will carry only eighteen guns: two ten inch Paixhan guns forward, carrying shot of one hundred pounds weight, and the other sixteen of eight inch bore, throwing sixty-four pound balls. All her guns are to be placed on the upper or main deck. Her complement of men will be about two hundred.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—The recommendation of President Tyler that Friday, the 14th inst., be observed as a day of National Fasting by the People of the U. States, in view of the loss of their late lamented President, appears to receive a hearty and universal concurrence. Gov. Kent has issued a Proclamation uniting in the recommendation, and the Episcopal, Presbyterian and other denominations have already concurred through their proper authorities. The solemn occasion will be very generally commemorated.

FROM FLORIDA.—Letters received at Charleston, S. C. from St. Augustine to the 23d of April, represent the war as by no means terminated. *Haleck-Tustenuggee* had not come in as was promised, and there was some suspicion that *Coa-coo-chee* would also back out. Company K. 3d Artillery, under the command of Lt. Boyd, was at St. Augustine on the 21st, and shortly after proceeded up the North River. The troops are intended for the establishing of a post about 18 miles North of that city. Numerous Indian fires were observed along the coast. The health of Lieut. Rankin, who so nobly distinguished himself in the expeditions into the everglades, is very feeble. Passengers from the South represent the Indians as still in the country, and prepared for further mischief. Lieut. Arnold, who was seriously injured at Pilatka, is much better.

Charles F. Mitchell, late M. C. was not found at Montreal by the police officers who went there post-haste in quest of him. He had escaped.

A Fire at Newmarket, N. H., broke out on Tuesday morning in a block of buildings, owned by W. Smith, and occupied by Kelsey and Rundlett, merchants, Z. D. Creighton, P. M., and several others. The goods of K. & R., the contents of the Post Office, and some other valuables were destroyed, and the buildings much damaged. Loss $15,000.

Northern Travel.—Intercourse with Canada is now fully reestablished. The Railroad cars between St. Johns and Laprairie have commenced running, and the steam ferry-boat Princess Victoria has commenced plying as usual between the latter place and Montreal. Several steamboats have also arrived at Montreal from Quebec.

☞ The steam barque CLARION, fitted up with Ericsson's propellers, arrived at Havana in 8 days and 10 hours from this City. This is certainly a most satisfactory experiment.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

April 26.

Lewis Averill, of Montgomery County, to be Major General of the 14th Division of Infantry, vice J. M. Schermerhorn, resigned.

Gyrenus Gibbs, jr. of Delaware County, to be Brigade Inspector of the 8th Brigade (new) of Cavalry.

Henry S. Vandercook, of Rensselaer County, to be Brigade Inspector of the 8th Brigade of Infantry, vice J. J. Viele, elected Brigadier General.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRENADA.—By way of Havana, we learn that on the 9th of January, Gen. Herran, commanding the Government troops of New-Grenada, gained a decisive victory over a body of insurgents, represented to have been 2,000 strong, under Generals Gonzalez and Patria, at a place called Aratoca. Many were killed, and about 1,000 taken prisoners, among whom were several chiefs and officers of the rebellion. Other advantages were subsequently obtained by the Government troops at different points, and it was supposed that the insurgent Provinces would soon be reduced to subjection. In fact, several of them were already reorganized under authorities appointed by the General Government.

Gen. Herran, by the last accounts, had about 4,000 men under his command in the Province of Pamplona, and there were also 2,000 government troops under Borrero in Popayan. The insurgent forces at Ocana and on the whole line of the Magdalena, were said not to exceed 1,000 men; those commanded by Colonels Vesga and Lopez having been routed on the same day (Jan. 9th) with the battle of Aratoca. In consequence of overtures made to Gen. Herran by Gen. Carmona, the former was about to proceed to Ocana, with the hope of effecting a reconciliation without further effusion of blood. [Journal of Commerce.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

☞ This morning's Mail brings nothing additional from Kentucky.

In Virginia the Election of McLaughlin (Whig) in Fayette and Nicholas, by a small majority, is confirmed.

☞ We mentioned yesterday the recent defalcation of two bank officers in New Orleans. The Bee says that the Book-Keeper has not absconded—as was stated:—the receiving Teller has disappeared, but the Book-Keeper is still in the City.

☞ Mr. Ford, the Whig delegate elect from Stafford Co., Va., is rapidly recovering from the injury he received a few days since, by a fall from a bridge.

☞ Upwards of $20,000 reward has been offered by the City Authorities and private citizens of St. Louis for the discovery of the execrable villains who perpetrated the recent murderous outrage in that City.

Robbery.—The Dry Goods Store of T. G. Arnold in Philadelphia was entered on Wednesday night, and goods stolen to the amount of about $400. The burglars effected an entrance by boring holes in the back window shutter and slipping the bolt back.

Nefarious.—At the command of Commodore Stewart, the guns which were fired on Monday at the Navy Yard of Philadelphia, at the launch of the Mississippi, were examined previous to firing, and found to contain several grape shot, supposed to have been deposited there by some malignant villain subsequent to the loading.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature finally adjourned on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, P. M. The Whig Members issued an Address to the People of Pennsylvania on the condition and policy of the State, and particularly the exercise of the Veto Power by Governor Porter.

U. S. Bank.—At the Board of Brokers in Philadelphia yesterday, 100 shares U. S. Bank, at 60 days sight, sold at 16; 25 do. cash, 17 1-2, and 25 do. 17 5-8.

At the launch of the Mississippi on Wednesday the pickpockets reaped a full harvest. In one crowd three gentlemen were robbed of nearly one thousand dollars.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

PHILO C. FULER, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN S. SKINNER, of Maryland, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Third and Last Day's Races.—The lowering aspect of the heavens yesterday deterred many from attending the races, yet throughout the day the weather was agreeable and the sport excellent. The rain that fell during the previous night made the course very heavy, and the desirable track for the contending horses was that *farthest* from the rails; so that in judging of the time of the different heats, allowance must be made, not only for the *sticky* mud in which the nags run, but for the extra distance which they actually went. The following are the returns of the running:

First race.—Produce sweepstakes, confined to the get of Imp. Trustee. Five subscribers, at $300 each; $100 ft. Mile heats.

A. P. Hamlin's b. c. *Tuscumany*, out of Camilla, by Henry.. 2 1 1

J. C. Stevens's ch. c. *Tempest*, out of Janette, (own sister to Sir Charles,).....1 2 2

J. H. Cosser's ch. c. out of Gulnare.....3 dis.

Time 1:57¼—2:06. Track very heavy.

Second race.—Jockey Club, Purse $500. Three mile heats. Club Weights.

S. Laird's (Wm. Gibbons's) ch. f. *Fashion*, by Imp. Trustee, out of Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles, 4 yrs. old.....1 1

R. L. Stevens's Imp. b. m. *Sylphide*, by Emilius, out of Polly Hopkins, 5 yrs. old.....5 2

J. H. Van Mater's ch. h. *Prospect*, by Monmouth Eclipse, dam by Expedition, 6 yrs. old.....2 3

Maj. Wm. Jones's gr. f. *Fleetfoot*, by Imp. Barefoot, out of Dove by Duroc, 4 yrs. old.....4 4

D. W. Jones's ch. c. *Meridian*, by Imp. Barefoot, out of Bake Peyton's dam, 4 yrs. old.....3 dr.

J. Smith's ch. h. *Bluff*, by Gohanna, out of Blank, 5 yrs. old..... dr.

Time 6:03—6:05 Track very heavy.

☞ Mr. Melsheimer, a student of Pennsylvania College, left Gettysburg, in that State, on foot for Shippenburg, some miles distant, in the midst of a severe snow-storm. Nothing more was heard of him for several weeks; but on the 25th ult. a dead body, supposed to be his, was discovered about five miles from the place of his destination.

☞ There was a fire in Bottonsly Factory Village, Leicester, Mass. on Tuesday night, which destroyed three factory buildings, and other property to the value of $10,000. Insured.

Anniversaries in New-York.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 9—New-York City Bible Society; Broadway Tabernacle, 7½. Address by Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany.

MONDAY, May 10—American Seamen's Friend Society; Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, May 11—American Anti-Slavery Society; Broadway Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
American Temperance Union, Murray-st. Church, 10 A. M.
New-York and American Sunday School Union. *Procession*, 3 P. M.; Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.
Young Men's National Temperance Convention, Pearl-st. Church, 3 P. M.
Foreign Evangelical Society, Mercer-st. Church, 7½ P. M.
American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Church corner of Catharine and Madison-streets, 7½ P. M.
American Female Moral Reform Society, Dr. Patton's Church, Spring-st., 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, May 12—American Tract Society; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
Meeting of Liberated Africans; Tabernacle, 3 P. M.
American Home Missionary Society; Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.
N.Y. Colonization Society; Middle Dutch Church, 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY, May 13—American Bible Society; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
American Education Society; Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

FRIDAY, May 14—New-York Academy of Sacred Music; Tabernacle, 7½ P. M. Rev. E. N. KIRK, Albany, will deliver a Eulogy on the late President Harrison.

SATURDAY, May 15—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 6.

100	shares U S Bank		16½	100	shares Mechanics' Bank		94
50	do	do.....cash	16	50	do	Phœnix Bk..b 60 ds	75
100	do	do.....cash	16½	50	do	do.....cash	75
50	do	do.....s w	16	35	do	Butchers' & Drov's	104
150	do	do.....b 15 ds	16	7	do	Bank of State N Y	90
50	do	do.....	15½	5	do	Amer Ex Bk.....	89½
100	do	do.....s 30 ds	15½	32	do	do.....	89½
85	do	do.....cash	16	50	do	Paterson R.....	53
50	do	Del & Hud..b 90 ds	94	50	do	do.....b 60 ds	53½
25	do	do.....	94	50	do	Stonington R's 15ds	32
25	do	do.....s 10 ds	93	25	do	do.....s 30 ds	31½
100	do	North Am Trust..	10½	150	do	Harlem R.....	29
125	do	do.....	10½	150	do	Long Island R....	52½
12	do	Manhattan Bank..	83				

Second Board.

50	shares Del & Hud b 30 ds		94	25	shares U S Bank..b 60 ds		17
25	do	N A Trust.....	11	25	do	do.....s 53 ds	16½
55	do	do.....s 3 ds	11	100	do	do.....b 60 ds	16½
50	do	do.....b 60 ds	11	25	do	do.....	16½
50	do	do.....b 15 ds	11	150	do	do.....	16½
15	do	do.....	10½	25	do	do.....	16½
25	do	U S Bank...s 3 ds	17	100	do	N O Gas Bank.....	76
25	do	do.....s 3 ds	16½				

Commercial and Money Matters.

Thursday, P. M.

There was a better feeling at the Board to-day, and the sales were large, reaching about 4200 shares of all description. Del & Hud improved ½ per cent. N A Trust 1. Stonington 1. Long Island 1. Paterson declined ½. U S Bank sold at the Second at 16½. Showing a fall of ½ per cent.

The sales of State Stocks were:

$2,300 Canal Fives, 1858, at 80½.

$12,000 do do 1845 at 94.

$10,000 Indiana Bonds, at 58½.

$15,000 do do at 59.

$3,000 do do, Sterling, at 50.

The sales show a decline from yesterday of ½ to ¾ per cent.