

We intend to send out Bills of accounts due for Subscription, Advertising, &c. within the coming few days wherever convenient, and hope all indebted will be ready to settle up, at least all old scores, which called on.

An Important Suggestion. We learn from the Bradford Argus that it has been suggested for the purpose of making the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal a prominent object in the next Legislature, to unite in its destruction of party in favor of the strongest man who can be selected, to send as Representatives, and accordingly Judge Comyngham and H. M. Faxon, Esq., have been spoken of in Luzerne, the former being considered a Loco and the latter a talented and highly popular Whig member of the last House. The Argus intimates that a similar union for the same purpose might be practiced by the two members of Bradford, and that Mr. Faxon might be chosen by acclamation by such a compromise in Wyoming, unless the "Montrose clique" in Susquehanna should prevent it, (Susquehanna being connected with Wyoming.)

All may recollect how successful was the union of the Whigs in the same principle when the North Branch Improvement was first effectually started in our Legislature. Old Luzerne dropped for the time but fierce party strifes, and selected two of his ablest, talented, and influential men, Geo. Dummer of one party and GARIBDI MALLERY of the other, to represent her at Harrisburg. They carried the long sought for object triumphantly through; and a similar union of the whole North Branch, might achieve a similar triumph again.

Post-Office Changes. S. H. Mosax of New Milford, we understand, has been appointed Postmaster of that place in room of Wm. C. Ward. The Democrat of last week stated that Mr. A. Moss had received the appointment, but we have since learned it was Mr. Morse and not Mr. Moss. Without saying anything to the disadvantage of the late Postmaster, we believe we may safely say the appointment has been wisely bestowed.

Annex J. Jones has been appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg in place of I. G. McKinley, one of the Editors of the Democratic Union. "Turn about is fair play," is the old saying. To give place to Mr. McKinley, Mr. James Peacock was turned out by Mr. Polk a year or two ago, though he was an original Democrat, and held his office under the various administrations of the party many years, & tho' he was a man universally esteemed by all parties, and not a breath of complaint was ever urged against him as Postmaster. But he took part in some of the early demonstrations in favor of Gen. Taylor when meetings were held in his favor without distinction of party. He thereby excited the jealousy of the administration, and was doomed. Why didn't those worthies, who are now trying to get up such a terrible ad against one Simon Drian, who has removed from the Post-office in Westmeadland after holding it a great many years, raise their sympathetic wailing when Mr. Peacock was removed for no cause of public concern?

SAM MENART, editor of the Statesman, a most rabid Locofoec editor at Columbus, Ohio, has been removed from the Post-office at that place. The Bucks County Intelligencer in this State, says he was formerly from that county, and was a bitter and malignant Federalist of the old sort. This accounts for his being such a violent and unscrupulous Locofoec of the present day, and also for his being petted by the modern Democracy of the party late in power.

Two Post Offices at Binghamton.—We learn that for the past week there have been two Post offices in operation at Binghamton. Mr. Park, the old Post Master appointed by the late Administration, has persisted in his refusal to give up to Mr. Cooke, who is appointed under the new, even since the latter served a mandamus from the present Postmaster General, commanding him to give up the papers &c. Mr. Cooke has been furnished with keys, blanks, &c. and orders having been given to the Mail Contractors to deliver the mails to him, he has started the new Post office, while Park holds on to the old, and mail packages continue to come from both.

It is alleged on the part of Park that his commission was from President Polk, to run four years unless turned out by the President, while Cooke's appointment is merely from the Postmaster General, with alleged authority from the President.—So each holds on till the vexed question shall be settled by the higher powers.

Our neighbor of the Locofoec organ denies our statement that the Whigs lost two or three members of Congress which they gained two years ago, by divisions among themselves. It is nevertheless, if all the papers giving the names of duplicate candidates can be relied on; and it is no argument against its truth to urge that in one instance the Locofoec candidate outran both. So intent were some of the opponents of Mr. Bots on defeating him, that they notoriously gave their support to the Loco candidate to insure it. The Locos of Virginia only succeeded in regaining all they lost two years ago, by representing the Whigs to be the "Free Soil" party. Our statement was also true that the Whigs had gained several members of the Legislature—so far as we had returns at the time, although subsequent news gave several gains the other way. The full returns show a net gain for the Whigs of just one in each House—at some not much to brag of either way.

THE REGISTER.—Neal's Saturday Gazette published in Philadelphia, has the following capital remarks upon the duty of supporting one's own country paper: "Take your county paper by all means, and do not allow the Gazette to interfere with it. There are some of you who are not able to subscribe two dollars for a local journal and two dollars for a good one weekly, nor do we see how you can do without either. The one gives your county and State intelligence; the other general news and literature. It is a mistake for you to neglect your local editors, for those who live in great cities. Of course, the Philadelphia weeklies, with their immense edition, are able to publish large papers for the same money; but this is not everything, as you would find if the local journal in your vicinity should have to stop. We want no subscribers at the expense of the county papers."

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster. Great Loss of Life.—Steamer Empire Sunk. On Thursday night last, about 10 o'clock, the Steamer Empire, of Troy, was run into by the Schooner Noah Brown, a little below Newburg, and sunk rapidly in about twenty feet of water. A great number of passengers were on board, many of whom had retired to their berths, and the consternation was dreadful indeed. Two steamers came quickly to their aid and saved some 300 of the passengers, while the bodies of some 15 or 20 persons have been found, and it is supposed several more lives must have been lost. At our last accounts measures were in operation to raise the boat, which was partially accomplished. It is said that one lady was killed by a blow on the head from an axe, while cutting through the deck.

Great Fires.—at St. Louis, Cincinnati &c. A terrible fire occurred at St. Louis on the 18th inst., which broke out near the Telegraph office which was destroyed, together with whole blocks of buildings along the river front, including 5 banking houses, all the Insurance offices and a great portion of the business houses. The fire spread furiously upon the wharves, and 27 large Steamers were destroyed. The loss by this destructive conflagration is estimated to be at least five or six millions. Another great fire at Cincinnati occurred last Sunday, which destroyed ten or a dozen valuable buildings and an immense amount of property. The house of a Widow Peim, near Brattleboro, Vermont, was burned on Monday morning, together with a barn, outhouses and other property.—More deplorable still is the fact that she herself was burned up in the house. Three or four other females barely escaped by leaping from the chamber windows.

GEN. WORTH DEAD.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th states that Gen. Worth died at San Antonio on the 17th inst., of Cholera, he is lying there to a fearful extent.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—Considerable alarm is caused by the appearance of the Cholera which has really made its appearance in the city. A despatch on the 17th said: It now seems to be conceded that the cholera is in our midst—whether in a malignant and epidemic form, a few weeks will determine. Six cases occurred yesterday, in the Sixth Ward, (mentioned in the morning papers.) Of this number five have died.

A further despatch on the 18th says: Three more new cases of cholera were reported this morning, causing much excitement in the neighborhood where they occurred, and threats were made both by the houses in which the malady is said to be located unless the sick are removed. The police are in attendance to prevent mischief. The inhabitants are sprinkling lime in the streets to prevent the spreading of the contagion. The sanitary committee, at a meeting held this afternoon, pronounced the disease not to be the Asiatic cholera, but merely cases of diarrhea, aggravated by the neglect and exposure of those attacked.

OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—Great consternation has been created at New Orleans by the breaking through of the water of the Mississippi into the city. News up to the 10th inst. says: The crevasse in the levee above New Orleans, has increased, and the water defies all the efforts to stop its progress. The water was rushing down through the Second Municipality to the new canal. The inhabitants were escaping in boats. The whole of the Fauburg St. Mary is partially inundated.—Nothing can equal the consternation visible among the inhabitants in the leading streets in that quarter. The Talpottous, Magazine, and Camp streets, the inhabitants are moving off in a body, and with a few exceptions, scarcely attempting to save their property.

The whole scene is represented as being awful and sublime in the extreme. The roar of the waters can be heard for miles. In the first and third municipalities the greatest alarm prevails, fearing that the whole city will be inundated. Some idea may be formed of the immense loss thus far, from the fact that 2,000 hhd. of sugar have been destroyed. Still later news says the flood is extending, and the alarm of the citizens is increasing.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, formerly of Great Bend in this county, whose recent return from California has given rise to various exaggerated rumors as to the amount of gold he has brought from there, does not, so far as we learn, make any extravagant pretensions as to his success, but the following statement from an exchange paper contains the facts in his case, so far as he has chosen to make them known: A REAL LIVE CALIFORNIAN RETURNED.—We have just had the pleasure of greeting Mr. Charles C. Smith, recently from California. Mr. S. has been absent about five years and a half. He left under circumstances which led many to question his integrity. Those who knew him best, however, still believed he would return honorably. The whole time during which he has been absent seems to have been spent in varied adventures and enterprises, and vigorous and finally successful efforts to get enough of the "root of all evil" to satisfy honorably the claims of others, and the reasonable needs of his business and his family from whom his misfortune had separated him. Mr. Smith has, as we have intimated, been successful in realizing the hope which led him beyond the Rocky Mountains and through many a trial and startling adventure; and now fully discharges every just claim.—He has been west of the Mountains about four years, engaging in business at Oregon City and other points, until September, 1847, when he opportunely located himself at New-Helena in California—situated in the Sacramento Valley—a few months previous to the marvellous discoveries of gold. He continued in the mercantile business in that place, with a branch store at the mines, until October last. He brings some coin, some gold dust, and a fine specimen of gold found in a mixed state from volcanic formation. His description of the state of things in that country, and of the hardships incident upon "gold seeking" serve rather to allay than create excitement.

"STRIKE" ON THE LEHIGH.—There has been a serious disturbance to the Coal operations of the Lehigh Company lately, by the Boatmen "striking" for higher pay, and not only stopping work themselves; but violently preventing all others from working too. The North American of Friday says: "The boatmen on the Lehigh still continue to 'strike' for higher wages, and yesterday there were some 600 boats tied up, and their crews of men and boys lying idle. On Monday last the boatmen had a procession, and bore in their ranks banners inscribed with motives indicating a determination not to recede from their demand. At the employers' side, no disposition to yield to them; there is a prospect of a serious stoppage of trade on the canal. The sheriff has endeavored to get these boats through, the crews of which are willing to work, but he has been shamefully prevented by the mob. There has, consequently, been a talk of calling out the military to enforce the law, and it is said that if this extreme resort becomes necessary, Governor Johnston will personally superintend the proceedings."

LEGGETT'S GAP RAILROAD. By the following extract of a letter to the Editor of the Wilkes Barre Advocate, it will be seen that the Engineers are already at work locating the route for this Railroad from the Lackawanna, and a correct account is here given of the obstacles being overcome if a Locomotive track can be made over to the waters of the Tunkhannock. Not the least difficulty will be found in ascending the Martins creek valley and descending the Salt Lick with an easy grade for a Locomotive. May 12, 1849. S. D. LEWIS.—Dear sir, "A Corps of Engineers are prosecuting a Survey of the 'Leggett's Gap Railroad' from a point on the Lackawanna near the mouth of Roaring Brook, to the Great Bend, a distance not exceeding 40 miles. The New York papers have made some statements about the road which are not plain, and render the locality of the road rather obscure. The following facts you are welcome to use for the benefit of the readers of your paper. An Act granting a charter to a Company to construct a Railroad was passed on the 7th of April, 1842, 'From a point in Cobb's Gap, where an intersection or connection can be conveniently formed with the Susquehanna and Delaware canal, or Railroad in Luzerne county, to a point on the 'New York State Line in Susquehanna county, passing through the Coal Region on the Lackawanna and Leggett's Gap,' with the privilege to connect with the North Branch Canal at Pittston. This subject has been revived from time to time, by some enterprising citizens of this County, and on the 7th of March last, the Commissioners had an engagement to view the Books for subscription in Providence township, when \$291,300 was subscribed and \$25,130, paid into the hands of Henry W. Drinker, Jeremiah Clark, and Nathaniel Colwell, authorized Commissioners, mostly by citizens, and men engaged in business in this county. A Survey has been commenced by Maj. Worrell, with an active corps of Engineers, with a view of ascertaining the cost and best route for location.—Mr. James Seymour, Civil Engineer, made a survey in 1832, when it was ascertained that a Locomotive route could be obtained which is the plan at present. The Summit between the waters of Lackawanna and Tunkhannock, near Jeremiah Clark's in Abington, is the only serious obstacle in the way, as it is situated only about 7 miles from the crossing of the Lackawanna, but this is overcome by a grade under the maximum grade of a Locomotive. The grade beyond this point will be comparatively easy and favorable to the trade going north. The line will descend the South Branch of the Tunkhannock and cross the main Branch, and ascend Martin's Creek, and descend Salt Lick to the Susquehanna, whole distance about 40 miles."

More about the New York Riot. We glean the following extracts from the city papers relative to the late unhappy riot and bloodshed, in addition to the particulars given last week. After the firing had ceased on Thursday night, and the military had firmly occupied the ground, the rioters were scattered in squads through the streets—arming themselves with stones and striving to arouse the indignation of the thousands who assembled as spectators. They met, however, with but slight success. The crowd could not have numbered less than 20,000 persons; and yet among them all we do not believe there were more than five hundred who took an active part in the riot; and of these half were boys. A body of rioters assembled at Vauxhall Garden, and listened to the most inflammatory harangues from their leaders. Comparative quiet, however, had been restored at 2 o'clock. This law and order were nobly sustained and restored at last; though it is deeply regretted that some innocent persons suffered in the drafting for the rioters. An old man waiting for the cars in the Bowersy, was shot dead. His boy was killed by a ball at the corner of La Fayette Place, and a woman at the corner of the Bowersy, was shot in the side. Some of the bodies were carried into Vauxhall, others into Jones's Hotel, and others to the City Hospital and the Ward Station House.

Most persons in all were killed, 30 or 40 wounded, and between 60 and 70 of the leading rioters arrested. After the performance of Macbeth, was finished, Mr. Macready passed through the crowd with the audience who were leaving, on foot and unrecognized, and made his escape. 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 Boston. The excitement all day on Friday in reference to the Astor-Place riot was intense, but every hour added thousands to the side of Peace and Order.—Many of those loudest in condemnation of the measures taken on Thursday night, were convinced on cooler reflection that Order at all hazards was a prime necessity for the honor of the City and the safety of the people. placards were issued early in the morning by some unknown persons calling a meeting in the Park. A large number of the assembled of the interested and the curious congregated about 6 o'clock, and were regaled by harangues of a most inflammatory character by such fellows as Isaiah Rhymer, Mike Walsh, &c. Meanwhile the most efficient measures were being perfected by the civil authorities to prevent any rioting. A proclamation was early issued by Mayor Wood, to the effect that the peace of the city should and would be maintained by the force of civil and military power of the county. This was well-timed, and so decisive that those who had calculated on aiding in a grand riot, began to understand that it would be no child's play.

In the afternoon about half-past six they all formed in marching order, and doffing into Eighth street, they were ordered to disperse. The whole of the 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 thoroughfares, till they met in the Square beyond, and obliged the troops to retreat to the Bowersy. 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 battle array. Cannon were so disposed as to enfilade the main streets.

The Opera House was in possession of the Police, who were most thorough and efficiently organized. All the entrances but one were closed, the vaults 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. The mob was at first most violent in Broadway, but gradually changed their position to the Bowersy. The walls were truly awful and threatening in aspect. About half-past eight the Police made a charge on the crowd, where it appeared most turbulent, and succeeded in arresting two or three of the ring-leaders. The troops in the square, were exposed to a shower of stones, thrown by a body who had taken possession of the marble yard at the opposite corner. More than half a dozen men were severely wounded by the stones thrown by the rioters.

Warning was given to the mob, but the stones continued to fly. At last the Recorder proclaimed to them that the next shower of stones would bring a return of lead. The muskets were leveled, and the troops only awaited the signal to fire, when they started the throwing of stones ceased. The Police, who had already sixteen persons arrested, now began a systematic attack upon the remaining rioters, and with such success that in a few minutes upwards of twenty-five or thirty more were safely deposited in the vaults of the Opera House. The crowd kindled bougies in the Bowersy which only served to render the disturbers more conspicuous, and in less than half an hour they were nearly all taken into custody. The organization and efficient action of the Police are deserving of the highest praise. We venture to say that no violent mob of such an extent was ever more promptly and successfully quelled.

At two o'clock all was quiet about the Opera House. The mob had disappeared, and all the military with the exception of three or four companies had been dismissed. The neighborhood of Astor-Place was comparatively quiet on Saturday afternoon. A number of curious spectators passed and repassed, but on up to 7 o'clock, about which time the military assembled, the efficient watchfulness of the Police prevented the collection of a crowd. The streets were chaffed with cannon, as on the previous evening. Everything appeared quiet. The Tribune (from which most of the foregoing details have been gleaned) says, in its issue of last Monday morning, that: Some fear was expressed on Saturday that an attempt might be made on Sunday night to renew the disturbance. The military number in which the military and Police regulations have been carried into effect gave a universal confidence that all outrage would be at once checked, and the citizens generally, respecting the proclamation issued by the Mayor remained quietly within doors. The rain, which commenced falling early in the morning, kept the streets tolerably clear all day, so that at night, the police force had no difficulty in preserving order. The whole of the First Division of the State Militia was ordered on duty, to be in readiness at seven o'clock, P. M. and to muster at the sound of the alarm—seven strokes of the City Hall bell.—The U. S. troops on Governor's Island and Marine Corps at Brooklyn Navy Yard, were also in readiness, should there be any demand for their service.

About six hundred Police men occupied the house and made an excellent camping ground, while the dressing-rooms were used as places of refreshment. Nearly all the Police of the City were either on duty at the spot or awaiting orders, and their places were supplied by private citizens, sworn in for the occasion. In nearly every Ward almost all the active Police were marshalled in the neighborhood of the Opera House. It would have taken a greater number of lawless rioters than we trust, the City could have afforded to entertain. Mr. Macready, we learn from the Boston papers, is staying at the house of Mr. Curtis, in Summer-st. He will not play in that city, as he leaves for England on the steamer Ibernia, next week. He savors his determination to return no more. The jurors summoned by the Coroner to hold an inquest upon the bodies of the victims, were occupied the whole of Saturday and Monday in making the investigation. They heard a large amount of

testimony, including the depositions of the Mayor, Sheriff Recorder, Chief of Police, Military Officers, &c.—the scope of which will not remove every doubt as to the rights and duties of the Magistrates on that trying occasion. It is plain (says the Tribune) from the whole testimony, that the order to fire was given only when there was no choice between so doing and resigning all to the fury of the mob. In the first sudden and dreadful shock which such an event must carry to every bosom not dead to all human sensibility, and while the facts were not perfectly ascertained, it was impossible to banish all shadow of fear that there might have been some precipitancy, some lack of needful warning, some failure to make the most thorough use of the civil force before resorting to the sterner alternative. No such fear, we think can remain after the Coroner's investigation. Every fact is brought clearly out, every step has complete justification, and no doubt mingles with the disposition to award to the City Authorities the credit due alike to their firmness and humanity.

The Coroner's Jury, express the belief, in their verdict, that the individuals killed "came to their death by gunshot wounds from balls fired by the Military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst, by order of the civil authorities of the City of New York; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. They further believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of resort to the use of the Military might have been avoided."

Signed by James H. Perkins, foreman, and thirteen other duly qualified jurors. Of the wounded, there are only two or three whose recovery is doubtful. Most of the 18 or 20 who perished, we understand, were rioters. One who was shot through the eye on being shot, became more violent than ever, telling the troops to "fire and be damned, God damn you." They fired instantly, and he fell. The surgeons say that the nature of the wounds in the arms and shoulders of others show that they were actively engaged. Several of the soldiers are seriously wounded. Mr. Macready left the City in the uniform of a soldier, and was escorted out of the City by several officers. He went to New-Rochelle on horseback. He seemed greatly shocked by the account of the scenes which were transpiring as he left. Mr. Moonet, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, was badly injured in the face, in attempting to barricade the doors of his house, to prevent the entrance of a crowd in quest of Mr. Macready, who occupied rooms at his house.

On Monday night, the neighborhood of Astor-Place was quiet and undisturbed. The House was occupied by a body of police, who, however, were not called upon to act by any riotous demonstration. Free passage was allowed through Eighth-st. and Astor-Place, but no groups were permitted to assemble. Few persons seemed disposed to stop, and the request to move on was in almost all cases cheerfully obeyed. The military did not turn out, though they were still in readiness to march at the sound of the alarm bell. There is now no farther danger to be apprehended. In spite of the presence of a notorious band of Philadelphia rowdies, and their attempts to collect a force of rowdies by advertisements in one of the morning papers, the order of the City has not been disturbed, and will continue to be maintained at all hazards. The bodies of the dead have been given up to their friends and relatives by the Coroner, and the funerals have taken place. Mr. Macready left the New York Hotel, where he was lying, and departed from the city, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, accompanied by several of his friends. After the riot he resided at the military, a friend of Mr. Macready's told us that there had been bloodshed, which seemed to effect him very much. He threw up his hands, and exclaimed, "My God, has my appearance led to the sacrifice of human life! I wish I had adhered to my first resolution, and not yielded to the solicitation of my friends. They assured me there would be no difficulty."

An Appeal for Mr. Macready. It published in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning, signed by William H. Prescott, the historian, Robert Rantoul, Jr., G. S. Hilliard, and three other gentlemen of like distinction. It is addressed to the public, and commences with the following statement of the reasons which induced it: It is due to the feeling of Mr. Macready, who cannot in his own person address the public, after the mournful occurrences at New York, that an authentic statement should be made, from which every eye-rightminded man will be able to judge how far he is responsible for what has been done. It would have been preferable that such a statement should be exchanged in some persons in New York, well acquainted with most of the circumstances, and who, we doubt not, at the proper time, would have been ready to make a just representation of them to the public; but Mr. Macready has been compelled to leave that city, and he is necessarily here for a short time, before leaving the country, the undersigned have thought that justice to him, as well as the duty of hospitality, and a due regard to public opinion, require that some of the citizens of Boston should obtain from Mr. Macready some particulars with a view to their publication. The card then proceeds to recapitulate the circumstances occurring in New York previously to the late fearful riot. It says that when the letter of Washington Irving and others, requesting him to play again, was handed to him, he was of the opinion that the second performance ought to be postponed to Friday evening to give time for all excepted to subscribe, and to have the necessary documents, which the press, with great unanimity, had declared disapproved every charge that has been brought against him. In this he was overruled by the judgment of those who represented to him, that the state of public opinion was so entirely on the side of order, that a delay so long as Friday might cause a relaxation, and give opportunity to turbulent spirits again to attempt breaches of the peace. Under these views Mr. Macready prepared his answer to Mr. Irving and his associates. The statement concludes as follows:—Mr. Macready did not, either directly or indirectly, take any steps whatever to cause his friends to be present at the theatre, or to encounter in any way the opposition of those hostile to him, except by causing the documents already referred to to be published. He simply submitted himself to the wishes of his friends, expressed in their letter, and to his own sense of the duty he owed to the citizens of New York; and in doing so, the public will judge whether he ought to carry away with him from this country any other feeling than that which every humane man must have, when he finds his name in any way connected with so dreadful an occurrence, however innocent he may have been.

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At two o'clock all was quiet about the Opera House. The mob had disappeared, and all the military with the exception of three or four companies had been dismissed. The neighborhood of Astor-Place was comparatively quiet on Saturday afternoon. A number of curious spectators passed and repassed, but on up to 7 o'clock, about which time the military assembled, the efficient watchfulness of the Police prevented the collection of a crowd. The streets were chaffed with cannon, as on the previous evening. Everything appeared quiet. The Tribune (from which most of the foregoing details have been gleaned) says, in its issue of last Monday morning, that: Some fear was expressed on Saturday that an attempt might be made on Sunday night to renew the disturbance. The military number in which the military and Police regulations have been carried into effect gave a universal confidence that all outrage would be at once checked, and the citizens generally, respecting the proclamation issued by the Mayor remained quietly within doors. The rain, which commenced falling early in the morning, kept the streets tolerably clear all day, so that at night, the police force had no difficulty in preserving order. The whole of the First Division of the State Militia was ordered on duty, to be in readiness at seven o'clock, P. M. and to muster at the sound of the alarm—seven strokes of the City Hall bell.—The U. S. troops on Governor's Island and Marine Corps at Brooklyn Navy Yard, were also in readiness, should there be any demand for their service.

About six hundred Police men occupied the house and made an excellent camping ground, while the dressing-rooms were used as places of refreshment. Nearly all the Police of the City were either on duty at the spot or awaiting orders, and their places were supplied by private citizens, sworn in for the occasion. In nearly every Ward almost all the active Police were marshalled in the neighborhood of the Opera House. It would have taken a greater number of lawless rioters than we trust, the City could have afforded to entertain. Mr. Macready, we learn from the Boston papers, is staying at the house of Mr. Curtis, in Summer-st. He will not play in that city, as he leaves for England on the steamer Ibernia, next week. He savors his determination to return no more. The jurors summoned by the Coroner to hold an inquest upon the bodies of the victims, were occupied the whole of Saturday and Monday in making the investigation. They heard a large amount of

testimony, including the depositions of the Mayor, Sheriff Recorder, Chief of Police, Military Officers, &c.—the scope of which will not remove every doubt as to the rights and duties of the Magistrates on that trying occasion. It is plain (says the Tribune) from the whole testimony, that the order to fire was given only when there was no choice between so doing and resigning all to the fury of the mob. In the first sudden and dreadful shock which such an event must carry to every bosom not dead to all human sensibility, and while the facts were not perfectly ascertained, it was impossible to banish all shadow of fear that there might have been some precipitancy, some lack of needful warning, some failure to make the most thorough use of the civil force before resorting to the sterner alternative. No such fear, we think can remain after the Coroner's investigation. Every fact is brought clearly out, every step has complete justification, and no doubt mingles with the disposition to award to the City Authorities the credit due alike to their firmness and humanity.

The Coroner's Jury, express the belief, in their verdict, that the individuals killed "came to their death by gunshot wounds from balls fired by the Military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst, by order of the civil authorities of the City of New York; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. They further believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of resort to the use of the Military might have been avoided."

Signed by James H. Perkins, foreman, and thirteen other duly qualified jurors. Of the wounded, there are only two or three whose recovery is doubtful. Most of the 18 or 20 who perished, we understand, were rioters. One who was shot through the eye on being shot, became more violent than ever, telling the troops to "fire and be damned, God damn you." They fired instantly, and he fell. The surgeons say that the nature of the wounds in the arms and shoulders of others show that they were actively engaged. Several of the soldiers are seriously wounded. Mr. Macready left the City in the uniform of a soldier, and was escorted out of the City by several officers. He went to New-Rochelle on horseback. He seemed greatly shocked by the account of the scenes which were transpiring as he left. Mr. Moonet, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, was badly injured in the face, in attempting to barricade the doors of his house, to prevent the entrance of a crowd in quest of Mr. Macready, who occupied rooms at his house.

On Monday night, the neighborhood of Astor-Place was quiet and undisturbed. The House was occupied by a body of police, who, however, were not called upon to act by any riotous demonstration. Free passage was allowed through Eighth-st. and Astor-Place, but no groups were permitted to assemble. Few persons seemed disposed to stop, and the request to move on was in almost all cases cheerfully obeyed. The military did not turn out, though they were still in readiness to march at the sound of the alarm bell. There is now no farther danger to be apprehended. In spite of the presence of a notorious band of Philadelphia rowdies, and their attempts to collect a force of rowdies by advertisements in one of the morning papers, the order of the City has not been disturbed, and will continue to be maintained at all hazards. The bodies of the dead have been given up to their friends and relatives by the Coroner, and the funerals have taken place. Mr. Macready left the New York Hotel, where he was lying, and departed from the city, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, accompanied by several of his friends. After the riot he resided at the military, a friend of Mr. Macready's told us that there had been bloodshed, which seemed to effect him very much. He threw up his hands, and exclaimed, "My God, has my appearance led to the sacrifice of human life! I wish I had adhered to my first resolution, and not yielded to the solicitation of my friends. They assured me there would be no difficulty."

THE REGISTER.—Neal's Saturday Gazette published in Philadelphia, has the following capital remarks upon the duty of supporting one's own country paper: "Take your county paper by all means, and do not allow the Gazette to interfere with it. There are some of you who are not able to subscribe two dollars for a local journal and two dollars for a good one weekly, nor do we see how you can do without either. The one gives your county and State intelligence; the other general news and literature. It is a mistake for you to neglect your local editors, for those who live in great cities. Of course, the Philadelphia weeklies, with their immense edition, are able to publish large papers for the same money; but this is not everything, as you would find if the local journal in your vicinity should have to stop. We want no subscribers at the expense of the county papers."

More about the New York Riot. We glean the following extracts from the city papers relative to the late unhappy riot and bloodshed, in addition to the particulars given last week. After the firing had ceased on Thursday night, and the military had firmly occupied the ground, the rioters were scattered in squads through the streets—arming themselves with stones and striving to arouse the indignation of the thousands who assembled as spectators. They met, however, with but slight success. The crowd could not have numbered less than 20,000 persons; and yet among them all we do not believe there were more than five hundred who took an active part in the riot; and of these half were boys. A body of rioters assembled at Vauxhall Garden, and listened to the most inflammatory harangues from their leaders. Comparative quiet, however, had been restored at 2 o'clock. This law and order were nobly sustained and restored at last; though it is deeply regretted that some innocent persons suffered in the drafting for the rioters. An old man waiting for the cars in the Bowersy, was shot dead. His boy was killed by a ball at the corner of La Fayette Place, and a woman at the corner of the Bowersy, was shot in the side. Some of the bodies were carried into Vauxhall, others into Jones's Hotel, and others to the City Hospital and the Ward Station House.

Most persons in all were killed, 30 or 40 wounded, and between 60 and 70 of the leading rioters arrested. After the performance of Macbeth, was finished, Mr. Macready passed through the crowd with the audience who were leaving, on foot and unrecognized, and made his escape. 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 Boston. The excitement all day on Friday in reference to the Astor-Place riot was intense, but every hour added thousands to the side of Peace and Order.—Many of those loudest in condemnation of the measures taken on Thursday night, were convinced on cooler reflection that Order at all hazards was a prime necessity for the honor of the City and the safety of the people. placards were issued early in the morning by some unknown persons calling a meeting in the Park. A large number of the assembled of the interested and the curious congregated about 6 o'clock, and were regaled by harangues of a most inflammatory character by such fellows as Isaiah Rhymer, Mike Walsh, &c. Meanwhile the most efficient measures were being perfected by the civil authorities to prevent any rioting. A proclamation was early issued by Mayor Wood, to the effect that the peace of the city should and would be maintained by the force of civil and military power of the county. This was well-timed, and so decisive that those who had calculated on aiding in a grand riot, began to understand that it would be no child's play.

In the afternoon about half-past six they all formed in marching order, and doffing into Eighth street, they were ordered to disperse. The whole of the 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 thoroughfares, till they met in the Square beyond, and obliged the troops to retreat to the Bowersy. 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 battle array. Cannon were so disposed as to enfilade the main streets.

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