

Although the delay in getting out our paper, occasioned by the late improvement has been...

Some of our subscribers in town have missed their papers for a few weeks past by our sending them by a new carrier boy who has not yet learned the list perfectly.

Most of the paper used this week (and which we shall be compelled to use for two or three weeks to come) though good enough what there is of it, is rather too thin and light, being a small lot we purchased in New York to use on trial.

The Agricultural Address of Mr. A. A. Oakes, delivered at a meeting in this place held during the recent Court week, fills our Agricultural department on our fourth page this week.

Mr. Little's course had been. Probably some of them may remember this compliment to their intelligence hereafter.

The Thrifts against Mr. Little. Though the warfare of the Locofoco organ in this county against Mr. Robert R. Little, the Representative from Wyoming, is a sort of family quarrel which would seem to mainly concern their own party, and one in which we have taken no particular interest further than to see fair play, and keep the public advised of what is going on, in a matter of some public interest.

We are not called upon to reply to any thing except specific charges. In the first place it may be proper to state that we are aware of a circumstance, of which Mr. Hempstead appears to be ignorant, to wit: that when Mr. Little "dodged" the vote upon bank questions, and for some time previous and subsequent to that period, he was attending to his duties as Chairman of the Select Committee to whom were referred the charges against Judge Irwin.

Next in the list of charges is the bill to extend the charter of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. This bank, says this honest and consistent journalist, "had proved itself a rotten concern, and the Democrats were opposed to prolonging its being, and accordingly voted in the negative, Mr. Little dissenting." Now let us examine this proposition.

But what was our astonishment, and what must be the astonishment of an impartial public to learn, as is shown by the Wyoming Democrat from which we copy below, that the very journal from which is raised up such an array of pretended instances of "dodging votes," on preliminary questions relative to Banks, as was given by the organ here two weeks ago, contains the most ample proofs (in almost every instance of alleged or insinuated corruption) in the record of his votes on the main questions, which completely absolve him from the base insinuations! What should we think of a man, who, for the purpose of making up a case against another to blast his reputation before a community, should search out every circumstance in the record of his doings which should make

against him, while studiously concealing every direct proof to be found on the same record; which would convict him entirely of the charge sought to be sustained thus indirectly? Would not a witness testifying in Court, who should give emphatically every circumstance calculated to condemn a man, while carefully suppressing every thing going directly to acquit him, be guilty of perjury, morally at least, if not legally, to the same extent as if he had testified falsely? And how could the editor of the Montrose Democrat, in his eagerly ransacking the Journal of the House, to parade every preliminary vote, as well as every instance of not voting which should give the appearance of Mr. Little's favoring, or "dodging" as usual, the responsibility of opposing certain measures—we repeat, how could he while thus hunting for indirect evidence against him, have overlooked the plain, direct, and positive evidence to be found in the same Journal, and almost on the same pages, which would entirely acquit him of what was thus indirectly imputed? We will not say that these evidences of the falsehood of what he was laboring to prove from the same records were designedly suppressed. But we do say it is marvellous indeed that they should have escaped his eager search.

We comment thus freely upon the violent—we might say savage manner in which Mr. Little has been assailed for some weeks past, without attempting to defend the propriety of his political course in general. We probably differ, widely differ with him in our views on some questions of public policy; but we are constrained to say that we know of no ground for impeaching his honesty and sincerity. From several years personal acquaintance with him, we should say that he was vastly less likely to be influenced by motives of sordid pecuniary gain, than by his ambition to gain a name and a fame among his fellow men by some great achievement of his talents or influence in public life; and we have no other motive in copying the following defence of his course, than to afford his constituents in this county an opportunity to judge impartially of the propriety and justice with which he has been so madly assailed.

Now for the proof of the honesty of these attacks. The Banks which Mr. Little is accused of endeavoring to favor by dodging the vote, are the Farmers and Drivers Bank of Waynesburg, the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and the Bank of Farmers and Drivers Bank.

Mr. Little's vote is found recorded against the bill on its final passage. Again, when this bill was returned from the Senate, after having passed that branch of the Legislature by a vote of two thirds, we find on page 915, that upon the question, "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. Little voted Aye. Again, on page 929, on the question, "Will the House recede from its amendments not concurred in by the Senate?" we find Mr. Little's name recorded in the negative; and yet in defiance of this evidence to the contrary, this honest editor, or perhaps we should say his power behind the throne, accuses Mr. Little of endeavoring to favor the passage of this bill by dodging the vote!

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who voted for the bank, or the minority who went against it. How important it must have been for the agents of this institution, under such circumstances, when not a single vote was necessary to secure the passage of their bill, to endeavor, if possible, to get Mr. Little to decline voting upon it!

The next accusation relates to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia. This, one of the oldest and soundest Banks in the State, and for this reason it received a pretty general democratic support. In the House, where there was during the session, a very strong democratic majority, it passed by a very decided vote, to wit, yeas 49, nays 32.

On page 994 we find that on the last day of the session Mr. Little voted for the bill, when returned to the House from the Senate, having passed there by a constitutional majority. This being the last day, unless it could be then considered, it must of course fall.

On page 914, upon the question, "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Little voted No! We have now shown by the record the utter fallacy of the groundless charges made against Mr. Little, and we are actually appalled at the front of the bill he is accused of favoring.

When, in the third act, "Macbeth" comes on, as a King, the approver was at its height. At this stage of the proceedings, four chairs were thrown in rapid succession, at the stage, from the easterly corner of the upper tier. One fell into the orchestra, and the others on the stage. The last fell directly across Mr. Macready's feet. The curtain then fell, and there was a long intermission.

The Wilkesbarre Advocate says that Mr. John F. Dupuy, formerly of Wilkesbarre but lately of Nicholson, Wyoming county, met with a sudden death at Fallstown lately, where he was visiting a friend. He got up in his sleep during the night, as it is supposed, and in attempting to pass down stairs, there being no railing he fell over the side to the lower floor, where he was found insensible, and died a day or two after.

The Mercury, printing office at Meriden, Conn., a new paper published by Geo. W. Weeks, which we noticed recently, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss of Printing materials &c. estimated at \$1000, of which there was an insurance of \$600.

The Locos cry "Proscription" most bitterly at the removal of a few office holders, tho' in the P. O. Department of the late administration there were 44 Locos Clerks to 2 whigs.

Wm. D. Lewis has been appointed Collector of the port at Philadelphia, and Wm. J. P. White, Postmaster of that city.

G. J. Ball, the new State Treasurer elected by the Whigs of our Legislature, has just assumed the duties of the office. Thomas Nicholson of Denver who was Chief Clerk under Judge Banks, is appointed to the same office under him.

Eighty thousand dollars more of Gold dust from California has arrived at Boston.

The Gold dollars are now out in circulation—Size nearly that of 20 cent pieces.

Two Doctors, Herron and Diana, have been fined \$400 for being concerned in robbing graves of the bodies for dissection, at Pittsburgh.

Great Theatrical Riots and Hoodlums in New-York.

We give the details of a most horrible state of things existing in New York city last week, growing out of the jealousy and ill will engendered between two rival theatrical actors, Forrest and Macready, and their respective friends and admirers. It is said that this jealousy is of somewhat long standing. Forrest, being an American and Macready an Englishman, it has been alleged that the former was severely criticised and abused by papers in the interest of the latter in London when, visiting that country; though Macready has most fully disclaimed any part or lot in opposing him on his own part, and Mr. Forrest has heretofore publicly acknowledged the kind and friendly treatment he received from him on his first visit to Europe. But somehow or other the friends of Forrest have raked up the alleged insults to their favorite, on the occasion of the present visit of Macready to this country, to such a degree as to get up a most intense but ridiculous excitement against him.

The Riot of Monday Night.

The New-York Express of Tuesday the 8th, gives the following account of the first disturbance: The Astor Place Opera House was the scene, last night, of the most outrageous and disgraceful riot that ever happened in this city. Mr. Macready was announced to perform "Macbeth" there, and there was a very full house a half hour before the rising of the curtain. The upper tier was crammed, and so was the parquette. The boxes were moderately filled. On the first appearance of Mr. Macready on the stage, he was received with a most vociferous cheering, and a "burst of applause" which ended, however, immediately on Mr. Macready's reappearance. The obnoxious actor, however, his part with perfect self-possession, and paid no regard to the tumultuous scene before him.

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During this, several gentlemen undertook to remonstrate with the rioters, but without avail. Mr. Chipendale then came forward, but could not obtain hearing. He then advanced, with Mr. Sifton, bearing a placard, on which was written, "Mr. Macready has left the theatre." Meantime, another placard had been displayed by the mob, on which was inscribed, "No apologies! It is too late!" Mr. Clarke was then called for, came forward, expressed his thanks for his reception, and said he had accepted this engagement only a few months since, and was supported by himself and family by his professional exertions. This over, the rioters slowly left the house.

We learn that some of them were arrested, on getting into the street. The police were present in considerable force, but did nothing that we could see, in the house, towards quelling this disgraceful riot.

We have not undertaken to do more, in this hasty article, than to give the leading transactions of the night. We might give a long list of the different cries which were uttered on the occasion, as going to show the spirit and motives by which the mob were actuated. Such as "Three groans for the English bulldog!" "Nine cheers for Edwin Forrest!" "Remember how Forrest was treated in England!" "Huza for native talent!" "Down with the odious aristocracy!" and the like. But we have, at this late hour, neither the requisite time nor space.

Another Shameful Riot.

Attack on the Opera House—The Military called Fifteen Persons Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

We are again called upon to record one of the most shameful events which has ever disgraced the history of our City. The riot of Monday night, of which that of last night was but a continuation, was harmless in comparison. We give the particulars in the order of the occurrence, and almost entirely from our own personal observation. The invitation extended to Mr. Macready by a number of our most prominent citizens, and his acceptance thereof, called for a second effort on the part of those who created the riot on Monday night. Early yesterday 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 "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. Durry, and two troops of horse, (Capts. Varnum and Patterson) of the Eighth Regiment, under command of Gen. Hall, and the Hussars attached to Gen. Morris' Brigade, were held in readiness. They formed in two bodies, one of which was stationed in the Park and one at Centre Market.

In anticipation of a riot, the rush for tickets was very great, and before night, none were to be had. For some time before the doors were opened, the Police kept to collect at Astor 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 tremendous crush about the doors, in spite of a force of several hundred men, that the doors had to be carefully boarded up and the doors barricaded. The Police used every exertion to preserve order, and succeeded in preventing all attempts to force an entrance. Inside, the house was filled but not crowded, and the amphitheatre was not more than half full.

The first two scenes passed over with a vociferous welcome to Mr. Clarke as Malcolm. The entrance of Mr. Macready, in the third act, was the signal for a perfect storm of cheers, groans and hisses. The whole audience rose and, in a moment, the parquette and the boxes were in a tumult. A large body in the parquette and with others in the second tier and amphitheatre hissed and, groaned with equal zeal. The tumult lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, when an attempt was made to restore order by a board being brought upon the stage, upon which was written "The friends of Order will remain quiet." This silenced all but the rioters, who continued to draw 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. Mattell, 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 disappeared.

Before the second act was over, something of the play could be heard, and in the pauses of the shouts and yells, the orders of the Chief and his men in different parts of the house could be heard, as well as the wild uproar of the mob about. Mr. Clarke, who was the wild uproar of the mob about. Mr. Clarke, who was the wild uproar of the mob about. Mr. Clarke, who was the wild uproar of the mob about.

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 of thirty or forty, battered down the partition of the room with their feet, and attempted to crawl out at the bottom by the holes so made. A strong guard was therefore placed to watch them; and no one, we believe, succeeded in making his escape. From the confusion occasioned by the continued attack on the house, we were unable to learn the names of any of them.

After the play was over, the noise being apparently diminished somewhat, the audience were allowed to go out quietly by the door nearest Broadway. The crowd was not dense in the middle of the street, a body of troops having just passed along, but the sidewalks, fences and all other available positions were thronged, and a shower of stones was kept in against the windows. As we reached Broadway a company of the Greys came round from Eighth-st, 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 shattered 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 horse had arrived about 11 o'clock, and were ordered to disperse the mob. They had been assailed with stones, it was stated, one of the drawers was knocked from his horse and another carried off with a broken leg from the fall of his horse.

Up to this time we did not learn that any proclamation had been made to the rioters. After passing the Greys at the corner of Broadway we went into Eighth-st. and were in the return, in not more than three minutes afterward, when a volley was fired by the troops, the quick scattering flashes throwing a sudden gleam over the crowd, the gaslights in the streets having all been extinguished. Hastening into Astor-place, we found the troops drawn up before the house, and the crowd beginning to disperse in front of them. It was generally believed that they fired blank cartridges, and a large number of persons who were there looked on and did not pay much attention to it. We passed into Lafayette-place, and there saw the bodies of two or three persons dead or wounded borne away.

The crowd seemed taken by surprise, as on account of the incessant noises very few could have heard the reading of the Riot Act. Many asserted that it was not read, but we have positive testimony to the contrary. We were returning to our quarters 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 rushing down Lafayette-place, but there was no shout nor noise except the deadly report of the muskets.

After this horrid sound had ceased, 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 a universal expression of vengeance and abhorrence. What adds to the horror of the scene is that most of those who were killed were innocent of all participation in the riot. As old man, who was in the car in the Bowery, was instantly shot dead. A little boy, 8 years old, was killed by a ball, at the corner of Lafayette-place, and a woman sitting in her own room at the corner of the Bowery, was shot in the arm. Some of the bodies were carried into Vauxhall hall, others into Jones's Hotel, and others to the City Hospital and the Ward Station House. In the former place we saw a man stretched on the billiard table, and another with a ball in his hip, writhing in great agony.

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

In reference to the great complaint of some that the crowd was fired upon indiscriminately the Commercial Advertiser says: In conversation with several gentlemen, some of whom were present during the whole time and others from their official station are competent informants, we learn that not only the military had severely and frequently assailed and some of them seriously injured, and the mob was plainly come when the mob or the law was to be master, was resort had to powder and ball.

The Sheriff, Recorder, Gen. Sanford and others then held a consultation, and it being evident that the police and military must give way before the mob, or the military must be empowered to do the sheriff reluctantly gave the order to fire. But the first volley was generally directed over the heads of the people, and it was the second volley, provoked by further attacks, that wrought such fatal effects.

The riot act was read twenty minutes before the firing of the first volley. When read, the chief of police and military were instructed to clear the fact known and they did so to the full extent of their power and in every approachable direction. We understand that, before the riot act was read, one of the military had been wounded in the leg by a pistol shot.

Virginia.

When the returns are all in, it will be easy to show that the Whig vote in Virginia is better this year than the average of the four or eight preceding. The State is a Locofoco—there is no doubt of that, and the Locofocos who voted for Gen. Taylor have gone back to their old party; but the Whig vote is as heavy now as almost ever before. We lose Bots, Goggin and Irving in Whig Districts by divisions—a few whigs of Richmond, Charlotte and Annapolis having chosen to cast their Locofoco vote. Flournoy, who was elected forty years since by one majority, is now beaten by eight, and Forbes is lost by fifty-two. A handful of votes in these districts would have changed the whole aspect of the case. Powell has beaten Goggin by personal action holding in Ashland, by the fact he kept open in Albemarle as they were in all the Locofoco strong holds, Goggin was never returned. Barly is returned from Accomac by the force of ultra Slavery alone. There was never such a run of luck entirely on one side, but it is purely luck and nothing else. Five hundred votes in the right places, with the Whig vote concentrated in the Richmond District, would have given the Delegation, though now we are next to no where. Never mind—Virginia and Connecticut don't quite balance New York.—Tribune.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Susquehanna Register. We give this week for the first time, a Telegraphic report of the latest news, communicated from New-York by the new line through this place, as follows:

Baltimore, May 15—10 P. M. The southern mail brings accounts by New Orleans papers to the 8th inst., which mention the arrival of the steamship Tyrone from Vera Cruz with accounts from Santa Fe to the 9th March. The steamship California was still lying entire deserted by her crew, which accounts for her arrival at Panama. The crew were busily engaged in digging gold, the reports of which are fully confirmed.

City lots in San Francisco were worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The gold region extends far into Lower California. Late Mexican papers state that Gen. Dan P. Garcia, confirmed as the Commissioner to run the boundary line on the part of Mexico had left Santa Fe for the purpose of meeting a commissioner from the U. S., furnished with ratifications for one year. In the province of Sonora, the depredations of the Indians are most horrible. The Gov. of Vera Cruz had given orders for the organization of a special force between that place and the National Bridge for the protection of travellers.

The Indians still continue their ravages through Mexico and go unpunished. St. James Learone, a citizen of the U. S., had petitioned the Governor of Guahuala for permission to make war upon them on his own hook. The Diligences between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico had been attacked by robbers on the 15th of April near a place called Plaza del Rio. The occupants were Americans, among whom were Col. Ramsey of the 1st Reg't U. S. Army and Charles M. Bogbee of N. Y. The latter was mortally wounded. The robbers were warmly repulsed.

Washington, May 15—5 P. M. This town has been the scene of an awful conflagration. Including the buildings destroyed are the American Hotel and out buildings, all Paddock's store Washington-st., all Fairbanks buildings and stores beyond, all block of stores opposite on Court-st., Woodruff's Iron block, the Episcopal Church, the Columbian Hotel, the Northern Star and Journal office, the Dem. Union office, the printing office of Joel Green and about 300 of our most extensive stores. The Post Office and all its contents and valuables of the Black River bank were saved, also the valuables of Wootter Sherman's Bank and Henry Keep's Bank and the Surrogate's office papers were saved. Loss in buildings altogether estimated to be within the bounds of \$1,250,000.

Washington, May 15—5 P. M. There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The appointment of Hugh Maxwell as Collector of the port of New-York, and of John Young as Sub-Treasurer was officially announced to-day.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

Flour—For common and fair brands four 4.44-4.64 and good street western 4.75, for desirable brands pure Genesee 5.12-5.24, extraordinary marks from 6.25 to 6.75, with fair inquiry. Genesee changed hands at 1.50-1.62 and 3.00-3.06. Va. at 1.00 all for milling. Active business done in Corn white and mixed was nominal at 57.50-58.00, 55 offered.

Paviments—The Park market is rather heavy and sales of 1,000 bbls at 10.00-10.12 and 8.25-8.31.