

Petulous Balloon Adventure—Balloon Lost and Found.

We learn from the Holidays Register, that Mr. John Wise, the intrepid aeronaut, made an ascension from that place on the 4th inst. in the "Vesperus," and met with a most perilous and thrilling adventure. The ascension was made in the midst of a storm. It was with the greatest difficulty that the process of inflation could be performed, and the net-work, during the process, gave way about the top of the balloon. At the time Mr. Wise cut the rope, a bulb as large as a hog's head protruded through the rupture of the netting. The balloon took a North-westerly direction, and ascended 4000 feet, when it encountered a violent gale from the West, swinging it to and fro, and cracking the net-work at every surge. Mr. Wise, in his account, says his heart began to sicken at the idea of falling away from the balloon at that height. He resorted to the expedient of throwing the weight of his body upon the valve-rope. This necessarily opened the valve to its full extent, and soon soon brought the machine to the ground. But the velocity of the wind (being at the rate of about fifty miles per hour) carried him 16 miles before he reached terra firma. Mr. W. threw out his anchor, but it caught against the fence and broke the rail. Mr. W. then attempted to jump from the car into a ploughed field, but the balloon rose with a violent surge, and he was caught by one of his legs in a hitch of the rope. He grasped the drag-rope and held on, in an inverted position, until the balloon dashed him into a high tree. He took a hitch to a limb of the tree, and then endeavored to extricate his leg, the tree bending ready to break by the tossing of the balloon, and he only succeeded in getting clear by drawing off his boot, which he lost in the car. The squalls increased in violence, snapped the rope which held the balloon to the tree, and in a few moments it dashed out of sight, the car keeping it in tolerable trim. Mr. W. says:—

"I discovered, in viewing the machinery, that I had taken unnecessary alarm in the breaking of the net-work, as it plainly proved itself sufficiently strong to have borne its load to any desired distance. My regret was enhanced by the favorable opportunity that was before me of reaching Philadelphia by early candle-light. After soliloquizing in the tree top upon the day's adventure for a while, I began to clamber down its trunk, leaving the end of the drag-rope dangling in its top, ready for a part of entry to touch at in my contemplated trip from Pittsburg, across the mountains to the eastern cities, as soon as I can rig up a new machine."

The following paragraph from the Catekill (N. York) Recorder shows where the balloon went to, and the rapid rate it must have been driven, to have reached that place on the same day.

"Who has lost a Balloon?—On the evening of the 4th inst., a balloon alighted on the premises of the Rev. John P. Van Valkenburg, of Lexington, in this county. The car which was attached to the balloon contained a lady's basket, in which was a quantity of cake, a small bottle, a tin cup, and several papers printed at Holidaysburg, Pa., dated May 4, 1844. Attached to the basket was a paper, upon which was written 'John Wise, Philadelphia.' The balloon was of a size requiring about six hundred yards of silk."

DESTRUCTIVE DOCTRINES.—The American Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual session last week in New York, adopted the following resolutions, after an animated discussion.

"Resolved, That a political union in any form between a slaveholding and a free community, most necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery. Therefore, Resolved, That secession from the present United States Government is the duty of every abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposit a vote under its constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles and rendering himself an abettor of the slaveholder in his sin. Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union, rivets the chain of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union. Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation to dissolve the American Union."

ABSORPTION OF POISON.—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, last month, a paper was received from M. Chatin on the absorption of poisons. He relates the following experiments: First, he poisoned 8 dogs by introducing into the stomach of each 50 centigrams of arsenious acid, mixed with milk, and he tied up the esophagus. The blood of all these animals from the heart and large vessels was put together and incinerated by nitrate of potash. The result, when operated on by Marsh's apparatus, was arsenical stains, but the chyle, although treated in the same way, gave no stain of arsenic. In the second experiment he repeated the former process, substituting for arsenious acid double the quantity of the lactate of potash of antimony. He killed the dogs an hour after having administered the poison by opening the carotides. The antimony was found in the blood, and there was none in the chyle. In a third experiment on the blood of sick persons who had taken large doses of bismuth, there was found a quantity of antimony. The author concludes that there is no absorption of such poisons by the vessels of the chyle.

THE INNOCENT SUFFERING FOR THE GUILTY.—Bulwer says, in one of his best productions—"It is a strange and terrible ordination that the vices and passions, the follies and prejudices, the wickedness and the iniquity of man which run in threads through the whole web of society, spooling a fair and otherwise beautiful fabric, should checker the fate of the most virtuous and good with the dark lines of sorrow and misfortune, and that in this strangely constituted world, the best feelings of the best hearts, operated upon by the baseness of others, should be very frequently the cause of disaster and distress of those who, of this earth were the souls' abiding place, might claim the brightest lot that is to the portion of humanity."

A PROJECTED ELOPEMENT NIPPED IN THE

BUD.—There was quite an alarm and very pleasant flare up in New York on Sunday evening, growing out of an attempted elopement of a very respectable young lady with a young gentleman equally respectable. Some persons passing a street were alarmed by the cry of murder—the voice that of a female. Several persons went towards the spot, and saw two young ladies running from the house, minus their hats, screaming at the top of their voices for help. When they got to the scene of action two young men were found grappling in the area by the basement door. They were soon separated, and on making some inquiries they learned that there had been an elopement planned and brought to maturity between one of the young gentlemen and one of the ladies; but the arrangement had leaked out through the treachery of a jealous sister of the heroine, and the other gentleman was the brother of the ladies, who, anticipating the arrival of the hero of the romance about that time, lay in wait to meet him; and immediately on his approach the enraged brother seized him at the door and commenced beating him, but our hero defended himself with great courage, maintaining his ground in front of the house and during the brother out. The lady under engagement stationed herself by her brother's side, and in the open air they were permitted to hold a peaceable conversation for some time, during which, no doubt, new arrangements were made. The father of the lady, an eccentric old gentleman, had forbidden the match, for no other reason than that he was determined his daughter should never marry while he lived; but when in his prime, it is a notorious fact that he eloped with the mother of his daughter, and she, doubtless thought she had a right to follow her mother's example.—*Spirit of the Times.*

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.—This seems to be the motto of the British in all kinds of trade. Whenever they cast their eyes upon a fortification, they consider how they may possess it. Whenever they look into a port, they seem to inquire how its trade may turn to their advantage.

With regard to the latter feeling, and probably influenced thereby, the following paragraph was prepared for an English paper. We copy it, to show the spirit; and we add that, in competition for trade and business, we hope the Americans will not be behind hand. And as, in some things, we have an admitted superiority, we trust that all advantages will be taken to turn that superiority to the permanent advantage of the commerce and manufactures of our country:

From the Berwick (Eng.) Advertiser, Apr. 13. The news from China comes down to the 12th of January, but it presents nothing of remarkable interest. The mercantile arrangements were going forward to the satisfaction of the British and Chinese authorities. It now becomes a matter of great interest to the British commercialist, to endeavor to supply the Chinese market with good articles. The active and intelligent Chinese, who are now learning the value of cotton, &c., whether raw or manufactured, will not long submit to be imposed on by second rate articles of any kind. The American cotton already obtains a preference over the Indian, in consequence of the superiority of its qualities for spinning.

ORIGIN OF THE FLOWER "FORGET ME NOT."—Mills in his work on chivalry, mentions that the beautiful little flower, "Forget-me-not," was known in England as early as Edward the Fourth, and in a note gives the following pretty incident: "Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake on a fine summer's evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers growing in the water close to the bank of an island at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement, and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers on the bank, and casting a last affectionate look on his lady-love, said, 'Forget-me-not,' and was buried in the water."—*Boston Times.*

GAMBLING.—A "reformed gambler," so called, named Green, is lecturing in St. Louis on the subject of gaming. He has published a volume wherein he exposes all the tricks of the trade—the manner in which convex cards are made, and how a certain kind of card called reflector is managed and manufactured. His disclosures are astounding. The Southern gamblers have lately addressed a long epistle to him, in which they avow their determination to kill him when good opportunity offers. To this he replies in the papers as becomes a reformer of courage and stamina. "Anti-gaming pledges" have been gotten up under his direction, and formidable societies gathered together under his care.

GAMBLING IN NEW ORLEANS.—In the city of New Orleans there are in operation every night, as nearly as can be ascertained, one hundred roulette tables, each one of which clears its owner at least \$50 per night. There are five thousand dollars nocturnally thrown away, or yearly squandered one million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

PARING A DROP TOO MUCH.—The latest illustration of the evil of taking "a drop too much," the Aurora says, happened to a man in Newville, in the western part of this State. While having one wife in the East, he married a Miss Amanda Drop, and was the next week put in the county jail for bigamy. This may well be called a bitter drop for him.



Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.
ELECTORS,
For President and Vice President of the U States
WILSON McCANDLESS, Senatorial.
ASA DIMOCK.

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

THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

We have noticed with pleasure that a number of Democratic papers have taken ground in opposition to the sale of the Main Line of our public works, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. We are decidedly opposed to the sale ourselves, and shall give reasons for our opinion at length before the question is finally left to the people at the ballot-box. The single fact, that the sale of the main line will establish a corporation with a capital of TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars, ought to be sufficient to induce every Democrat to vote against the measure. If a United States Bank can be converted into an engine, powerful to do evil and endanger the liberty of the country, a corporation like the one intended to be created, located through the heart of the State, controlling the great avenue to market from the West, and employing hundreds of officers, would wield a much more powerful influence, for good or for evil, upon the destinies of the Commonwealth. We trust that the people will pause before they place such an immense power in the hands of any set of men, and not be guided alone by the consideration of dollars and cents in the decision of a question, upon which, in a great measure, may depend the stability of our free institutions, and it may be, the existence of civil liberty itself.

ORDER RESTORED.—Every thing about the scene of the late riot appears to be perfectly quiet, and the minds of the citizens seem to be satisfied that no further outbreaks need be apprehended. As a precautionary measure, however, public worship was suspended on Sunday, in all the Catholic Churches, by order of the Bishop; but this step seems to have been needless, as General Patterson had determined to preserve order at all hazards, having still continued the military guards, who were posted at the different Churches, on Saturday and Sunday nights, as usual. The military were still under arms on Monday. The strictness, however, had somewhat relaxed, and it was believed that the necessity for a continuance of the same had ceased.

RESIGNED.—We perceive by a card published in the last Pottsville Empirium, that Francis W. Hughes, the Democratic member from the Eighth Senatorial District, has resigned his seat in the Senate. Mr. H. was active and persevering, and made an excellent member.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body will assemble at Baltimore, on Monday, the 27th of May.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, for the election of Governor, Members of Congress, &c., takes place on Tuesday, the 8th of October. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, in Pennsylvania, will be held on Friday, the 1st of November.

"COON-HEADED CANES," it is said, are "all the go" in Philadelphia, among the worshippers of Clay & Co. If "coming events cast their shadows before," we think this coming of the coons, is but a foreshadowing of what a beating they will get next fall.

"FELINGHYVEN CIGARS" have made their appearance in New York. We suppose the next thing we hear of will be *Clay-ground nuts.*

E. L. BULWER.—We see, by some of the papers, that this celebrated novelist is about to pay a visit to this country, and that a committee, in Boston, has already made arrangements for his reception. Take care and don't make fools of yourselves, or you might catch the *Dickens* again.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.—The following is a statement of the votes given at different times for candidates for the Presidency:
1828 Adams, - - 507,412 Jackson, - - 643,066
1831 H. Clay, - 222,501 Jackson, - - 707,107
1836 White, } 736,736 Van Buren, - 772,149
Webster, }
1840 Harris'n, 1,262,763 Van Buren, 1,126,137

The Tariff Question Settled.

We congratulate our readers that this vexed question has been settled, at least for the present session of Congress. This news will be received with satisfaction throughout the country, and doubt and anxiety will give place to rejoicing and increased activity in every branch of home industry. The bill to modify the existing Tariff was laid on the table, yesterday a week, by a vote of 105 yeas, to 99 nays. This gave the bill its quietus. We are glad to see that the whole Pennsylvania delegation, both Democrats and Whigs, voted in the affirmative. In this they have obeyed the voice of their constituents; there could be no mistake about the opinions of the people, of Pennsylvania upon this subject; they have spoken so plainly, that "he who runs may read." They have shown that they regard the protection of the great interests of the country, as more important than mere party considerations, and that they will not permit those interests to be controlled by party tactics to favor the elevation of any man to office. We rejoice exceedingly at this decision of the people, so unequivocally expressed. It augurs much for the prosperity and welfare of our common country. It is time that party spirit should be restrained within proper limits. The following is the vote by which the bill was laid on the table:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Ash, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Badcock, Jas. Back, Brengle, Broadhead, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, J. E. Cury, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Clifton, Clinch, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Daragh, Garret, Davis, Deberry, Dellet, Dickey, Dickinson, Dillingham, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Florence, Foot, Foster, French, Giddings, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Herdin, Harper, Hubbell, Hudson, W. Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, P. B. Johnson, J. P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Kirkpatrick, McCall, Marsh, E. J. Morris, Morse, Mosley, Nes, Newton, Parmenter, Patterson, Peyton, Phoenix, Pollock, E. R. Potter, Pre-lon, Ramsey, Raymer, Ritter, Rockwell, Rogers, Russell, Simple, Schneck, Senter, Severance, D. L. Seymour, Simons, Albert Smith, J. T. Smith, C. H. Smith, Spence, Stephen, Stetson, and Stewart, Summers, Sykes, Thomason, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wetherell, Wheaton, White, Williams, Winthrop, W. Wright, and Yeat—105.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Atkinson, Bayley, Baser, Binion, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Boyd, W. J. Brown, Burke, Bari, Caldwell, Campbell, S. Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Cole, Ross, Culton, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Douglas, Dromgoole, Duncan, Dunlap, Ficklin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammett, Harbison, Henley, Herrick, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Hangerford, J. B. Hunt, Cave Johnson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Preston, King, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pettit, E. D. Potter, Pratt, Rathbun, D. S. Ried, Reding, Relfe, Rhet, Roberts, Robinson, St. John, Saunders, Thomas H. Seymour, Simpson, Sidell, Robert Smith, Sneed, John Stewart, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, Thibbats, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, and J. A. Wright—99.

HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG.
In the present crisis of the affairs of the Commonwealth, we require a man of iron nerve, undoubted capacity, and unswerving integrity to take hold of the helm; and because we sincerely believe that Henry A. Muhlenberg, the candidate of the Democratic party combines these qualities in an eminent degree, he is entitled to, and shall receive our cordial and zealous support.

The State is deeply involved—her fair name has been tarnished by her failure to meet her obligations—her citizens are taxed and a yet more trying time awaits us. In such an emergency it is the duty of every good citizen to select a faithful Captain who has the will and capacity to steer the vessel through the shoals and breakers that surround her, and bring her safely and honorably into port. It is our duty to select a man who stands "without fear and without reproach,"—one who will regard the public plunderer as a moral leper, whose separation from the body *publica* is as necessary as the excision of a rotten member from the *human*; who has discernment to detect, and energy to punish fraud and speculation; and whose noble example will imbue our public men with the principles of high souled honor and unswerving moral and political integrity.

Unless the testimony of Mr. Muhlenberg's neighbors, of both political parties, is wholly false, he is the man we have described, and the man for the times. Sprung from a revolutionary stock, which done good service in the times that tried men's souls, he has not degenerated with the degeneracy of the day; but the same spirit of patriotism, the devotion to the honor and best interests of the people which actuated his revolutionary fathers, brightly glows in the bosom of the son, and points him out as the man in whom we may proudly and fearlessly confide the destinies of the Commonwealth. If unadorned talents, untiring industry, unswerving integrity of character, stern resolve, great public experience, and honest devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth fit a man for the Executive chair, then is Henry A. Muhlenberg eminently qualified—and in his elevation we would do more honor to ourselves, and the purity of our civil institutions than to him.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

The Crops of 1843.

Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report estimates the Agricultural products of our country, for 1843, as follows:

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| Wheat, | bushels, | 100,310,898 |
| Corn, | " | 494,618,306 |
| Oats, | " | 145,829,868 |
| Rye, | " | 24,280,271 |
| Barley, | " | 3,220,971 |
| Buckwheat, | " | 7,959,410 |
| Potatoes, | " | 105,756,132 |
| Hay, tons, | " | 15,419,709 |
| Tobacco, | lbs., | 185,781,554 |
| Cotton, | " | 747,670,093 |
| Rice, | " | 89,879,143 |
| Silk, | " | 815,965 |
| Sugar, | " | 65,400,310 |
| Wine, | gallons, | 139,240 |

From the U. S. Gazette.

MORE OF THE RIOT IN KENSINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.
If we were pained yesterday to refer to the situation of affairs in Kensington, where murder had been committed in the midst of other violence, we naturally feel that pain enhanced to-day, when time has been allowed for cool reflection, and has produced only additional violence, bloodshed, and murder. We use strong terms, but they are indicative of the acts committed.—More lives have been sacrificed—more of public peace violated—and a new, and we fear, an ineffaceable stain fixed upon the character of our neighboring district.

We have rarely, if ever, seen our city more excited than it was yesterday, in consequence of the outrages committed in Kensington on the day previous; and at an early hour, Brigadier General Cadwalader issued orders to his Brigade (that of the city proper,) to parade in the afternoon.

Meantime, a meeting, (held by resolve of one that was held in the Assembly Building on the night previous,) was called in the State House Yard, for 3 o'clock, P. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American Flag, much injured, accompanied by a placard, bearing in large letters the following:—"This is the Flag that was trampled under foot by the Irish Papists."

At 3 o'clock, the meeting in the State House Yard was very large, and as the call contained the addition, that those who came should be "prepared for defence," some appeared with deadly weapons. The Mayor, who was walking round the yard quietly "withdrew" the persons whom he saw armed. One of the persons thus arrested had a gun, and another a double barreled pistol.

Among the speakers, were Col. C. J. Jack, and General Smith. The Rev. Mr. Perry offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, a gross and atrocious outrage has been perpetrated in the District of Kensington, by which a meeting of American citizens, assembled for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of our country, was broken up, and the lives of citizens wantonly and murderously sacrificed by a band of ruffians fring into the crowd from places of concealment.

Resolved, That the Native American citizens of the City and county of Philadelphia, in Town Meeting assembled, do hereby present to our fellow citizens of all shades and distinctions of party the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is alike the right and the duty of all citizens peacefully to assemble for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the principles and actions by which our nation should be governed.

Resolved, That the interference with such assemblies by others not participating in them, is an infraction on the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and Laws of our country.

Resolved, that the recent outrage in Kensington, by which a meeting was disturbed and broken up, and the lives of citizens sacrificed, is an infraction of those rights which meets with the abhorrence of this meeting.

Resolved, That whilst as men and Americans we are determined at all and every hazard to resist unto the death every infraction of our rights, we are determined that we will not be led by provocation to retaliate on the rights of others.

Resolved, That the proceedings of a portion of the Irish inhabitants of the District of Kensington, on Monday afternoon, is the surest evidence that can be given, that our views of the Naturalization Laws are correct and that foreigners in the short space of five years are incapable of entering into the spirit of our Institutions.

Resolved, That we consider the Bible in the Public Schools as necessary for a faithful course of instruction therein, and we are determined to maintain it there in despite of the efforts of naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners to eject it therefrom.

Resolved, That this meeting believe that the recently successful efforts of the Friends of the Bible in the District of Kensington, was the inciting cause which resulted in the murderous scenes of the 6th inst.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Assembly Buildings last evening, by which a committee was appointed to make suitable preparations for the interment of the first martyr in the cause of Civil and Religious freedom among us, and that we recommend that the friends of our cause shall attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we also approve of the resolution passed at the same meeting by which a reward of One Thousand Dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

Resolved, That a collection be taken up for the benefit of widows, mothers or children of the murdered.

Most of those present moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master street,) and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had scarcely mailed up their flag, (the same that is spoken of above,) when a number of boys made an attack upon the *Hibernia* Hose House. A number of shots were then fired from houses in the vicinity toward the meeting, and the Native Americans, after dispersing for a moment, rallied and attacked the *Hose House*, took out the Carriage, ran the hose off the reel, and then broke the apparatus up. An old tender, the property of the Washington Hose Company, which was also in the house, was broken up likewise.

Native Americans then, (between four and five o'clock,) took possession of the Market House, and for the next three hours, the shots were frequent from the houses in its western vicinity.—Men were seen lying upon the roofs of a row of houses fronting the Market; and in every place of concealment near the same place, others were occasionally discovered.

About five o'clock another attack was made upon the *Hose House*, and a large new bell found in it was brought out into the open square and

shattered to pieces. Shortly after this, a frame dwelling house, next to the *Hose House*, was fired, and from that time up to nine o'clock in the evening, the flames continued to spread without stay, until TWENTY-NINE houses were consumed, the greater part of them being upon Cadwalader st. About seven o'clock the market house itself caught fire, and at nine o'clock lay in a heap of ruins.

The melancholy result of the few hours during which the contest between the Irishmen and Native Americans raged, is 14 killed and 39 wounded.

A man by the name of Maitland, was dangerously wounded by a shot fired by John Taggart. A negro sitting in the market house, immediately fired at Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead. Taggart then ran into the house but a number of the Native Americans rushed in and made him a prisoner. He was conducted down to Alderman Boileau's office who upon the oath of one of the spectators committed him to Moyamensing Prison. He left the office in charge of two officers, and a number of citizens, but when near Beaver street, the crowd took him violently out of the hands of his conductors, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him some distance along the street.

His captors then passed the rope over the end of an awning post, and pulled him up for the purpose of hanging him, but the beam broke, and he fell to the earth, he was then dragged for some distance and finally lay lying in the street to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up and remained so up to ten o'clock last night. He cannot, however, survive.

The scene during the continuance of the conflagration was awfully grand. A great sea of fire raged, the roaring noise of which was heard at a considerable distance, mingled with the crash of falling timbers or tumbling walls. People were hurrying hither and thither, anxiously endeavoring to save their property; and on the open lots adjacent, piles of furniture were heaped up promiscuously. Women and children, made homeless by the destruction of their homes, were gathered in the vicinity, and the whole scene had its appropriate climax in the glitter of the arms and accoutrements of the soldiers, the cannon and their guards, and the dense and dark mass of people by which the whole square was hemmed in. The Military remained on the ground during the greater part of the night.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.
The riots in Kensington yesterday, although not signalized with the loss of life, up to seven o'clock in the evening, was nevertheless marked with violence of the most outrageous character. During the night large numbers of people remained about the scene of violence, and the military kept vigilant guard until day light, when a portion of them were relieved by reinforcements from the second and third Brigades, and shortly after, the district appearing to be quiet, the rest of the military were drawn off, with the exception of a detachment of twenty-four men, under the command of Captain Fairlamb, which was left to guard St. Michael's Church.

About two o'clock, a crowd of people went to Ninth and Poplar street, where a number of Irish families had taken refuge, in a number of dwellings. These were fired and burned to the ground, the inmates scattered, and the contents destroyed. Meantime, an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of St. Michael's Church, and about two o'clock, Captain Fairlamb demanded the keys of the edifice from the Rev. Mr. Lochrin, the pastor, who immediately gave them up, and with them, the keys of his own residence, adjoining the church. Captain Fairlamb instituted a rigid search through the premises, and found neither arms nor men concealed, either in the church or in the house.

Shortly after this three young men walked through the detachment of military into the church, the front door of which had been left unlocked. One of them in a few minutes afterwards threw out of a window a portion of the drapery of the altar. They soon came out into the street and walked off without obstruction. The flames soon burst out and spread unchecked until of the noble edifice nothing remained but the bare walls. During the conflagration, three distinct explosions were heard, and this served greatly to exasperate the crowd. When the cross which surmounted the church, fell, cheers rent the air, and a drum and fire struck up the "Boone Water."

The dwelling house of the Pastor adjoining, was broken into by the mob, the furniture thrown into the street, and the building itself fired. In a short time it was reduced to ruins.

DESTRUCTION OF SAINT AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH. During the latter part of yesterday afternoon, crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of the Catholic Church of Saint Augustine, on Fourth street between Race and Vine streets.

Mayor Scott took early precautionary measures and long before dark had a large posse of citizens draughted, with which he took position at the rear of the Church, while the City Watch, having their badges on, formed in a line upon the curbstone before the front on Fourth street.

Matters remained quiet until about half past nine o'clock, when every avenue thereabouts was filled by dense masses of people.

About that time, a solitary brick was flung in the direction of the City Watchmen, and struck with a loud and distinct noise (for all then was quiet) against the iron railing at their rear. This was followed by a loud cheer from the crowd opposite the Church in New street; and in an instant after, a tremendous shower of bricks, stones and missiles, of every available description, was directed against the Church, scattering the Watch and other bystanders in every direction.

About the same time, a similar attack was made upon the rear. One of the stones in the first volley struck and stunned Mayor Scott, and this spread consternation among those having the protection of the rear. Besides, the missiles appeared to be thrown not only from every conceivable but from inconceivable quarters.