HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

"Our country's flag aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high are upwards rising;
In burning words it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,

OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon co.

For the Sale of the Main Line

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES,

"SPECIALLY FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

☞ The Hon. H. R. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, member elect to Congress, is dead. He has been sick and never taken his seat.

☞ The Baltimore papers notice the death of David Barnum, Esq. the well known proprietor of the Hotel in that city bearing his name. He died on Friday the 10th inst.

☞ From the first of December to present time, the tolls on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail-Road have been $65 892. In the same period of the previous year, $39 500. Showing an increase of $26 392.

☞ The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Col. King.

Sale of the Public Works.

☞ We this day insert as a part of our ticket the words "*For the sale of the main line.*"

By the act of the Legislature, entitled 'an act to reduce the State debt and incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company," the question is to be submitted to the people at the election in October next, whether the main line of the public works extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, shall be sold or not. On this question the people will be called on to vote, and believing that their true interest requires them to go for the Sale, we have placed the tickets for *such sale* at the head of our columns. The lowest price at which this line of the works can be sold, is $20,000,000. The proceeds of this sale are to be applied to the payment of the State debt, and will consequently *reduce the taxes.*

Connecticut.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut assembled in New Haven, on the 1st inst. On the next day two Houses proceeded to the election of a Governor, no choice having been made by the people at the late election. The result was as follows:

Roger S. Baldwin, (Whig) received	116 votes.
Chancey F. Cleveland, (Loco) "	93
Whig majority on joint ballot,	23

The announcement was received with acclamation. In the afternoon the two Houses again assembled, when his Excellency Gov. Baldwin arrived at the state house, under the escort of the military and a large body of citizens in carriages and on horse back.

The oath of office was then administered, and the Governor communicated his message to the Legislature.

On the 9th inst. Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, was re-elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1845, when his present term will expire. A committee was appointed to inquire into the facts concerning the case of Hon. John M. Niles, the other U. S. Senator from that State, who is alleged to be mentally incapacitated for his situation.

☞ The Washington Globe is in great tribulation about Mr. Van Buren and the Texas business. It is so far committed in favor of Mr. Van Buren and annexation as not to be able to throw him over the fence notwithstanding his recent letter against annexation. Fortunately Mr. Van Buren possesses the happy faculty of writing on both sides of a question, and his letter can be read like the triangular signs which are seen about the streets presenting *three different readings.* The Globe holds out to its readers that side only which goes for annexation.

☞ We should judge, says the Louisville Journal, that considerably more than one half of the newspapers published in the slave States, and more than nine-tenths in the free States, have taken ground against the immediate annexation of Texas; and some that have taken this ground even in the slave States are Democratic papers.

☞ Prentice says a loco-foco of his acquaintance, on hearing of the late tremendous Whig victories, exclaimed "The Whigs tell us about the same old coon, but this isn't the same old coon at all—it's a much bigger coon, with sharper teeth, longer claws, longer tail, and more sing about it."

☞ A new paper has been started in Lancaster, entitled the Democrat. It is edited by Col. J. F. Carter, and will, as the first number proves, be edited with spirit, taste and ability.

Babe, the Pirate, who was offered a pardon, as the story goes, upon condition of attending the Tyler convention, said he would be hanged first. So says the message to congress.

☞ In U. S. Senate on Monday, a bill was introduced to amend and regulate the Fourth of July. It was passed by over 2/3 of the Senate.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Who is Theodore Frelinghuysen? A man in every way worthy of being made the Vice President of this great nation—whose name is worthy of being coupled with that of Henry Clay. The following brief sketch of the previous history of Mr. Frelinghuysen, furnished by the Newark Daily Advertiser, will answer the question and prove what we have stated.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the nominee of the recent Whig National Convention for the Vice Presidency, is descended from the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1720 and settled in the county of Somerset. He had the pastoral charge of the church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church of America." He was an able, evangelical, and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons, ministers, and two daughters married to ministers. One of his sons, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same church, and died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the grave yard at Somerville. His son Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, (the father of the present Chancellor) was born in 1753, and when only 22 years old was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress—which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and after serving it in many state offices, was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796. He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and rendered important military services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State and died in 1840, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends. He left three sons, of whom Theodore, (the candidate for the Vice Presidency) only survives.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset co. in this State, in 1787—and is consequently fifty-seven years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Jos. R. Ingersoll and President Lindsley, of Nashville University, were among his classmates. He studied law with the late Richard Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex county, and in 1817, to be Attorney General of the State—an office for which he was eminently qualified, and the duties of which he fulfilled for a space of twelve years, with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had acquired for integrity, and his fervid eloquence, enabled him to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the Juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the resignation of Judge Russell, which he declined. He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1839 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies.

Such, reader, is the past history of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. His nomination has been hailed with enthusiasm wherever he is known, and is universally approved wherever it has been published. "As a citizen," remarks the Editor of the Advertiser, "he is one whom his native State has always delighted to honor—and as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained and advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life, he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manner, the kindness of heart and the benevolence of disposition, of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of all his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose, and habits and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened; he is beyond the control of mere selfish or partizan influence—and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely entrusted."

Mr. Clay's Duels.

☞ We are no little astonished to find in the last 'Statesman,' which announced its intention to oppose Mr. Clay on *principle*, that part of the rabid and defamatory address of the Liberty or Political Abolition, party, which refers to Mr. Clay's connexion with two duels, the only ones he ever was engaged in. This address abounds with false statements and infamous charges against Mr. Clay, some of which are not even attempted to be proved. Look at this extract from the address:

"We will not speak of his (Mr. Clay's) *gambling*, because though notorious it might be difficult for us to prove it."

Could any thing be more outrageous than this? Mr. Clay's gambling is said to be *notorious* but yet they admit their inability to *prove* it!!

The address then denounces Mr. Clay as a *murderer* because he was engaged in two duels, although it admits that in neither of them was a life lost, and in both a complete *reconciliation* closed the affair! How then can the charge of murder be held good, or murderous intentions proved?

We shall have something to say hereafter in relation to these duels in which Mr. Clay was engaged. In the meantime we ask attention to the following from Leavitt's 'Emancipator,' in reference to Mr. Clay's participation in the Cilley duel, which occupies a large portion of this address:

"The Democratic papers of the North are circulating these things, and trying to gain by denouncing Mr. Clay, although it is in evidence that their leaders *had trained Cilley for the duel*, in full expectation that he would kill Graves instead of Grayes killing him. And the whole party are out in full cry against Mr. Clay for his duelling, when the world knows that the Democrats will give their votes for Vice President either to Polk, or King, or Stevenson—ALL DUELLISTS!"

Scurrilous abuse of Mr. Clay.

☞ The Portland Tribune, an ably conducted and dignified neutral paper, says, in relation to the federal locofoco forgery charging Mr. Clay with having declared that if we cannot have black slaves we must have white ones:

"We regret to see such expedients resorted to by any party—they may receive a momentary benefit by such a course, but in the end it will rebound to their injury. Henry Clay never uttered such a sentiment, we venture to assert, and it is degraded to any paper or party to use such weapons against him."

But not only do neutral papers deprecate this system of scurrilous abuse of Mr. Clay. The Sunbury 'American,' an able and influential *loco foco* paper printed in this State, we are glad to see holds the same opinions with regard to the malignant misrepresentation and personal abuse of the great Statesman. In a manly article in reply to the Gazette, a loco foco paper in the same county, which complains that the 'American' is too *decent*, the latter retorts with the following severe rebuke:

"The Editor of the Gazette," complains that we do not call Henry Clay a duellist, a sabbath breaker and the advocate of free trade principles. We regard personal abuse 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."

We would recommend a like course to our neighbours of the 'Volunteer' and 'Statesman,' whom we are sorry to see catch on with so much avidity the petty personal slanders which are so freely circulating against Mr. Clay. Let us have a fair and honorable contest, neighbours.

☞ The Presidential election will take place in Pennsylvania on Friday, the fourteenth of November.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

☞ Below will be found a letter from Mr. CLAY declining, in his new relation to the people, as candidate for the Presidency, to attend any political meetings, or take an active part in the great contest now approaching. The motives assigned by Mr. CLAY for this course are such as will meet with a hearty response in the minds of all well-thinking men. From the shades of Ashland he will hear the muttering thunders of a mighty upheaving of the people, who are bent on changing their rulers, and placing him in the chair of State.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Prior to the commencement, and during the progress of the journey, which I have recently made to some of the Southern States, I received numerous invitations to visit my fellow-citizens at various points of the Union. I was compelled to decline accepting the greater number of them, and in most instances, transmitted answers accordingly; but as I may have omitted to reply to some of them, and as others addressed to me may not have reached me, to all such I request to be allowed, through the National Intelligencer, to communicate a general and respectful answer, and to state the ground on which I shall feel constrained to place any similar invitations with which I may be in future honored.

These popular demonstrations of friendship, attachment, and confidence, towards me are highly gratifying to my feelings, and are entitled to an expression of my profound and grateful acknowledgments. If it were suitable and proper, in my judgment, to meet assemblages of my fellow citizens on the occasion proposed, I would embrace the opportunity with pleasure, and should exchange friendly salutations with a warmth and enthusiasm, on my part, not exceeded by their own. But an event of importance took place on the first instant in Baltimore. A Convention of Delegates from the Whig party, coming from all parts of the United States, acting in conformity with the well-ascertained wishes and sentiments of the Whigs of the United States, has formally announced by name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and from a high sense of duty, I have accepted the nomination. It has been, moreover, ratified by another Convention, composed of delegates from every part of the United States, who assembled on the 2d inst. in Baltimore. Being thus placed, with my own consent, in the attitude of a candidate for that high office, I feel myself bound to respect and perform all the duties and obligations which appertain to me in that character.

The election of a Chief Magistrate of a free, great, and enlightened nation is one of the greatest and most momentous functions which the People can exercise. It is emphatically, and ought to be exclusively their own business. Upon the wisdom of their choice depends the preservation and soundness of free institutions, and the welfare and prosperity of themselves. In making it, they should be free, impartial, and wholly unbiassed, by the conduct of a candidate himself. Not only, in my opinion, is it his duty to abstain from all solicitations, direct or indirect, of their suffrages, but he should avoid being voluntarily placed in situations to seek, or in which he might be supposed to seek, to influence their judgment.

Entertaining these views of what becomes a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States, I shall act in strict conformity with them. Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept nor attend any public meeting of my fellow-citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited. It is my wish and intention, when I leave this city, to return home as quietly and quickly as posible, and employing myself in my private business and affairs, there to await the decision of the Presidential election, acquiescing in it, whatever it may be, with the most perfect submission.

I hope those who have honored me with invitations to which I have not yet replied, and those who may have intended me the honor of transmitting others, will accept, without disapprobation, this exposition of the motives by which I am governed.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Great Whig Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia!

☞ We learn from Philadelphia papers that the delegates from the different sections of Pennsylvania to the late Baltimore Convention, remaining in the city of Philadelphia, and the whigs of the city and county, held a mass meeting on Saturday night, the 4th inst., in front of the State House, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the convention, on behalf of the whig people of this commonwealth, and of recommending such action to the different sections as would tend to give these nominations the electoral vote of the State.

Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, presided, and the immense gathering was successively addressed by Hon. Harmar Denny, of Allegheny county, Mr. Graham, of Kentucky, Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, Gen. Houston, of Kentucky, Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and others.

Mr. Denny, on appearing upon the platform, was loudly cheered. He would endeavor feebly to recount the doings of the convention, in relation to the nomination of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN; and he might say that no nominations were ever made that would be more cordially responded to than those will be. The nation will have an opportunity to do the justice so long withheld from Henry Clay—long in coming—but coming now, like the billow, carrying all before it. Never was there a happier people, or greater unanimity of feeling displayed than at the Baltimore convention, among the mass gathered from the north as far as the Green Mountains of Vermont, the sunny South, the far West—all full of love of country, and in feeling, full of the desire to do justice to Henry Clay. Mr Denny then drew a vivid picture of the dissensions existing in the ranks of the opposition, and of the encouragement which the whig party must naturally derive from their divided opinions.—Their ship was sinking. A brief reference to the coming contest, and the expression of the pleasure he felt in witnessing such unanimity of feeling, and enthusiasm evinced by the assemblage, Mr Denny retired from the stand.

Before the meeting adjourned Gen. Irvin claimed its attention for a few moments, impress upon the attention of all present the necessity of uniting manfully at the October election. He concluded by asking nine cheers for Henry Clay—nine cheers for Theodore Frelinghuysen, and nine cheers for General Joseph Markle—all of which were given with the utmost enthusiasm, and the assemblage then adjourned.

☞ REASONS why the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills are especially adapted to this climate

No care required in using them.
No change of diet.
The body is less liable to take cold when under their influence than at any other time.
May be taken morning, noon or night, with a certainty of good results; that is, provided they operate freely upon the bowels.

As a cathartic they are the most mild and invigorating medicine that can possibly be administered.

Caution—No Drug Store has the *genuine* Brandreth Pills for sale.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ, sole agent for this borough.

☞ *Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire.* Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are easy, safe, and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited on the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaint. From three to six of the Indian Vegetable Pills will make a perfect cure of the most desperate attack of Erysipelas, at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood is so completely purified, that new life and vigor are given to the whole frame.

☞ Observe—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the Office of the General Depot, No 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Sold in Carlisle by DAVID SNODGRASS, sole agent for this borough.

CIVIL WAR IN PHILADELPHIA!!

Terrible and Murderous Riots in Kensington's—Contest between the Native American and Irish Parties.

During the last week Kensington, in Philadelphia county, has been the scene of tremendous and bloody riots, it might be called, of civil war. The parties in the contest are the new Native American party, and the Irish. Philadelphia papers state that on Friday afternoon the 3d inst. a meeting of Native American citizens, in the Third Ward of Kensington, was attacked and dispersed by a superior force of Irishmen—the flag being torn from under the speakers, and the American flag which waved above (the Philadelphia Sun says) trampled in the mud! In consequence of this hostile demonstration, a mass meeting was called of the "American Republicans," (so termed) in the same vicinity, in a vacant lot at the corner of Market and Second streets, near to a market, and in the midst of an Irish quarter.

After the meeting was organized, it commenced raining, when they adjourned over into the Washington Market house, (which only about 200 feet. Here the meeting was interrupted and disturbed by some Irishmen, which produced a fight in which stones, brickbats and bludgeons were freely used. The Irish, it appears, resorted early to the use of fire arms. Some twenty or thirty muskets and guns were discharged into the crowd of Americans from the Hibernia Hose house opposite, with most dreadful effect. A young man, aged about 19 years, named George Schiffler, was killed instantly, about a dozen slugs and handsful of shot having entered his breast. Shots were also fired from some houses in Cadwallador street, and from the midst of the Irish forces. The Native Americans retreated several times, but rallied and drove their opponents to seek shelter in various houses, and in the alleys and by-places. The houses from which the shots were fired, as well, as those which received the fugitvie Irish, were attacked by the Americans, and in several instances completely riddled. Besides the death of Schiffler, some ten others were wounded, all with two exceptions, American—Lawrence Cox, an American, mortally. Patrick Fisher, one of those who commenced the riot, was wounded by a stone and David Ford, an Irishman from Moyamensing, was wounded in the head by a bullet.

The excitement by these occurrences was immense, as may be supposed. The Native Americans held a large meeting at the Assembly Buildings in the evening, at which it was resolved to attend the funerals of the deceased in a body—offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, &c. But about 10 o'clock on the same evening, (Monday) the riots were renewed, and an attack was made on the Roman Catholic School house, corner of Second and Phenix streets, and the fence in front of it set on fire. Just at this time a volley of musketry was discharged from a short distance above the School house, and Wm. Wright, son of Archibald Wright, senior partner of A. Wright and Nephew, Salt Merchants, corner of Vine and Water streets, who was a silent spectator, was shot through the heart, and fell dead on the spot. We saw his young and noble looking form stretched on the counter of an apothecary's store, and could not but feel the tear rise to our eye, as we looked upon him. He appeared to be about 25 years old.

Five other persons were shot, one in the head badly. One of the Native American party, named Nathan Ramsay, Venetian blind maker, Third st above Brown, was mortally wounded, the ball entering his lungs, and he was lying at the point of death—the death rattle in his throat when we left—his wife, mother and sisters were hanging around and over him, acting like frantic maniacs

It is thought there are others killed—but no one dare venture to look for them. The supposition is that bodies are lying in the school house, of persons that were killed while attempting to set it on fire. The darkness was so great, there being no lamps lit, that it was impossible to make way through the streets. All was quiet as the grave, at 12 o'clock.

Scenes of Tuesday.

From the United States Gazette of Wednesday, we extract the following: A meeting of the Native Americans was held in the afternoon of Tuesday, in Independence Square. A proposition to adjourn till Thursday afternoon was voted down. Most of those present moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master,) and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had scarcely nailed up their flag, when a number of boys made an attack upon the Hibernia Hose House. A number of shots were then fired from the 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. The 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. We give below the list of killed and wounded, so far as could be ascertained.

About five o'clock, another attack was made upon the hose house, and a large new ball found in it was brought 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 Cadwalador street, and four upon the street facing the market. About seven o'clock the market house itself caught fire, and at nine o'clock lay in a heap of ruins.

At seven o'clock, the First Brigade, and two companies of the third brigade, came on the ground, under the command of General Cadwalader, and formed on Master street, facing the north. Cannon were stationed so as to range on the street fronting on the Market, and on Master street westward. A detachment of two companies under the command of Colonel Murray, marched to the north end of the Market, and formed a cordon across the street. The military had previously been formed in like manner on Master street.

The Sheriff then detached a number of his constabulary force (which had preceded the military on their march up), and proceeded to examine all the houses from which shots had been fired; in one of them a man named John Holmes, was found, and in the same room in which he was, was a rifle heavily loaded. He was brought out and consigned to the care of the military.

In the meantime General Cadwalader made a brief address to the great crowd assembled below Master street, urging them to preserve peace, and to act in co-operation with the military. The whole affair rested in the hands of the law, and he was bound to see that the enforcement was lawfully made.

He made no distinction—knew neither friend nor foe in the matter, and was determined as all should know the majesty of the law should be vindicated.

This brief address, of which we have hardly given the substance, seemed to meet the general approbation, and during the entire evening the crowd of persons collected seemed disposed to let matters rest in the hands of the civil and military forces.

At half past eight, the members of the Carroll Hose commenced to throw water upon the burning dwellings, and succeeded in stopping the progress of the fire northward. At nine o'clock, the United States engine arrived on the ground, under escort of a detachment of the Lafayette Light Guards, and immediately went into service. The Assistance Engine shortly afterwards went into service, also under an escort of military, and shortly afterwards nearly the whole Fire Department were upon the ground. The fire was then stayed, but not until a vast amount of property was destroyed.

The melancholy result of the few hours during which the contest between the Irishmen and Native American raged, is briefly told in the following list of killed and wounded.

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

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

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

Matthew Hammitt, shipwright, a resident of Kensington, was shot dead.

Lewis Groble, a resident of Southwark, was shot through the heart, and died instantly.

Peter Albright, a resident of the Northern Liberties, was wounded in the hand by a ball or slug.

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

William E. Hillman, a resident of Kensington, received a shot in his right shoulder, thought to be serious. [Has since died.]

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

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

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

Willis H. Blaney, received a shot in the leg.

John Lasher, a resident of Kensington, shot in the breast, taken home, and not expected to live.

Many others received shots in various parts of the body, whose names and residences in the excitement and consternation of the scene we were unable to ascertain.

The Scenes of Wednesday.

About seven o'clock in the morning crowds began to assemble as yesterday, but under higher excitement.

Between twelve and one o'clock in the day, several black buildings in Cadwalader below Jefferson street, in which the "Natives" were in search of arms, were set on fire. A few arms were found. When the firemen came on the ground, the rioters attempted to oppose them, but were driven off by the Monroe Guards, and the fire extinguished.

About the same hour a cluster of frame and brick buildings, in a court running from Cadwalader street above Jefferson, were fired and burnt up. They are said to have been occupied by the Irish who had incurred the vengeance of the mob.

At 2 o'clock in the day, two large brick buildings, which had been the strongholds of the Irish in the conflict of the previous day, and which were situated at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, were destroyed by the incendiaries. Just before this occurrence a detachment of the military had been called away from St. Michael's church, Second street, below Jefferson, where they had been on duty. The mob then attacked it. The troops returned and dispersed the ruffians.

At this time news was brought that the rioters had attacked the grocery on the west of the church. General Hubbell withdrew his whole force to defend the house. It was then half past 2. The mob taking advantage of this occurrence broke open the back door of the church and fired the building.

The flames then spread to the Priest's house and the Refectory on the south side. Two small frames, and a large weaver's shop, also caught fire, and the whole, the church, parsonage, and the rest were destroyed.

Before the church was consumed, some of the rioters rushed to the school house, (called the Nunnery from the fact that the Sisters of Charity had formerly charge of it) at the corner of 2d and Phœnix street. The cupola of this edifice was first fired. At the same time the interior of the school house was demolished.

During the whole afternoon all the houses in the vicinity of the scenes of the riots that were occupied by Irish Protestants, Americans, Germans, &c. had the American Flag or tri-color flying from the windows. These houses were not touched by the rioters.

At six o'clock the rioters proceeded to the corner of Fourth and Master streets, and demolished the houses of Alderman Hugh Clark, Police Magistrate of the District, and that of his brother, Patrick Clark, tavern keeper, adjoining, destroyed all the furniture and all the official documents of the Alderman, &c.

At seven o'clock the rioters collected in Jefferson street and Germantown road.

One of the points of attack designated by the rioters was St. Augustine's Church, in Fourth street, near Vine. A body of from two to three thousand persons were collected in the vicinity before eight o'clock. About half past nine a large body of rioters came on New street, and forcing the Mayor and his police to retire, two well grown boys were pushed up to one of the windows, one of whom with a hatchet cut the gas pipe, and the other with a lighted match set the curtin on fire. In an instant, from the emission of the gas, the body of the Church was enveloped in flames. Before 11 o'clock, this noble structure, one of the largest in the city, was a heap of ruins.

During the evening, and up to 12 o'clock crowds were collecting around the different Roman Catholic Churches, which it is understood had bodies of armed men in them. About one o'clock, at night, the military was called to defend St. John's Church in Thirteenth street, and St. Mary's in Fourth street. They were guarded during the night by a battalion of Infantry. At the former guards were stationed at the cross streets, and cannon planted, so as to take Thirteenth, Chesnut and Clover streets, alongside the Church.

Thursday—The Riots Quelled.

Peace and quietness seems to be restored permanently, although hundreds and thousands of people are passing to and fro through the streets.

The city presented during the early part of the day the most excitement in consequence of the meeting of citizens in the State House Yard, held to take into consideration measures to arrest the further progress of the rioters, and the perfecting of arrangements by the Sheriff and Mayor, with the Military, to secure the object and carry out the resolutions of the meeting. This meeting was large and enthusiastic. In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the meeting, and jointly by the Sheriff and Mayor Scott, police guards were organized in all the wards of the city and county. Subsequently general orders were issued by Major General Patterson, and the Military of the several brigades posted at various points in the city and county for the purpose of protecting Catholic churches, and other property threatened with destruction.

Governor Porter arrived in the city from Harrisburg, by the afternoon train of cars. As Commander-in-Chief he ordered two companies of volunteers from Harrisburg, and two from Lancaster to repair to the city forthwith.

The military arrangements are as efficient and complete as practicable, considering the nature of the service, the force on duty, and the points liable to be assailed.

At 9 o'clock, every Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia was well garrisoned, and will be stoutly defended.

The Tax Bill.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, and the levying of a Tax to meet the exigencies of the demands upon the Treasury, having become a law, we condense the main features of that portion relative to the assessment and collection of the State tax, for the information of our readers.

Thirty-one sections of the bill are devoted exclusively to the provisions for the sale of the public works and the incorporation of the Company who may purchase under the name of the "Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company."

Section 32 is therefore properly the commencement of the tax bill. It enumerates real estate, ground rents, personal property, all money owing by solvent debtors except notes for goods sold and bank notes, all stock of any companies in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, household furniture, gold and silver plate, watches, pleasure carriages, all salaries and profits of trades and professions, *except farmers*, together with all articles now taxable, to be valued and assessed for all States, county and township purposes whatsoever.

Section 33. The tax on all shares of companies within the State to be paid by the cashiers of the concern. The county commissioners to return a statement of all stocks with the names, owned in each county to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 34 & 35. Repeals the 10th section of the act of July 1842, and revives the 7th section of that act, and requires the county commissioners to levy one-mill on the property made taxable by this bill, in addition to the levies for county purposes; and upon such property not before taxed as is now made taxable, or shall hereafter be, three mills for State purposes.

Sec. 36. Provides for the appointment of a board of seven revenue commissioners to meet at Harrisburg within ninety days from the passage of this act.

Sec. 37. Provides that the county officers shall furnish to the board a statement under oath of the taxable property in each county, and shall answer the board under oath such questions as are asked.

Sec. 38 The board to adjust and equalize the valuations so as to make the taxes bear as equally as possible upon all citizens.

Sec. 39. The State Treasurer to furnish a copy of the valuation as adjusted by the board to the commissioners of each county, with his precept to levy and collect the State tax in accordance with it.

Sec. 40 & 41. Provides for the collection of the taxes by the county officers, by whom it is to be paid over to the State Treasurer by the 15th of July to the 15th of January each year. If not paid over to be charged against the county at six per cent interest.

Sec. 42. If any county pays up 30 days in advance an allowance of 5 per cent. shall be made.

Sec. 44 & 44. Authorizes the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, to issue writs of mandamus against the Commissioners of any county refusing to comply with the provisions of the act, and requires the revenue Commissioners to keep a journal of the proceedings and make report thereof.

Sec. 45. Provides for the funding of the following claims in a stock bearing — interest, viz: interest certificates, balances of appropriations not more than 206,000, balance $56,022 of loan of June, 1844, and 62,500 of loan of 36 due May, 1841.

Sec. 46. Requires the State Treasurer and Auditor General to prepare and transmit instructions to County Commissioners in relation to their duties under the act.

Sec. 47. Provides that the refusal or neglect of County officers to perform their duties, shall not be construed to hinder or invalidate the collection of taxes imposed by this or any other act.

Sec. 48. The total revenue raised by this act, that of June, 11, 1844, and July 27, 1842, appropriated exclusively to the payment of the public debt.

☞ Rosanna Keen, the colored girl who murdered Mr. Seely by poisoning, was hung on Friday week, at Bridgeton, N. J. It said she made a confession to one of the reverend gentleman who visited her, and that while in prison she attacked the keeper; and one occasion very nearly effected her escape. The execution took place in the jail yard.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for disease of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkeepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the scrutiny.

Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT, sole agent for this borough.

LIKE GOLD SEVEN TIMES PURIFIED.—When gold has passed through such purification, it is considered to be perfectly free from all dross and baseness. Pease's Compound Extract of Horehound Candy, formed of Twenty-five different Ingredients pure and of the most valued articles known as cough remedies; and for healing the lungs, is to the consumptive what gold seven times purified is to the coiner. The first symptoms of a cough, cold, or irritation of the lungs, should not be suffered to pass by, because it is from this neglect that often disease arises. It is at such times that a package or two of the Compound Extract removes the coughs entirely, and heals the soreness of the lungs, by which all fear is removed. Those who try it once never fail to keep a package on hand in case of emergency.

Sold at MYERS & HAVERSTICK'S Drug and Fancy Store, North Hanover street, sole Agents for this Borough.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1844.

FLOUR.—Early in the week holders of Flour submitted to a slight decline, sales to some extent have since been made at $4 50 for common and fair, 4 69¼ for selected, and 4 75 for extra brands of Pennsylvania and western, including about 1,000 bbls. of an extra fancy brand at $5 for the South American market; the week's sales for export has been over 5000 bbls., the retail demand is moderate within this range of prices. Rye Flour sells in lots at $3 25. Corn Meal—prices having slightly declined, there has been a fair demand for export, and sales to the extent of some 3000 bbls. are reported at $2 44 a $2 43 for Penna. ank $2 54 for Brandywine—a lot of Penna. in hhds. at $11½. Exports of the week, 3205 bbls. Flour, 1071 bbls. Rye Flour; 67 hhds., 3554 bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has been limited during the week; sales to the extent of 10 to 12000 bushels of Penna. are reported, commencing on Saturday and Monday at 106 a 104 for prime red; some lots have since been stored, and sales are reported at 100 cts. Rye—sales of Penna. 85 a 84 cts. Southern 58 a 59 cts. Corn is dull and prices declined, sales early in the week of good Southern yellow at 46 a 45 cts. demand limited, and some parcels have been stored; white sold at 43 cts. and several lots of Penna. mixed at 43 a 42. Oats are heavy, sales of several cargoes good Southern at 30 a 31. Exports, 702 bushels Wheat, 6780 bushels Corn.

FOR THE "HERALD AND EXPOSITOR."

MR. EDITOR: As I have been requested by a number of persons to give an account of my voyage from Harrisonburg, Va., on Wednesday the 8th inst. and not yet having published a description of it, I am induced to do so upon their solicitation and a general desire I have to please the public. And more particularly desirous am I to gratify those who have requested it, as they are of my fellow townsmen.

Of you I would politely request a place in the columns of your valuable and interesting sheet, and my obligations shall be due for its publicity; not presuming that it shall compete with the rest of the valuable matter always to be found in your columns in the style of its composition; but the simple detail of my aerial flight, may not, I hope, prove uninteresting to your numerous readers.

THE VOYAGE.

After experiencing considerable difficulty in inflating my balloon, on account of the extremely boisterous state of the weather; I was enabled notwithstanding, to meet my announcement to the minute, and at 1 o'clock precisely I severed the last cord that bound me to the earth, and the great anxiety my aerial ship displayed, to be off, was such that it but just took time to clear the top of the enclosure, and carried me off for 200 or 300 yards with the car flying at an angle of about 45 degrees with the balloon. But by this time the balloon had attained the velocity of the wind, and thereby freeing itself from all stress or pressure upon one side, it righted and ascended rapidly.

The white fleecy clouds generally so abundant upon a windy day, were coursing on their way swiftly but in silence. I had not yet ascended quite high enough to enter them, and upon noticing their course, I found they were flying east, the balloon was making north. I had a parachute containing a cat, with me, which I cast overboard, and which answering the same purpose that discharging ballast does, it let me up above the clouds; I then changed my course from the north to the east.—There was yet a large cloud above me, through which I expected to pass in a few moments, and turning my attention to things beneath me, I gave it no more attention until I thought it was time for me to be getting into it, when upon looking up again I was surprised to find that the cloud was at least a half mile ahead of me, and I was left in the sunshine. I then hung out my streamer and found that it had ceased to ascend and was moving off horizontally; then of course, I considered that if the cloud was getting ahead, the current above must be stronger, and probably if I should ascend higher than the cloud the current would be still stronger, and if so I would be enabled to overtake it.

No sooner had I conceived the idea, than I commenced the chase. I cast ballast overboard, and trying the streamer I found myself ascending