Whales Captured and Crews Massacred.

Capt. Cathcart, of the ship Lydia, at Nantucket, furnishes a letter, dated Sept. 4, 1843, giving an account of two whale ships which had been taken by the natives at Strong's Island, all hands killed and the ships burned. The following is an extract from the letter :

"The English whaling ship Harriet, of London, Captain Charles Bunker, about twelve months ago arrived at this place-the ship had been in four days when the natives took her; the chiefs said that some of the men were up the river for water, another gang at another place for wood, and Captain Bunker, the Doctor and two boys were shooting birds. Captain B. seeing that things were not going right on board, he, with the doctor and two boys went off for the ship; as the captain was getting ap the ship's side, a native threw a harpoon through his breast; they were all killed, ship plundered, set fire to, and sunk. The natives had no cause for doing so; it was only for plunder. The next day after Captain Rounds arrived we swept and found the ship. Capt. R. had a diver, a native of Tahiti ; he sent him down with a small rope; when he came up he told us he had rove it through the ring of an anchor -with the small rope we hauled a hawser through, and then dropped the Pacific over her. and hove up the bows of the ship, and found both chains fast to the bows; Captain R. saved both chains and anchors; the bows of the ship were burnt off abreast the cat-head; we thought the ship must have burnt to a shell, and the oil drifted out of the harbor at this place. The next day after we found where the Harriet lay, I was dragging with a boat anchor, and hooked up a small chain ; I think it must have belonged to the brig Waverly, of Woshoo, commanded by William Cathcart, which was cut off here eight or nine years ago; the small chain was not saved, on account of a heavy flaw of wind striking the ship, which swung her to her anchor, and we parted our line. I tried several times after, but could not book it again. When the natives saw what we were about they all cleared to the mountain, except the make a political question of it, in order, as they king and chiefs. Third day after finding the said, to test the Muhlenberg and Markel vote. ship and small chain, we went to the king and informed him of what we had seen; at first he denied the crime; we asked him what other ships were there sunk; he said the Harriet was all; we told him no, that there was one more ship; his answer was, 'Ship small, no more two masts, belong to Woahoo."

Region for Consumptive Patients. We find the following in the last number of Geo. Rohrbach,

Dr. Smith's Boston Medical Journal,

Physicians, who have had ample opportunity for observation, assert that the climate of the interior of Illinois affords remarkable relief to persons laboring under diseases of the lungs. At Hillboro', a large and flourishing town, the centre of a country, a case of pulmonary consumption, it is said, has not been known in the place or neighborhood, in five years, with one Geo. Zimmerman, single exception, and that was involved in some doubt. A physician, whose lungs were exceedingly sensitive, and who had several times raised blood alarmingly, assures us that he has been restored to comparative health by removing to a town that borders on a prairie. He has much confidence in saving that persons who have apprehensions of a decidedly diseased state of the lungs-especially those on the Atlantic border here in New England, or within the searching influence of the cold casterly winds-would often find themselves relieved from the irritability of the organs, cough and thoracic pains, which forbode a tearful tendency if not speedily restored, by an escape a tich, spicy and humorous editor, and descrives the to the more genial climate of that State .-- If simply taking up a residence on the most beautiful lands in the world, accessible by water, stages and railroads at all times and seasons, offers such promises of relief to the consumptive, who would not avail themselves of the happy remedy !

Cannot something be done, asks the Doctor, in his Journal, in furtherance of an object that has been several times agitated in Bostonthe removing the pestilent accumulation of

is in the very heart of this great city, envolving | debt. gasses through the seams and crevices of the floor; to be inhaled by the living. Although there is a funcied security, and we are told that nothing escapes that can be of the least injury to health, it is, we believe, untrue. one year, so that the law for the two mill tax ex-The gasses that are liberated in the process pired last year. The present act directs an addition of decomposition, cannot be confined in a tomb of one mill to the tax of 1840, making the tax for -they are diffused, and the congregation insens bly inhale the seeds of death from below. which will assuredly germinate and ripen. The custom of entombling under houses of worship is a relic of a semi-civilized age, and totally unworthy the regard of intelligent society in this epoch of chemical light and scientific attainments, when the laws of health are quite as familiar as the civil code.

Money FOUND IN A JAIL YARD -Several hundred dollars in gold were found last week, buried under a heap of coal ashes, in the yard of the county jail at Reading. When and by whom the money was there hidden, is a mystery. The Gazette says, it has been conjectured that it may have been concealed by Oschman or Rinehart, who were tried, and the latter convicted and executed, for the murder of Christ, a few years ago; but this is hardly probable.

PICKPOCKETS. -The editor of the U. S. Gazette cautioned the Public to take good care of their Pockets during their stay at Baltimore, and seemed to anticipate that the Whig convention would " with characters of that profession.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, . Way 11, 1844.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE. ELECTORS. President and Vice President of the U. Stutes

WILSON MCANDLESS, | Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK, REPRESENTATIVE.

GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHNABLE, CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L. B. ELDRED. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE, JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN, SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANENEY, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS. JESSE SHARPE. N. W. SAMPLE, WM. PATTETSON, WM. HEIDENBEICH, 21. ANDREW BURKE, 10. CONRAD SHIMER,

11. STEPHEN BALDY.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, ard receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising.

12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT OFR.

23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,

There will be divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Tongue. to morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., and 5

Our Borough Election.

The election for Borough Officers, in this place, has always been conducted without reference to party distinction, until Monday last, when the Whigs, who have become somewhat elated with their late success in this district, determined to The whole Democratic ticket, with the exception of one councilman, was elected. The following is the result :

Democratic Ticket. Whig Ticket. CHIEF BURGESS. Alexander Jordan, 94 John H. Pordy. SECOND BURGESS. Francis Bucher, 92 James H. Husted, ASSISTANT BURGESSES.

John Bloom, 93 John Budd, 93 Geo. Young, 90 Frederick Lazarus, # 80 Geo. Mantz. J. G. Youngman, 89 Peter Hileman. COMMON COUNCIL. 93|Eli Diemer. H. B. Masser,

William Martz. 92 Charles Beck. Charles Weaver, 91 Henry Haas. 91 Danl. Druckemiller, 82 Edward Oyster, of Charles D. Wharton, Geo. Martin. 89 John Landan, Geo. Bright, 84 John Randals 83 Sebastian Haupt,* HIGH CONSTABLE. Daniel Baldy, 89 Geo. Harrison.

CLURK. Peter W. Gray. 91 Caleb Fisher. (*) Democrats placed upon the Whig ticket by

the Whigs, for the purpose of carrying it.

Our friend, Col. John F. Carter, sometime since the editor of that racy and sterling Democratic sheet, the "Northern Pennsylvanian," has once more made his appearance among the corps editorial, as the editor of the "Lancaster Democrat," a new paper just published in that city, and has the name of Henry A. Muhlenberg nailed to the must head. The Col. is a right clever fellow, as well as support of the citizens of Lancaster, as well as the adjoining counties. We wish him success, and a long list of subscribers.

We have also received the first number of the "Anthracite Gazette," a new whig paper published at Pottsville, by Wynkoop & Kaercher. We wish them success-pecuniarily, not politically.

THE STATE DEBT .- It is a source of congratulation that the last Legislature have done every thing in their power to redeem the faith and honer of the Commonwealth. The provisions of the dead bodies from under our places of worship. tax bill of last session, if properly carried out, will What a horrible mass of putrefaction there raise ample funds to meet the interest on the State

The tax bill of 1840 directed a tax to be levied of one mill on the dollar. The act of 1842 made an addition of one mill on the dollar, but it was provided that the act should continue in force only this year two mills; and directs a tax of three mills

Through some misunderstanding the assessors of this county levied a tax of two mills, for this year, so that our assessments are now correct, according to the present law; but in counties where but one mill was assessed the law directs the commissioners to add another mill.

THE KENSINGTON RIOT .- From the Philadelphia Ledger of the 9th inst., we learn that the riot continued up to that time. The Catholic church called St. Michael's, in Second street, the Female Seminary at the corner of Second and Phenix streets, and a number of other valuable buildings were fired and tot lly destroyed. The amount of property thus far destroyed, cannot be less than one hundred and forty thousand dollars. No less than two hundred families have been compelled to remove from their homes. Fears were entertained that attempts would be made to fire other Catholic churches, and the military were strongly posted in the vicinity of them. The number of lives lost during the riot, by burning and otherwise, had not racter of Father Miller and Joe Smith for the been correctly ascertained.

Our Course.

Since we established our paper we have endeavored to pursue a straight-forward and independent course of conduct. We have, no doubt, committed errors, but we have never permitted ourselves to be actuated by improper motives, or selfish considerations, or swayed by the fear of the displeasure of the brawling demagogue .-Schooled in the Principles of Democracy from our youth, we have uniformly advocated those our humble efforts to the ascendency of the Democratic party, because we honestly believe that it is intimately connected with the best interests and prosperity of the country. When we have differed from political friends, in matters of expediency and the choice of candidates, we have done so with deference, and with that indepependent candor which has met the approbation even of those who differed from us in opinion. We thank Heaven that we have never permitted the course of this paper to be controlled by the dictation of selfish partizans, when we believed the business and welfare of the people required a contrary policy. Actuated with these views, we earnestly advocated the policy of a protective tariff, when every other democratic press in the interior of the State either favored the dectrines of free trade, or remained silent upon the subject. The people have sustained our course, and spoken in a voice that has commanded and enforced obedience to their will by the political press and the selfish partizan. We have a perfect right. and we have exercised the right of freely expressing our choice relative to the person to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We have deprecated the nomination of Martin Van Buren,-firmly believing that he is not the choice of the people. We have spoken plainly, because we never disguise our opinions. We might refer to the course of many other Democratic presses on this subject in justification of our own, if it were necessary, but it is not. We have exercised the common right of the conductor of a free press, and we deny the authority of any one to call in question this undoubted privilege. When the Ealtimore Convention shall have nominated a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we shall, in obedience to the motto of our paper, yield "absolute acquiescence to the decision of the majority." Put. until then, we will after the sentiments of the Democracy of the country. We will warn and advise, and if our advice and warning are unbeeded we will not be answerable for the consequences.-We will not be chargable with the guilt of silence, when we deem it our duty to speak out.

We have been led to the above remarks by a querulous and dictatorial article in the last Gazette, containing insinuations totally unfounded, and statements stamped with the coinage of the editor's brain. The editor of that paper seems to think that he and ourselves occupy, towards each other, the relative position of the ends of a scale beam, and that one of us can rise only by the other's depression. We desire to occupy no position towards that gentleman. We never have acted as if we did, and we have charitably come to the conclusion that he is a little hypocondriac upon this subject. We are quite certain that, let him rise as high as he may in the scale of Democracy, or obtain as high a character as he may for obedience to the high behest of party leaders, we shall not feel the least depression or envy. And if we should aspire to similar honors, he would not thereby come to any ill-luck. If he did, he certainly should have our hearty sympathy and commisseration. The Editor complains that we do not call Henry Clay a duclist, a sabbath breaker and the advocate of free trade prin- ism. ciples. We regard personal abase as the very lowest weapon of party warfare, and we have always left it to be handled by those whose tastes sympathize with the means. It is only resorted to when the cause is desperate. While we edit a public journal we hope we shall not forget that we pretend to the character of a gentleman. Besides, we oppose Henry Clay on higher grounds, irrespective of the man. If we have not attempted to prove that he is the advocate of free trade, it is because we have some respect for our own

character, and the intelligence of the people. When we established the "American." the editor of the "Gazette," although a very young man, straightway turned prophet. His first prediction, uttered with the confidence of precocious youth, was, that our paper would die in less than three months. It was quite as nearly fulfilled as Father Miller's prediction, on a more important subject. His next was, that we would advocate the election of Gen. Harrison. His prophetic vision was very much obscured or twisted by selfish impulses, when he hazarded this prediction. We warmly and earnestly advocated the election of Martin Van Euren-in vain to be sure; but still we proved the editor a false proto be levied next year, and imposes an additional phet. He has constantly, since we have conducttax on Bunk stocks, stocks in all corporations, &c. ed this press, been prophecying about us and our affairs, and all his predictions have been flatly contradicted by facts. Now, we never have hazarded but one prediction concerning that gentleman or his course; for it is a subject that has occupied but very little of our attention. But we did predict, about two years since, when the editor, together with many other democratic editors, was advocating the doctrines of free trade and denouncing a protective tariff with his usual ability, that the popular voice would in a very short time compel him to change his course. Were we correct? We refer the reader to the columns of the "Sunbury Gazette" for the veri-

fication of our prediction. A word by way of advice to the editor of the Gazette, and we have done, for we do not desire a war of words with him. Cast the beam out of your own eye first, before you attempt to pluck the beam out of your neighbors eye, is a very wholesome admonition and worthy of your consideration. You have already acquired the chatruthfulness of your prophecies, but you will be

obliged to "tarry at Jericho" a long while before people will regard you as a true prophet. In the meantime, it may be of service to you to reflect upon the homely, but true saying, that "a man may grow rich by minding his own business."

Annexation.

We regret that the length of Mr. Van Buren's letter, on the subject of the Annexation of Texas to the Union, precludes its publication in our principles with firmness. We have contributed sheet. It is the most able and lucid paper upon the subject that has yet been published. Mr. Van Buren is opposed to annexation at the present position of the relations between Mexico and Texas, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of annexation. His argument upon the latter question is clear and convincing.

Commodore Stewart has published a letter which he avows himself in favor of annexation. It is surmised that this letter is intended for the consideration of the Baltimore Convention, and that the Commodore may be placed before that body as a candidate for nomination to the Presi-

It is also rumored that Mr. Buchanan is preparing a letter for publication on the same side of the question, and that his name will again be placed before the Democracy as a candidate for the office of President.

We give these surmises and rumors as we get them, without vouching for their accuracy It is certain, however, that Mr. Van Buren's letter has produced considerable discontent in the South. Ritchie, the veteran Democratic editor, of Virginia, is out in opposition to him and in favor of Gen. Cass, and desires that the instructions to the delegates from that state, in favor of Van Euren, may be withdrawn, and the delegates go uninstructed. It is, therefore, at least uncertain who will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention as the Democratic candidate for President.

DA PETITION has been sent from the city of Pittsburg to Governor Porter, with three thousand names attached to it, for a pardon for Kaine & Flinn, the two publishers in that city, now in prison for slandering Judge Grier.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION .- The Na. tional Whig C avention met at Baltimore, on Wednesday, May 1st, and was organized by calling Judge Spencer, of New York, to the chair. HEN-BY CLAY was unanimously nominated as the federal candidate for the Presidency. The subjained were the proceedings in regard to the Vice Presi dential nomination.

1st ballot, 2d bal. 3d bal. 118 T. Frelinghuysen, 101 155 John Davis, 74 Milliard Fillmore, 52 51 40 John Seargeant, 22 with'd. Whole number of votes, 275

Necessary to a choice,

Mr Furtisonerses having received a majority of the votes, the Pre-ident announced that he was duly nominated for the Vice Persidency.

"The young men's ratification meeting," was hold on the following day.

The N. Y. Tribune estimates the number of delegates in attendance at over seven thousand; while other whig journals insist there were over twenty thousand present.

The ratification proceedings may be summed up in a few words. The procession, with all its banners, badges, and devices, took up its line of murcheight deen-from Baltimore to Canton, about ten in the procession, and may be four times that number, who acted as camp followers. Speeches were delivered by Mesers, Webster, Crittenden, Berrien, Spencer, and other distinguished lights of federal-

DREADFUL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that a serious accident occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road, five miles below Havre de Grace, on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, by the collision of two passenger trains of cars, the seven o'clock train from Baltimore and the four o'clock train from Philadelphia, which resulted in the death of one individual, and the injury of several others. Their approach towards each other was not discovered until it was too late, consequently it caused a severe collision. The tender of the Baltimore train was driven back in the front car, passing over several of the first seats. Mr. Hill, a conductor from Baltimore, who stood on the platform in front of the foremost car saw the danger they were in, and called to the others to jump and save themselves, while he remained standing on the platform endeavoring to save the passengers. However, before they had time to get off, the collision took place, and Mr. Russel, brake-man, was instantly killed, and Mr. Hill had his both legs dreadfully mangled and was immediately taken to Havre de Grace, where | wrought iron staves of the whole proposed length have exhibited a bravery and concern for the inches in thickness. These will be held together passengers, which truly deserved a better fate. A passenger named Wm. H. Cooper, of Reading. was struck in the back by the tender, and severe- them. Upon this row of hoops, another of larger ly injured. One gentleman from Ohio had his leg broken, and one from Vermont and another from New York were dreadfully mangled.

Mr. Duralde, a relative of Henry Clay's was found jammed into a narrow space of 7 or 8 inches, but not seriously injured. One of the passengers in the Philadelphia train jumped out of the window without receiving any injury; another slipped through the floor of the car, and escaped by falling on the track. There were a number of distinguished gentlemen passengers, among whom was the Hon. Daniel Webster. Some mi-understanding as to the place of passing, it is said, was the cause of the sad disaster.

The U. S. Gazette bazards the opinion that the ladies are in favor of annexation, so far as relates to the marriage union; and then naively demands the ayes and noes. The nose should not be consulted in such delicate matters. We should be altogether influenced by the eyes, where lovely woman is concerned.

FOR THE "AMERICAN." Muhlenberg in Sanbury.

On Monday, the citizens of this Borough held in election for the purpose of selecting their Borough Officers. The result has been a brilliant MUHLENBERG TRIUMPH. It is an unusal thing, I believe, to make this election a political test of the strength of parties; hence, the circumstances under which it assumed that character, render it a cheering and most glorious victory. They are as follows:

On Wednesday evening, of last week, the

'markel" MEN held a secret caucus and made up a ticket, with the intention of electing their candidates, and afterwards of shouting and crowing long and loud for "joseph markel." As soon as the news of this proceedings came to the ears of the stoody Democratic friends of HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, they met and formed a MUH-LENBERG TICKET, and the result has been as glorious a TRIUMPH as his most sanguine friends could reasonably desire. It was not the wish of A scuille ensued; two desperate fellows clinchthe Muhlenberg party to mingle politics in this contest; but the friends of "markel" so willed it; and I venture to predict that the claims of "joseph markel," for Governor, will not again an ordinary man. Some stones and bricks were be seriously urged within the limits of Sunbury. The "markel"-ites are now possessed of remark ably long vissages, and seem to have a kind of a dismal foreboding of what will be the fate of "THAT SAME OLD COON" at the Gubernatorial election

Sunbury, May 9, 1811.

[By Request.] From the Miltonian. Common School System.

The gloriovs banner of Intelligence, and Uni versal Education, again floats in light over old Turbut. By false representations of the enemies of universal education, the people of Turbat, in the month of May, 1843, were induced to vote down and reject the State system of Education. Having since been organized into three townships, they have all, on the 15th inst., accepted and re-established the school system of the State by large majorities. There is no district in the State of equal size, the inhabitants of which ciples, and unostentacions sound intellects, pure unvarnished friendship and true patriotism, than do the people of old Turbut, now the townships of Lewis, Delaware and Turbut. Such a people for a time, by false representations, do all act repugnant to their own best interests and principles, but the duration of wrong, will be only until the first opportunity of putting themselves right. Such a prople are worthy the high boon conferred by the school system of the State, or what is the more the benefits of which are common to all. This grand system like our Free Institutions puts all on an equality. From the pauper's ragged son to the most wealthy in the State, all are, thank God, but one class, by our glorious Institutions and Laws, the opinion of family aristocracy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Common School system of the State, like the souls with which God has blessed us, has no bounds to its elevation. Each district can raise the grade of education any height suitable to the wish or convenience of its inhabitants -by it every youth in each district can obtain an education to qualify him for any business in ife. It is a noble domestic manufactory of the intellectual raw material of Pennsylvania-a glorious monument of Republican equality, and communication through which the soul receives light and power, the State strength and lasting honor, and our Free Institutions purity and per-

God has blessed us as a people, with the most Free Institutions ever enjoyed on earth by any sibility devolves upon us to improve by education the intellects of the rising generation-to rights and duties, and to prepare them by the acquisition of sound and useful knowledge, to be lovers of their country, capable centinels to watch and guard the purity and perpetuity of our Free Institutions, and to hand them down to posterity uncontaminated.

Universal eligibility to office, universal suffrage, and universal education-are the soul, body and heart of true Liberty, the latter, like the human heart, propels streams of knowledge through all parts of the two former, giving nourishment, purity and power to the whole body politic, civil, political and ecclesissicalgiving to man what God in His wisdom and goodness allows him to enjoy to the glory of his Creator. R. M'GUIGAN, Creator.

The Princeton's Gun.

The Trenton State Gazette thus speaks of the proposed method of forging a new gun for the Princeton, of the same size as that which burst-

"Colonel Josiah N. Bird, of this city, has conwhich has received the approbation of Captain Stockton, and a gun of the size of the "Peace Maker," is to be immediately constructed at the iron works of Messrs. Bird and Weld. We are promised a more particular description of the invention; but at present, we can only state that the process will be commenced by placing together, in the form of a cylender, a number of one of his legs was amputated. Mr. H. is said to of the gun, and of proper breadth, and four or six by wrought iron hoops, lying close together, the whole length of the staves, and welded upon diameter will be laid, and these welded upon the former; and additional rows will be put on, and welded to those previously on, until the desired thickness shall be obtained. The rim of the hoops will be about six inches wide, and they will be so laid, that the middle of the rims in one row of hoops will cover the joints between those of the next smaller row. The sides of the hoops will be carefully turned smooth, before they are laid on. The rims of the hoops will be thicker ed, at the ends than in the middle, so that when, after being put on in a heated state, the hoops cool and contract, they will bind those under them, not only upon the staves, but to each other, and thus present a resistance in both directions to the explosive force of the powder.

> The proposed advantage of this mode of con struction, is that the welding of small pieces of iron, such as of one row of hoops upon the sur- front room. In this street a large number of face of the others, can be done perfectly; while it is scarcely possible to weld large masses per-fectly, or without destroying the strength of the

From the Philadelphia Ledger of May 7. GREAT RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN KENSINGTON.

The neighborhood of the Washington Market, Kensington, was the scene of another serious and alarming riot on the 7th inst. A meeting of the Native American party was held at the junction of Second and Master streets, at an early hour in the afternoon, at which a large number of persons were present, from all parts of the city and county. Some time after the meeting was organized, 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

A few minutes after the meeting was re-organized under the market house, a commotion occurred from some cause or other, and some twelve or fifteen persons can out of the market, on the West side, pursued by about an equal number. ed 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 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 Cadwalader street and the Germontown 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 possess more sound, and more republican print 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 legitimate construction, States Public Schools, 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 grayheaded Irishman who wore a scal skin cap. During the firing a young man, named George

Shifler, 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, were 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 nation. A corresponding duty and high respon- legs. He was attended by Dr. Bethel, who considers his case 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. Patrick Fisher, late constable of the ward, was shot in the face, but not dangerously wounded.

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 st., 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 Cadwalader 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 pavement 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 trived a mode of making large wrought iron guns, 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 st., 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 glass, 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. The house of Michael Quin, in Master street, above Cadwalader, was attacked and battered and some of his furniture demolish-

Other houses in the neighborhood were more or less injured. At the commencement of the melee, when fire arms were discharged from both parties between the market house and Cadwalader 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 stones were thrown at and into the Hibernia

Hose Company's house. The Irish population were in a dreadful state