

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.

GRAY 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.

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.

On Wednesday a call was made upon the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the Sheriff, for a sufficient force to prevent a repetition of the previous outbreak, and accordingly a military force was ordered to be in readiness to attend the anticipated riot.

The National Guard, 7th Regt., commanded by Col. Burgess—numbering 50 companies. Three companies of the Governor's Guard. Two companies of the 11th Regt., 4th Regt. One company of the Washington Light Regt. Twenty companies of the 1st Regt. of the City Militia, were they received several hundred ball cartridges, the Cavalry Regiment of the City Militia, and the Artillery at the Arsenal, two pieces of cannon—six pounders—were given to the Artillery, with a supply of grape and canister shot.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RIOT.—The Theatre having been densely packed before the hours of commencing the performance, and large numbers 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.

This did not satisfy the crowd, who pressed in upon the building, while a large number of persons cooperated with them inside, and for a time interrupted the performance. Numerous arrests were now made inside and outside.

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.

An editor of a monthly periodical was arrested, as one of the leaders of the "riot" inside, while the editor of a weekly paper was captured outside while acting in a similar capacity.

At length the whole Police Force outside were assaulted with paving stones and brick bats, and compelled to take refuge inside the theatre. An abundance of missiles were at hand, from the excavations made for constructing a sewer on the north side of the theatre and in Broadway, and most freely were they used by the mob.

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Many of the Police were wounded. The mob outside had now increased to about five thousand, and some estimate the number as high as ten thousand.

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. One officer received a dreadful wound of the head, and fell senseless from his horse.

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. The mob frequently assaulted the soldiers, hand to hand, and took away their muskets and sabres, and broke them on the pavement.

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 Sheriff first read the riot act, which was announced by the Recorder, the Chief of Police and officers in command to such portions of the mob as had not heard it read.

Cannon were at last placed on each side of the Opera House, so as to rake the streets with grape shot, in every direction.

Mr. Macready left the Theatre on Thursday night after the play was finished, and at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning went in a carriage to New Rochelle, where he remained until the arrival of the New Haven train for Boston.

He reached that city, as will be seen by our Telegraphic correspondence last evening.

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!

Immediately some eight or ten of the rioters fell wounded, and their companions fled in all directions. The number of persons seriously wounded is reported at eight or ten. Several were slightly wounded, and retired from the ground with the mob.

The "boys" fought desperately. Some of them actually seized the swords of the Cavalry, and the guns of the Infantry, carried them off and afterwards broke them to pieces. They routed one company of Cavalry with stones and brickbats.

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.

Many of the soldiers fired on the ground, and others over the heads of the mob. Had all fired direct, the loss of life would have been terrific.

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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.

New York, May 13, 10 P. M. The theatre is still in the possession of the Police, and the streets are thoroughly occupied by the Military. Detachments of Cavalry have been scouring suspicious places and streets to prevent an organization of the mob.

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.

the street, and confining or removing his intentions. A short time after the riot had left, Smith went into the Express office, and inquired whether a bag of mail, which he had led to be forwarded, had gone or not.

Upon reaching the Depot, Mr. Barrall opened one of the boxes, and discovering a negro therein he immediately nailed 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.

The negroes still in the boxes, were driven down to the Mayor's Office, removed from their hot seats, and placed in custody. Each of them had in the box a small bundle of clothes, a pair of boots, a fancy fan, and a bladder filled with water to drink, tied around the neck, with a chamber's end, showing very conclusively that Smith had made all the preparations.

It was lucky that the negroes were discovered, on the score of humanity, as they must certainly have died before reaching even Fredericksburg. These boxes were very close, having only small vent holes at either end; and asperated to this would have been the intense closeness of the Express freight car, in which they would have been placed with many packages on them.

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.

Liverpool, 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 advices from France are rather dispiriting to our manufacturers, while orders from other parts of the Continent are at a stand. There has been no actual variation in the prices of Cotton since our last, but from the depressing effect of the blockade of the German ports upon the business of Manchester, the very moderate demand for goods and yarns, and the sustained abundance of supply, there is a probability that the market will be seriously affected.

The English Navigation law has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 61. France.—France still continues to enjoy tranquillity. The expedition for the reinstatement of the Pope set sail from Toulon on the 29d, and had arrived at Civita Vecchia, and would immediately proceed to Rome, the Pope meanwhile remaining at Gaeta until the revolt is suppressed.

M. Frabold, agent of the Roman Republic, had presented his protest against the French expedition to Civita Vecchia.

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.

The Neapolitan troops continue to be successful in their expedition into Sicily. The town of Soto has surrendered to them.

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

The hostilities between Denmark and Germany will continue without any marked result that would give preponderance to either side or likely to affect the general issue.

"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.

He who could take down the "whole or none" of Oregon, and swallow up all of Mexico at a gulp, certainly would have smacked his lips at the dainty dish of rable royalism, or loyalism, is just now dressing up in Montreal. And, with a cabinet made up of such middle-class material as, say Allen of Ohio; Hannegan of Indiana; Foote of Mississippi, &c. &c. &c. is there an intelligent man, knowing anything of the policy and maxims of locofoco statesmanship, who does not believe that our foreign relations would, about this time, be in imminent peril, had Providence visited us with so calamitous a catastrophe as the success of the three C's; "Cass, Canada and Cuba."

If we had escaped the maelstrom of European Revolution, in all probability it would only have been to get into the vortex of Canadian politics, first, and probably war with England, afterwards.

There is a moral sublimity in the spectacle the United States at present offer to the gaze of all Christendom, which cannot but gladden the heart of every right-thinking American.

At peace-peace with all the world, while all the world is in arms and steeped in blood, as it were—our beneficent system of government, resting firm and unshaken upon the foundation it has in the hearts of the people, presents a striking and significant contrast to the regal, but rickety Uncertainty that assume the business of governing, *seri grati*, the people who inhabit the kingdoms, dukedoms, principalities or sham republics, in either hemisphere.

Across the Atlantic nothing but a dreary, dismal future meets the eye, turn in whatsoever direction we will. Here peace and plenty have their happy abode. Wise counsels direct the destinies of the nation. Its mighty commercial interests are neither disturbed by war, nor rumors of war.

Enterprise and industry are reaping their just reward, at home, while sweeping like a mighty avalanche across the Rocky Mountains, thousands of our countrymen are preparing the way for such a peopling of the dreamy shores of the far off Pacific, as will strengthen our power and perpetuate our institutions, beyond any calculation the wisest among us is, at this day, capable of. Never was a nation so tranquil, or so happy—socially, politically, every way.

For this felicitous state of things the people of the United States have none to thank but Providence and themselves. The war spirit that sprang up in the nation under the administration of Polk, entered the last Presidential election in conjunction with the principle of Peace, and that the result of that memorable contest was a wholesome repudiation of "Cass, Canada, and Cuba," is one of the very best proofs we have yet given the world, of our capacity, as a people, to discriminate, judiciously, when Right and Wrong are to be decided upon—when demagogism or true patriotism is to be encouraged—when Truth or Falsehood, Peace or War, is to prevail.

In view of the present perturbed state of the political world, abroad, and on our borders at home we cannot help looking upon the defeat of the Cass party, in November last, as a kind of providential dispensation, for which the friends of peace, and of all good citizens in general, cannot ever be too thankful. Did the Whig party go out of the contest defeated, we doubt not the "hearts of the people" by this time would have been pretty well "prepared for war," under the "bloody instruction" the great Michigander has so often shown himself so competent to impart. England he would always go out of his way to irritate and insult; his diplomatic career abroad was full of examples of this cheap kind of patriotism; and we may therefore be pardoned the suspicion that were he now President at Washington, he would not allow himself to be an unconcerned spectator of the events transpiring in the Canadas.

The sequel of such a policy, of course, would see the pleasant state of things we have pictured above, exactly reversed; and instead of the peace and prosperity we are enjoying under the administration of Gen. Taylor, in all probability we should, ere this, have had all sorts of hairbreadth escapes from, if not an actual collision with, some foreign power—possibly prejudicial, in either case, to all the substantial interests of our common country.

It is profitable, now and then, to recall the remaining scenes of the Past, especially when, as in this case, the Present is so full of significant events, having a direct reference thereto. Thus, by comparison and reflexion, we learn many a lesson that shall profit us at some future day, when we are again called to choose between another General Taylor and General Cass.—N. Y. Express.

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.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We learn from a Prospectus just issued by the Editor of the Register, that he intends to enlarge it so as to add eight columns of additional matter, and supply it with new types, presses, &c., making it one of the largest and handsomest sheets in the South, without any addition to its price.

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. We stated last week that all the candidates expressed a willingness to be governed by a District Convention, reflecting any thing like a fair expression of the wishes of the District; but now we understand Gen. Dockery has come out decidedly against submitting to the action of a Convention. 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. We understand that he now charges Mr. Little with being brought out by midnight caucuses in Stanley and Anson counties. New light, we suppose, has broken upon the vision of the General since last week, as he said nothing about any such caucuses at Concord. It is evident, however, that the General has determined to run whether it is the wishes of the Whigs or not, and it therefore becomes their duty to frown on one who thus willfully attempts to distract the party. He objected to being charged with foisting himself upon the District. But how speaks his conduct? Does he not say, as plain as action can speak, that the Whigs must take him or run the risk of electing a Democrat. Is there any patriotism in this? If there is we should like to know in what it consists. We hope the Whigs of this District will teach Gen. Dockery such a lesson that it will be remembered by all future aspirants. Let a District Convention be held—a nominee be made and then let every Whig unite on him to a man.—Charlotte Jour.

JOHN KERR, ESQ.

We announced a few weeks ago, that although a number of newspapers had paraded this gentleman's name before the public as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Venable, and although strongly solicited to become a candidate by a number of friends in every section of the District, yet, that he had not been able to decide the matter definitely, one way nor the other, owing to causes of a private character.

We now feel authorized to "speak by the card," and announce that this gentleman has decided not to be a candidate. He duly appreciates the motives of those who have solicited him to enter the contest as their champion, and feels well assured that he could defeat the enemy, but affliction in his family, combined with a duty he owes his profession, (the neglect of which would be too severely felt,) compel him to decline the contest.

BLOODY AFFRAY.

It is reported that at a place called "The Point," in Panola county, a bloody scene recently occurred. Some men playing cards. Two of them—a doctor and a young man, names not remembered—fall out and concluded to have a fight with their fists, and went out and stripped themselves, but the young man declined. They then resumed their game—playing awhile the young man said he was willing "to fight with knives," whereupon the doctor commenced on him. After a few mutual stabs the doctor killed him. His brother then took it up, fought, and was also killed. The other brothers of the two, of whom there were in all eight, now attacked the doctor and killed him. This is only one more of the ten thousand multiplied scenes of enormity which that fell curse, gambling, has entailed. Gambling and drinking, convert men from men into blood-thirsty hyenas, and stain our race with foul maledictions that would disgrace a fiend.—Texas Union.

BOOK FARMING—WHAT IS IT?

The editor of the Quarterly Journal answers this question as follows:

"Book farming, we know, is not in favor with many farmers, otherwise we should find admittance into every farmer's library, and every farmer (in Scotland) has a library. But though we know, and therefore admit, that no man can be made a farmer by book, we cannot admit that the best farmer cannot, may not at times, find useful hints in a book. The best farmer cannot know every article of practice that is followed in every part of the country; and as most practices are discovered by what is called chance or accident, it is clear that the discovery cannot generally be made known until it is disseminated abroad. A farmer who travels, appreciates the information which he receives in conversation with farmers, and by observation of field labor. Such a farmer possesses advantages over him who always remains at home, that is, within the circle of his markets. Now the object of an agricultural book, and particularly of a agricultural periodical work, is, at stated times, to carry hints, suggestions, or discoveries, important or unimportant, to the home of the farmer, that he who loves to stay at home, may possess the advantages of him who travels abroad, and that he who travels abroad may compare what he has seen with what he reads, and decide which practice is best suited to his particular purpose; or perhaps when comparing the blots of others he may himself discover a practice superior to them all. In this manner a good agricultural work is the means of disseminating through the country practices which would be confined to the district which gave them birth. Its principal aim should be a good work, that is, replete with suggestions of good sense, and with confirmation, or experience. The collection and presentation of these desiderata, is attended with much trouble, and expense, and unless the labor is appreciated and encouraged, it is impossible to get the means to collect the most valuable kind of information for presentation."

The London journals state: Among the fashionable out-of-door costumes suitable for young ladies, we may describe the following: Grey silk dresses, the front ornamented with passementerie. Mantlet of the same, trimmed with narrow plumed fringe. A drawn lobe of pink or lilac silk, with a narrow ruche of white tulle at the edge. Boots of cashmere, the color of the dress, tipped with black. Dark blue pannel. Dress of grey silk, blue-blot, shaded with silver grey. Mantlet of black silk, trimmed with plumed fringe. A shawl bonnet trimmed with white ribbon. Black cashmere lace, lined with green tulle.

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