

Bradford Ateporter.

Proc Soil, Free Speech, Free Men! on for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda, Wednesday, May 16, 1849.

Advertisements. &c., intended for publication he Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.

We would return our sincers acknowledge ments to those who have, during the past week, fornished as with such solid proofs of their friendship. Their example should be emulated by many who are yet in arrears, and we say to them "go thou and do likewise."

To our Western Subscribers.

We shall be easter place the Reporter in the mails in time to reach our subscribers in the western part of the county, on Wednesday, instead of being delayed for days, as formerly. We shall thus, by obfaining information up to the time of going to press, be able to fornish them with news, in advance of mry other source. Should the Reporter fail to arries seasonably, we will thank our friends to acquaint as with the fact, and wherein lies the diffi-

A New Scheme.

We find in the last Bradford Argus, the proceed dings of a " Whig County meeting," at which Gen ELINU CASE, of Troy presided. Resolutions were adopted laudatory of the whig administration, and of Hon. James Cooper (of course.) All this was to be expected as a matter of course, but the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the meeting after "a short but able speech" from John C. Adams, Esq. is not so intelligible

Resolved; That we, in common with the citizens of Bradford County of all parties, are in favor of the early and immediate completion of the North Branch Canal: that we consider the completion of this work of far greater importance than any ques-tion of a mere purty character which can at this time engage the attention of the people of this county, and in view of these facts, we hereby pledge ourselves hereafter to support no man for nor, Canal Commissioner, or member of the Legislature, who is not a known and avowed friend of said Canal. And further, hoping and believing that our opponents are actuated by the same feeling, and knowing that their interest are alike with ours, and realizing the truth that in "snion there is strength," we tender our hearty cooperation in any arrangement by which a unanimous expr may be given at the approaching election, in favor of this great object. We believe that a Legislative Delegation from Bradford county, backed by eight thousand mojority, the most effectual argument, and the one most likely to be heeded, of any that we

We hope that this resolution means just as it reads If such be the case, their will be no difficulty in carrying out its suggestions, and in giving our Representatives in the next Legislature that eight thousand majority. The Democratic convention which meets in this place, next September, will nominate as its candidates, for Representatives, two zealous and efficient friends of the North Branch Canal. We venture to say that other than such cannot obtain the nomination. Now it our whig friends are honest in their profession of friendship for the North Branch; if they are so arxious to secure a unani mous expression in its favor, surely they can forego the empty honor of nominating two candidates to be defeated, and by supporting the Democratic nominees, can at once and with certainty procure their object. No compromise of principle, no danger of losing strength is to be apprehended. For fifteen years, the whig party in this County have been defeated upon the Representative ticket, after the most severe and trying struggles, and under the most favorable circumstances. They have now even less hope of success, with the Democratic party united and in a constantly increasing majority. It requires under such circumstances but a feeble exercise of magnanimity, a faint show of friendship for the North Branch to support men pledged to do their utmost toward effecting its completion.

If however, as we fear, other schemes-partizan in their character, are covered with this plausible clock, by the gentleman who in a "short but able speech" advocated its adoption, we can assure him that the Democratic party will listen to none of them. The experience of the few past months has taught them the value of whig professions, and friendship, in regard to the North Branch, when Ranking schemes intervene. It has taught them that to the Democratic party along they must look for the adoption of measures for its completion, independent of paper money. The North Branch can stand upon its own merits. It needs not the aid of men, who while they have one thought for its success, have two for their personal or party aggrandizement.

The Democratic party will unite in no scheme which gives to the whigs one Representative, while it is detrimental rather than subservient to the interests of the North Branch. The gentleman's "short but able speech," and the seeming fairness of the path is strewed upon each side with dead horses resolution, can gull no democrat. They have tried their strength with him upon two occasions, and will be equally vigilant now, that by artifice he does not attain his object.

No interest of the North Branch will be injurious ly affected by the course of the Democratic party this fall. The next legislature will in all probability, be democratic in both branches. We shall send to that body two able and efficient friends of the North Branch, who acting in harmony and concert will see that everything is done, that can be done. to advance its interests. Any other course would be fruitful of evil. "Two members of opposite poliics, could not act in harmony. Last winter's experience has surely taught us that the whig policy is to advance their party interests at the same with the North Branch, while the Democratic party advocated it as a state measure. Differing so willely in the objects to be attained, and the means to be employed, it is soicidal to adopt a measure, which springs from anything but disinterested friendship for the North Branch.

THE GOLD DOLLARS have at last made their appearance. It is about the size of a five cont piece. The head of Liberty with stars is one side, and or the reverse on the margin, the words "United words "1 Dollar, 1819." There is no Esgle open it thing but rules, where the poorer ladians and se-

LETTER FROM PANAMA. the letter in charge of Capt. Thompson. I hope he as half the letters sent from here never reach their

destination. We had a very pleasant trip to Chagres, but ong one. The Creseent City marted just one week after us, and beat us three or four days. We stopprd at Hayana acarly one day, and at New Orleans over two; going out of the direct route ever 1700 wifen. Havana is a beamiful Spenish town, and from the short acquaintance I had with the place, I would prefer spending about three mouths the year there, than in any other place I ever saw. I was disappointed in the look of the famous " Moro Castle." I had supposed that it was one of the most ormidable fortresses in the world : this is not the case. It could be easily taken by Americans. The city is filled with soldiers parading the streets, and sentinels at every corner. Henry and myself took a turn through the outskirts of the city, seated in a two wheeled covered cart, drawn by a mustang with negro driver on his back and hitched about sixteen feet from where we sat. Thus fixed we had a fair opportunity of seeing everything as we passed.-We travelled about a mile out of the city to a Fort the road is wide and paved with small stones through the center; at intervals are beautiful fountains and monuments, and upon each side are gardens and walks laid out with much taste and filled with most beautiful flowers in full blossom, orange trees loaded

ish ith. We arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, and for the benefit of my Christian friends I must say it is here upon the Sabbath—it is the great day of the week. From New Orleans down the Mississippi for sixty or eighty miles, the scenes are most peautiful. The river is much higher than the land: when Louisiana was owned by the French, they ouilt embankments on each side of the river, so that t resembles a vast canal. Upon each side is one continual succession of sugar plantations; surrounding each planter's house are grounds laid out and planted with all kinds of trees and fruits that grow in southern climates, and in the shade of these are rows of little white negro huts, that are so much lower than the water in the river, that it seems if the bank should happen to break through, it would

down with ripe fruit, cocoa, palm (and if I keep on,

you will never read this letter, for I shall never in-

sweep them all away. We arrived at Chagres on the 28th of March, and the river, and had a fair view of the city, did n't we open our eyes at the "magnificent view which opened upon us!" Chagres, with its five hundred inhabitants, its mud huts, situated on one side of a mud hole, its filthy streets, its miserable water—no wender every one is away from there as soon as possible; such was the case with us, not, however, until we had visited an old Spanish fort, which is indeed a great curiosity. It must have been at one time one of the strongest fortresses in South America. The guns, balls and ammunitum are all remaining. as they were left years ago. Many of them are large brass cannon, of the first calibre. There are no white inhabitants at Chagres; all negroes and Indians, and mostly naked at that

We left Chagres the same day for Gorgona, and ncamped at night at a small Indian town up the river. We were awake, bright and early in the morning, and now came the most beautiful sights and scenes that I ever saw or dreamed of seeing. ful treatment Macready has received, we do not beand lavish of her gifts, as here. Upon each side of the river, which is now beginning to be a rapid stream, are forests of trees, and vines, and flowers, and plants, all mingled in together. There are large frees, some them as tall as our pines, with freir jops just one mass of large flowers of all colors. You can imagine how beautiful these scenes looked to us, who had never seen anything of the like before. Not a tree or shrub but what was new-while thousands of parrots and jack daws and monkeys were flying and jumping and screaming and chattering all around us. The woods are full of all kinds of game. There was a drove or gang of tigers followed as for two miles up the river, keeping up the most horrible howling imaginable. They were careful not to show themselves, however. We saw several large alligators; the river is full of them. The second night we encamped on a little sandy beach by the side of the river. We had no sooner pitched our tent than the tigers and wolves set up their music again, and kept it going pretty much all the night. Below us some hundred rods, were a party encamped, who are travelling on their own books; they have three large flat bottomed boats, which they brought from New York. They take their own time, hunt and fish as they go along, and have killed lots

of monkies and wild turkies. We arrived at Gorgona on the third day, towards eveniug. Gorgona is somewhat larger then Chagres -all negroes, and Indians, and buts. the same as Chagres. Here is the great place for transporting goods and baggage to Panama, and the different means of transportation are curious. It is now the dry season, and the path between Gorgona and Panama is in good order, but such as it is our horses could scarcely get through without a load. The and mules; thousands of the poor animals have been killed by loading them too heavily. I have seen them when stopped but a moment, drop down with fatigue, and their drivers have to help them my again; it looks very cruel. The horses here are very small, and they load on them an average of three hundred pounds. At this season of the year, most of the baggage is carried through on the backs of the natives; all of ours was carried in this way. My large weak, weighing over 100 pounds, was strapped on the back of a young Indian, and away he went for Panama, together with hundreds of others. It is almost incredible, yet some of these Indians carry 150 pounds of laggage each on their back and head from Gorgona to Panama, a distance of twenty-three miles, and on a road where in many places, you are obliged to use your hands as well as feet to get along. A great many bulls are used; they can carry as much again as a horses take all

The second day from Gorgona we arrived here. and glad enough too, as we had walked ever. This not being a very good alimate, it was rather warm work. Panama is an old Spanish town; it has been of importance. At one time, I believe, it contained 40,000 inhabitants. Now, I suppose, it has 8 oc 10, 000. It is aituated on a small jut of land that runs out in the bay, and is dirrenaded by a beavy ston the reverse on the margin, the words "United wall have been taken three different times: the States of America," with a wreath excitaing the last time by Bollvan. Many of the buildings have no

groes nestle together like a lot of pigs. The re-Dear Private: We arrived such and seems to their routs distinguished walls crambling down trees.

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Dear Private: We arrived such and seems and service and shrees and several seems and service is still perform our research would be glid to know our whereabounced, and sixeh services. It seems almost a sacribuse.

I wrote to E. D. Montanye from Chagres, and gave the way they perform. Last Sunday, they had a great celebration, viz : The entrance of our Savior may have received it—althor I doubt it very much, into the city of Jerusalem. It was represented here by an image they placed upon an ass, and coming to the gates of the city, surrounded by crowds of priests, soldiers, men, women and chilaren, white, black house and called a good in good lars in the order of their occurrence, and almost enlars in the order of their occurrence, and almost enlars in the order of their occurrence, and almost enlars in the order of their occurrence, and almost enlars in the order of their occurrence. black, brown and yellow, some dresaed in good clothes, some in rags, some with nothing on; all mixed in full melee together, and blowing a horn, demanding entrance. This was soon effected, and a procession formed, when they paraded through the streets of the city, followed by the Americans.

The natives here, it seems, are all on an equality. This you may know by seeing in the streets a nice looking, little half-blooded Spaniard, dressed up very smart, with sice clothes and shoes, playing and quarrelling with wild young Indians, without a rag upon them. Everything in the shape of provisions is high here. Ham is worth 311 cents per pound We have hired a room at 56 cents a day, and are going to board ourselves after this week-Board at the hotels is \$5 per day.

There is no news here from California. No vessels have arrived here from San Francisco. The California steumer has been due a long time. but nothing as yet heard from her. There are some rumors that there was a meeting on board, and her captain and crew put on shore. This cannot be so -it looks very improbable.

There are now at Panama, and on the Isthmus at least 2000 people, awaiting a passage to California. Many are returning to the States. There are some who have been here nearly three months. We have never had any accounts that exaggerated the difficulties in getting away from here. I should by all means advise any other route but this. There is most angodly place-theatres, masquerades, balls, a British brig now in port; she is a small vessel of circuses, cock-fights, horse-races, &c., all are done only 500 tons burden. She is jammed full of passengers at \$250 for a steerage passage, and others trying to buy chances by giving \$300. When we will get away, I can't tell; but rest assured, we are not in the least discouraged—that we are in fine spirits and good bealth, and in a good, warm and healthy climate.

I feel sorry for a good many young men here who have been robbed of all their money by the gamblers, who have established themselves here by scores. A person could make a fortune here by shaving money. Eight dimes are taken here for one dollar, and in getting change for an American

half eagle, you can get but four dollars. I saw the names of Isaac Kellum and Samuel Kellum 3d, registered on the books of the American Hotel, and by enquiry I learned they had the good when we rounded a point of rocks at the mouth of luck to get a passage to San Francisco in a British vessel, about two weeks ago.

Truly, your friend, Col. John F. Means, Towards.

Dreadful Riot in New York.

We publish full accounts of the dreadful riots which took place in New York on Thursday and Friday evening last For loss of human life, it has no parallel in the history of popular outbreaks in this country. It has grown out of a state of unfriendly feeling between two of the greatest living actors - Forrest and Macready. The quarrel is an old one, and our readers are probably familiar with it. It has been carried to excess by zealous friends, until it has ended in a wholesale destruction of human life. That Forrest should have entertained no kind feelings for his rival, after the treatment he had received at his hands in England, is no wonder.-That he has been in turn the instigator of the shamecharge of those who so foolishly insisted upon Macready's performing in house filled with police to preserve order, and the windows and doors barricaded to resist an experted assault. This to be sure, does not exculpate the rioters, but it shows that there are a class who are willing to any longth to elevate a foreigner, at the expense of an American. The scenes of Monday night though disgraceful should have taught them that there was a spirit aroused, which might lead to bloodshed, if not julicrously and temperately managed.

We trust it will be long before New York is again lisgraced by such scenes. The firing by the military, though a harsh remedy, appears to have been absolutely necessary for their own safety, and the protection of the lives and property of others. That the innocent should have fallen with the guilty, is

Wyoming County.

On the 30th alt, the Democrats of Wyoming cour ty appointed Col. Andrew Gardiner as Reprose tive, and recommended Dr. James Kelly, as Sonetorial Delegate to the Pittsburg Conven ion. With instructions to nege the nomination of Major Bowman of Luzerne, for Canal Commissioner. The Wyoming Democratic Convention also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That ROBERT R. LITTLE, Esq., our late ntative, is entitled to the thanks of the people of Wyoming county for his untiring exertions in favor of the completion of the North Branch Canal, and we hereby approve of his legislative course and have reason to believe that so long as we send such Representatives, the rights and interests of the North will be guarded and protected.

Daring Burglary.

the iron safe, but were anable to effect an entrance. Their designs were evidently upon the cash, and being mable to open the sale, they took a couple of dollars in change from the drawer, and a piece of cloth, leaving the other goods unmolested.

:Acceptatal: Drath -An Irichman named Neel Maceruder, came to his death on Sunday last, by a fall, received on the Friday before, in Mrs. O'Slain's grocery, in this borough. An inquest was held apon his body on Monday, and a verdist rendered that his death was caused by a partial dislocation of the neck, with compression of the spinal mar-

Or An excellent article on the Slavery Question. will be found in another column, taken from the Harrisburg Keystone. It speaks the true Democratupon which the Democracy must relly to be again incorphage.

POST MASTER AT ELMINA .- Mr. H. H. Mathews has been appointed Post Master at Elmin, in the place of Lavi J. Cooley, removed. A fire in the woods on Long Island Inc. wook.

destroyed 11,000 acres of timber.

DREADFUL RIOT FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED 3

TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED [From the New York Tribune, of Friday last.]

We are again called upon to record one of the most shampfel events which has ever diagrace tirely from our own personal observation.

The invitation extended to Mr. Macready by

number of our most prominent estizens, and his acceptance thereof, called forth a second effort on the part of those who created the riot on Monday night. Early vesterday morning placards were posted up through the City, stating that the crew of the British steamer had threatened violence to all who "dared express their opinions at the English Aristocratic Opera House," and calling on all working men to a stand by their lawful rights."—In consequence of this and similar threats a large body of Police was ordered to attend at the Opera House, and in case this should not be sufficient to preserve order, the Seventh Regiment, Col. Daryen, and two troops of house, (Capts, Varnum and Patterson.) of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Gen. Hall, and the Huzzars attached to Gen. Morris's Brigade, were held in readiness -They formed in two bodies, one of which was stationed in the Park and one at Centre Blarket. In anticipation of a riot, the rash for tickets was

very great, and before night, none were to be had.

For some time before the doors were opened, people began to collect in Aster Place, and the Police
took their stations at the doors and in the buildings. The crowd increased with every moment, and when we came upon the ground, at half-past seven, the square and street from Broadway to the Bowery were nearly full. There was such a tremend crush about the door, in spite of a notice posted up stating that the tickets were all sold, that several of the entrances were obliged to be closed. The Police used every exertion to preserve order, and secceeded in preventing all attempts to force an en-trance. Justice, the house was filled but not crowled, and the ampubeatre was not more than hal tull. The general appearance of the audience was toll. The general appearance of the authors respectable and it was hoped at first that there would be no serious attempt at disturbance. We noticed, however, that the windows had been carefully boarded up and the doors barricaded—the obect of which was afterwards made manifest.

The first two scenes passed over with a vociferous welcome to Mr. Clark as Malcoin . The entrance of Mr. Macazany, in the third act, was the signal for a perfect storm of cheers, groans and hisof it who were friendly to Macready cheered waver-ing their hats and bandkarohiefs. A large body in the parquette, with others in the second tier and amphitheater hissed and grouned with equal zeal. The turnult lested for ten or fifteen minutes, when an attempt was made to restore order by a board being brought upon the stage, upon which was writ-ten "The friends of Order will remain quiet." This ailenced all but the rioters, who continued to drown allegeed all but the rioters, who continued to drown all sound of what was said upon the stage. Not a word of the first act could be heard by any one in the house. The Policemen present did little or nothing, evidently waiting orders. Finally, in the last scene of the act, Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, made his appearance in the parquette, and, followed by a number of his aids, marched directly down the aisle to the leader of the disturbance, whom he secured after a short but violent struggle. One by one the rioters were taken and carried out, the greater part of the audience applauding as they dis-

peared.
Before the second act was over, something of the play could be heard, and in the pauses of the shoets and yells, the orders of the Chief and his men in different parts of the house could be beard, as well as the wild uproar of the mob without. Mrs. Coleman Pope, as Lady Macheth, first procured a little silence, which ended, however, immediately on Mr. Macrossdy's reappearance. The obnexious acsion, and paid no regard to the tumultuous before him. As the parquette and gallery were the confusion increased, till the Opera House resembled a fortress besieged by an invading army rather than a place meant for the peaceful amuse ment of a civilized community. Sometimes heavy stones would dash in the boards which had been nailed up as protection, and a number of policemen were constantly occupied in nailing up and secur-ing the defenses. The attack was sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, but seemed to be most violent on Eighth-st. where there was a continual volley of stones and other missiles. The retiring rooms were closed, and the lobbies so "raked" by the mob outside, that the only safe places were the boxes and parquette. A stone, thro an upper window, knocked off some of the orna-ments of the splendid chandelier.

The fourth and fifth acts were given in compara tive quiet, so far as the audience were concerned a large number of whom assembled in the lobby no egrees from the building being possible. At these words of Macheth;

"I will not be a fraid of death and bane.

An attempt was made to get up a tumult, but failed. The phrase, ---- " Our eastle's strangth

Will length a serge to score."

Was also loadly applanded. But in spite of the constant crashing and thumping of stones and the terrible yells of the criffed in the street, the tragedy [too truly a tragedy to many,] was played to an end and the curtain fell. Macready was of course called out and cheered, as was Mr. Clarke. Cheers were also given for the Police, and for many other them when we did not been in the general turnels. things which we did not hear in the general tumult Towards the close, a violent attack was made by the mob on one of the doors, which was partly forced. A body of Policemen, armed with their short clubs sallied from it and secured a number of the leaders, who were brought in and placed in a large room under the parquette, with those who had been previously arrested. These rioters to the number any of them.

After the play was over the noise being appa

ently diminished somewhat the audience were allowed to go out quietly by the door nearest Broadway. The crowd was not dense in the middle of way. In a crowd was not dense in the middle of the street a body of troops having just passed along but the sidewalks, fonces, and all other available positions were througed, and a shower of stones was kept up against the windows. As we reached Broadway a company of the Greys came round from Eighthest and took their position in front of the Opera House. Two cordons of Police in Eighth-st kept the street vacant before the building but the hattered doors and windows showed how furious had been the attack on that side. We learned from those in the crowd that troops of foot and one of home had arrived about half an hour previous and passed entirely around the building partially parsing the mob. They had been arealled siones, it was stated one of the dragoons knocked from his house and another carried off with a bro-hen leg from the fall of his house.

Up to this time we did not learn that any per metion had been made to the ricters. After peninto Eighth-st and were on the return in not there then three minutesnflerward when a valley was fined by the temps, the quick scattering flashes throwing a sudden gloom over the crowd, the gualights in the streets laving all been extinguished. Hestering into Astor-place we found the troops drawn up

before the house and the sroud beginning to disperce in front of them. It was generally believed
that they fired blank certridges, and a large number
of persons who west mere lookers on did not pay
timeh abentich to it. We passed into Lasyeste,
phins and their sent the bodies of two or disce pair
after deal or wounded borne away.

The show's second taken by senting on an
estat of the horsestat noise very fair, can't hern
beard the reading of the Riot Act. Many assent
that it was not read, but we have nonlive testimone. before the house and the second beginning to disthat it was not read, but we have positive too to the contrary. We were returning and nearly reached Astor-place again, when a second volley was fired followed almost without pause by three

or four others. A part of the crowd came reching or four others. A part of the crowd came racing down Lafayette-place but there was no shout nor noise except the deadly report of the miskets.

After this horrid sound had ecased groups of people came along bearing away the bodies of the dead and dying. The excitement of the crowd was terrible. We heard nothing but one universal

expression of vengeance and abborrence. What adds to this tragic occurrence is that most of those who were killed were innocent of all participation in the riot. An old man, waiting for the cars in the in the riot. An old man, waiting for the cars in the Bowery, was instantly shot dead. A little boy, eight years old, was killed by a ball, at the corner of Laisyette place, and a woman sitting in her own room at the corner of the Bowery, was shot in the side. Some of the bodies were carried into Vauxhail, others to the City Hospital and the Ward Station House. In the former place we saw a dead man stretched on the billiard table and another with

a ball in his hip writting in great agricy.

Groups of people collected in the streets and in front of Vanxhall, some of which were addressed by speakers, calling them to revenge the death of the slain. The troops for a time anticipated another attack. er attack in consequence of this but up to the hour of going to press all has been quiet.

Escape or Mn. MACREADY .-- After the perform mance of Macietà was finished, Mr. Macready per sed through crowd with the audience who were leaving on foot and anrecognized and made his es-cape. He left the City during the night and was seen at New-Rochelle in the morning at 5 o'clock; where he breakfasted and took the early train to

[From the New York Tribune of Saturday last.]

The excitement all day yesterday in reference to the Astor-Place Riot was intense, but every, hour alded thousands to the side of Peace and Order. Many of those loudest in commendation of the measures taken on Thursday night, were convinced on cooler reflection that Order at all hazards was prime necessity for the bonor of the City and the a prime necessity to the thought of the people. Placards were usued early in the morning by some unknown persons calling a meeting in the Park. Accordingly an immense assemblage of the interested and the curious congregated about 6 o'clock

Meanwhile the most efficient measures were be ng perfected by the civil authorities to prevent any riotoes conduct. A proclamation, was early issued by Mayor Woodhull. This was well-timed, and o decisive that those who had calculated on aiding in a grand riot began to understand that it would by no child's play. Gen. Sandford had been charged with the mili

tary arrangments, and a large body of troops had been called upon. The following is nearly a complete list of the corps:

Four troops of Horse Artillery being a part of the First Brigade N. Y. S. Artillery, under com-

mand of Col. Rver. One Squadron of Cavalry commanded by

One Squadron of Cavairy commanded by Col.
Postley; being a part of the First Brigade.
The Firth Regiment of the Second Brigade of intantry, Col. Warner in commad:
The fourth Brigade of infantry, Brig. Gen. Even,
consisting of the Teath Regiment. Col Hasley the
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Morris the Twelfth Regiment Col. Seebbins and a small detachment of the Veteran Artillery with a 24-pound howtizer.

La addition to these a detachment of U. S. Regu

In addition to these a detail lar Infantry had been placed in readiness at Gover nor's Island and so disposed that they might ap pear at a few moments' notice.

The Chief of Police and his aids were also prom

to second the efforts of the Mayor and before sun-set one thousand special Constables had been sworn in, and everything arranged for prompt and efficient

In accordance with Gen. Ewen's order, the troop began to assemble about five o'clock, in Washingcleared of the noisiest noters, the crowds without grew more violent, and stones were huled against the windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-place side. As one windows on the Astor-place side as one windows on the Astor-pl and pieces of bricks and cartridges, and others answering roll call, but about half-past six they all and defilling into Eighth-st. passed down to Broad-way, where they divided one-half taking the way of Astor place. There was a dense crowd in all these streets and the troops were received with yells and hootings as they steadily forced their way through the throughfares, till they met in the Square beyond and obliged the mob to retreat to the Bow-ery. The City Guards, which were among the advanced companies, took up their station in front of Astor-place, in the Bowery, where they remained

> In fifteen or twenty minutes from the time the first troops arrived. all the streets surrounding the block on which the Opera House is built were cleared, and the soldiery were drawn up at intervals in

buile array.

The Opera House was in possession of the Police, who were most thoroughly and efficiently organiz-ed. All the entrances but one were closed: the vanits were arranged for the reception of prisoners. the dressing-rooms fitted up as surgical hospitals, and the boxes, parquette and stage thrown open as a general camping-ground for the relieved companies. Everything valuable had been previously removed, and just before sunset large placards were put upon the doors, stating that the h closed by order of the lesse. Lr. Sayre, Regimental Surgeon, was present by request of Gen. Sandford, with Dr. A. K. Gardner, Dr. Makay, Dr. Chas.

Smith, and Mr. W. Warning, a student.
The mob was at first most violent in Bro but gradually changed their position to the Bowery. Their yells were truly awful to hear, and, for a pect. About-half past eight the police ma charge on the crowd where it appeared most turbs. lent, and succeeded in arresting two or three of the ring-leaders. The troops in the square, especially Capt. McArdle's company of City Guards, were exposed to a shower of stones, thrown by a body room under the parquette, with those who had been previously arrested. These rioters to the number of thirty or forty battered down the partition of the room with their feet and attempted to erawl out at struck him on the head. One of the Montgomery he bottom by the holes so made. A strong guard | Guard, named O'Halloran, was struck in the k The store of Elliott and Tomkins, in this borough,
was therefore placed to watch them and no one we believe succeeded in making his escape. From the lieve succeeded in making his escape. From the confusion occasioned by the continued attack on ing last, by some villians, who procured the key of the house we were unable to learn the names of in the abdomen, from a paving store. Soon afterward two more soldiers and a policeman were the iron safe, but were mable to effect an entrance. brought into the Opera-House, badly injured. They were all well cared for by the surgeons in atten-

dance. About 9 o'clock a barricade was made across Ninth-et, near the Bowery, with a wagon and some boxes, in order to pervent the horsemen from peasing through. One of the latter coming suddenly upon it, was thrown from his horse and injured.—After the barricade was taken the Police stormed the marble-yard and dislodged the rioters, who then retreated down the Bowery. Just previous to this, however, the assault upon the City Guard had become so violent that they were ordered to load. Warning was given but the stones continued to fly. At last the Recorder proclaimed to them that the next shower, of stones would bring a re-turn of lead. The muskets were leveled, and the

turn of lead. The muskets were leveled, and the troops only awaited the signal to fire, when fortunately the throwing of stones ceased.

The Police, who had already election persons arrested, new began a systematic attack upon the remaining rioters, and with such success, that in a few minutes upwards of twesty-five or thirty more were enfety deposited in the vessits of the Opera-Heese. The coverd kindled benfires in the Bewery which only served to sender the distributes more couspissons, and in less than half, an hour they were aparty all either takin or resistered. The orwere searly all either taking or southered. The or-

that no violent mob of such an that no violent mob of such an extent was ever more promptly and successfully quelled. As the Captain of each Division called, the men nawered intendintity, formed in order, and made a running change upon the offenders, which was in all cases intendintible. The Chief, Mr. Mateell, as well as the Shariff, Rajorder, and Justice of the wards, exercised the timest constant vigilance so long as there was any superent danger. Several bodies of cavalry did good service by keeping the Bowery clear in the neighborhood of the square.

When we lest at midnight, order was almost extincity nestored. Several companies had been directly nestored.

tirely restored. Several companies had been dischanged for the night, as the streets were quiet, as no sign of disturbance had occurred in any other part of the City.

Wm. Botler, 23 Thompson-st. Time by Burns, 472 Pearlest. Neil Gray Willis, 119 Grand at: Mr. Kelly, 104 East Thirteenth-st. Mr. McGrange, 107 East Thirteenth-st. Orrin Burns, 31 Charles-st. Asa F. Coline, Essex-st. near Houston Mathew Cohan, Mathew Carbart, cor First-ay, and Twelith-st.

Thomas Kierran, cor First-ay, and Thirteenth-at Geo. W. Taylor, 115 Varick-st. Geo. Lincoln, City Hospital G. W. Brown, 42 Crosby st. H. Otten, comer of Chrystie and Delancy sts. John, S. Jones, 219 Sullivan at Andrew McKinley, 147 Third-av.

G. W. Gedney. Frederick Gilpin, Seconday. James McDonald. Thomas Brownsn .- Total, 20.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Coroner will, with the Jury, proceed to the residences of the deceased persons, and afterward returns to the room of the Court of Sessions, where the inquests will be held 2 o'clock, A. M.

All is quiet about the Opera-House. The mob has disappeared, and all the military with the ex-ception of three or four companies, have been di-

The Slave Question.

At no period of our history has the extending greatness and prosperity of our country been more apparent and promising, than at this particular juncture. The war of 1812, which has been very appropriately called the second war of independence, resulted in the complete establishment of our national rights; and the late war with Mexico has given to the world, the most conclusive evi dence of our ability and readiness to sustain them.
Henceforth, we have nothing to apprehend from foreign aggression. If we athere to that excel-lent maxim to "ask nothing but that which is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is errong," we have but little reason to apprehend trouble in our los-

eign intercourse. In regard to our internal relations, we can per ceive no just cause to mar the harmony of the operations of our federative system, or to retard its progress in the fulfilment of its destiny in the sion of liberal principles. It is true that some weak and timid minds, fancy that they see a speck in our political horizon, arising out of the question of slavery, which is to magnify into a dark cloud of domestic trouble and dissention. For ourselves, we participate in no such apprehen sions; and were not its agitation kept alive by ambitious politicians, on both sides of the question, who hope to profit by excitement, as well, perhaps as by some others, who would like to see the storm raised, in ordered to have the credit of pouring moon it the oil of compromise and conciliate little speck which is now glimmering through the

atmosphere, would gradually disappear.
The course of the ultra abelitionists, is certain ill-advised, as well in regard to the slaves then ill-advised, as well in regard to the slaves then selves, as to the constitutional rights and dues which we owe to our fellow-citizens of the slave states. They have, not only, riveted the chains of the slave in many places, but they have produced an intensity of feeling and excitement, among our southern brethren, unfavourable so calm discussion and rational decision. With slavery in the states, where it exists, we have certainly no legal right to interfere; nor do the citizens in the non-holding states, act in good tath, and in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, who avitate, from withspirit of the constitution, who agitate, from without, in order to distarb the internal security and repose of the people of the slave states. In this view of the subject, we are sure nine tenths, and more of the people of Pennsylvania concur. On them statesmen, in regard to the institution slavery, and its extension, under the constitution into territories, where it never had existence, excites the decided hostility of thousands of the chi zens of the free states, who would shed their blood to vindicate the local rights of the slave states, a

they now exist, against any violent aggression.
We entertain no prejudice or unkind feeling We entertain no prejudice or unkind feeling toward staveholders. With many of them, the they are such, is their misfortune rather than ther fault. We have the pleasure of knowing many of t'em, personally, and number among them many of our best friends, and believe them as good man, in all respects, as any other of our acquaintances... We, therefore, feel that prejudice does not his ou

judgment on this question.
But we cannot help believing, that the man who does not see that slavery must as certainly give way to the rapidly accomulating population and force if white labor, as the natives of the forest, and save life, have had to recede before the tread of the wist man, has observed the progress of the times to be little advantage. Already, as land is advancing a price in the eastern and middle states, are many the enterprixing citizens of those states emigraled to Maryland and Virginia, perchasing lands and cultivating them with white labor; and as popular tion increases and lands rise, this emigration greatly multiply. Many observing citizens the it much more advantageous to buy these lands, the rates they command, and improve them,

to emigrate west.

Maryland we regard now but as nominal shave state, and we believe her lands would be more to-day, if slavery were abolished within is limits, than their lands and slaves together, as in some parts of the state east of the mountain are but little attached to slavery, and would pleased if they were rid of it. The movement n Kentucky, are indicative of the feeling them and Missouri, it is well known, is by no means strong slave state. The people there see be slavery has retarded their progress, by a comparator with Illinois and other neighboring free states.

If, then, the indications against slavery are apparent, with our present amount of population what may we not expect in less than a quarter was may we not expect in less than a quant a century? The present population of the United States is supposed to be upward of twenty milions, and should it continue to increase according to the past ratio, in a little over twenty years will be forty millions, and in about forty-than years from this time, eighty millions. Man oung men of twenty-one years of age at this time will, in the ordinary course of nature, live for it exceed eighty millions; and children now both will see it exceed the enormous amount hundred and sixty millions. As population the increases, lands must necessarily rise in value, wherever the climate and soil will admit, the ergies of free labor will cultivate it, to the conclesion of the slave. This, according to natural progress of things, is as certain as any eres

in fetting.

It it be asked, what is to become of the slare.

When they become we answer we do not know. When they become unprofitable and burthensome to their owners, emergency and necessity of the case, may so some equitable and humane disposition of the quetion. Be this as it may, the statesman who tempts to raise his banner, at this day, in favor the propagation and extention of slaver behind the times and the spirit of the age. tainly does not belong to the progressive.

The receipts of the American board of Forei Missione, for the eigh amounted to 3197,491.