J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1849.

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

An Important Suggestion. We learn from the Bradford Argus that it has en suggested for the purpose of making the cedy completion of the North Branch Canal mount object in the next Legislature, to unite attended distinction of party in favor of the strongint man who can be selected, to send as Representstives and accordingly Judge Conyngham and H. FULLER, Esq., have been spoken of in Luzerne, former being considered a Loco and the latter a talented and highly popular Whig member of House. The Argus intimates that a simiunion for the same purpose might be practicaole for the two members of Bradford, and that Mr. might be chosen by acclamation by such a compromise in Wyoming, unless the "Montrose clique in Susquehanna should prevent it, (Susqueinha being connected with Wyoming.)

All may recollect how successful was the union icket formed on the same principle when the North Branch Improvement was first effectually started in our Legislature. Old Luzerne dropped for the time her fierce party strifes, and selected two of ex most able, talented, and influential men, GEO. DENNISON of one party and GARRICK 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 their strongest men, might achieve a similar triumph ngain.

Post-Office Changes.

S. H. Morse of New Milford, we understand, has been appointed Postmaster of that place in room of Was C. Ward. The Democrat of last week stated. Sat Mr. A. Moss had received the appointment, but we have since learned it was Mr. Morse and not Mr. Moss. . Without saying any thing to the disparagement of the late Postmaster, we believe we may safely say the appointment has been wor-

Asperw J. Jorgs has been appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg in place of I. G. M'Kinley, one. the Editors of the Democratic Union. "Turn bout is fair play," is the old saying. To give place to Mr. M Kinley, Mr. James Peacock was turned out by Mr. Polk a year or two ago, though he was in 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 gainst him as Postinaster. But he took part in some of the early demonstrations in favor of Gen. Taylor when meetings were held in his favor without disinction of party. He thereby excited the jealousy of the milministration, and was doomed. Why tiden't these worthies, who are now trying to get up a terrible ado about one Simon Drum, who removed from the Post-office in Westmoreland ster holding it a great many years, raise their sympathetic wailing when Mr. Peacock was removed

for no cause of public concern ! SAM. MEDARY, editor of the Statesman, a most rabid Locofoco organ at Columbus, Ohio, has been removed from the Post-office at that place. The Bucks County Intelligencer in this State, says he the inhabitants are moving off in a body, and with was formerly from that county, and was a bitter a few exceptions, scarcely attempting to save their and malignant Federalist of the old sort. This accounts for his being such a violent and unscruptions. Locofoco of the present day, and also for his ters can be heard for miles. In the first and third being petted by the modern Democracy of the parly late in power.

Two Post offices at Binghanton!-We learn that for the past week there have been two Post dices in operation at Binghamton. Mr. Park, the ald Post Master appointed by the late Administration, has persisted in his refusal to give up to hir. 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 the has started the new Post office, while Park holds on to the old, and mail packages continue to come from both

If is alleged on the part of Park that his com saission was from President Polk, to run four years coless 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 Locofoco organ denies en statement that the Whigs lost two or three members of Congress which they gained two years ago, by divisions among themselves. It is neverdeplicate candidates can be relied on; and it is no argument against its truth to urge that in one instance the Locofoco candidate outran both. So intent were some of the opponents of Mr. Botts on describe 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 Whige to be the "Free Soil" party. Our statement was altrue 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 Houseof course not much to brag of either way.

THE RIGHT TALK.—Neal's Saturday Gazette published in Philadelphia, has the following capital remarks upon the duty of supporting one's own county

Take your county paper by all means, and do not allow the Gazette to interfere with it. There are none of you who are not able to subscribe two dollars for a local journal and two dollars for a good may weekly, nor do we see how you can do without maker. The one gives your county and State into ligence; 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, can afford to publish large papers for the same v: but this is not everyth to stop. We want no subscribers at the expense Johnston will personally superintend the proceedof the sountry papers"

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster. Great Loss of Life-Steamer Empire Sunlai

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 presengers 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 neasures were in operation to raise the boat, which 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 ast, 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 mong the wharves, and 27 large Steamers were destroyed. The loss by this destructive conflagration is estimated to be at least five or six millions

Sunday, which destroyed ten or a dozen valuable buildings and an immense amount of property. The house of a Widow Freim, 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 excaped by leaping from the cham-

Another great fire at Cincinnati occurred last

her windows. GEN. WORTH DEAD!-The New Orleans Pica-San Antonia on the 7th inst., of Cholera, which is aging there to a fearful extent

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—Considerable alarm s caused by the appearance of the Cholera which has really made its appearance in the city. A des patch 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 oc curred yesterday, in the Sixth Ward, (mentioned in the morning papers.) Of this number five have

A further despatch on the 18th says: Three more new cases of cholern were reported his morning, causing much excitement in the neightorhood where they occurred, and threats were made to burn 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 mhabitants, are sprinkling lime in the streets to pre-

vent the spreading of the contagion. The sanitary committee, at a meeting held this afternoon, pronounce the disease not to be the Asiatic cholera, but merely cases of diarrhoea, aggravated by the neglect and exposure of those attack

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

that the whole city will be inundated. Some idea may be formed of the immense loss thus far, from the fact that 2,500 hhds of sugar have been de-stroyed. Still later news says the flood is extendng, and the alarm of the citizens is increasing.

Mr. Changes 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 stateteys, blanks, &c., and orders having been given to ment from an exchange paper contains the facts in the Mail Contractors to deliver the mails to him, 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 in-tegrity. 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 enterprizes, and vigorous and finally successful efforts to get enough of the "root of all evil" to satisfy hon-orably the claims of others, and the reasonable wishes of himself and the worthy family from whom misfortune had separated him. Mr. Smith has as we have intimated been successful in realizing hope which led him beyond the Rocky Moun ins 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 othpoints, until September, 1847, when he opportiplely located himself at New-Helvetia in Califor nia-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 bardships 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 Lebigh still continue to strike for higher wages, and yesterday there were some 600 bonts 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 mottoes indicating a determination not to recede from their demands. As the employers allow 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 money: but this is not everything, as you would the military to enforce the law, and it is said that find if the local journal in your vicinity should have if this extreme resort becomes necessary, Governor promise that they would never again wear the

Leggett's Gap Railread.

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:-

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

An Act granting a charter to a Company to construct a Railroad was passed, on the 7th of April, 1832, "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 Luzerna county, to a point on the New York State Line in Susquelianna county, passing through the Coal Region on the Lacka "wanna 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 enterprizing citizens of this County, and on the 7th of March last, the Commissioners had encouragement to open the Books for subscription in Providence township, when \$251,300 was sub-scribed and \$25,130, paid into the hands of Henry W. Drinker, Jeremiah Clark, and Nathaniel Cottrell, 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 rune of the 17th states that, Gen. Worth died at 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 situate only about 7 miles from the crossing of the Lackawanna, but this is overcome by a grade under the maximum grade of a Locomotive. 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 Susquehanns whole distance about 40 miles."

> GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June made its appearits date. The enterprize of its publisher is wel kept up, in the number, variety, and unexcelled beauty of its embellishments, and the interest of its pages, enriched by the contributions of some of the most eminent literary writers of these times.-A new volume for the 2d half year is to commence with the next or July number, which promises to

excel any thing yet offered.

THE SCALPEL.—The third number of this periodical has been received. It is edited by E. H. Dixon, M. D., a polished and vigorous writer, who uses the Scalpel upon quackery keenly and with a masterly hand. It is published in pamphlet form for 25 cents a single number, or \$1 for four quarterly numbers during the year. Postmasters, Physicians, Druggists, &c., are invited to act as agents Address 3121, New York Post-office.

The Pennsylvania Cultivator for April and the Genesce Farmer for May have been received. Both are valuable Agricultural works—the former a new one in its first year, whose early numbers were considerably delayed by the requisite arrangements for its establishment. It has now, however, pretty nearly overtaken time.

CONDENSED ITEL

The Store of Elliott & Tompkins of Towarda was lately entered and robbed of some goods of small value, and about \$2 in change. The regue was foiled in his attempt to open the safe, though he stole the key from the Clerk's pocket,

The mail coach between Honesdale and Carbondale was robbed of a trunk belonging to a passenger, one night last week. It is supposed the villain intended to get a trunk containing \$10,000 which one of the passengers had just drawn from' Honesdale Bank.

Two little girls, (says the Carbondale Journal) were drowned at that place two weeks ago.

Another slight accident on the railroad is reported, from the cars running against a tree which had fallen in the way." We have not learned the particulars.

Au Irish woman named Mary McGrath was committed to prison at Binghamton last week, on a charge of poisoning her infant child.

Gen. Scott has been called by the President to esume the chief command of the army-his headquarters to be at or near New York.

A man was lately arrested in Richmond for attempting to smuggle off two negroes boxed up in boxes labelled like goods and directed to Philadelphia. They were provided with bread and water. Nine cases of small pox are reported to have lately occurred at Newburyport.

Mrs. Hannah Gallatin, wife of the veteran Statesweek, at the age of 83.

Judson, the editor of a black guard paper in New York, called " Ned Buntline's Own," (and who was lately flogged in the street by a woman he had abused in his paper,) has been held to bail in the sum of \$2000 for outrageously libelling the sisterin-law of James Gordon Bennett. He was also one of the prominent rioters in the late mob, and was

Dan Marble the famous delineator of Yankee character, died lately of cholera, in Louisville, Ky. Prince Albert of Russia, has sued to be divorced

from his wife on the ground of unconquerable aversion. So much for taking a wife "unsight, unseen." Ex-Governor Marcy of N. Y. is said to have met with an accident last week. In stepping from the packet boat at Lockport he sprained his ancle.

This is worse than making a breech in his breeches, as he did in that region some years since. Two Young Ladies were arrested the other night at Providence, R. L. for parading the streets dressed in male attire. One of them was discovered by her tone of voice in asking for a punch at a hotel. They were discharged the next morning, under the

brecches.

More about the Now York Riot.

I have been a second of the se

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 25,000 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 Garmeasures 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.

Dear sir, "A Corps of Engineers A body of riote's assembled at Vauxhall Garwas partially accomplished. It is said that one are prosecuting a Survey of the "Leggett's Gap den, and listened to the most inflammatory harlady was killed by a blow on the head from an axe. however, had been restored at 2 o'clock.

Thus law and order were nobly sustained and restored at last; though it is deeply regretted that some innocent persons suffered in the dread encounread rather obscure. The following facts you are ter for the supremacy. An old man waiting for welcome to use for the benefit of the readers of the cars in the Bowery, was shot dead. A little the cars in the Bowery, was shot dead. A little boy was killed by a ball at the corner of Lafayette Place, and a woman at the corner of the Bowery, 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 Sta-

Twenty 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 afety of the people. Placards were issued early in the morning by some unknown persons calling a meeting in the Park. Accordingly an immense assemblage of the interested and the curious congregated about 6 o'clock, and were regaled by ha rangues of a most inflamatory character by such fellows as Isaiah Rynders. Mike Wal-h, &c.

Meanwhile the most efficient measures were be ing perfected by the civil authorities to prevent any riotous conduct. A proclamation was early issued by Mayor Woodhull to the effect that the peace of the city should and would be maintained by the whole 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 un-derstand that it would be no child's play.

In the afternoon about half-past six they all formed in marching order, and defiling into Eighth 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 obli

ged the mob to retreat to the Bowery.

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.

Camon were so disposed as to enfilled the mair

The Opera House was in possession of the Po lice, who were most thoroughly and efficiently or-ganized. 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 The mob was at first most violent in Broadway,

but gradually changed their position to the Bowery Their yells were truly awful to hear, and, for a while, things were a troubled and threatening aspect. About half-past eight the Police made a harge 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 on the opposite corner. More than half a dozen men were soverely wounded by the stones thrown by

Warning was given to the mob, but the stones continued to fly. At last the Recorder proclaimed to them that the next shower of stong, would bring a return of lead. The muskets were leveled, and the troops only awaifed the signal to fire, when fortunately the throwing of stones ceased.

The Police, who had already sixteen persons ar

rested, 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 bonfires in the Bowery which only served to render the disturbers more conspicuous, and in less than half an hour they were nearly all taken or scattered. 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 compara-

tively quiet on Saturday afternoon. A number of curious spectators passed and repassed, but even 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 enfiladed with cannon, as on the previous evening Everything appeared quiet.

The Tribune (from which most of the foregoing details have been glenned) 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 disturbances. The admirable minner in which the military and Police regulations have been carman Hon. Albert Gallatin, died in New York last ried 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 or-der. The whole of the First Division of the State Militia was ordered on duty, to be in readiness at four 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 Policemen occupied the house

and did duty around it. The boxes and parquette 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 contains, to have stormed their fortress.

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 in the steamer Hibernia, next week. He a vows 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 unount of

testimony, including the depositions of the Mayor.
Sheriff Recorder, Chief of Police Military Officers sheriff Recorder, Chief of Police Military Officers, the entire scope of which went to remove every doubt as to the right conduct of the Magistrates on that trying occasion. It is plain (says the Triphorous that the whole testimon, 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 an event must carry to every bosom not dead 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 to section twenty-four near Verplanck's Point, to all human sensibility, and while the facts were the Section, two of the Irish laborers rushed out Il shadow of fear that there might have been some precipitancy, some lack of needful warning, some induce to make the most thorough use of the civil force before resorting to the aterner alterna-tive. No such fear, we think can remain after the oroner'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 eath 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 farther believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the Military might have been

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 warned to re-tire on pain of being shot, became more violent than. ever, telling the troops to "fire and be d-d, God d-n 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. Macrendy left the City in the uniform of a soldier, and was escerted 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. Monnot, 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

ccupied rooms at his house. On Monday night, the neighborhood of Astorplace was quiet and undisturbed. The House was deupied 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 held in readiness at the store of the marin bell. There is now no farther danger to be apprehended. In spite of the presence of a notorious band of Philadelphia rowdies, and the attempts to collect a force of rowdies by advertisquents in one of the morning supers, the order of the City has not been disturbed, and will continue to be maintained at all hazards. The bedies f the dead have been given up to their friends and relatives by the Coroner, and the funerals have ta-

Air. Macready left the New York Hotel, where e was living, and departed from the city, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, accompanied by several of his friends. After the firing of the first round from the military, a friend of Mr. Macready told him that there had been bloodshed, which seemed to ffect 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 adnered 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

Is published in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning, signed by William H. Frescott, 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 feelings of Mr. Macrendy, 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 evey 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 emanate from persons in New York, well acquaint-ed with most of the facts, 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 citizens of Boston should obtain from Mr. Macready some particulars with a view to their publication.

card then proceeds to recapitulate the circunistances 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 post-poned to Friday evening to give time for all exitement to subside, and to allow the circulation of locunents, which the press, with great unanimity, as declared disproved 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

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, as 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 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

THE RIOTERS. The New York Sun closes an article in relation to the recent riots, with this language; But we must close; but not without one word to the mechanics artizans, and working men of our city. To them we appeal for their own sake and for the public weal, not to be misled in this matter. The wretches who have fomented these riots are enemies of the poor, and of order and law. They are men who carry concealed weapons and yet are the meanest cowards in the face of personal danger. They are men who would beguile the ignorant and innocent into danger and then abandon them. They are gamblers, and demagogues, and blackguards In God's name, let every honest man avoid and abhor these destroyers of property and life—these per-petual assassins."

When Gen. Taylor was en route for Washington, he was reminded of Gen. Harrison's untimely death, in view of his visiting a place where the cholera was said to be raging. The old hero promptly re-plied—"Give yourself no uncasiness gentlemen Filmore is not a Tyler.

RIOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER BAILBOAD Severa the Section, two of the Irish laborers rushed out from a slianty on another and commenced beating him, and Peck immediately arrested them and put them in handcuffs and was proceeding towards the jail with them. The other laborers on the Section were at once appealed to to resow the prisoners, but the foreman cautioned them not to go as they would cartainly be, shot if they attempted it.

Peck was not to be trifled with.

About 12 or 16, however, went off armed and overtook the officers, and managed to get between them and their prisoners. Observing that they were handcuffed, three of the Trishmen demanded the key of the handcuffs from Peck's attendants, who said they did not have it. Peck informed them that he had it and would keep it and would have the men. The three Irishmen immediately presented their

pistols and threatened to blow out Peck's brains unless he immediately gave it up, and made such de-monstrations that there was no mistaking their object. Peck instantly drew a revolver from his coat pocket and shot each in rapid succession, one through the breast one through the breast hone through the breast, one through the neck, and the other through the arm. The whole body instantly fied, and with the exception of the wounded, seturned to work, and quiet is now ristored. Peck proceeded with his prisoners to jail. The man abot through the breast is not expected to recover; the others were taken by their friends across the river.

Genritt Shith, of Peterbore, New York, who erits large tracts in the various parts of that State, has just issued a circular, stating that he wishes to give away tracts of land to one thousand virtuous and landless poor persons, who will be salected from each county in the State except Madison, in the ratio of its population, making 1000 in

They are to be white inhabitants of the State of New York—must be between the age of 21 and 60. and must be entirely clear of the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors. They must also in each county be taken from the sexes in ogial numbers. The tracts will average from 30 to 60 acres each. The title deets will be made out at the expense of Mr. Smith and along with each gift will be a gift of \$10 in money, which will be sufficient to pay the expenses of removal, or will pay all taxes for a num-

ber of years to come. In case of the land selected not being sifficient to supply the 100 persons, each disappointed person will receive \$40 in money, in addition to the \$10 already mentioned. These \$50 will enable the possessor to purchase 40 acres of Government Had.
Mr. Siniuh less estected five persons in New York
etty to select the 150 from the city. These Judges
are Isac T. Hopper, Daniel C. Eaton, William Komeys, George H. Evans, and John Cochrane.

NEW RELIEF North Some of the new Relief Notes, provided for in the late appropriation Act, have been issued from the Treasury for the last few days, and are freely circulating. They will very soon entirely banish the ragged and fifthy notes of the old issue. They are handsome bills, printed on good paper, and are very eagerly sought after, par funds being sent to the Treasury every day to be exchanged for them. This shows how convenient and desirable these small notes are to the business community.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Tribune (Whig) advocates the gradual emancipation of the Slaves of Tennessee and the calling of a Convention of the friends of Constitutional Reform at no distant day. Emancipation in the gradual plan is gaining sup-porters in the South. Quite a number of journals of both political parties in Tennessee are advocating the election of Judges by the people.—Phil. News.

Colonization.-W. W. Findlay, a colored man of Covington, Indiana, has published an address to the colored people of that State, in which he urges them in view of the civil and political oppression to which his race is subjected, to remove to Liberia. Himself and some of his friends are to emigrate in next, and desires to obtain as many as pos sible to accompany him.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE We licar fre quent complaints from broken-hearted damsels but few men have the courage to apply for damages.— At Pittsburgh, Joseph Curp complained before Al-derman Minow, of Jane Ebbets, who had, for two years, made various promises to marry him. That he had given her combs. trinkets, stockings, &c., nursed her when sick, and paid ner ucces a when sick, but she positively refuses to redeem her pledge. When told that the Alderman could not him he sued her for ten compet the lady to marry him, he sued her for ten dollars, the doctor's bill. Miss Ebbets, hearing of the proceedings, went around to the Squire's office hat it meant-when Mr. Curp saw her he

Important Decision of the Court

At the last session of the Courts of Carbon Co. a suitor made application to the Court for the con-tinuance of his cause, upon the ground that he did not know it was on the Trial List. Judge Kidder enquired if the list had been published, and upon being informed that it had, decided that the ignorance of the suitor was no ground for the continu ance of his cause, because every man who had business at Court should be a subscriber of the county papers. We have no doubt the new Judges Eldred

will confirm so rightous a judgment. In connection with this we would say that we have room on our list for a great many more sub-All kinds of entables will be received from far

ners for subscription.—Carbon Co. Gaz. ABBEST OF A CLERGYMAN - A letter received at the office of the True Wesleyan in New York City announces the fact that Rev. Jarvis C. Bacon. of

the Alleghany Wesleyan Conference, preacher, on Grayson Circut; Va., has been arrested and committed for trial in that State, charged with the crime of circulating a Bible argument against Slavery, and Fredrick Douglass's parrative with felonious intent," &c., &c. If convicted, the penalty is imprisonment for one of five years. And all this in the "land of the free!"

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS The Washing OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND WASHINGTON OF THE COTTESPONDENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PROPERTY OF conduct of the American government, in regard to the Protocol in the Treaty of Peace, and handed a copy of it to each foreign Minister in Washington, ton, with the request to have the matter brought to the cognizance of their respective government

once his hand in, were to have some hard words, with another Minister of a foreign power. He will soon realize the fact that the Secretaryship of State s no sinecure.".

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A train on the rail road came in contact, at a crossing near Cheshier, Conn., with a wagon containing a willow lady named Brooks, and her niece, 13 years old and the latter was killed, and the former seriously injured. The horse was frightened by the train and rushed upon the track.

WILLIAM. H. MITCHELL, brother of the Irish Pa triot and exile, John Mirchard has been appointed by Secretary Ewing a Clerk in the Home Department at Washington.