THE REGISTER

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849.

Although the delay in getting out our paper, occusioned by the late improvement has been ercome so that it was out in due season last week, several of our subscribers whose papers are half an hour earlier than usual on Friday morning,

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. We will try to rectify these mistakes as fast as we learn them

caving just before the packages were sent to the

Most of the paper used this week (and al. We shall yet try to get a better kind.

The Agricultural Address of Mr. Aser Cassent, delivered at a meeting in this place held during the recent Court week, fills our Agricultural department on our fourth page this week. We bespeak for it the attention of our Farmer readers especially, who should be incited by Mr. C.'s laudable example of investigating and inquiring into the science of Agriculture - a science eminently deserving investigation and research, and which with his industrious and persevering efforts in practical farming has rendered him one of the first of his class and age in this county.

" Much ado about Little" seems to be the order of the day with our neighbor of the "Democrat" vet. the burden of whose song continues to be LITTLE. Little, Little; and though the editor would have us to imagine at the close of each article devoted to the subject, that he had whittled him down to a very small point, he evidently appears to be a little hounted in his dreamy as well as his wakeful hours with a little of the phantom he profeeses to think so little of.

Our neighbor of the "Democrat" pays his brother Democrats of Wyoming rather an equivocal compliment in excusing their unanimously approving Mr. Little's course in the resolutions of their late county meeting, by presuming that "not one out of ten of them know any thing about what Mr. Little's course had been. Probably some of them may remember this compliment to their intelligence hereafter.

The Tirade against Mr. Little.

Though the warfare of the Locofoco organ in this county against Mr. Robert R. Little, the Renresentative from Wyoming, is a sort of family quar rel 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 sidvised of what is going on, in a matter assumed so serious un aspect, that the cause of truth and justice, without regard to party considerations, would seem to demand that some more particular notice should be given of the assaults upon Mr. Little. With his political standing in his partywhether he toes the mark drawn by the would be regulators of the party creed or not-we have nothing to do. The self-constituted oracles of the party here, and those in Wyoming, may settle that matter to their own liking. But when the moral integrity and personal reputation of one of the peothe most corrupt and vile motives are imputed to his actions, either by bold charges or broad insinuations, not only justice to the accused, and to his kindred and friends, to whom his reputation is equally dear, but to the public mind which is linble to be thus abused, where only a one-sided view is given, renders it proper that we should give an importial hearing to the party accused.

As we stated last week, ever since the prominent stand taken by Mr Little in favor of pushing through some sure and available project for the completion of the North Branch Canal. (whether that object was to be effected by a direct loan by the State or through an arrangement with the in, allowing the issue of small notes, scenicd a secondary consideration with him; but the restamption of the work by the most certain and feae means and at all events, being paramount,) the Montrose Democrat has evinced a disposition to assail him and impeach his motives-by vague innuendes and insinuations to be sure, at first; but. since Mr. Little had the effrontery to give out in his place in the Legislature that he was there to represent the interests of his constituents and not the newspaper editors who assumed to be his dictaters, the amounts have grown more bold: and glaring, till the recent charges or imputations of vile and corrupt influences to his course in relation the charter of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Comto various Bank bills, have been most recklessly party. "This bank," says this honest and consistent to various Bank bills, have been most recklessly party. "This bank," says this honest and consistent to various Bank bills, have been most recklessly journalizer, "had proved itself a rotten concern, and made, and a show of sustaining them got up, by hunting up from the last year's Journal of the House, the various instances in which Mr. L. did not vote on preliminary questions relative to the Banks, as we noticed last week. And though he has been ably defended by the new organ of the party at Tunkhannock, the Wyoming Democrat, but few copies of that paper being circulated in this county where the charges are made, it seems no more than fair and just, in order that this comarmity may see that there is more than one side to the operation, to give the substance of the defence made in his behalf, since there is no other or gan through which he can be impartially heard in

But what was our astonishment, and what must be the artonishment 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 raked 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 insignated corraption) is the record of his votes on the mani-question, which completely excellent him from the base manustrate! What should we think of a men, who, for the purpose of making out 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 the House is he denounced! With the majority bodies for dissection, at Pittsburgh.

rect proof to be found on the same record which against it. How important it must have been for would account him entirely of the charge sought to would acquit him entirely of the charge sought to be sustained thus indirectly! Would not a witness festifying 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 editsent by stage were accidentally delayed in getting or of the Montrose Democrat, in his eagerly ran-them by two or three of the stages going out about sacking 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 be 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 which we shall be compelled to use for two or the falsehood of what he was laboring to prove from three weeks to come) though good enough what the same records were designedly suppressed. But there is of it, is rather too thin and light, being a we do say it is marvellous indeed that they should small lot we purchased in New York to use on tri- have escaped his eager search. Nor can we imagine how the basest motives should be imputed. when correct ones were much more natural and easy to be supposed. We envy not the man who is ever ready to imagine corrupt motives for every action in another, without the least evidence to sustain the imputation. It carries a suspicious mark of one's own disposition to do so. The iden. therefore, that Mr. Little was influenced by corrupt appliances from the Banks, to refrain from voting on certain preliminary questions where his vote one way or the other would have effected nothing, is not only palpably ridiculous, but when it is shown as it is in the following article, that he was absent on the duties of a committee in most instances cited, and that his vote on the main question in other cases gives the lie to the corrupt imputations, the attempt to blast his character with such unfounded insinuations sinks from mere absurdity to something resembling the basest malignity.

We comment thus freely upon the violent-we night say sayaze manner in which Mr. Little has een 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. We are not called upon to reply to any thing exept specific charges. In the first place it may be roper to state that we are aware of a circumstance which Mr. Hempstead appears to be known to it.—that during the whole proved raimed by him the thire when Mr. Little "dodged the vote upon bank questions," and for some time previous subsequent to that period, he was attending to his duties as Chairman of the Select Committee to whom were referred the charges against Judge Ir vin. We were at Harrisburg some weeks during the time. There were in this case more than 100 witnesses in attendance; and the investigation oc unied all the time that could be afforded by the mittee for five or six weeks. During this perid they were in session a part of almost every day and evening. If, during some portion of this period, his name should be found in the list of year and nays, is it a matter of astonishment? Is it evidence of the corruption imputed to him by the honest and charitable Democrat? Bul, says the Democrat, "during this period we find his vote re-corded in several other cases in which a party vote was not required." In reply to this we say that the Journals show his vote recorded but rarely upon any question during this period, for the reason above stated; and not in a single instance upon the same day referred to by the veracious Democrat.

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 Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, the Farmers' and Mochanics' Bank of Philadelphia, and the

Bank of Chambersburg.

1st. Fariners' and Drovers' Bank.—On page 605

Mr. Little's vote is found recorded against the bill on its final passage. Again, when this bill was re-turned 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 No. Again, on the bill pass? Mr. Little voted No. Again, on page 939, on the question, "Will the House recede from its amendments non-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 rote! Three times he votes against the bill he is accused of favoring. Where now is the "corruption," most worthy, most sagacious, most honest, most incorruptible" Mr. Hempstend!

Next in the list of charges is the bill to extend the democrats were opposed to prolonging its being, and accordingly voted in the negative, Mr. Little do lights. Now let us examine this proposition. That this bank is, and always has been, one of the best institutions of the kind in the State. every business man will admit; and that "the democrats were opposed to prolonging its being," is an allegation to which the Journal of the House gives the *lie direct*. On the final passage of the bill, the vote stands, year 59, nays 23. Of the 59 who voted for the bill, 27 were Democrats; and many of them the best democrats in the State-Among them we find the names of Brenniman. Evans, Fausold, Fegely, Gordon, Grove, Hallowell, Hill, Ives, Kerr, Krick, Lamberton, Laubach, (who has been uniformly sustained by the radical democ racy of old Northampton—we saw a strong resolu-tion in his favor the other day,) John Long, J. W. Long, McKee, Perry, Redick Souder, Walters, Watson and Ziegler. The allegation that "this bank had proved itself a rotten concern," is an outrageous insult to the 27 Democrats, who voted for its re-charter. The bill re-chartering this "rotten con-carn," would have passed without a single Whig vote—and several of the Democrats did not vote at all: among the latter was Mr. Little-and for this omission, without inquiting as to his wherea-bouts or the nature of his employment at the time, he is accused of intentionally dodging the vote.— Nay, in language as plain as this man dare express it, he is accused of yielding to bribery, or as he has it, "some specious appliance used by the bank-men. not necessary to be named here to be understood Why don't he come down on the 27 democrats who voted for the bill! Were they subjected to the same "specious appliance? For Mr. Little's omis-

against him, while studiously concealing every di who voted for the bank, or the minority who went stances, when not a whig vote was necessary to secure the passage of their bill, to endeavor, if possible to get Mr. Little to decline voting upon it!—
Shame upon the man who, upon such evidence, would found such an accusation, and particular shame upon the Editor who, to gratify the low and nalignant disposition which is apparent in every line of his attack, would disgrace his party by protituting his press to such vile purposes. But enough appears upon the record to show us Mr. Little's ac position upon this bill. It is well known that one rather approved mode of defeating a bill, is to postpone its consideration from time to time. On

page 665 we find him voting to postpone. Again, on page 690 we find him voting to postpone. This on page 690 we find him voting to postpone. This was after the bill had passed the House by a dem cratic majority, and had been returned with amend ments by the Senate, striking out the House amendments, which the democrats considered so important. Why then, if Mr. Little was in favor of the bill, did he twice vote to postpone, knowing of the bill, did he twice vote to postpone, knowing:
that there were democratic votes enough to pass it
without a whig vote! Again, on pages 691, 692,
and 693, we find him uniformly voting against receding from the very amendments which he is accused of dodging. Where now is the "treason,"
"most worthy, most sagacious, most honest, most
truth-loving and truth-telling" Mr. Hempstead?

The next accusation relates to the Furmers and

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 sion, a very strong democratic majority, it passed by a very decided vote, to wit, yeas 49, nays 32. Of the 49 who voted for the bill, 29 were Whigs, and 20 Democrats. Among the latter were Wilcox, Zeigler, Walters, Williams, Souder, William Y. Roberts, (who during the last session was the very head and front of the opposition to the same institution,) Nickleson, Fausold, Gordon, David Evans, Lamberton, Laubach, Long of Berks, Long of Bucks, Kerr and Krick; each of whom was and is quite as highly respected by their party as the editor of the Montrose Democrat. There were 19 members who did not vote, a majority of whom were Whigs; for the record shows that nearly every democrat voted upon one side or the other, so that if there was any dodging, it was princi-pally done by the Whigs. How strange it must seem to this immaculate editor, that the bank should endeavor to persuade their own members to dodge a vote upon their own bill; for if he discovers an omission to vote upon any question, he can imagine nothing but a corrupt motive for such omission. If it was such a motive that induced Mr. Little to omit in this instance how much more corrupt must have been the motives of the 20 very respectable democrats who voted for the bill, and yet not a syllable is breathed against their honor. If it were would not be believed.

On page 964 we find that on the last day of the consideration of this 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 fail. On the motion to proceed to the consideration, Mr. Little voted No; in this way aiding to defeat another of the bills he is accused of favor

ing.

Last in the list is the Bank of Chambersburg.— On page 914, upon the question, "shall the bill pass!" Mr. Little voted No!

We have now shown by the record the utter fal-We have now shown by the record the utter fal-lacy of the groundless charges made against Mr. L., and that he actually opposed each of the four bills he is accused of favoring. But says the editor, "Mr. Little consummated his corruption by voting with the undivided Whig delegation against the rea-olution requiring the clerk to mark an about such democratic members as failed to vote on hills in-corporating Banks. "This," he says, "was like a bomb thrown into the camp of the Bank men, of whom Mr. Little appeared to be chief and they whom Mr. Little appeared to be chief, and they made a furious onset against it and finally voted it Oh, terrible! terrible! who are "they" who did all this? Mr Hempstead says "Mr. Little and the undivided Whiq delegation." Now let us see where the lie is. The vote upon this question stands Yeas 33, Nays 43, Of the 43 nays, 27 are democrats, among whom are found the names of Wm. F. Packer, Wattles, Walters, Vansant, Smith, of Bradford, Redick, Perry, Nickleson, McKee. Long, of Berks, Lamberton, Kerr, Hill, Hallowell, Fegely, Fausold, Bushnell, and others of the same class of democrats. Only 16 Whigs voted against it, and yet Mr. Hempstead says "the undivided whig delegation, Mr. Little at their head, foremost in the fight, made a furious onset against it and finally voted it down." The journal shows that the Democrats voted it down, many more voting against than for it, and the whigs voting upon both sides; and they did right in voting against it :—for it was a disgrace to the journal; and the mean inputations atempted to be cast upon them for so doing, are a disgrace to the man that would offer them—a disgrace to the press—and a disgrace to the party.

We have only to say in addition to what we have already said and shown, that the Montrose Democrat will not effect its object by stooping to equivo-cation and falsehood. No permanent capital was ver yet made against any man by such measures. What the Democrats of this county think of Mr. Little and his course in the legislature appears in another column in which they again, (and at a meeting very fully attended-"enough to officer the meeting decently, -held at the Court House on Monday evening of Court week,) express their unqualified approval of his legislative course.—
This they did with their eyes open, and without a

The Wilkesbarre Advocate says that Mr. John F. Dupey, 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. new paper published by Geo. W. Weeks, which we noticed recently, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss of Printing materials &c estimated t \$1000, of which there was an insurance of \$600. Mr. W. who has since been here on a visit to his

O. Department of the late administration there were | nor space. 14 Loco Clerks to 2 which

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 Benyer 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 5 cent pieces.

Two Doctors, Herron and Dines, have been fined \$400 for being concerned in robbing graves of

Great Theatrical Riots and Bloodshed in . Police was ordered to attend at the Opera House,

tween two rival theatrical actors, Forrest and Macready, and their respective friends and admircra. It is said that this jealousy is of somewhat long standing. Forrest being an American and Maceady an Englishman, it has been alleged that the ormer 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. Forest has heretofore publicly acknowledged the kind and friendly treatment he eccived from him on his first visit to Europe. But mehow 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. Hence the determination evinced on the part of the rowdy portion of his enemies to put him down and break up his performance of Macbeth, at the Astor Place Opera House on Monday evening May 7, as detailed below. Each of these eminent rival actors had been announced for the evening to play the same character at rival Theatres. All sensible admirers of each hero would have gone to swell the audience of their respective favorites and give them the loudest applause, instead of going as they had no right to do, to disturb, insult and impose upon those who chose to hear and patronize another. These rowdy disturbers had clearly no right to go there if they did not want to hear Macready. Accordingly, although Mr. M. had concluded to give up his engagement there, where he had encountered so much opposition, he was induced by a letter signed by a arge number of the most respectable citizens of New York, of all parties, to go on with his engagement on Thursday night, who urged him not to regard these insults from the rowdy gung as the sentiment of the citizens generally. Thursday night came, and although great precautions had been taken to avoid another disgraceful row, it was attempted with still greater violence; and the Mayor with the entire police of the city, aided by the mil itary, were only able to quell the riotous mob by the sanguinary means of firing among them with powder and ball. This bloody and painful affair, growing out of a silly strife between two actors, it is to be regretted, resulted fatally to some who had no hand in callant the unsurvey by details which we copy from the N. Y. Tribune of Friday.

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 gight, of one of the most outrageous and disgraceful riots 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 crain-med, and so was the parquette. The boxes were moderately filled. On the first appearance of Mr. Most and the stage, he was received with the most vociferous grouning, most and an arrange of the north off!" A portion of the audience (we judged less than half) were warm in their plaudits, and waved their handkerchiefs, but they were overborne by the horrid and uncouth noises which continued, al most without intermission, (except when Mr. Clarke appeared, and he was cheered) until the end of so much of the tragedy as was performed. Mr. Macready walked down to the footlights, and abode the pelting of the pitiless storm of groans and shouts of derision and contumely with wonderful firmness. A placard was hung over the upper boxes, on which was inscribed, "You have been proven

LIAR!" Then arose louder yells, and these were accompanied with showers of rotten eggs, apples, and a bottle of asafætida, which diffused a most repulsive shout the house. Mr. Macready en dured all this without flinching, for some time; and at length, commenced his part, which he went on with, in dumb show, through two acts, and a part of the third. But, as the play proceeded, the fury of excitement seemed to increase; until the mobbegan to shout to the "Lady Macbeth" of the evening to quit the stage; and on Mr. Macready's next appearance a heavy piece of wood was flung from the upper tier, and a knot of men, in the parquette, near the orchestra, then showed themselves as a part of the rioters, and, to the end, joined in all the

When, in the third act, "Macbeth" comes on. King," the uproar was at its heighth. 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 orche tra, and the others on the stage. The last fell directly across Mr. Macready's feet. The curtain

onstrations of disorder.

then fell, and there was a long intermission.

During this, several gentlemen undertook to remenstrate with the rioters, but without avail. Mr. Chippendale then came forward, but could not obtain a hearing. He then advanced, with Mr. Sefton, bearing a placard, on which was written, "Macready has left the theatre." Meantime, at er 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 as his only present means of supporting himself and family by his professional exertions. This over, the rioters slowly left the

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

We have not undertaken to do more, in this has ty 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 friends, contemplates an early re-establishment of mob were actuated. Such as "Three grouns for the concern." Nine cheers for Edwin The Locos cry "Proscription" most bitterly at the removal of a few office holders, tho' in the P.

Porrest!" Remember how Forrest was treated in England!" "Huzza for native talent!" Down with the codfish aristocracy!" and the like. But we have, at this late hour, neither the requisite time Remember how Forrest was treated

Another Shameful Riot.

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

We are again called upon to record one of the most shameful events which has ever diagraced 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 particular in the order of the occurrence, and almost entirely

from our own personal observation.

The invitation extended to Mr. Macready by number of our most prominent citizens, and his acceptance thereof, called forth 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

and in case this should not be sufficient to preserve We give the details of a most horrible state order, the Seventh Regiment, Col. Duryea, and two troops of horse, (Capts. Various and Patterson.) of things existing in New York city last week, growing out of the jealousy and ill will engendered be and the Huzzari attached to Gen. Morris' Brigade,

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, peo-ple began to collect at Astor Place, and the Police took their stations at the doors and in the build ings. 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 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 succeeded in preventing all attempts to force an entrance. Inside, the house was filled but not crowded, and the ampitheatre was not more than half full. The general appearance of the audience was 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 object of which was afterwards made mani-

The first two scenes passed over with a vociferous welcome to Mr. Clarke as Malcolin. The entrance of Mr. Macready, in the third act, was the signal for a perfect storin of cheers, groans and hisses. The whole audience rose, and the nine-tenths of it who were friendly to Macready cheered, wayof it who were friendly to interest y cheered, we the first volley was generally directed over the the parquette, with others in the second tier and amphitheater hissed and ground with equal zeal.

The tunult 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 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 by a pistol shot the last scene of the act, Mr. Matsell, Chief of Poice, 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 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 without. Mrs. Coleman Pope, as Lady Macbeth, first procured a little silence, which ended, however, immediately on Mr. Macready's reappearance. The obnoxious actor and paid no regard to the tumultious scene before him. As the parquette and gallery were cleared of the noisiest rioters, the crowds without grew more violent, and stones were hurled against the windows on the Astor Place side! As one window cracked after another, and pieces of bricks and pa-ving stones rattled in on the terraces and lobbies, 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 securing the defences. 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 contiring rooms were closed, and the lobbies so "raked" by the mob outside, that the only safe places were the boxes and parquette. A stone, thrown through an upper window, knocked off some of the orna ments of the splendid chandelier.

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

"I will not be afraid of death and bane, Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane. An attempt was made to get up a tumult, but fail

-" Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn.

was also loudly applauded. But in spite of the constant crashing and thumping of stones and the terrible yells of the crowd in the street, the trazedy [too truly a tragedy to many,] was played to an end and the curtain fell. Macready was of course cafled out and cheered, as was Mr. Clarke. Cheers were also given for the Police, and for many other things which we did not hear in the general tu-

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 appa

rently 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. Inderowd was not dense in the intude 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 up 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 buil-ding, 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 half an hour previous and passed entirely around the building partially dispersing the mob. They had been as sailed with stones, it was stated, one of the dra-goons was knocked from his horse and another car-ried off with a broken leg from the fall of his horse. Up to this time we did not learn that any proc-

lamation had been made to the rioters. Aft ing the Greys at the corner of Broadway we went into Eighth-st, and were on the return, in not more than three minutes afterward, when a volley was fired by the troops, the quick scattering it throwing a sudden gleam over the crowd, the gas-lights in the streets having all been extinguished. Hastening into Astorplace, we found the troops drawn up before the house, and the crowd beginbelieved that they fired blank cartridges and a large number of persons, who were mere lookers on 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 ac

count of the incessant noises very few could have heard the reading of the Riot Act. Many assert that it was not read, but we have positive ny to the contrary. We were returning and had 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 8.311.

terrible. We heard nothing but one universal ex pressor of rengeance and amorrence What adde to the tragic occurrence is that most of those who were lilled were innocent of all participation in the the An old man, walking for the cars in the Bowers, was instantly shot dead. A little boy, 8 years old, was killed by a ball, at the corner of and the Huzzars attached to teen morris were held in readiness. They formed in two bodies, one of which was stationed in the Park and one Lafayette 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 Vaux-hall, others into Jones's Hotel, and 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

the onliard 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 shim. The troops for a time anticipated 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 until the military had been severely and frequently assailed and some of them seriously injured, and the crists 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 act, the sheriff reluctantly gave the order to fire. But

The riot act was read twenty minutes before the firing of the first volley. When read, the chief of police and others were instructed to make the fact known and they did so to the full extent or their power and in every approachable direction.

We understand that; before the riot act was read.

The Mayor issued a Proclamation on Friday that the Peace of the City must de should be preserved. The latest news, up to Monday morning is that the authorities continue to maintain order.

one of the military had been wounded in the ler

Virginia.

When the returns are all in, it will be easy to 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 Locofoco—there is no doubt of that, and the Locdfocos who voted for Gen. Taylor have gone back to their old party; but the Whigs vote is a back to their old party; but the Whigs vote is ns heavy now as almost ever before. We lose Botts, Goggin and Irving in Whig Districts by divisions— a few whigs of Richmond, Charlotte and Amberst Counties having chosen to elect their Locofoco opponents. Flournoy, who was elected to fears since by one majority, is now beaten by eight, and Forbes is lost by fifty-two. A handfull of votes in these districts would have changed the whole aspect of the case. Powell has beaten Goggin by personal button-holding in Amherst, but if the polls had een kept open in Albemarle as they were in all the Locofoco strong holds, Goggin must have been returned. Bayly is returned from Accomac by the force of ultra Slavery alope. There was never such a run of luck entirely on one side, but it is purely luck and nothing else. Five hundred votes in right places, with the Whig vote concentrated in the Richmond District, would have given us 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 Tele-

graphic 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 entirely

arrival at Panama. The prow were busily engaged in digging gold, the reports of which are fully con firmed

City lots in San Francisco were worth from \$25 000 to \$30,000. The gold region extends for into Lower California.

Late Mexican papers state that Gen Dan Garcia, confirmed as the Commissioner to run th boundary line on the part of Mexico had left Sant Fe for the purpose of meeting a commissioner from the U.S., furnished with rations for one year.

In the province of Sonora the depredations of the Indians are most horrible. The Gov. of Vera Cru 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 p tioned the Governor of Conhulla for permission make war upon them on his own hook.

The Diligences between Vera Gruz and the City of Mexico had been attacked by robbers on the 15th of April near a place called Plan dol Rio. The occupants were Americans, among whom were Col Ramsey of the 1st Reg't U. S. Army and Charles M. Bugbee of N. Y. The latter was mortaly wounded. The robbers were warmly repulsed.

Watertown, May 15 8 r. u. This town has been the scene of an awful configration. Including the buildings destroyed are the American Hotel and out buildings, all Paddock! store Washington st., all Fairbanks buildings and stores beyond, all block of stores opposite on Court st, Woodruff's Iron block, the Briscoral Church the Columbian Hotel, the Northern Star and Journal office, the Dem. Union office, the printing office of Joel Green and about 30 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 Wooster Sherman's Bank and Henry Keep's Bank and the Surrogate's office popers were saved. Loss in buildings altogether commeted to be within the bounds of \$125,000. 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.

RLOUR.—For common and fair strait brands flour 4.4444.621 and good strait western 4.75, for desire 4.444.624 and good strait western 4.75, for desirble brands pure Genesses 5.124, extraordinary ranges from 6.25 to 6.75 with fair inquiry.

Grans,—The market is more active for wheat and without change, about 12,000 bits. Genese changed hands at 1.20a122 and 5,000 do. Va. at 1.00 all for milling. Active business done in Comwhite and mixed was nominal at 57a58 saked, 55 offered.