



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 13, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY A. MUILENBERG. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

V. B. FLEWER, 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.

THE CROPS.—The farmers have been busily engaged during the past week, in taking off their crops. The crop of wheat may be said to be but an average one. Although some of the farmers have had an extraordinary yield, others have lost whole fields from the blighting effects of rust. The white wheat, we believe, is more than any other in this neighborhood. The blue stem and the Mediterranean has turned out well. The latter, it is said, is less liable to be affected by rust than any other.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The Cumberland, Md. Iron Company have engaged to furnish the Fall River and Taunton Rail Road Company 1000 tons of Rail Road Iron, at \$59 per ton.

Great Democratic Gathering.

The Democratic meeting held at the Court House, on Thursday evening, was one of the largest ever held in this county. Large delegations from Selingsgrove, Penn township, Point township and Northumberland, were in attendance. The number in the procession, we learn from those who counted them, was about 300. The Court House was thronged with men. No women being present, nor were they necessary to encourage with their smiles the zeal and patriotism of the orators. The meeting, after being organized, was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Sanderson, of Bradford county, Mr. Elwell, of do., Mr. Knox, of Susquehanna and Mr. Kidder, of Luzerne. The speakers were frequently and loudly cheered by the audience. The democracy turned out much stronger than we expected. As our farmers are in the midst of their harvest; but comparatively few could attend from the country. The meeting did not adjourn until 12 o'clock. The democracy of this county has awakened up, and if we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, they will give the old fashioned democratic majority at the next election. We have no room for further remarks this week.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—A large portion of our paper, this week, is given up to an account of the Philadelphia Riots. The riots are made up of the dregs of society,—of abandoned, reckless and unprincipled men, who have little or nothing to lose or gain by the result. The "Native American" party used the whole of their power and influence to keep down these turbulent spirits, and manfully defended St. Philips (Catholic) Church, from the assaults of the mob; but so infuriated and reckless had they become, that even the strong arm of the military was scarcely able to subdue them. The first offence was occasioned by the discovery of a number of muskets, placed in St. Philip's Church, for its protection. A number of these were taken from the church on the 4th, if we mistake not, and had then created considerable excitement. On Saturday last about 70 more muskets, a keg of powder and other ammunition, was discovered in the church. This brought on a renewal of the disturbances which ended in the dreadful riot and bloodshed. The Governor arrived in the city, and a number of military from the country also arrived. In such cases, severe and coercive measures should be adopted without delay. The mob is made up almost wholly of reckless and irresponsible persons, and the sooner they are shot down the better it will be for the peace, safety and honor of the community.

Peace and quietness has been restored in Philadelphia. The worst feature in the whole affair is the compromise, by which the military were withdrawn. The authorities should never have entered upon terms with a mob, if they expected their power or authority to be respected hereafter. The number killed was 15, wounded 60, a number of the latter beyond the hope of recovery.

ANOTHER DUEL.—John Tyler, Jr., and Hugh R. Pleasants, of Richmond, went to North Carolina to fight a duel. Pleasants did not appear on the ground at the time appointed. His second came and stated that his principal was crazy with the mania-pota, about 12 miles off. Therefore, John went straight home, to Washington, to tell his pappy that he came off victorious and with "honor bright." The days of chivalry are not yet over.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A boatman, named Walters, from Union county, was killed at the late riot at Philadelphia. He was a mere spectator, and was shot while looking on.

The Whig Meeting on Wednesday Evening.

The great Whig meeting that was advertised to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening last, brought a number of strangers to town, for the purpose of hearing some of the distinguished speakers, announced in the bill. Bear, the Buckeye-Blacksmith, and several gentlemen from Philadelphia were expected, but none arrived excepting Josiah Randall, Esq., of Philadelphia, who had been on a visit to Columbia county. There were delegations from Milton, Selingsgrove and Northumberland, and marched into the Court House, proceeded by the Milton Band. The Whigs numbered about 150 persons. The Court House was pretty well crowded. The seats within the Bar were filled exclusively with ladies, who, for the first time, were called into requisition, at a political meeting in this place. We cannot say that we have any fault to find with this. Their presence is always cheering under all circumstances. We need not say they made a fine appearance. The ladies of this place are proverbial for their beauty, as well as their neatness and taste in dress, excepting always the modern—but it would be impolite to except to things behind their backs.

The meeting being organized, Mr. Bellas briefly stated the object, and also that a number of distinguished speakers, expected from Philadelphia, were detained in consequence of the recent riots in that city. The absence of the Buckeye Blacksmith was not accounted for. Chester Butler, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, was first called on to address the meeting. Mr. Butler, who is an estimable man, delivered a plain, well meaning speech, which was well received by the audience, and concluded by relating several anecdotes, illustrating some of the naughty tricks made use of by the locos in electioneering. Dr. Baldwin, of Towanda, was next called upon. The Doctor, with that native modesty peculiar to himself, commenced by giving his pedigree and declaring that he was not exactly like Felix Grandy, who was "born a democrat." An admission that no one seemed to doubt. He did not know how he was born, and what was more, he didn't care; but he knew that he sucked democracy the natural way, as soon as he was able to think and reflect. The doctor stated that he had lived a good while—travelled much, and knew much, and might have added talked much. The doctor before branching out, paid a passing compliment to the ladies present, and spoke of their beauty and ornaments. The latter allusion we did not distinctly comprehend, as our ladies are remarkable for their neatness and simplicity in dress and the absence of all tawdriness and tinsel in their apparel. But the doctor is something of a wag, and, no doubt, had reference to something. The doctor then went off at a tangent,—scoured the four quarters of the Globe for examples and parallels, but not finding the earth large enough for the wide field of his imagination, he finally mounted into illimitable space amidst the spheres. We do not allude to the "lunar sphere," so beautifully described by Pope:—

"Where heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaus in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.— Where broken vows and death-bed alms are found, And lovers' hearts with ends of ribands bound."

He magnanimously ascribed to Washington the largest sphere, but contended that Clay's sphere was next within the circle and that the Clay ball revolved in an orbit of immense magnitude. He did not state the period of its political revolution, the eccentricity of its orbit, or the inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit. These the doctor wisely left to conjecture, as well as several shrewd, metaphysical and abstruse sayings, in reference to the ladies.

Josiah Randall, Esq., was then called on. He was well provided with documents, and spoke in the most exalted terms of Mr. Clay. Had no opinion of Mr. Polk, whatever. He labored hard to show that Mr. Clay was not inconsistent in his late and former opinions on the tariff, and read some extracts that proved, as we thought, too much.

The meeting was concluded with a speech from Judge Collins, which we did not hear, but as the Judge was a favorite with Stevens and Ritner, it is natural that he would warmly support the cause of Thaddeus' candidate for Governor.

POLK, DALLAS AND MUILENBERG.

Grand Democratic Mass Meeting, AT NORTHUMBERLAND, On Friday, the 26th day of July.

The facility afforded of easy and convenient conveyance by the North and West Branch and Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, makes this a central and desirable point for a grand demonstration to—YOUNG HICKORY, DALLAS, MUILENBERG AND VICEROY.

We most cordially invite the Democracy of neighboring districts to unite with us, and send greeting to the several districts, in adjoining counties, with the assurance that the indomitable spirit of enthusiasm, every where animating the yeomanry with a determination to avert the calamity of Federal ascendancy, (and its attendant train of evils of misrule—a National Bank, the \$200,000,000 debt scheme—creating and perpetuating odious and aristocratic distinctions and privileges)—gives earnest that the 26th of July will be a proud day for Democracy.

Let the Farmer, the Mechanic and Working men rest from their labors, and devote a day to the glorious cause, their rights and liberties—TO JEFFERSON AND OLD HICKORY DEMOCRACY.

A number of the most eloquent and distinguished Speakers have been invited and it is expected will be present on the great occasion. The names of the distinguished Speakers will be announced in due time, as their answers of acceptance shall be received.

James Deffenbacher, Jacob Leisenring, William Wilson, John Youngman, Jacob Reiter, John Vandling, John Calk, Robert Lesher, Joseph Mast, John Peters, J. W. Starnes, Joseph Hoppeter, J. W. Starnes, Executive Committee.

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

HENRY CLAY ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The following letter is from Mr. Polk, on the subject of the Tariff,—a subject more agitated in Pennsylvania than any other, and upon which the Presidential election must turn in this State. Immediately after Mr. Polk's letter, we have placed an extract of Mr. Clay's speech at Raleigh, N. C., one of his last efforts, made but a few months since. By comparing the two it will be seen that Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay do not widely differ in their views, in regard to the tariff. Mr. Clay has certainly abandoned the high ground which he once occupied upon this subject:—

MR. POLK'S LETTER.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 19th, 1844. DEAR SIR.—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others, yours of the 20th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1825. I voted for the act of 1827, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1825. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1825, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect, Dear sir, your obt. servant, JAMES K. POLK. JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

From Mr. Clay's Raleigh Speech.

"We must reject both the doctrine of free trade and of a high and exorbitant tariff. The parties of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground, on which both can stand, and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue, and discriminations for protection."

THE MORMON WAR. Important Intelligence from Carthage:—Death of Joseph and Hiram Smith:—

The Western papers bring intelligence of the dreadful scenes enacted at Carthage, in Illinois. On the arrival of Governor Ford at Carthage, the Prophet Smith and his council left Nauvoo, to surrender themselves to the Governor, for the purpose of legal investigation into their conduct. They were met on their way by Governor Ford's troops, and conducted into Carthage. Smith gave the Governor an order to demand the artillery and arms at Nauvoo; the arms were obtained, and the Nauvoo legion was discharged, and the people assembled under arms at Nauvoo returned to their homes, and Smith and his brother were confined at Carthage on a charge of treason. It was then thought that the war was over, but it seems this was but the commencement, for on the afternoon of June the 27th, according to the Quincy Herald, from which we get the particulars, between the hours of five and six o'clock, an armed multitude visited the jail at Carthage, Illinois, bore off the guard, and killed Joseph and Hiram Smith. Report says that two of Joe's associates were also killed. The Governor was absent, having gone to Nauvoo to secure the balance of the State arms.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram are as follows:—Governor Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion," and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion. About 2,000 men, with arms, immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Governor Ford to Nauvoo. The Governor, finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., with a company of 60 men, for the purpose of en-

camping about 7 miles from the city. At about the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed, at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as could be ascertained. We copy from the Quincy Herald:—

"Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtors' room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and Anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners, it seems, had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred balls entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends. What took place after this God only knows. The Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo, to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end.

From the St. Louis Evening Gazette, Extra.

FRIEND FLAUG.—Enclosed you have a copy of an Extra issued at Quincy. We left Nauvoo about daylight this morning, (Friday, 25th) all was quiet. The Mormons had not heard of the deaths of the Smiths, as Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back, had (as supposed) intercepted the messengers from Carthage.

At Warsaw, all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We met the Boreas, just above Quincy, with 300 men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager to fight. In haste, yours, &c.

A. J. STONE. On board steambot St. Croix, Friday evening, June 23, 1844.

Further Particulars.—On the 29th ult., Gov. Ford had prevailed on Joe, and several of the principal Mormons, to resign themselves into the hands of the officers of justice, at Carthage, to be tried by due course of law. Joseph and Hiram Smith, a Doctor Richards, and two others, were incarcerated in the Hancock County jail, and guarded by the Governor's troops until this morning, when Governor Ford discharged the troops, except 60 already stationed at Nauvoo, and a further reserve of 60, who to-day accompanied him to Carthage, to detect and annihilate the bogus factory, leaving the prisoners in the safe and efficient keeping of seven men of the Carthage Grays. Shortly after disbanding the McDonough troops, and the Governor's departure for Nauvoo, a large body of militia, say 200, resolved to wait on the prisoners in their room. This was the beginning of trouble.

The faithful Grays could not consistently admit visitors to prisoners accused of treason and other felonies. The militia took efficient means to convince the guard of their impotence, and the opposing forces joined issue. The door was forced, and Joe shot the foremost, named Wills, through the wrist. A general melee ensued, in which pistols spoke eloquently and forcibly. Five of the militia were wounded, though slightly. Joe Smith, endeavored to escape, precipitated himself from the window, receiving while between heaven and earth some half dozen shots, and five thereafter. Hiram, and three others were killed within the prison.

The Louisville Journal of the 31 inst. says:—"We have seen a gentleman who was in Nauvoo on Friday, and who informs us that all was then quiet there, the prominent Mormons exhorting their followers to offer no insult or molestation to any one, and in no case to offer violence except in strict self-defence. The deepest grief and affliction pervaded the city. There appeared to be no danger of the burning of Warsaw or Carthage."

A DEAD FOREST IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.—A letter in the St. Louis post entitled "The Reveille," gives the following account of a scene beheld by the writer on a ridge on the Wind River Mountain:—

"On the eighth morning of our journey homeward, two of us left camp, in company with Jo. Poirier, making toward a near ridge of the Wind River Mountain, in search of buffalo, which we hoped to find in the wild and secluded little valley of Pope Abbe. The Pope Abbe is a current of bright mountain water, winding through a deep, narrow, grassy valley, that cleaves the granite hills of Oregon, in that region bordering the Mandan District. The morning was bitter cold, though the 24th of August, and a pelting rain, soon after our starting, come down upon us from the dark and comfortless sky. About mid-day, after passing here

and there, only a few straggling bulls, we found it would be necessary to mount the ridge, and look for cows on the other side, as no fair sign of the right game had yet appeared. Accordingly, we scrambled upward, and, with great labor, at length reached the summit.

A scene here opened upon us such as we had never before conceived, and, perhaps, quite impossible to convey in description. Thick forests covered the mountain, half the trees standing, half of them prostrate, and every one dead. Not a particle of bark remained among all these ghost-like remnants of a gigantic, but now blasted and extinct vegetation. The huge rocks were swept bare of earth, by the violent winds from which this chain derives its name. Nothing met the eye, in any direct on, but naked granite and blasted trees. A feeling of intense awe chilled through our veins, and crept into our hearts, as we gazed round upon a scene that forced into the mind a new and vast conception of desolation in sublimity! Big rain drops were still beating against us, with the force of hail stones, as they were driven almost horizontally across the bleak mountain top by the screaming wind. The tall pines, leafless, barkless and branchless, stood in gaping clefts and fissures, pointing their spires into the sky, like ghostly fingers upbraiding their destroyer! Many were pulpy with rotteness, though still standing, upheld by the firm twining of their roots among the rocks. Those that had fallen, seemed as though they had crumbled to their descent without a crash, so silent was everything, except the fierce wind, to which the white spectres appeared listening, in desolate grandeur, as it flew over the mountain."

From the Philadelphia Ledger. RENEWAL OF THE RIOTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—FIRING OF THE MILITARY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Saturday, July 6. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a further search of the Church of St. Philip was made, and the following arms and ammunition were found, in addition to the twelve muskets taken possession of the previous evening—53 muskets and fowling-pieces, 10 pistols of different kinds, a keg of powder and a box of cartridges. Of the guns found 23 were loaded, some so heavily that they could not have been fired without bursting the pieces. The City Guard remained in possession of the Church all Saturday morning.

About half past two o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Cadwalader rode into the street on horseback, and, in a short address to those gathered about, endeavored to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without having any effect. In reply to questions put to him as to the authority by which arms were taken into the Church, he stated that an order for twenty muskets had been issued under the authority of the Governor, and they had been delivered before he knew anything of the order. He then repeated his endeavors to persuade them to disperse, but he had to retire without being able to accomplish anything.

Alderman Saunders also used persuasion to get the throng to retire, and, in doing so, he assured them that every weapon and all ammunition had been removed from the Church, and that there was no cause for further excitement. He begged all to use their exertions to allay the present ill-feeling.

The tenant of the house next above the Church vacated his dwelling on Saturday afternoon, and several others in the vicinity followed his example. A house directly opposite had a small flag flying from the second story window.

The Alderman of the district swore in extra constables during the afternoon—ten for each ward.

At 7 o'clock, the Sheriff arrived from the city with a posse of about 150 strong. With this force he succeeded in driving the throng that was congregated there towards the east end of the street. When all was clear from Second to Third street, lines of men were stationed, who prevented all ingress, except to those living within the square.

During the evening the military force was increased by the presence of the Mechanic Rifle, Washington Blues, Cadwalader Grays, Markle Rifle, and City Guards. The crowd gradually increased in number and turbulence. About 11 o'clock the Junior Artillerists arrived with three field pieces; these were stationed at Second, Third, and Queen streets, commanding every avenue to the church. Gen. Cadwalader then with a platoon of men charged upon the throng in Second street below Queen street, driving them down to Christian street.

The same measures were adopted up Second and in Queen streets, above Third and below Second, and a good many arrests were made by the military and police. In Third street matters appeared to have a serious aspect. Stones having been thrown, and the officers in command struck by them, preparations were made to discharge the field piece stationed there. The address of Gen. Cadwalader was received with groans, and he was dared to fire. It is said that the General had given the order and the piece was levelled so as to take effect among the mob, when Charles Naylor, Esq., rushed before the cannon, and either countermanded the order or begged the General to do so. He was immediately arrested and carried into the church. The determined spirit of the military appeared to check the mob and they gradually dispersed. The most of the military retired about daylight on Sunday, leaving the church in charge of the Mechanic Rifle and another company, said to be the Hibernia Greens.

The crowd gathered again in front of the church in the course of the forenoon, and about 11 o'clock threats were made that the church would be attacked if Mr. N was not released. A four pounder was brought in front of the church, lashed upon timber wheels. This was loaded and pointed against the door, the mob declaring that they would fire if Charles Naylor was not given

up to them. They did not fire, however, but several got pieces of scantling and burst in the panel of the door west of the principal entrance.

Upon this being done Mr. Naylor was released and, getting upon the steps, he made a short address, in which he begged them, as they loved him, to do as he intended to do, to retire to their homes. They cheered him in reply, and, mounting him on their shoulders, marched off towards his house, a large number of the crowd following him, and a great many also left the spot, thinking that the people would now disperse.

In the mean time they had hauled off their gun, and posted it in an open space on Christian street commanding the back of the building. It was then pointed at one of two circular windows in the wall about ten feet from the ground. The gun was then fired, but missing the window it broke a brick and two along side of it. The gun was not charged with a proper ball, it is said, small pieces of old iron being used again.

The gun was taken down to the wharf for the purpose of reloading, and about 1 o'clock it was brought back again, and with it, another piece, regularly mounted on wheels, was posted in the rear of the church. One of them, loaded with large pieces of iron was discharged, but with little effect on the wall, the missiles with which it was charged, rebounding to a distance of a hundred yards, to the greatest fright of the neighbors.

At this time, Thomas W. Grover and Lewis C. Levin arrived, and the latter, mounting one of the pieces, made an address to the crowd. That portion of the crowd which generally gather in case of riots to look on, assembled around him, and listened to his speech, during which he was repeatedly cheered. But at the same time stones were flying against the walls and the window on the left side of the altar.

Mr. Levin was followed by Mr. Grover and others, who succeeded in pacifying the crowd so far that they promised to spare the church if the Hibernia Greens were taken out of the building. This was at last done, and the Markle Rifle came out guarding the Hibernia Greens. They proceeded together up Second street as far as German, a crowd following and cheering the rifle company, but pelting the Greens as often as they could get a chance. At German street the Greens rapidly retreated, some of them firing their muskets as they fled.

One of the Hibernia Greens, named Robert Gallager, was caught in Pine alley, near Shippen street, and most terribly beaten about the head and face. He, however, does not appear to have received any mortal injury, and may recover with care and attention.

The terms upon which the military had given up the church, were, that they would guarantee the safety of the building. The fact that the Hibernia Greens should fire upon their pursuers, and the rumors that soon began to float about that several persons had been wounded by their fire, caused a new excitement to spring up, which soon led to a set at defiance all the efforts of the volunteer guardians of the edifice.

The throng in front of the church again became dense, and although Mr. Levin pleaded most eloquently that they should unite in keeping sacred the word of those who had vowed to preserve the edifice, there were some present who appeared bent on the destruction of it. In the breach made in the door in the morning, Messrs. Grover, Johnson and Wright, Aids, manfully stood their ground, and with every argument they could devise, appealed to those who stood around to second their endeavors.

A large log of wood was hoisted up for the purpose of bursting the door, but those nearest the door joined in preventing this use of it.

About 1 o'clock, Col. Jack rode up, and getting into the second story of the house above the church addressed the crowd to the same effect as those who had preceded him. While he was speaking, however, stones were flying at the windows towards Third street. The active rioters were at this time engaged in making a breach in the brick wall recently erected above the church, and it did not take long to make it large enough to admit one person at a time.

When this was accomplished, the mob thronged in pell mell, and immediately bursting in a side door, leading into the basement room, dispersed themselves throughout the building. The protectors of the church still united their endeavors to persuade the people from any violence. In this they were aided by a great many persons who flocked in for no other purpose. An Irish man was arrested in the church about this time and taken to the Hall, for what reason we were unable to discover.

After they had possession for about an hour a smoke was seen issuing from the cellar. A few persons went down and extinguished it in a short time. The throng then gradually left the building, and at last it was taken possession of by a committee of twenty, who guarded the doors and allowed no one to enter, but all to go out that desired to go.

A meeting was called about 6 o'clock on the opposite side of the street, and Mr. Spence was called to the chair. After a few remarks with regard to the object of the meeting, he introduced Mr. Perry. This gentleman made a brief speech containing some excellent advice. He concluded with moving that the meeting adjourn; and that each person go to their homes, and leave the church in the charge of those chosen to protect it, and to set a good example, he would be the first to go. A number followed him and the excitement seemed to be gradually disappearing.

The military appeared in great force on the ground about 7 o'clock. They drove the crowd down Queen street, and strove to disperse them in Second and Queen streets. It is said that the warning given by the officers was unheeded, and that stones were thrown at them. The soldiers were then commanded to charge upon the crowd they did so, but the crowd stood resolutely before their bayonets. The word was then given to fire, and immediately a volley was discharged down Queen street. In a few minutes it was followed by a second.