

The Philadelphia Riots of 1844: Reporting Ethnic Violence

Primary Reading

FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE LATE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. From *A Full and Complete Account of the Late Awful Riots in Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: John B. Perry, 1844.

THE unprecedented success of the newly organised party in the city of New York, who recently elected their candidate (Mr. Harper,) for Mayor, gave an impetus to the party in Philadelphia, who, some weeks since started a daily journal under the name of "The Native American," and have since been industriously placing before the public the political sentiments the advocate; and on the afternoon of Friday last (May 3d, 1844,) they called a meeting at the junction of Second and Master streets, Kensington. The meeting had organised, and one of the speakers was addressing the crowd, when, all at once, a rush from a concourse of Irish people, residing in that immediate vicinity, and who had surrounded the meeting, took place. The native Americans, so fiercely were they assailed by an overpowering force, were driven from the staging they had erected, and fled in all directions, pursued by the missiles and shouts of the Irish. This, of course, incensed men who had assembled peaceably to express their sentiments, as by the Constitution of the United States all citizens have an undeniable right. [3]

Another meeting was called by the Native Americans, to be held at the same place on the afternoon of Monday, May 7th, and at an early hour a large number of persons were on the ground, from all parts of the city and county. "No one will hesitate to say," are the remarks of the Public Ledger, "that the Native American party, having called a public meeting, had perfect right to carry on their proceedings in peace, undisturbed by any persons, and that the disturbance they met with from persons opposed to the objects of the meeting, was as gross an outrage as was ever perpetrated upon the rights of any body of free citizens. The citizens who composed the meeting were assembled in the exercise of a right which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and it has come to a pretty pass, if, availing themselves of their constitutional rights, they are to be assailed by others, and their lives sacrificed in the streets. [4]

"They were assembled by public call, their object being a perfectly legal one, and the presumption is that those who were opposed to the meeting were attracted there from some mischievous motive. They were not embraced in the call; they could have had no proper object in being pre-

sent at, or in the neighborhood of the meeting, and the consequences which resulted, indicate very plainly the folly, if not to say the wickedness of their designs, in going in numbers to the place. The presumption that mischief was intended is confirmed by the conduct of a reckless set of ruffians, who, a few evenings before, broke up a meeting assembled for a similar purpose. Such conduct as this is not to be tolerated with impunity in any country, much less in ours, where the hand of fellowship and good feeling has always been extended to the emigrant from other shores, and political equality so liberally offered them. It is but a poor return for these favors, if they are to turn round and strike at the liberty and rights of those who have so generously given them the power to do so."

After the staging had been erected against the fence of the Public School House, on the open lot, and the flag raised over it, three hearty [5] cheers were given, and the meeting organised by the Secretary reading the proceedings of the former meeting.

Mr. Kramer was then called, and took his stand, when he proceeded to conclude the speech which he had commenced at the meeting on Friday afternoon. General Smith was then called, who, at some length, addressed the meeting, during which the greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed. Upon a call made, Mr. Levin took the stand, but had not proceeded far before a storm of wind and rain came on.

Many persons ran from the meeting, to seek shelter elsewhere, but the majority adjourned over to the market, on Washington street, above Master. During the time they were running in this direction, to avoid the rain, a great deal of hallooing and shouting was kept up, and every one in the street seemed to be excited, but apparently with no angry feelings.

A few minutes after the meeting was re-organised under the market house, a commotion occurred from some cause or other, and some twelve or fifteen persons ran out of the market, on the west side, pursued by about an equal number. A scuffle ensued; two desperate fellows clinched each other, one armed with a brick, and the other with a club, and exchanged a dozen blows, any one of which seemed severe enough to kill an ordinary man. Some stones and bricks were now thrown on both sides, and several pistol shots were fired by persons on both sides. At the report of the fire-arms, the majority of the meeting dispersed precipitately, while a number took position at the south end of the market, where they displayed the American flag.

Several stones were thrown against the Hibernia Hose House, situate in Cadwalader street, west of the market, and some persons were pursued up Master street. A frame house in the latter street, between [6]

Cadwalader street and the Germantown Road, was stormed, and the windows and doors demolished. Two other frames in Cadwalader street, below Master, shared the same fate. Two or three muskets were discharged at this time by the retreating party, and a rally attempted. The persons who had been in the meeting still kept their ground, and volleys of bricks and stones were continually kept up by both sides. A number of persons, evidently Irishmen, then rallied at Germantown Road and Master street, and came down at a brisk pace upon the others with stones and two or three guns. The Native Americans retreated, but maintained a fire with stones, and one or two pistols. Several persons were severely wounded at this point of time, and the rioters became furious. The Native Americans again rallied, and recovered a temporary advantage, but finally retreated, under a sharp fire of every kind of missiles, and two or three discharges of a musket carried by a gray-headed Irishman who wore a seal-skin cap.

During the firing a young man, named George Shiffer, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, living in St. John Street, near Beaver, was shot under the right arm while on the Germantown Road, below Master street. The charge of the piece fired entered his chest. He was carried off the ground to the drug store of Mr. Bowers, at the junction of Germantown Road and St. John street, where he lingered for a few moments and died. Dr. McAvoy, dressed the wound. Another young man named Henry Temper, in the employ of Mr. Lee, barber, on the Frankford road, while engaged on the side of the Native Americans, received a shot in his side, which glanced off the hip bone and only produced a flesh wound. He received several small shots in the legs. He was attended by Dr. Bethel, who considers his case [7] no way dangerous. Thomas Ford was struck in the forehead with a spent ball, which did him but slight injury. Another, named Lawrence Cox, had his hip seriously injured, in what way we did not learn.

Patrick Fisher, late constable of the ward, was shot in the face, but not dangerously wounded. It is said that he was the first one who received injury from fire arms, and that it occurred on the western side of the market house, soon after the fighting commenced.

While the contest raged with its greatest fury, the main body of the belligerent parties were posted east and west of the market house, in Master street, each rallying and retreating in turns, while others were engaged in skirmishes in every direction, for some distance round. Houses were attacked, and the inmates driven out with the utmost consternation and alarm. While a party of the Irish were being pursued down Cadwallader street, below Master, a man fell into the doorway of the residence of Edward Develin, and in consequence of the first floor being below the pave-

ment he rolled into the house. Mr. Develin was sitting at the door, and in an instant retreated inside, when between the two the front door was shut. The house was then assailed by the pursuing party with brickbats and stones, some of the latter weighing seven or eight pounds, the windows and window frames broken out, and the place otherwise spoiled. Mr. D. was struck with the gutter pipe, which was wrenched off by a man, and his wife with two or three children narrowly escaped injury.

The house of John Lafferty, on the Germantown Road, above Master street, was battered with missiles and the interior injured. The adjoining house, occupied by a widow lady, named Brady, who was in at the time, with two or three females, was most shamefully mutilated. The panels of the front doors were knocked out, the windows broken, large stones thrown into the parlor, which destroyed the looking-glasses, tables, and other pieces of furniture. Some of the articles of furniture were taken by piecemeal from the room and broken, The cause of attack here was on account of a man, who was pursued, running into the alley way. The house of Michael Quin, in Master Street, above Cadwallader, was attacked and battered and some of his furniture demolished. [8]

When this attack was made, his wife was sitting in the room, with a child upon her lap: they escaped injury. The adjoining dwelling of John Lavary was bettered both in front and on the rear, facing the east, the doors and windows being completely demolished.

Other houses in the neighbourhood were more or less injured. At the commencement of the melee, when fire arms were discharged from both parties between the market house and Cadwallader street, a ball was fired into the door of the dwelling of John Brown; carter, just at the moment he had gone into the house and closed the door. The ball was subsequently found in the front room. In this street a number of stones were thrown at and into the Hibernia Hose company's house.

The Irish population were in a dreadful state of excitement, and even women and boys joined in the affray, some of the women actually throwing missiles. Many of them when they temporarily retreated, returned armed with fire arms, which they discharged sometimes with particular aim at individuals engaged on the other side, and at other times firing indiscriminately in the several groups, on the larger body of the belligerents.

Many of the women who were not engaged with weapons, incited the men to vigorous action, pointing out where they could operate with more effect, and cheering them on and rallying them to a renewal of the conflict whenever their spirits fell or they were compelled to retreat. [9]

As in most other riots which we have noticed in our city and county,

small and half grown boys formed no inconsiderable portion of the combatants on both sides, and contended with the most sanguinary spirit.

From what we could see and gather from persons on the spot, we believe the following is the origin of the affray.

After the re-organisation of the meeting in the market house, and Mr. Levin had taken his position with the view of resuming his speech, some difficulty occurred on the Western side of the market house, just inside, between two persons, named Fields and M'Laughlin, which originated in some discussion, and led to an interference on the part of two or three others, one of whom, a young fellow, drew a pair of pistols, threatening to shoot the first man who should dare molest him. At this instant, a man who had taken some part in the affair stepped off towards the Hibernia Hose house, and defied him to fire. A shot then took place, which was followed by repeated discharges from both sides, from one of which Patrick Fisher received his wounds.

The contest continued for more than an hour. At dark, large bodies of men and boys were congregated at various points, and every thing indicated a resumption of the outrages. The Sheriff was on the ground after the severest part of the conflict, and was effecting arrangements to secure future peace and quietness. Those that were injured were engaged in the tight.

Twelve o'clock.- We have just returned from the scene of the riot. About ten o'clock in the evening, a mob collected in the vicinity of Franklin and Second streets, and commenced breaking into the houses on both sides [10] of the street, destroying the furniture, demolishing the windows, and rendering the houses completely uninhabitable. The inmates of all the dwellings in the neighborhood fled with precipitation, abandoning their homes to the ruthlessness of the mob.

This continued for some time, without any resistance being offered. At length an attack was made upon a Seminary at the corner of Second and Phoenix streets, formerly occupied by the Sisters of Charity, and a number of persons were about tearing down and setting fire to the fence, when some persons advanced from above, and fired a volley of ball and buck-shot among the crowd.

This was followed by two or three succeeding volleys, when the crowd dispersed. Several persons fell, severely wounded. A young man, named Sathan Ramsey, blind maker, in Third street, above Brown, received a shot through the breast bone, perforating his lungs, and he was carried from the ground to an apothecary store in Second street, above the junction of Germantown Road. Here he was visited by his wife and mother,

who appeared almost distracted. The young man was mortally wounded.

Another young man, named John W. Wright, son of Archibald Wight, salt merchant, residing in Fourth street, near Tammany, was shot through the head and killed instantly. He was not participating in the riot, but was in conversation with a friend, about sixty yards below the Seminary, when he fell. He was carried to the same place where Mr. Ramsey lay, and his father had his remains removed when our reporter left.

It is supposed that a number of others have fallen at the back part of the Seminary, but have been left lying there in consequence of the danger of returning to carry them away. We saw numbers who were more or less injured in the fight, some with bullet holes in their clothes, and there must be a great number of persons wounded by the frequent discharge of fire-arms. Bonfires had been lighted in various sections, and were burning all the evening, but by whom they were lighted we are not informed. [11]

Several individuals who had left their homes during the day were afraid to return, some of them having left wives with small children unprotected. It having been rumored that an attempt would be made to fire the Catholic Church on Second street, many of the residents retired from their houses to it, with arms, determined to protect it at the hazard of their lives. Up to twelve o'clock, no attempt upon the church had been made. At that hour, individuals were seen leaving the neighborhood. The greatest consternation prevailed; no man knowing at what moment he would be shot down, nor by whom. Squads of men on all sides were armed, and the passer-by or looker-on was at no place safe from harm. Fire-arms were discharged from houses, and behind fences, and from alley ways.

About this time there was an alarm of fire, which was caused by the burning of a barn on Turner's Lane, below the Ridge Road. Many of the fire companies proceeded to the scene of the riot, under the impression that the cause of the alarm proceeded from a fire in that quarter.

Half-past One o'clock.—Mr. Ramsey has just been taken from the drug store, still alive, with some hopes of his recovery, the ball having taken a different direction from what was at first supposed. It has been ascertained that ten or twelve persons were wounded, some severely, during the last affray, five of whom were taken to one house in the vicinity. The scene of the riot is now quiet, and no further outrages anticipated.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the city, in consequence of the riot and bloodshed, on the following day, Tuesday 7th. An immense meeting of the Native American party was held in the State House Yard. The meeting was called at half past three, P. M. The meeting was organised by the appointment of the following officers. [12]

President—Thomas R. Newbold.

Vice Presidents—A. De Kalb Tarr, Rev. John Gibon, of the Universalist church, Thomas D. Grover, J. C. Green, and J. D. Fox.

Secretaries James L. Gihon, A. R. Peale, and Lewis C. Levin.

The President opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, in which he deprecated all violence, and exhorted the meeting to maintain a strict decorum on the occasion, and in their deportment as native Americans. He was followed by W. Hollingshead, who spoke in an easy and quiet manner, exhorting the meeting to adhere firmly to the principles of the Native American doctrines, and urging forbearance towards opponents as the best mode of securing the success of those doctrines. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Levin was loudly called for, but did not appear. Col. C. J. Jack, then came forward, and made a speech, in which he said, that he had been a long time opposed to the influence of foreigners in elections, and had, at least two years ago, urged upon the citizens the necessity of organising a regiment of Native American volunteers, to sustain the native citizens and the laws against the aggressions of foreigners. He had been, he said, in some degree, a marked man in consequence of the expression of such principles; but he did not shrink from personal Consequences, and hoped yet to witness the eradication of every party principle or institution in the land which was not purely American. Col. Jack was much applauded. The Rev. John Perry, next came forward, and submitted a series of resolutions, referring to the late tumult in Kensington, urging the adoption of peaceable measures to secure the objects of the party; proposing that a collection be taken up among Native Americans for the benefit of the families of those who were killed or wounded during the riot of Monday night; approving of the resolutions passed at the meeting held on Monday evening, at the Assembly Building, and proposing that this meeting should adjourn until Thursday next. [13]

The resolutions, excepting the last, were adopted by acclamation. When the vote was about to be taken on the adjournment, a great number of voices cried out, "adjourn to Second and Master streets now"- "let us go up into Kensington," and a hearty shout was given to the proposition. Few persons voted for the adjournment to Thursday next, while the "noes" were given in a voice of thunder and with great applause. A motion was then made to adjourn to Second and Master streets forthwith. The President asked leave to make a few remarks upon this motion, but the meeting became impatient. He, however, obtained an opportunity to exhort them again to a peaceable deportment, and expressed a hope that if they did go up into Kensington they would remain perfectly quiet and comport them-

selves as good and orderly citizens. The motion to adjourn to the scene of the riot in Kensington was then carried by acclamation, and in a few minutes the thousands who composed the meeting were on their way in high spirits for the place designated.

Continuation of the Riots—More Bloodshed.—The scene of the riots of Monday afternoon, in Kensington, was quiet during yesterday morning, and many families were removing from their dwelling. In the early part of the afternoon large numbers of people were gathered in various quarters, but were peaceable and orderly. Between four and five o'clock the crowds of individuals became great, until they numbered in the aggregate at different points two or three thousand. The greater part of them, were however, considerably below the scene of the riot. After the adjournment of the Native American meeting, which was held in the State House Yard, a large body went into Kensington in procession, with a banner and flag. They immediately repaired to the market house, when great excitement ensued, and the rioting was renewed. Shots were fired from several of the houses opposite, and one young man killed, and several wounded. The houses from which the shots were discharged were assailed. [14]

The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out, but not injured. The firing during this, was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the market house. Down to six o'clock the following were the killed and wounded as far as could be ascertained.

J. Wesley Rhinedollar, who was standing near the market, was shot dead.

George Young, a resident of Southwark, received a ball in his breast, which passed out of his back near the shoulder blade. He was carried to Dr. Griffith's, on Second street, from whence he was afterwards removed, with but slight hopes of his recovery. Since dead.

Augustus Peale, a resident of the city, received a ball in his left arm, which was shattered severely. His arm has been amputated.

Matthew Hamit, shipwright, a resident of Kensington, was shot dead. [15]
Lewis Greible, a resident of Southwark, was shot through the head, and died instantly.

Peter Albright was wounded in the hand by a ball or a slug.

Wright Ardis was shot in the hip, said to be a dangerous wound.

William E. Hillman, a resident of Kensington, received a shot in his right shoulder, thought to be serious. Since dead.

James Whitaker was shot in the right thigh, and bone splintered.

Charles Orte, a resident of the Northern Liberties, was wounded.

Henry Hesselboth, residing at the corner of Poplar lane and Third street, received a shot in the fleshy part of the hand.

Willis H. Blaney received a shot in the leg.

John Lusher, a resident of Kensington, shot in the breast, taken home and not expected to survive. Since dead.

Many others received shots in various parts of the body, whose names and residences in the excitement and consternation of the scene we were unable to ascertain. A Mr. Lawrence, while standing on Second street, received a shot which fortunately struck against a penny in his vest pocket, and did him no further injury than that which the shock caused. Other equally as narrow escapes were made all around. One small boy, while standing near the market house, was struck with a ball on the lower part of the abdomen, which, luckily, just grazed the skin. During the latter part of the afternoon, the houses on Cadwalader street, north of Master, were fired, and continued burning for several hours. No fire apparatus was put in requisition. It is said that several companies made attempts to reach the spot, but were prevented. The extent of damages by the fire, up to this time, cannot be ascertained. [16]

From appearances, we judge that some ten or twelve buildings were consumed.

The excitement in the vicinity of the infected districts was tremendous. Throughout Kensington and the Northern Liberties, the side-walks, and almost every corner of the street, were crowded with persons going to, and returning from the scene of the riot, or standing in groups discussing the progress of events, or listening to the relations of those who had witnessed any part of these lamentable occurrences. Rumors of the number of killed and wounded were flying about in every direction, with such exaggerations and coloring as the imaginations of the relators prompted. It was stated, that at the firing on the commencement of the affray, some eight or ten persons fell—some killed, and others wounded.

A man named Hunneker was said to have been killed, and his body lay in the market for a long time without his friends being able to recover it. Whenever a party approached for the purpose of carrying off the slain, or rendering succor to the wounded, they were fired upon from the houses, and compelled to desist. We give these only as rumors, of course, as we were not disposed to approach near enough to ascertain the fact, and run the risk of receiving a bullet, while the fight lasted. In addition to the persons named who were hurt, we have been informed that a young man, named Maitland, residing somewhere in South street, was shot through the head and killed.

Another man, whose name we could not ascertain, had his ankle shattered by a musket ball. A person named Parry, said to reside in Locust Ward, was wounded, but to what extent we could not ascertain. [17]

The Irish were covered by the houses in which they were entrenched, and of course the fire of their assailants could not produce much effect. After the buildings had been fired, however, they were compelled to show themselves, and we hear that a number of them were seen to fall. The extent of their loss could not be ascertained, as it was impossible to approach them without being in danger of being fired upon.

At about one o'clock yesterday, General Cadwalader issued orders for the assembling of the whole military force of the first brigade, for the suppression of any riotous attempts that should be made during the evening. He had been waited on by the Sheriff, on Monday night, but declined issuing orders at that time. He, however, afterwards satisfied himself that the emergency had arisen when a resort to military force became necessary, and he convened the officers of his brigade yesterday morning, at the Military Hall, Library street, where, after a long discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the readiness of the officers to obey the call of General Cadwalader, upon the requisition of the Sheriff, whenever the former should be satisfied the emergency had arisen which demanded their aid in preserving the public peace. General Cadwalader repeated, that by an actual observation of the scene of riot on the previous night, that military force alone could prevent or suppress further riots, and issued his orders at once. The meeting was numerously attended, and although a difference of opinion prevailed upon some delicate points of propriety, all agreed to give a cheerful and effective response to the orders of the General, whenever he found it necessary to issue them. Mr. McMichael, the Sheriff, was present, and stated that it would be futile to invoke the civil posse, as the rioters were well armed and desperate, and could only be over-awed by an imposing and active military force. [18]

About dark, General Cadwalader, with his brigade, proceeded to the spot, and took a position near the scene of the conflagration. The appearance of the military had the effect to produce quiet, and from the time they arrived the firing almost entirely ceased.

Half-past Twelve o'clock- The fire was raging when the military came upon the ground, having enveloped some twenty or thirty buildings, and the Washington Market house in flames. The firemen refused to approach the scene of conflagration, for fear of being fired upon, until military escorts guarded three or four hose carriages and two engines to the ground. Some water was thrown upon the smoking ruins, which prevented the fire

from extending beyond the row of frames to the west and north of the market house, but they, together, with the market, were reduced to a heap of ashes.

At one o'clock, all was quiet. General Cadwalader leaped the fence of the Catholic Church in the neighborhood, which it was reported was filled with armed people, found that the report was incorrect; and took possession of the building. He stationed guards in different positions, so as to form a cordon around the district in which the riot has been raging; both the belligerent parties have dispersed, and if the military remain upon the ground, all the disturbance will be at an end.

Nathan Ramsey, who was shot through the breast at the Sisters of Charity Seminary, on Monday evening, still lies very low at his residence. He has been visited by a number of physicians, and it is their opinion that his chances of recovery are but slight.

George Young, who received a wound yesterday through the breast, lies in a sinking condition, in a house adjoining the Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties. The number of wounded must be very great, but there is no way by which they can be estimated. [19]

Willis H. Blaney, mentioned above, was shot through the heel, the ball passing in at one side and out at the other. At first it was not painful, but it subsequently caused him considerable uneasiness. He was exhorting those engaged in the fight to leave the ground, at the time he received the wound.

It is now to be hoped that the citizens will not approach the ground to-day; that the idle and mischievous rumors of arms in the Catholic church and school house, will be discontinued, since General Cadwalader has taken possession of the same; and that the military may remain in the vicinity for the purpose of acting promptly in suppressing another outbreak, should any disorderly symptoms appear.

Correction.- William Wright, was the name of the young man killed on Monday night, in Kensington, the son of Archibald Wright, senior partner of A. Wright and Nephew, salt merchants, on Vine street wharf.

Arrests.—Yesterday morning, two men, named John O'Connor, and Owen Daley, were, arrested, and taken before Alderman Boileau. They were taken from a house in Second street, near Master, where the fragments of a fowling piece, alleged to have burst on Monday night, and tore off the hand of the man who fired it, were found, and some bed linen, marked with blood. A gun, loaded with about an ounce and a half of slugs, was also found in the same building. The testimony given did not charge them with any direct offence, and they were held to bail for a further hearing,

in their own recognizances.

John Taggert, charged with the shooting of Rhine dollar, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before Alderman Boileau. He was committed, and put into the custody of an officer, to be taken to prison. The crowd that followed to the office, upon his being taken out, resisted the efforts of the officer to execute the commitment. On the way down Second street, he was beset by the mob, who were excited to the highest pitch, and beaten and battered in the most awful manner. Propositions were made to hang him, and a rope was put around his neck, with which he was dragged some distance, until he was completely exhausted, and supposed to be dead. After this he was taken to the Northern Liberty watch house, where, it appears, he revived, and was still living at the last accounts. It was alleged that he was seen to discharge a heavy musket twice, and when arrested he had it in his possession, charged with a ten-finger load. [20]

What a deplorable fact have we here! A mob in virtual possession of the city and county of Philadelphia! The law defied with impunity! Lives and property sacrificed in a desperate and terrible conflict, and anarchy and riots, amounting almost to civil war, without a parallel in the history of our State.

Well may it be asked, with regret and apprehension, what will be the ultimate results of such a fearful state of things? Are our liberties to be surrendered to the rash and headlong domination of mobs, or are we to fly from this great evil to the lesser one of a consolidated military police? To one or other of these extremities we seem to be rapidly approaching, and, unless the moral atmosphere of our city be thoroughly purged, we must be content to suffer all the horrors of sanguinary tumults, reckless invasions of right and liberty, and a blind and indiscriminate destruction of property, or submit to be dragooned into an obedience to the law. An awful responsibility rests with those who have caused and promoted these calamities, and are yet stimulating to their continuance, and their reward must and will be the abhorrence of all good men and the anathemas of every patriot. [21]

Scene of the Riots—Eight o'clock Wednesday Morning—The Monroe Guards, under the command of Captain Small, have just arrived on the ground, agreeably to the order of General Cadwalader, issued last night. The Jackson Artillerists, Captain Hubbell, and the National Guard, Captain Tustin, who have been upon duty all night, are about moving off, being now relieved by the Philadelphia Cadets, Captain White, and the Monroe Guards. A large number of persons have already assembled to view the scene of last night's devastation, but all seemed peaceable and orderly.

Guards are stationed at various points for the protection of property, and the indications are that no further violence will be resorted to, although several exciting rumors are afloat.

The neighborhood of the late riots is crowded by hundreds of persons. Some as spectators, others engaged in searching the premises of the remaining Irish inhabitants for fire arms. In several houses, which were partially deserted, fire arms were found, and also in out-houses and cellars. A large pig-sty, on the lot immediately in the rear of the scene of conflagration, was demolished by some of the mob and a gun found under the floor. A detachment of the military are posted there, a portion of them on guard around the ruins of the fire, with the view of keeping away the crowd so as to enable workmen in one or two cellars to recover the remains of a quantity of money said to be lost. One of the tenants of a house destroyed, it is said, had seven hundred dollars in her house, which is at present the object of the search. The Irish population are removing from every quarter in the vicinity unmolested. An Irishman was taken from a house where it was suspected there were fire arms. At first he denied there being any there, but upon examination two or three pieces were found heavily loaded. He was arrested and taken to the lock-up house in the Northern Liberties. On the way down he was beset and almost killed by the mob, which was highly incensed at him. In St. John street, near Poplar, a number of voices cried out, "hang him, hang him," but this was not done and he was with the greatest difficulty put into the lock-up. A portion of the military are posted around the dead body of an Irishman, named Joseph Rice, who was killed the night before while looking over a fence, from behind which, it is alleged, he had fired at the crowd. It is reported by a man who resided in the centre of the scene of riot, that seven or eight of the tenants of one of the houses destroyed by fire perished in the flames. We have no doubt of the truth of the report, and believe that many others perished of whom we have no account, and perhaps never will know anything definitely. Mr. Peale, who was wounded yesterday, has had his arm amputated. We have heard of several persons who were wounded and two or three reports of others actually killed; but not knowing the facts, we refrain from making any statements in regard thereto until we shall have obtained satisfactory information or knowledge about them. It is but justice to state that a number of persons wounded, some mortally, were taken to the drug store of A. R. Hortter, at the corner of Edward street and Germantown Road, where their wounds were dressed and every attention paid that humanity could suggest or medical science apply. Several were also taken to the drug store of Mr. Bower, at the junction of Germantown Road and Third street. [22]

Others were taken on Tuesday to the residence of Dr. A. E. Griffiths, on Second street, below Phoenix, where they were attended to by Drs. Bethel, Duffield and Griffiths.

Ashton S. Hutchinson, while endeavouring to save some of his goods from destruction in his factory, at the fire on Tuesday night, was severely shot in the face.

Eleven o'clock, A. M.—Groups of boys, who have been actively engaged in pulling down the tottering walls and chimneys of the houses destroyed by fire, are beginning to manifest symptoms of uneasiness and are attracting the attention of persons of more mature years to houses from which it is said shots were fired yesterday upon the Native Americans. The back buildings of one of the row of houses, fronting on Washington Street Market, which were destroyed last night, are just discovered to be on fire. The kitchen of a house on Cadwalader street, from which the tenants are moving in great haste, has taken fire from the above premises, and an Engine and Hose Company have arrived in consequence of the alarm. Some fears being apprehended for their security, Capt. Small has thrown a guard around them and they are in a fair way of suppressing the flames.

As soon as the fire above referred to was suppressed, another was discovered in a court, running from Cadwalader street, above Jefferson. Two Engines and several hose companies are in service, under the protection of the Monroe Guards. A large number of persons entered a house opposite this court, belonging to the Messrs Whitecar, of Spring Garden, for the purpose of searching for arms, but were induced to leave the premises upon the remonstrance of a military officer. They had not left more than twenty minutes before smoke was seen issuing from the trap door, and it was discovered that the loft of the building was on fire. The timely efforts of the firemen saved this building, but the court referred to, consisting of four or six frame houses, was entirely destroyed. [24]

Twelve o'clock, Noon.—The excitement is increasing with the crowds of persons gathering in the district. Families are removing from their dwellings in every quarter for squares around. Some of the military are still upon the ground, to protect those removing, and to allay the excitement. A row of frame dwellings, from which the tenants have removed, were fired, and soon after another row, likewise untenanted, just in the rear of Cadwalader street, in the immediate vicinity of the late fire, were fired and destroyed. A short time afterwards, two three-story buildings, at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, likewise untenanted, were set on fire and shared the same fate.

Half past Two o'clock.—The Catholic Church, called St. Michael's,

on Second street, above Master, has just been fired, which, with the dwelling of the Priest, on the north, and small frame dwellings on the south, are destroyed. The Priest, under the protection of a body of the military, quit his residence, and was carried away in a cab. It was with extreme difficulty that he secured a safe retreat. Several fire companies exerted themselves to the utmost to save the adjoining property, some of which they fortunately rescued from the flames. During this time, the two brick buildings on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, are burning without an effort to extinguish them. The residents in a row of small brick houses have displayed from their windows small American flags, in one of which General Hubbell has his headquarters.

Four o'clock, P.M.—The Female Seminary, at the corner of Second and Phoenix streets, has been fired, and remains a heap of ruins. The excitement increases and great consternation prevails, and families at more distant points are quitting their houses. Various rumors are afloat as to armed bodies of Irishmen coming from Richmond and Manayunk and other points, which produce still more feeling. By many the reports were not credited. The fact that the Irish had driven Abraham P. Ayre, and the men in his employ, engaged in building a wharf at Richmond, from that place during the morning was no doubt the foundation of a portion of the rumor; at this hour, however, we do not know but the rumors may have some basis so far as regards those employed at Richmond. [25]

We learn that previous to the firing of the church, Mr. Donahue, the priest, gave up the keys to Captain Jonas P. Fairlamb, of the Wayne Artillery Corps, who examined the premises, but found no arms, except in the dwelling, where there was an old rusty musket. This was about ten o'clock. The Captain then locked up the church, and after patrolling the district with his command, the attention of the military was directed to an attempt to fire a house, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and during their absence from the church it was fired.

The military then returned to the premises, but too late to prevent the building from being destroyed. While it was burning the lots back were crowded with unfortunate people, who were driven from the adjoining frame houses by the flames. We saw a number of females standing by the remnants of their furniture which they had saved from the rake of the devouring elements, and weeping bitterly at the misfortune which had overtaken them. Some had lost all they possessed in the world and were driven from their homes and deprived of all shelter. [26]

The number of children thus turned out of doors was great; they appeared to be exceedingly frightened, but they had recovered somewhat,

though they looked dejected. One of the most affecting exhibitions was the burial of an infant in the church yard, while the church and adjoining buildings were in a blaze. The only funeral service which was performed over the grass, consisted of the brief and bitter ejaculations of the parents, accompanied by the crackling of the burning timbers of the church.

The frame buildings destroyed are, we are informed, the property of a Mr. M'Creedy, who keeps a tavern some where in the vicinity of Pine and Penn streets. The walls of the Rev. Mr. Donahue's dwelling, at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, are cracked and lean out in such a manner as to render it extremely dangerous to the passers by. During the burning of the church, the mob continued to shout, and when the cross at the peak of the roof fell, they gave three cheers and a drum and fife played the Boyne, water. Nothing now remains of the beautiful gothic structure but its blackened walls.

General Hubbell's command, and the Monroe Guards have been relieved by the City Guards, under the command of Captain Hill.

Five o'clock- The Seminary has been destroyed. The Temperance Grocery Store of Mr. Joseph Corr, at the north-east corner of Phoenix and Second streets, opposite the Seminary, and from which it was said the volley was fired on Monday evening which killed Mr. Wright, was completely riddled, and every thing in the house destroyed.

The First Brigade, under the command of General Cadwalader, who [27] was under the command of Major General Patterson, has arrived upon the ground, accompanied by Sheriff McMichael; the Sheriff and the Major General riding side by side. Colonel Lee is acting as Aid to General Cadwalader.

The troops approached from Fourth street, and at Fourth and Franklin they separated into two divisions—one under the General, composed of the Philadelphia Grays, with two pieces of artillery, the Junior Artillerists, and one or two other companies, with the First City Troop in front, proceeded down Franklin to Second, while the other division, under Colonel Page, proceeded up to Jefferson street, and down that to Second, where a junction was formed. Previous to the junction, however, the mob made a rush upon the bayonets of Page's troops, and defied them with loud threats. The moment was critical, when the Colonel appealed to them as American citizens, upon which they gave him three cheers and retired.

Six o'clock.— The rioters have proceeded to the house of Alderman Hugh Clark, at the corner of Fourth and Master streets, and have entirely gutted it out. The windows have been demolished, the furniture thrown out of the windows, the beds cut open and the feathers scattered about in the

wind. All the papers of the Alderman have been destroyed or lost.

The corner house was occupied by his brother, Patrick Clark, as a tavern and dwelling, and his furniture has been also destroyed. When we left the spot, some boys were amusing themselves by defacing the walls of the buildings, accompanying themselves by playing a tattoo upon the sheet-iron top of the dismounted coal stove. The coats of all the spectators were filled with feathers from the beds. In all this neighborhood, and indeed, throughout the whole district, people who desire to escape molestation have American flags, and stripes of red, white and blue, hung from the windows of their dwellings.

[28]

The military arrived on the ground after all the mischief was done, and were there when we left. We then proceeded to the southeast corner of Germantown Road and Jefferson street, where the mob broke into a large three story brick house, occupied by Patrick Murray, as a grocery, demolished the windows, broke the furniture, throwing looking-glasses and handsome bureaus into the street, and they were engaged in this work when the division of military which had been at Mr. Clark's premises, arrived; and after considerable remonstrance on the part of General Cadwalader and Colonel Lee, the work of destruction was arrested, the house cleared, and a guard placed around it. Most of its contents had been destroyed or carried away by plunderers. Mr. Clark's house being left now unprotected, the boys resumed the amusements described above.

Seven o'clock.— By this time the district was comparatively quiet, the mob having apparently expended all their wrath, and the military was posted in various sections.

Half past eight o'clock.—Another outbreak has occurred. The house of Matthew Quin, in Master street below Germantown Road, has been battered with stones. It was untenanted. The mob forbore to set fire to the building, because it would endanger a large number of Americans and Protestants in the destruction.

Between eight and nine o'clock, Harmony Court, consisting of six or eight houses, situated near Cadwalader street, west of the Market House, was destroyed by fire: also, a frame house on Master street, below Germantown Road, which had been occupied by Matthew Quin, turner; and two three story brick houses at the southeast corner of Second and Master streets, one occupied as a grocery store, and the other, which had been occupied by a man named McAleer, who, it is alleged, fired upon the crowd during Tuesday night.

[29]

About half past six o'clock information was received by Mayor Scott, that an attack was contemplated on St. Augustine's church, in Fourth street,

below Vine, and that a large crowd had already gathered in its vicinity. He immediately repaired, upon horseback, to the spot, with a body of the city police, and addressed the crowd. The police were posted around the chapel. The crowd still increased. The First City Troop were immediately ordered out, and were upon the ground in a short time.

In consequence of this state of things, the Mayor issued the following proclamation :

There is reason to believe that the spirit of disorder raging in the county, is about to extend itself into the city, and to seek vent in the destruction of property and attack upon life. All good citizens, desirous to preserve the public peace, are, therefore, required to prepare themselves to patrol the streets, to resist all invasions of property, and to preserve the public peace, by resistance to every attempt to disturb it.

Each ward is requested to meet immediately at the place of their usual ward election.

JOHN M. SCOTT, Mayor.

Subsequent to the issuing of which, the citizens of Walnut Ward held a meeting, and appointed four persons from each block to patrol the ward.

The crowd still continued to increase at the church above referred to, and at about ten minutes before ten o'clock, fire was communicated to the vestibule of the church, it said, by a boy about fourteen years old. It increased with rapidity after once under way, and dense masses of smoke curled out from every window. [30]

In a few minutes, the flames reached the belfry, and burst out from the upper windows in broad sheets. The whole steeple was soon wrapt in the devouring elements, and presented a terrific aspect. The Chapel clock struck ten while the fire was raging in its greatest fury. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the cross which surmounted the steeple, and which remained unhurt, fell with a loud crash, amid the plaudits of a large portion of the spectators.

In ten minutes afterwards, the steeple, which had stood until burnt to a mere skeleton, fell, throwing up a mass of cinders which fell like a shower of gold upon the buildings and streets north-east of the church. The heat, during the height of the fire, was so intense, that persons could hardly look at the flames at the distance of a square, and the light was so brilliant as to dim even the gas lamps.

The houses on the corners of New street, opposite to St. Augustine Church, were in imminent danger during the fire, and that on the north-east corner ignited upon the roof from the extreme heat. The firemen, however, maintained their ground manfully, and threw copious streams of water upon all the surrounding property. Through their efforts, an immense a-

mount of private property was saved. The building on the south side of the church, which stood within a few inches of its wall, was greatly heated throughout, and was once or twice on fire. We should suppose it received considerable damage. A house on the north-east corner of Third and Vine streets, took fire from the sparks carried by the wind from the church, as were several others in a north-easterly direction from the fire, but the flames were suppressed before much damage was done, through the vigilance and activity of the firemen. [31]

Half-past Eleven o' clock—The City Councils are now in session to take measures to subdue the rioters.

A boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age, has just been brought to the City Police Office, under escort, by the corps of Philadelphia Grays, who was arrested in attempting to set fire to a vacant building in Kensington, near the market house. The fire was extinguished by the military. The mob has, in great measure, left Kensington, and is divided in squads at various points in the city, and the southern part of the county.

Fears are entertained that attempts will be made to fire other Catholic Churches, and the military have been strongly posted in the vicinity of them.

The conflagration at St. Augustine's has nearly subsided; several houses in the immediate neighborhood were injured, none however, very seriously, as the firemen plyed them well with water. At this place, several of the police officers were knocked down, the Mayor was struck in the breast with a stone.

Twelve o'clock.— All the avenues leading to St. Mary's Church, in Willing's alley, have been guarded by troops, who suffer no person to enter the space unless they live within the square. This precaution is rendered necessary by the threats of destruction which have been made in reference to these buildings. All is quiet in Southwark and Moyamensing.

The fire now raging at St. Augustine's is occasioned by the burning of the magnificent library of books attached to the church. They are piled up in front of the house, and made a bonfire of.

One o'clock, A.M.—The alarm of fire is caused by the renewal of the burning of the Parsonage House of St. Augustine's Church. It is reported [32] that every thing is quiet in the districts of Kensington, Southwark, and Moyamensing. A slight demonstration was manifested by a collection of persons at the corner of Market and Thirteenth streets, but it was promptly met and checked by the strong military force established in Thirteenth street, for the protection of St. John's Church, between Market and Chestnut. The City Councils are still in secret session.

Two o'clock, A. M.—Councils have just adjourned, after having provided for a public meeting of the citizens this morning, at ten o'clock, and requested the Mayor to call meetings of the citizens of each ward, to report to him the force each can bring to the support of the public peace.

During the whole of the day a large and torn American flag was displayed at the corner of Second and Franklin streets, over which was a printed placard, announcing that "This is the flag which was trampled upon by the Irish Papists." This created great excitement, and what was surprising was, that the Sheriff nor any of the police thought it worth while to take charge of and remove the exciting placard. Throughout the day, boys were firing off pistols in every quarter; evidently for the purpose of keeping up the excitement.

Amount of Loss and Distress.—The St. Michael's Church and the Seminary, in Kensington, cost for building from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars, and St. Augustine's not less than thirty thousand dollars. The amount of property thus far destroyed cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No less than two hundred families have been compelled to remove from their homes.

The sights presented during yesterday and last night were truly sickening. Men with their wives, and often six or seven children, trudging fearfully through the streets, with small bundles, seeking a refuge they knew not where. Mothers with infants in their arms, and little ones following after them, carrying away from their houses whatever they could pick up at that instant, passing along with fearful tread, not knowing where to turn. [33]

St. Augustine's Church was a large and substantial building. Some nine or ten years since, it was rebuilt, and presented quite an ornamental appearance. A highly finished cupola, surmounted by a gilt cross, and containing a clock, was among the additions put to the church when it was rebuilt. The Rev. Mr. Moriarty (said to be at present in France) is the pastor of the congregation, and it is not long since, we remember him as one of the popular divines it was the fashion to throng after.

The four walls now stand in naked majesty, and the house of the priest on Crown street, presents to the eye a number of floorless chambers and dismantled walls. The green graves of the dead show the tramp of the ruthless rioter, and gravestones, broken by fragments of the tumbling building, lie scattered about.

The Lower District—State of Affairs.—From twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, until daybreak yesterday morning, numbers of citizens—generally Native Americans—assembled in various parts of Southwark, determined to resist the premeditated attack upon St. Philip's church, in Queen

street. There were, however, no indications of a riot in that quarter. Many persons fled to that, and adjacent lower districts, during Wednesday, more for protection than any thing else; and the rumor spread that they intended to make an attack.

During the evening of Wednesday, while St. Augustine's church was [34] enveloped in conflagration, most of the residents near St. Philip's church, commenced moving their goods from the threatened danger. Furniture cars, men, women, and children, in the greatest confusion, were passing to and fro in the streets, loaded with their household goods. Such a scene has seldom, if ever been witnessed within the borders of that district. In the morning after daylight, Mr. Dunn, a brother of Patrick Dunn, the priest of St. Philip's church, requested Alderman Palmer to take possession of the church.

There was a gun taken from the residence of a gentleman near the church. We forbear mentioning his name at this time. It may be proper to state how he came in possession of said weapon. On Monday night two men were passing down Queen Street, one of them having a musket on his shoulder. They were accosted by the night police, and the musket was demanded. The man immediately cried, "murder!" at the top of his voice, and in a few moments a large number of persons hastened to the scene. The consternation which prevailed at this time was great; all parties wished to explain, the two men were frightened nearly to death, and in the general confusion, the musket was dropped on the pavement. It was picked up by the gentleman in question and taken to his residence. This is authentic. The musket has been given into the possession of Alderman Palmer.

There is prevailing rumor that our Catholic citizens had firearms secreted in their dwelling houses in the district. This, we have good reason to believe, is one of the unfounded rumors that has caused the continuation of the riot. We know many of them, and *American* hearts beat within their bosoms. Several of the storekeepers, being fearful of an attack, removed their most valuable goods to places of security. During the morning [35] a number of the Native American party resolved to resist any mob, if in their power, that attempted to invade the district of Southwark.

Written handbills were posted up on a number of corners, trees, and tree-boxes, calling on the citizens to assemble at their respective ward houses in the district to form a patrol to guard the place by night.

Mr. Michael McGarvey, at the corner of Queen and Second streets, retired with his family, in the early part of the afternoon, to a place of security, it being alleged that he had spoken in such a manner as to excite the rioters. The citizens of the district of Southwark, in conformity to the proclamation of the Sheriff, assembled at their ward houses; the Native

Americans, particularly, turned out in great numbers, and acted in perfect harmony with the Whigs and Democrats, to adopt such measures as would prevent any rioting or destruction of property within the boundary of their district. Up to four o'clock there was not any considerable excitement manifested, although the numbers of persons assembled in various parts of the district were large. St. Philip's Church, in Queen street, was placed in the possession of the military, and a strong guard of troops was placed at the corners of the streets, to keep the crowd from getting in front of the church.

In Moyamensing, there were but few persons in the neighborhood of St. Paul's Church, and there was not the least symptom of a riot up to ten o'clock last evening. At the same hour, in the district of Southwark, the streets were filled with persons, all of whom appeared to be peaceably disposed.

Twelve o'clock, Midnight.—The crowds which congregated in the neighborhood of St. Philip's Church, have dispersed, and the military have the control of the streets. There were two unruly persons arrested during the evening, and placed in the Hall of the district. [36]

Midnight.—The crew of the Princeton are quartered in the Girard Banking House opposite our office, and at the moment at which we write are singing National songs in full chorus. We hope they may have nothing more to do during their sojourn on shore.

Upper District—Proceedings of Yesterday.—Ten o'clock A. M.—Quiet is once more restored in the district of Kensington. Many persons are on the ground as mere spectators, viewing the ruins, a large number of whom are females. Several houses were fired on Wednesday night, some on Master street below Second, and a row in Harmony Court, in the neighborhood of the Market House. The flags are still flying from the windows, and carmen are actively employed in removing goods from the vicinity of the riots. Many of the houses have bills stuck upon them, designating that they are "to be let," but we presume that no person is anxious, under existing circumstances, to make application for them.

Large numbers of persons also collected in the neighborhood of the ruins of the church of St. Augustine, in Fourth street opposite New; to witness the extent of the conflagration. Nothing but the bare walls are standing, and they appear to be in a very insecure condition. We saw a large mass of brick fall in front, and some of the lookers on made a very narrow escape of being crushed beneath them. Most of the furniture of the Church was removed on the afternoon of the fire. The large and valuable library was consumed, excepting some few works which were carried off by the spectators. The two houses adjoining on the south side of the church, were

considerably burned, and much of the furniture, wearing apparel, &c., were destroyed. The parsonage in the rear of the church, fronting on Crown street, was likewise destroyed, together with the furniture it contained. [37]

A company of the military from Bucks county came in about midnight, and took their position in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, Two companies came from Germantown, one during the night and the other early this morning. At 10 o'clock, the body of George Shiffler was conveyed to the grave, followed by a large concourse of persons, friends of the deceased, and others to the number of six or eight hundred.

The flag which he held when shot was wrapped round the coffin. A committee of four led the procession, to wit—Col. Childs, John D. Fox, William Bethel, and E. D. Tarr, Esq. On the right of the coffin, the flag of the pleasure yacht, Amanda Francis, was carried by one of his fellow members. The body was deposited in the Cemetery at the corner of Hanover and Duke street.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Independence Square, pursuant to a call signed by Mayor Scott, to adopt effectual measures to secure the peace of the city. John M. Reed, Esq. presided. The meeting was addressed by John K. Kane, and a series of resolutions adopted, recommending parents to keep their children, and masters their apprentices at home, and also recommending the citizens of the respective wards in the city and county, to meet at 2 o'clock and organise to prevent any further outbreak.

Three o'clock P. M.—Every thing in the district of Kensington is still quiet and no outbreak is anticipated at this moment. The citizens are assembling at the various wards in accordance with the suggestion of the meeting this morning, to organise for the purpose of preserving the public peace. Most of the mob has been drawn into the city, and but few persons are on the ground of yesterday's devastation. Several companies of the Second Brigade under the command of Captain Goodman, have taken up their quarters at the intersection of Third and Germantown Road. The funeral of Wm. Wright took place from his father's residence at three o'clock and was numerously attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased. [38]

About noon a number of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of St. John's Church in Thirteenth street below Market. A report having been circulated that an attack would be made upon that building. A detachment of volunteers under the command of Major Dithmar, are guarding every avenue leading to the church. Two pieces of artillery have been stationed at the gates. A number of the Mayor's officers are on the ground, and it is thought the force is sufficient to repel any attempt to injure the property.

A guard has also been stationed at the State Arsenal in Juniper street.

The Mayor and Sheriff have issued a proclamation, forbidding persons

to appear in any street or place in the city and county of Philadelphia, which is or may be in the occupation of the civil authorities, or of the militia. And authorising the officers of the militia to declare what street and places are thus occupied, and to employ such force of arms as may be necessary to compel obedience to this order.

Fire engines and hose carriages are requested not to enter such streets or places, without permission from the military authorities.

Seven o'clock, P.M.—Governor Porter arrived in the city this afternoon at five o'clock. The object of the visit being, no doubt, to aid by his counsel in the suppression of the riots. Up to this time every thing is quiet. The streets are in a state of unusual commotion, and every one is anxiously [39] inquiring of his neighbour about the state of affairs. Bodies of armed citizens are patrolling the city, and the military and civil force is such that it is almost impossible a riot can take place this night.

Ten o'clock.--The populace are still out in great numbers walking the streets, notwithstanding the request of the Mayor, that they would remain at home. The officers and crew of the U. S. steamship Princeton passed this office an hour ago, armed to the teeth, and ready to do battle, if their services should be required. They took up their quarters in the Girard Bank—that building being appropriated for the Military Head Quarters.

Local News from the Daily Papers of Friday, May 10th.—Funeral.—The mortal remains of Lewis Greble were followed to the tomb yesterday afternoon, by a large concourse of his relatives and friends. Mr. Greble was a young man, and has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end. He was a member of the Methodist Church—amiable in disposition, and beloved by all who knew him. In token of respect, as well as justice to his memory, we can safely state that he was on the ground as a Native American, and as a spectator; the rumor that he was taking an active part in the riot, is destitute of foundation. Peace to his ashes.

The funeral of Charles Stivell, one of the unfortunate victims of the Kensington riots, took place from the residence of his mother, in German street, near Fourth, yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. The corpse was followed to the place of interment, at the Philanthropic Cemetery, by the Members of the Hope Fire Company, (of which he was a member), the Moyamensing Hose Company, a large number of the Native Americans of the ward in which he resided, and a considerable train of friends and acquaintances. [40]

Inquests.—The Coroner held inquests on the seventh of May, over the bodies of George Shiffler and William Wright. On the 8th, over the bodies of Matthew Hammitt, Joseph Rice, Charles Stillwell, Lewis Greble, and Wesley

J. Rhinedollar, all of whom were killed at the Kensington riots. The Coroner wishes it stated, that after the strictest inquiry, he has not been able to identify a single person that fired a gun during the riots at Kensington. Likewise he has inquired into the report in circulation, that Greble had a gun in his hands when shot. Such, however, not being the fact, as he had not a gun, club, or any kind of weapon whatever, but was entirely unarmed.

Obstructing an Officer.—Bernard Brown was held to \$200 bail by Mayor Scott, on the charge of obstructing an officer while in the discharge of his official duty.

Arrival.—A Committee appointed by the New York Native American Association, arrived in this city last evening.

Taken to the Hospital.—Oliver Cree, the Irishman who was taken to the Northern Liberty lock-up, on Wednesday, after he had been nearly killed by the exasperated Natives, was placed under heavy bonds yesterday, and taken to the Hospital.

Appropriation.—The City Councils met last evening and appropriated twenty thousand dollars, to pay the extra police force engaged in suppressing the riots.

Southwark.—The Commissioners yesterday afternoon appointed additional watchmen to each watch-beat of the district, to proceed at once upon duty, properly equipped, with badges and rattles, to continue on duty during the present riots and tumults, for the safety and additional security of the citizens of the district.

Pottsville.—We have the authority of one of the most extensive contractors on the Port Carbon Railroad, for the assertion, that no persons have left that neighbourhood, or the vicinity of Pottsville, for the purpose of mingling in the riots in Kensington. We give the information for the purpose of contradicting the reports that have been so industriously circulated to that effect. [41]

Volunteers.—Two or three companies of volunteers from Harrisburg and Lancaster, arrived in our city last night, in the western train of cars.

Inciting a Riot.—Samuel Silver was held to one thousand dollars bail yesterday, by Mayor Scott, to answer the charge of inciting a riot, by willfully discharging a pistol during a great excitement.

Taken to Prison from the Hospital.—John M'Aleer, the man who had his thumb blown off by the bursting of a gun, in Kensington, was yesterday taken from the Hospital, on a warrant, and conveyed to prison.

Misdemeanor.—Richard Musser was taken before Mayor Scott, yesterday, on the charge of misdemeanor, being found in possession of some books, the property of St. Augustin's church. He was held to bail for another

hearing

Fire.—A framed building situated in George street below Tenth, occupied by Edward Smith, blacksmith, and Moses Binns, house carpenter, was destroyed by fire last evening, about eight o'clock.

The Grand Jury returned twenty-two bills, and one ignored. That body also made the following Presentment:

To the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Grand Inquest respectfully present, That their attention has been called by the County Commissioners to the deplorable scenes of riot and mob violence, which have occurred within the last two days in the District of Ken- [42] sington, involving the destruction of a vast amount of property, for which large drafts may be made on the County Treasury.

The Grand Jury are sensible of the loss likely to accrue to the county by the destruction of property referred to, and while regretting the same, cannot withhold their opinion that the open violation of law and order, and contempt of the civil authorities, manifested in Kensington, and subsequently in the city of Philadelphia, by the burning of St. Augustin's church, are much more to be deplored than any pecuniary loss consequent thereupon. The Grand Jury would earnestly call the attention of the court, the propriety of arousing the citizens generally to a sense of the necessity of their rallying to the support of the authorities in restoring order and maintaining the supremacy of the law.

The Grand Jury will most cheerfully unite in any effort to accomplish those most desirable ends, in which every citizen desirous of restoring public order, and preserving the city and county from anarchy and bloodshed, should unhesitatingly lend his aid.

The Grand Jury submit to the consideration of the Court, the letter of the County Commissioners, above referred to, and desire that it may be considered a part of the Presentment.

The Grand Jury present, that to their knowledge, lives have been lost in the riots to which this Presentment refers, and while deeply sympathising with the families and friends of the slain, and making all allowances for acts committed under the phrensy of excitement, they consider that sufficient time has elapsed for the abatement of such feelings, and that they are no excuses for the destruction of buildings erected for the worship of God.

John M. Brown, Foreman	W. Nassau, Jr.,	[43]
Chas. J. Ashmead,	Geo. Follin,	
Wm. Rovoudt,	W. H. French,	
John Paisley,	John Kingston,	
Wm. Loughlin,	Jos. J. Bishop,	

Isaac Bedford,
Jacob H. Smith,
Geo. W. Smick,
Alex Austin,
Joseph Moore

Jos. B. Linerd,
R. W. Pomeroy,
Benj. Mifflin,
W. Wurts,

Whereupon, the Court directed the same to be published in the daily newspapers of the city.

Town Meeting.—A meeting of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened in Independence Square yesterday morning, on the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of deliberating upon the state of the public peace.

On motion of William M. Meredith, Esq., John M. Read, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and *Frederick Fraley* Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, the Hon. Horace Binney addressed the meeting in the following brief remarks:—

Fellow citizens :--In an emergency in which the lives and property of you all are threatened, you are convened for the purpose of adopting measures to remove and suppress the evil. It is necessary that you should act, and act promptly: and it is necessary to recollect that whatever has been done has been done in scandalous violation of law. There can be no happiness, no security in the community, except in the maintenance of law. Whatever is to be done here, must be done to strengthen the hands of the law. Individually, I have not had twenty-five minutes to consider this question. My influence has been used to keep my own house to order. —(Applause.) This has prevented me [44] from reflecting on the subject, so as to offer remarks upon the course to be pursued. Excitement is not necessary. The fruits of excitement are already experienced. We have witnessed the horrible consequences of it. With the aid of a few friends, during the last fifteen minutes, a scheme has been agreed upon, the best that could be devised at the moment, to prevent the further progress of this enormous evil.--I will say that we are under lawful organisation to act in whatever scenes of trial our city may be exposed. We act under the authorities of the City, the County, and the State, and whatever is done, must be done by them, through them, and under them. But, we must not forget that in scenes of violence where the authorities find it necessary to oppose force to force, they may err in the mode of discharging their duty. Still we ought to strengthen them by every means in our power, nor should their acts be too nicely weighed by fault-finders; during exigencies when time for reflection is scarcely allowed. They should receive the sympathy and support of you all. This is a body to carry into effect whatever is resolved upon. The citizens should give their aid in whatever manner the constituted authorities may deem best. Mr. B. then offered the following resolutions, which, on being seconded by John K. Kane, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, By the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, that they will forthwith enrol and hold themselves in readiness to

maintain the laws and protect the public-peace, under the direction of the constituted authorities of the City, County and State.

2. Resolved, That the several Aldermen and Constables of the different wards, be requested, as soon as possible, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for the enrolment and organisation of the citizens. [45]

3. Resolved, That the citizens be exhorted to abstain from assembling at or near the places of disorder and excitement, except under the direction of the proper authorities.

4. Resolved, That the citizens of this city will, with the whole weight of their influence, means and strength, sustain the constituted authorities in the use of all lawful means for the preservation of the public peace, and will regard with the utmost favor, the acts of the constituted authorities for that purpose, in the performance of their duty, under the guidance of the undoubted power of the law, that whatever degree of force is necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens, by the constituted authorities, that force is lawful.

5. Resolved, That the citizens be requested to meet in their several places of holding their ward elections, *This Day*, at two o'clock, there to organise, under the constituted authorities, in support of peace and order.

6. Resolved, That the sincere and hearty thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to the several Fire Companies who, by the promptitude with which they repaired to the scene of destruction, and by their perseverance, saved an incalculable amount of private property

On motion of General Adam Diller, the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted.

Whereas, It is believed that a great portion of these rude assemblies is made up of young boys, who are incompetent of foreseeing the evil consequences or such illegal acts, and it is believed that parents and masters could prevent these youths from attending the scene of riot, therefore,

Resolved, That the civil authorities be requested to call, by proclamation, upon the heads of families and masters, requesting them to keep their young men and boys at home during the prevailing excitement. [46]

And on motion of Josiah Randall, Esq., the meeting been adjourned.

ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 1st D. P. M., May 9, ISA Orders No. 8.—Brigadier General Hubbell will detail the Lafayette Light Guards, Lieutenant Pierce, and Independent Rifles, Captain Florence, for the protection of St. Philip de Neri Church, in Queen street, and the Wayne Artillery, Captain Fairlamb, for the protection of St. Paul's Church, in Christian street.

General Hubbell is charged with the defence of these buildings, and he is authorised and required to repel with force, any attempt to in-

jure public or private property, and in the event of an attack, will report immediately at Head Quarters. General Hubbell is authorised to organise and arm companies of citizens in undress, and will appoint suitable persons to command the new corps. By command of Major General PATTERSON.

Head Quarters, 1st D., P. M. Phila. 9th May PF., 14. Orders No. 4.

Brigadier General Cadwalader will detail the Hibernian Greens, Captain Mullen, for the protection of St. Mary's Church, in Fourth street, and the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, Captain Colahan, for the protection of Trinity Church, corner of Spruce and Sixth streets, and the Orphan Asylum, corner of Seventh and Spruce. Both Companies will be under the command of Major Mullen, who is authorized and required to repel with force any attempt to assail his Corps or to injure public or private property.

By command of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON.

Head Quarters, 1st D., P. M. Phila. May 9th. Orders, No. 5. Brigadier [47]

General Roumfort will detail a Guard for the Protection of the Catholic Church near Fairmount. Gen. Roumfort is charged with the protection of property within the bounds of his Brigade, and he is authorised and required to repel with force any attempt to injure public or private property, and in the event of an attack will report immediately at Head Quarters, when he will be reinforced.

Gen. Roumfort is authorised to organise and arm Companies of citizens in undress, and will appoint suitable persons to command the new corps,

By command of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON.

JOHN MILES, Aid-de-Camp.

We received the following documents at half-past one o'clock, this morning.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Attorney General's Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1844.*

Gentlemen—In compliance with your request of this morning, I most willingly state to you my opinion on the points submitted for my consideration.

The power to preserve the public peace, and to maintain the authority and observance of the laws, is undoubtedly, in the first instance, vested in the High Sheriff of the County, and Mayor of the City. All magistrates, subordinate officers, and citizens, are subject to the order and direction of one or the other of these functionaries, or both, as the emergency may require. If need be, the Governor of the Commonwealth may be called on to interpose, with the entire force of the State. The military is also subject to the requisition of these authorities, when proper cases for making the requisition arise.

The question is, how much force may be employed to suppress riots, [48] disorders, and breaches of the peace, is at all times one of great delicacy and responsibility; but it is one which in critical conjunctures, no doubt whatever exists.

If a riotous body of men assemble with the avowed or manifest de-

sign of taking life, doing great bodily harm, or of firing buildings, or destroying property in which danger to life or personal safety may be involved, and they resist the legally constituted authorities, and persist in the prosecution of their designs, it is perfectly clear that just as great a degree of force may be employed to disperse or arrest them, as is necessary to effect that object. If they take life, or threaten to do so with the means of executing their threat, their lives may unquestionably be taken, in the same manner as if they were open public enemies or pirates. The public streets, or even private property, may be occupied by the force employed in maintaining order, in the exclusion of every other object.

Of course, the emergency must be a clear one, and the order given by the proper officer recognised by the laws, or vested with the power, in order to justify this terrible appeal to the last means of preserving the public safety.

I know this power has been sometimes questioned; but without its possession, our government would be a mere shadow. It would profess to do what it is denied the power to do; and it would be, as it ought to be, held in utter contempt for its imbecility. The great principle of self preservation lies at the foundation of our government; and on this principle any degree of force is justifiable that is indispensably necessary.

I should, therefore, not hesitate an instant to use all the force that was necessary to this end, against whomsoever may be found with arms in their hands, to take life, or with the manifest determination to burn down or destroy buildings, and trample on the laws.

Yours, very respectfully,
OVID F. JOHNSON.

To Morton M'Michael, Esq., High Sheriff,
John M. Scott, Mayor.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, May 9, 1844.

David R. Porter, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Commander in Chief; &c.---Orders as follows, to wit

Whereas, He has received information from the regularly constituted authorities, that large bodies of riotous persons have assembled in the City and County of Philadelphia, within the last two days, and manifested a disposition to persist in the same course of organised efforts to disturb the public peace, and to kill and slay the citizens of this Commonwealth, to burn and destroy churches, houses, and other property belonging to the citizens: and that the usual means employed by the Sheriff and Mayor have thus far proved inadequate to check the turbulence and outrage of said riotous assemblages: and, whereas, he has also been informed that the lives of a number of persons have been sacrificed; and that numerous houses and churches have been burned and destroyed—he issues the following orders.

First- It is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief that the Sheriff of the

City and County of Philadelphia, the Mayor of the City, and all the Magistrates, Constables, and Citizens, be directed and requested to co-operate for the preservation of the public peace, and the dispersion of the riotous assemblies above referred to.

Second—It is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, that Major General Patterson be directed to call into immediate service all the volunteer companies belonging to the First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, and so to order and distribute them, as well as all other volunteer companies ordered to report themselves to him, as to suppress, in the most effectual manner, the assemblies referred to, and to disperse or procure the arrest of the persons engaged in the same [50]

Third—It is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, that when called upon by the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the city, General Patterson shall adopt the necessary precautionary measures to clear and occupy, by an adequate portion of his force, any street, alley, or private property, to protect the same from riot, disturbance, or destruction, and that he employ, in any emergency, such a degree of force or resistance as shall be necessary to maintain the public peace and safety of unoffending individuals.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his entire approbation of the measures adopted during this day by the Sheriff, Mayor, and Major General of the First Division, for the preservation of the public peace, and the enforcement of the laws.

He also expresses his entire concurrence with the Attorney General in his opinion this day expressed to the Sheriff and Mayor, on all the questions therein answered. He confidently hopes that all good citizens will promptly unite in the suppression of these disgraceful tumults, and in the maintenance of order and tranquillity. He at the same time does not hesitate to avow, that in his opinion the time has arrived for the most vigorous and energetic measures, and dreadful as may be the alternative, the last and most fatal resort to means destructive even of the lives of offenders, is far better than the continuance of such disgraceful outrages. Relying upon the patriotism of the citizen soldier, who is thus called upon; in the hour of peril, to protect the institutions of his country from assault, the Commander-in-Chief is confident that no soldier will, under any circumstances, fail to discharge his whole duty, and to preserve his own and his country's honor untarnished. [51]

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
ADAM DILLER, Adj. Gen. P. M.

We rejoice to know that the Native Americans have actively co-operated from the first, in the protection of life and property, and that it is their stern determination to resist any further assaults that may be made upon the Catholic Churches. It is evident that we have now reached the crisis, and that it is past ! Thank God it is so!

Our City and County—(Monday, May 13.)—The excitement in the minds of the people is rapidly subsiding; the fears of the inhabitants of the scene of the late riots have passed away, and a great many families

are returning to their deserted dwellings. A number of false and exciting rumors have been circulating throughout the day, but there seems to be every indication of the riots being at an end. As a matter of precaution, however, the military are still under arms, and at least one company is posted at every Catholic church, seminary, or asylum throughout the city and county. At two o'clock in the day, two companies of military from Reading, arrived, and were properly disposed of, and two corps of riflemen, ordered from Little York, were expected to arrive in the course of the night. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the German Battalion, under Major Dithmar, took a position at Germantown road and Master street, and in the course of the evening strong guards were distributed at proper points throughout the whole infected district. [52]

General Hubbell's command has charge of St. Paul's and St. Philip's churches, in Moyamensing and Southwark, the same as on Thursday evening. General Cadwalader has charge of the peace of the city, and western district. The Head Quarters of the Major General, is at the Girard Bank, where a large body of troops are posted in reserve, for the purpose of acting upon any point, on ten minutes' warning, should an outbreak occur in any quarter. Patrols are organised, many of them are banded and armed, among which are a corps of thirty members of the Philadelphia Bar, and the same kind of preparation for preserving the peace is kept up in the outer districts. The following general orders were issued about mid-day, which show that the most energetic measures, even to the utmost extremity that may be necessary, will be resorted to for the purpose of curbing the spirit of disorder, which has been rearing its head and defying the civil authorities for the last few days.

Head Quarters, 1st D. P. M., May 10, 1844.

Order No. 7.—The Volunteers of the Division will parade in brigades this afternoon at three o'clock. The Brigade Majors will attend at four o'clock, at Bead Quarters, for orders. The Lancaster and Dauphin Volunteers, under Major Hambright, and the German Battalion under Major Dithmar, will be held in reserve. General Cadwalader will detail the First City Troop, Captain Butler, for special service, and direct the commanding officers to report at Head Quarters. The Brigadier Generals, and all officers in command of posts and detachments, will use all the force at their disposal to protect public and private property, to disperse or procure the arrest of persons engaged in riotous assemblies, or inciting riots. They will clear and occupy any street, alley, or private property, to prevent riot, disturbance, or destruction. If resistance is offered, the parties resisting must be warned to retire, allowing a reasonable time, not exceeding five minutes, at the expiration of which time, if the street, alley, or private property is not cleared peaceably, it [53]

must be cleared forcibly. Order must be restored—life and property must be rendered secure. The idle, the vicious, and disorderly must be curbed and taught to understand and respect the supremacy of the law, and if they will not take warning, on their own heads be the consequences. The Major General is now invested by the Civil Authorities, and his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with full power, and he relies on the good sense of the citizens, and fidelity of his soldiers, to enable him to perform the duty assigned him.

Officers in command of armed Ward Citizens' Guards are requested to report their force and location at six o'clock P.M.

By command of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON,
JOHN MILES, A.D. C.

Order .NO. 8.—The Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Findlay, are detailed for duty at the State Arsenal, in Juniper street, near Broad. Captain Findlay will relieve the present guard at nine o'clock, A.M.

By command of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON.

EDWARD HURST, Division Inspector.

Order No. 9.—Major Hambright will detail one company for the protection of St. Mary's Church, in Fourth street, and at St. Joseph's, in Willing's alley. The remainder of his command will be held in reserve at Head Quarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON

JOHN MILES, A.D.C.

The Riots and Some of their Consequences.—We are creditably in- [54]
formed that a large number of the Irish Catholics and others, who were so ruthlessly thrust from their homes during the riots of Tuesday and Wednesday, had encamped in Camac's Woods and other places, some two or three miles north of the city. Surrounded by their wives and children, it was alleged they were unable to proceed, and were afraid to return to the city. Our informant represented their condition as destitute and pitiable in the extreme. They were without food, except what chance or charity threw in their way, and destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the damp night air. While in this deplorable situation, as we are informed by a worthy and benevolent magistrate, *one woman gave birth to a child*. So horrible a condition of things aroused the sympathies of several of our citizens, who immediately set about furnishing them with succor and relief. A reporter was despatched to correctly ascertain the truth and particulars of the statement. After considerable search, a small party were found near the woods above alluded to, from whom, after allaying their fears that we were not enemies in disguise, we learned that much of the sad tale was but too true. The greater number of those who there sought refuge, had, how-

ever, dispersed. Some had returned to their burnt or deserted residences, while many were wending their way to the surrounding villages—to Manayunk, Norristown, &c.

One man, we heard, had just passed the spot where we met the party in question, leading by the hand a child, in search of his wife, from whom he had become separated on the night of the riots, and had not since been able to find her. Another grief-stricken individual, in the same neighborhood, was rudely taunted by a party of quarriers whom he passed, and who, after learning from him that he was a Catholic, assaulted him with stones, by which he was so much injured that he walked with difficulty. These are some of the distressing acts that have followed this mad and unchristian like assault of persons and property. [55]

The scene of the riots yesterday presented a spectacle of perfect desolation. Ruin lifted its wan and haggard head through the blackened and yawning walls on every side, while the emblem of mourning and death hung from the muffled knocker and partly closed shutter. It was a heart-sickening sight, the like of which we hope we may never again look upon in this or any other city; and next to this, the humiliating display at the American bunting as a means of protecting the property of tiny class or sect of the citizens from the prejudices or destructive propensities of another. Rows of houses for several squares round the infected district, and in fact, for some distance out in the suburbs, have small tri-colored flags protruded from the windows—a sight mortifying and humiliating to those who have been taught to believe that our laws afford equal and efficient protection to all.

The amount of damage done to property was estimated by us yesterday, but we have reason to believe that we have underrated it. We found it impossible to arrive at a perfectly accurate computation of the loss, but we give the following as based upon the best possible conjectures, from the confused facts we have been enabled to collect.

Mrs. Brady, whose house, (a two story brick,) in Germantown Road, above Master street, was attacked and riddled, and a portion of her furniture destroyed, suffered a loss of about one hundred dollars.

The brick house of John Lafferty, adjoining, was but slightly injured. Mr. Lafferty was not at home at the time of the attack upon his and Mrs. Brady's premises, and both were thus injured in their property, not because of any faith of their own, but because some of the persons pursued had fled up the alley which separates the two houses, and escaped by leaping the back fences. [56]

The damage done to the property of Alderman Hugh Clark, corner of

Fourth and Master streets, amounts to about one thousand dollars, This includes the destruction of the furniture of Patrick Clark, who occupied the corner house, and also his own furniture. It is difficult to estimate this damage accurately, as the Alderman had a valuable library, which, together with papers, notes, receipts, accounts, &c., were all destroyed or stolen. The mother and brother of Alderman Clark resided in the house with him at the time of the riot, but they left before the mob attacked the premises. He is the police magistrate of the District of Kensington.

Patrick Murray, who owned the large brick house at the corner of Germantown Road and Jefferson street, which was sacked by the mob on Tuesday, must have lost about four thousand dollars worth of property. He kept, a grocery store on the premises, and had an extensive and valuable stock of groceries and flour, which was destroyed and scattered about the streets, or carried off by plunderers. Mr. Murray, we were informed yesterday, has been seriously affected in his mind in consequence of his losses.

John Lavery, residing in Muster street, below Germantown Road, had his house and furniture, all he had in the world, destroyed. His loss is about two thousand dollars. He was the owner of the premises, a large and handsome brick house, with brick back buildings. Mrs. Lafferty was bewailing the breaking of the Windows of the house by the rioters on Monday afternoon, little dreaming at that time that these outrages would be followed [57] by the total destruction of property.

The two story frame adjoining, owned by James Loy and occupied by Matthew Quin, was destroyed, and its value was about one hundred and fifty dollars.

On Cadwalader street, Bernard Sherry lost one frame and three brick houses, a quantity of goods, and all his furniture, except a single bed. His loss is about three thousand dollars.

Patrick McRee's frame house, value about four hundred dollars, was reduced to ashes. It was tenanted by Owen McCollough, who lost in furniture, materiels and manufactured goods, about one thousand dollars.

One frame and two brick houses, owned by Thomas Sheridan, and each occupied by tenants in his employ, and having his materials in their possession, for the purpose of manufacturing, were consumed with all their contents. Loss about two thousand five hundred dollars.

Michael Keeman, frame house and back buildings burned to ashes. Loss about five hundred dollars.

On Washington street, six three-story brick buildings, all tenanted, were destroyed. One was occupied by James Triner, and his loss, together with the value of the building, was at least one thousand five hundred dollars. Another

was owned and occupied by —Munroe, formerly a brickmaker, and his loss is supposed to be about two thousand five hundred dollars. Wm. Steward owned and occupied another, with a back ingrain carpet manufactory, which, with the looms, wool, carpeting, &c., shared a similar fate. Loss not less than four thousand dollars, and probably much greater. John Mellon, in the same row, owned the house and lost all his furniture. Damage about one thousand five hundred dollars.