

FORREST AND MACREADY.

The New York press, almost without exception, has been in the most unmeasured terms the denunciation of Mr. Macready at the Astor place Opera House, to which attention has already been made in the columns of this paper.

THE THREE MACRETTIS.

CAVAT RIOT AT THE ASTOR PLACE.—Mr. MACREADY DRIVEN FROM THE STAGE BY AN UNORGANIZED MOB!!

The tragedy of "Macbeth" was put up for representation at three theatres in this city, last night. Mr. Forrest played it to a full house at the Broadway, and Mr. Hamilton to a full one at the Bowery where Mr. Ryder was the "Macduff," and had a tremendous reception on his first appearance.

The Astor place Opera House was the scene, last night, 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.

When, in the third act, "Macbeth" comes on, as "King," the uproar was at its height. At this stage of the proceedings, four chairs were thrown in rapid succession, at the stage, from the eastern corner of the upper tier.

During this, several gentlemen undertook to remonstrate with the rioters, but without avail. Mr. Clippendale then came forward but could not obtain a hearing.

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

We have not undertaken to do more in this hasty article, than to give the leading transactions of the night. We might give a long list of the different cries which were uttered on the occasion, as going to show the spirit and motives by which the mob were actuated.

NEW YORK SIX O'CLOCK.

The excitement which had been created throughout the city by the treatment which Mr. Macready received at the Opera House on Monday night, had fully prepared the public mind for a repetition of the previous outbreak, if not a more serious difficulty between his friends and enemies.

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and the Artillery at the Arsenal, two pieces of cannon—six pounders—were pointed to the Artillery, with a supply of grape and canister shot.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RIOT.

The Theatre having been densely packed before the hour of commencing the performance, a large number having attempted to procure tickets, the manager at half past seven or eight o'clock, had a notice posted up that the Tickets were sold.

Orders were partially restored in the building between eight and nine o'clock, so that the play proceeded, but arrests continued to be made during the play, and as will be seen by the list, fifty-three in all were placed in confinement by the Police.

At length the whole Police Force outside were assaulted with paving stones and brick bats, and compelled to take refuge inside the theatre.

The troops began to arrive about 9 o'clock, but the first detachment, consisting of one company of the Washington Greys, were so violently assailed with stones and brickbats that their horses became wholly unmanageable, and the lines being broken, the troop was dispersed.

A desperate onslaught was now made upon the troops. Man after man, and officer after officer were struck and wounded with the paving stones.

While these scenes were being enacted outside, the persons inside, who had been arrested and were confined under the boxes of the theatre, set fire to the apartment in which they were confined, and then began to break through a partition next to the main entrance.

It was now near ten o'clock—after half past nine. The military had stood the assaults of the mob for about half an hour, having about sixty of their number seriously wounded.

A consultation was called between the Recorder, the Sheriff, the Chief of Police and the Generals commanding. It was at once concluded to read the Riot Act and fire upon the rioters.

The order to fire or retreat now resounded throughout the ranks of the military, and at last the fatal word "fire" passed from the proper civil officer to the general in command.

At the first volley, two men fell in the ranks of the mob. Still the rioters pressed home upon the troops with cries of "only blank cartridge," "you don't fire ball," and similar derisive menaces.

Another crisis was approaching and after a brief interval, the second order to fire was given. The volley did such fearful execution, that the mob was broken up and escaped in every direction, leaving the dead and wounded to the care of Police.

THE SCENE AT DAY-LIGHT.

All around the theatre, at daylight this morning, were groups of military and police, and numbers of cavalry and artillery horses tied to the posts and fences.

The two cannons in the middle of the street, both loaded with heavy charges of grape and canister, while a regular guard is stationed around the building.

It is impossible to ascertain exactly how many persons were killed, or how many have since died of their wounds.

1847 clipping in the riot, were arrested. Their names are:

Edward Z. C. Jackson, Editor of "Ned Bunline's Own," who it is said, acted as leader of the mob outside.

David W. Holley, one of the Editors of the Democratic Review, who, it is said, acted as the leader of the mob inside, &c.

A revolving pistol was fired three times at Gen. Sanford, and he was felled to the earth. Lieut. W. R. Harrison was badly wounded. Eleven out of nineteen men in the first company were unfit for duty.

After the announcement of the Riot Act, the orders of the civil authorities to fire and the command of their officers, the soldiers still fired a round over the heads of the mob, but this only made them bolder, and again the military were attacked, then the soldiers fired into the mob.

A few minutes were allowed them to comply with this order, but the warning being unheeded, several of the troops and police having already been wounded, and the mob still throwing missiles—the dread alternative—the only means that remained of preserving the peace—was resorted to, and the troops were reluctantly ordered to make ready to fire!

The command was obeyed as reluctantly as it was given, but it had to be obeyed. It was a fearful moment. A mad assemblage, excited to frenzy by rum and evil passions, stood there assailing the ministers of the law and threatening the most serious outrages, which might involve the lives of hundreds of citizens.

A brief consultation was held among the officers present. The question was whether the mob or the law should rule, and the rioters having resorted to the use of weapons of death, an appeal to arms became necessary on the part of the ministers of the law. The troops were ordered to fire!

At least sixty of the military and about thirty of the police are wounded.

Many innocent parties have been wounded and probably some of them killed. Indeed the rioters, who were most active in creating disturbance, were boys, led on by three or four men.

At 2 o'clock, A. M. All is quiet about the Opera House. The mob has disappeared, and all the military with the exception of three or four companies have been dismissed.

Our market is very dull and very little doing just now owing to the excitement respecting the riots. The Riots have been all quelled, and the city is in quiet possession of the military.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF TWO SLAVES! Considerable excitement was produced in our community at an early hour yesterday, by the discovery of a daring attempt to run off two valuable slaves, hired in this city.

The man who arranged for, and who was attempting to effect their escape, is generally believed to be Samuel A. Smith, a personage who moved to this city some years since, figured extensively in the shoe business, under the sign of the "Red Boot," and has several times been arrested upon serious charges, but has some way or other managed to escape from the strong arm of the law.

The facts of the case, as we have been able to glean there, appear to be these. About half past seven yesterday morning, a dray was driven up to Adams & Co.'s Express Office having upon it two large boxes, about the size of those commonly used in the dry goods business, and known as No. 2. They were directed to

THE EXPRESS CLERK having some suspicion about the boxes, communicated with Mr. Barrall, the Express Agent of this city, who, having previously had some intimations from his correspondent, Mr. Sanford, of Philadelphia, that an attempt might be made to remove some of our slaves in boxes, through the medium of the Express, directed the driver to let them remain on the dray, and drive them immediately to the depot; at the same time directing him as assistant to take up a watch in the wagon for the purpose of opening the boxes &

the boxes, and confirming or removing his suspicions. A short time after the dray had left, Smith went into the Express office, and inquired, whether a box of iron, which he had led to be forwarded, had gone or not. His true purpose, doubtless, being to see whether the boxes had duly gone.

Upon reaching the Depot, Mr. Barrall opened one of the boxes, and discovering a negro therein he immediately notified the top down again, and communicated the discovery to one of the officers of the train, Smith having at one time been seen near, and having afterwards disappeared. He afterwards got on the train some distance higher up the street. The negroes still in the boxes, were driven down to the Mayor's Office, removed from their hot seats, and placed in custody.

As soon as it was found that Smith had escaped, telegraphic messages were immediately sent to Fredericksburg and other Northern places, to accomplish his arrest; and about 12 o'clock yesterday, the Telegraph announced the gratifying intelligence that he had been arrested by Officer Caldwell at Fredericksburg and would be brought to Richmond by the downward train in the evening.

A partial examination of the case was made by his honor, the Mayor, on yesterday morning and each witness recognized in the sum of \$300, to appear at his office to-day, when a full one we have no doubt will be made.

The Mayor decided that the Prisoner at the bar should be sent on to a called Hearings Court, to be held on the 21st day of this month. Witnesses recognized.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, with Liverpool news to the 28th ult. She brings \$400,000 in specie.

The Cotton market is steady, and without change. Fair Uplands and Mobiles 4 1/2 - Fair Orleans 4 1/2. Sales of the week 24,740 bales.—Bradst. Bull.; flour decline 6 to 9d. Western Canal is quoted at 23s. 6d.

LEVERHOOL, April 28.—Taking into consideration the condition of the affairs of the Continent, the public securities maintain a remarkable firmness. Mercantile operations are dull, and considerable depression exists throughout the manufacturing districts, and especially at Manchester, but notwithstanding these unfavorable influences, after some fluctuations during the week, cottons settled very steadily at its close, at 92.

The English Navigation law has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 61.

Some apprehensions were entertained of the fidelity of a portion of the garrison of Paris, and two regiments were ordered to quit the city at four hours' notice. The cholera was spreading in France.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinians have rejected the terms of the amnesty proposed by the Austrians, and the Piedmontese ministers have given fresh directions to the Department of War to prepare for an immediate resumption of hostilities.

It is reported that the French Minister at Turin had instructions to encourage the Sardinians to reject the terms of peace offered by Radetsky.

GERMANY.—Affairs in Germany continue in a state of great distraction. Austria has met additional reverses in Hungary.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—TEMPERANCE POST-MASTERS.—A letter written from Washington to the Cincinnati Chronicle has the following anecdotes:

Judge Collamer has, I understand, very wisely determined to confer office upon no one who is known to indulge in his "cup." Connected with the enforcement of which occurred at Judge C's room of a very amusing character. It appears that an applicant for the office of post-master some where out west, called on the Postmaster General at his quarters, and presented his papers, setting forth his claims to the office sought. The Judge scrutinized him for a moment, and then very coolly remarked: "You drink whiskey, sir, I believe?" The unfortunate applicant, construing this remark into an invitation to quaff a glass with the Postmaster, replied: "No, I thank you, Judge; I prefer a glass of brandy and water?" This reply settled his case—his papers were returned to him, and he was told that his application was duly considered and rejected.

"CASE, CANADA, AND CUBA," was all remembered, was very near becoming a regular Jacob Peco society, or counterparty, in the last Presidential election, just as "Oregon and Texas" was in 1844. We cannot help thinking, sometimes, a glorious field in the present peculiar position of Canadian affairs would have offered for the exercise of the pragmatic propensities of General Cass, had he, instead of Zachary Taylor, been elected President of the United States, last November.

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CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We were at Union Court and saw that all the opposing candidates for Congress were on the ground. We understand that a discussion took place on Tuesday, which it was our intention to hear, but being taken unwell on that morning we left for home before the speaking commenced.

Just what we expected and expressed to some friend. Nothing will induce him to leave the field but a general uprising of the people from one end of the District to the other.

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