Mass. The Bishop of New York [Hughes] preached. There were present the Bishop of New Orleans [Blanc], the Bishop of Vincennes [Hailandiere], my brother, the Bishop of Drasa, who also preached at Vespers. The celebrant at Vespers was the Bishop of New Orleans.

May the twenty-sixth day. My brother confirmed one hundred and eighty-three in the church of St. Philip Neri.

May the twenty-seventh—came the Bishop of Caudiopolis, the Rt. Rev. John Odin, Vicar Apostolic of Texas. He was present at Mass celebrated in the cathedral [St. John’s]. The Rev. P. N. Lynch, D.D., of the diocese of Charleston, preached. 456

September the twenty-fifth day. Died, at Rome, Joseph Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis: Born in the Kingdom of Naples, the thirteenth day of January, 1780, he joined the Congregation of the Mission, and [having come to America] labored in the mission fields of the United States since the year 1815. March twenty-fifth, 1824, he was consecrated Bishop of Tegnago, titular, with the office of Coadjutor to the Bishop of New Orleans. Later, from the year [1827, March twentieth], 457 he was Bishop of St. Louis. He was a man to be esteemed for his learning, his prudence, his humility, and the evident sainthood of his life.

456 Later third bishop of Charleston, 1858-1882.
457 Probably Sunday, the 28th of May.
458 Space had been left for date and year. These have been placed within square brackets by the translator, and are referred to J. G. Shea’s Hist. Cath. Church in U. S., vol. III, p. 395.
The next day a flag was raised in the city, which bore the legend, untrue indeed, that this [standard of the nation] had been trampled on by the Irish and Papists. Then there was a gathering of armed men in Independence Square, addressed by two speakers, who, while they pretended to counsel moderation, roused the mad fury of the mob by their words. They proceeded then, about four thousand men in number, to the place of the previous day's fight, threatening death to the Irish. They first demolished the Fire House of an Irish Company of Volunteers. This was the occasion for determined resistance to the action of the mob. A small number, about twenty, among them some non-Catholics, banded together to put down the rule of the mob, to fight for the security of their homes. On the side of the Catholics one man was killed, Joseph Rice. He was betrayed, and met his death at the hands of a youth. Twelve or more of the “Americanists” [rioters] fell in this fight, and forty were wounded. Later sixty houses, the [homes] of the Irish, were set on fire.

The next day a County official made a search of the homes of the Irish. A [military] guard was stationed there, as a renewal of the rioting was feared. In the afternoon the priest Loughran gave over the keys of St. Michael’s church to General Fairlamb, hardly knowing what he did, as the mad mob was pressing on. In a short time the church was on fire. The military, as it appears, did not prevent the firing of the church. After night the church of St. Augustine was set on fire, and burned together with the Library there. The rioters yelled with frenzied applause when, after a long wait, they saw the Cross fall from its high support. The mob next moved on to the Cathedral church of St.

John, with the design certainly of burning it also; but General Cadwalader, hearing that the Governor of the State [Porter] had arrived in the city, and had proclaimed what is called martial law, made the threat that the military would use arms to quiet the mob.

During the days that followed, numerous attempts were made to burn this church [St. John’s], also St. Mary’s and St. Philip’s. It was the design of many to burn every Catholic church in the city. Threats were made also against the priests, who, on this account, wore no clerical dress, remained in hiding, or went out of the city. Fright and dread paralyzed the community [Catholic]: no one could feel secure; everyone feared the fire and destruction destined for his own home.

I remained over night once with Mr. Ewing, and again with Mr. Lopez; and, when the peril seemed imminent, I had in mind to go [for asylum] to Mr. Stephen Tyng, an Episcopalian clergyman, who is reputed to be very unfriendly to us. However, I did not go. Instead, I went with Mr. James Wilcox out of the city, and remained over night in his home twice; then I went to Baltimore, and remained at the Seminary two days; after that I returned, and remained at home. On Sunday there were no services held [in the

460 Proeconses.
460 Magistritus Comitatus (used in the singular number): probably Sheriff Morton McMichael with his deputies and the military under Gen. Cadwalader.
461 Dissimulante, ut videtur, militie.
That same morning [May the eighth] the Rev. T. J. Donahoe had celebrated Mass in the church.

July the fourth day. They who call themselves "Natives" paraded through the streets carrying banners, on which were represented the figures of an open Bible and a dead serpent. The word was passed through the streets that this symbolized the power of the Roman Church, now utterly extinct.

July the fifth day, arms [munitions of war] were stored in the church of St. Philip, in Southwark. This was done by the Governor's permission. This fact [of storing arms] was observed, and a crowd gathered there. Threats were made [of violence] if the arms were not removed. The official who is called the SHERIFF came on the scene, and, in order to quiet the crowd, removed the arms which were placed there. But a number of men chosen from the crowd, entering the church, found other weapons there. These also were removed. But the crowd remained. General Cadwalader ordered the military to fire into the assembled crowd; but Charles Naylor counseled them not to do this. He [Naylor] was therefore apprehended, and given into the custody of the military company known as the "Montgomery-Ibernia Greens", who were guarding the church. The next day, which was Sunday, the mob proceeded to carry out its evil designs. They brought a machine of war, called a cannon, and prepared to demolish the walls of the church. They assured the Irish militiamen that they would be allowed to come out and go unharmed. These [Montgomery Greens] were only a few; and when they came out of the church the mob rushed upon them. Some of them used their arms to defend themselves against the mob; most of them fled to save their lives. Colahan, the commander, took refuge in the house of Mr. Harvey on Pine street; and there, under cover, barely

465 "Et in tecto vix servare se potuit." It may mean that he fled to the roof for safety.
saved himself. Robert Gallagher, one of the militia, was struck down by the rioters and seriously hurt. Naylor was taken from the custody of the militia and escorted home in triumph. In the evening a company of the militia under the command of George Cadwalader came to protect the church, which had been open to the crowd all that day, with a few individuals only, stationed to guard it [against the vandalism of the mob].

Someone now made an attack upon Captain Hill, trying to wrest his saber from him, and threatening to kill him. At this the military fired into the crowd, and the fight began in earnest on both sides. Both the rioters and the militia made use of heavy 68 guns. In this engagement it is reported that thirteen were killed and fifty wounded. The darkness [coming on] favored the mob, as, being familiar with the locality, they knew where to hide. Of the military at least two were killed. The next day it was agreed between the Commissioners of the district of Southwark and the Magistrates 489 to have the military withdrawn, as the rioters had gathered new numbers, and arms from all sides; and they threatened the military with total extinction. The Governor, David R. Porter, arrived here the evening of this same day, and made a proclamation.489 On Wednesday [July tenth] the church [St. Philip's] was delivered over to me, and on the Sunday following the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, who is assistant pastor, celebrated Mass there. Following my counsel, the Rev. P. J. Dunn, who is pastor of the church, left the city. After a few weeks he returned, and resumed his work [at St. Philip's].

467 Tertentis bellicos maioribus urtique adhibitis.

486 This is thus described in Scharf & Westcott, Hist. Phila., I, p. 673: “There was consultation with the sheriff, the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the members of the County Board.”

489 Monday, July 8th. “He issued general orders sustaining the course of the military, and directing measures for the maintenance of peace thereafter. He also called out a considerable number of troops from other counties of the State near Philadelphia.” Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Phila., vol. I, p. 673.

THIRTEENTH EPISCOPAL VISITATION. 1844

This Visitation was begun August the twenty-fifth, 1844, when in the church of St. Elizabeth, in the town of Port Elizabeth [New Jersey] I confirmed ten persons. The Rev. Mr. William O'Hara 470 was present. He visits this church once every two months from the city. The Catholics here are very few, among them, however, are some who have wealth.471

September the first day. I preached in the chapel of St. Thomas of Villanova, out in the country, a eulogy on St. Augustine. The Hermits of St. Augustine bought a farm and house here, ten miles from the city, three years ago, and they have opened a school.

September the eighth day. I made the visitation of St. Mary's church, in Lancaster, and confirmed forty-nine persons. I preached on the subject of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in the morning, and after Vespers, on the Raising of the son of the Widow of Naim [Luke, VII, 11-16].

September the ninth day. I visited the church of St. Peter in the town of Columbia, and gave Confirmation to seventeen. The Rev. Mr. [John] Mackin has the care of this little flock.

September the tenth day. I confirmed twenty-nine in St. Patrick's church in the town of York; and I spoke on the doctrine of good works necessary for salvation. The charge [of this congregation also] was given to the Rev. Mr. [John] Mackin. But [later] I appointed the Rev. Basil Short, who speaks two languages, German and English, to be pastor, recalling the Rev. Mr. Mackin to the city, to be assistant at St. Michael's.

September the eleventh day. I confirmed twenty-one in a chapel in a place called Paradise Township. A church has been erected here of stone, a large and neat structure, under

470 Later the first Bishop of Scranton, 1858-1899.

471 See under entry for August 15th, 1839—Ketsinger.