

## United States News.

From the New York Sun, May 11.

## DREADFUL RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

We annex from the Philadelphia papers an account of a most painful conflict between a large body of Native Americans and Irish, in which several lives were lost and several seriously wounded. It has created the greatest excitement in that city, and may lead to consequences which all will regret. The contest in this city in which the Natives succeeded, was conducted with great order and tranquillity, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the adopted citizens of New York generally for their moderation and propriety of deportment. We hope that nothing will induce either side to change their position, but in all cases to allow the ballot box to be the umpire. We are, however, a peaceable people in this city, and seldom or ever suffer from outbreaks, such as are too frequent in our sister city. Those who have a right to counsel and advise both sides, will, no doubt, advise moderation and peace. The following are the particulars of the awful faction fight in Philadelphia on Monday, from yesterday's Ledger.

The neighbourhood of the Washington Market, Kensington, was the scene of another serious and alarming riot yesterday afternoon. A meeting of the Native American party was held at the junction of Second and Master streets, at an early hour in the afternoon, at which a large number of persons were present, from all parts of the city and county. After the staging had been erected against the fence of the Public School-house, on the open lot, and the flag raised over it, three hearty cheers were given, and the meeting organized by the secretary reading the proceedings of the former meeting.

Mr Kramer was then called, and took his stand, when he proceeded to conclude the speech which he had commenced at the meeting on Friday afternoon. General Smith was then called, who, at some length, addressed the meeting, during which the greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed. Upon a call made Mr Levin took the stand, but had not proceeded far when the storm of wind and rain came on. Many persons adjourned from the meeting to seek shelter elsewhere, but the majority adjourned over to the market, on Washington street, above Master. During the time they were running in this direction, to avoid the rain, a great deal of hallooing and shouting was kept up, and every one in the street seemed to be excited, but apparently with no angry feelings.

A few minutes after the meeting was re-organized under the market house, a commotion occurred from some cause or other, and some twelve or fifteen persons ran out of the market on the West side, pursued by about an equal number. A scuffle ensued; two desperate fellows clinched each other, one armed with a brick and the other with a club, and exchanged a dozen blows, any one of which seemed severe enough to kill an ordinary man. Some stones and bricks were now thrown on both sides, and several pistol shots were fired by persons on both sides. At the report of the fire arms the majority of the meeting dispersed precipitately, while a number took position at the South end of the market, where they displayed the American flag.

Several stones were thrown against the Hibernia Hose House, situate in Cadwalader street, west of the Market, and some persons were pursued up Master street. A frame house in the latter street, between Cadwalader street and the Germantown road, was stormed and the windows and doors demolished. Two other frames in Cadwalader street, below Master, shared the same fate. Two or three muskets at this time were discharged by the retreating party, and a rally attempted. The persons who had been in the meeting still kept their ground, and volleys of bricks and stones were continually kept up by both sides.

A number of persons, evidently Irishmen, then rallied at Germantown road and Master street, and came down at a brisk pace upon the others with stones and two or three guns. The Native Americans retreated, but maintained a fire with stones, and one or two pistols. Several persons were severely wounded at this point of time, and the rioters became furious. The Native Americans again rallied and recovered a temporary advantage, but finally retreated, and a sharp fire of every kind of missiles, and two or three discharges of musket carried by a grey headed Irishman who wore a seal skin cap.

During the firing, a young man named Geo Shiller, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, living in St. John street, near Beaver, was shot under the right arm while on the Germantown road, near Master street. The charge of the piece fired entered his chest. He was carried off the ground to the drug store of Mr Bowers, at the junction of Germantown road and St. John street, where he lingered for a few moments and died. Dr. McAoy dressed the wound. Another young man named Henry Temper, in the employ of Mr Lee, barber, on the Frankford road, while engaged on the side of the Native Americans, received a shot in his side, which glanced off the hip bone and only produced a flesh wound. He received several small shots in the legs. He was attended by Dr. Bethel, who considers his case no way dangerous. Thomas Ford was struck in the forehead with a spear ball, which did him but slight injury. Another, named Lawrence Cox, had his hip seriously injured, in what way we did not learn.

Patrick Fisher, late constable of the Ward, was shot in the face, but not dangerously

wounded. It was said that he was the first one who received injury from fire arms, and that it occurred on the western side of the market house, soon after the firing commenced.

While the contest raged with its greatest fury, the main body of the belligerent parties were posted east and west of the market house, in Master street, each rallying and retreating in turns, while others were engaged in skirmishes in every direction, for some distance round. Houses were attacked, and the inmates driven out with the utmost consternation and alarm. While a party of the Irish were being pursued down Cadwalader street, a man fell into the doorway of the residence of Edward Develin, and in consequence of the first floor being below the pavement he rolled, into the house.

Mr Develin was sitting at the door, and in an instant retreated inside, when between the two the front door was shut. The house was then assailed by the pursuing party with brickbats and stones, some of the latter weighing seven or eight pounds, the windows and window frames broken out, and the place otherwise spoiled. Mr Develin was struck with the gutter pipe, which was wrenched off by a man, and his wife with two or three children, narrowly escaped injury.

The house of John Lafferty, on the Germantown road, above Master street, was battered with missiles, and the interior injured. The adjoining house, occupied by a widow lady, named Brady, who was in at the time, with two or three females, was most shamefully mutilated. The windows broken, large stones thrown into the parlour, which destroyed the looking glass, tables, and other pieces of furniture. Some of the articles of furniture were taken by piecemeal from the room and broken. The cause of attack here was on account of a man, who was pursued running into the alley way. The house of Michael Quinn in Master street, was attacked and battered and some of the furniture demolished.

When this attack was made, his wife was sitting in the room with a child upon her lap; they escaped injury. The adjoining dwelling of John Lavary was battered both in front and on the rear, facing the East, the doors and windows being completely demolished.

Other houses in the neighbourhood were more or less injured. At the commencement of the melee, when the fire arms were discharged from both parties between the market house and Cadwalader street, a ball was fired into the door of the dwelling house of John Brown, carter, just at the moment he had gone into the house and closed the door. The ball was subsequently found in the front room. In this street a great number of stones were thrown at and into the Hibernia Hose company's house.

The Irish population were in a dreadful state of excitement, and even women and boys joined in the fray, some of the women actually throwing missiles. Many of the rioters, when they temporarily retreated, returned armed with fire arms, which they discharged sometimes with particular aim at individuals engaged on the other side, and at other times firing indiscriminately in the several groups, on the larger body of the belligerents.

Many of the women who were not engaged with weapons, incited the men to vigorous action, pointing out where they could operate with more effect, and cheering them on and rallying them to a renewal of the conflict whenever their spirits fell or they were compelled to retreat.

As in most other riots which we have noticed in our city and county, small and half grown boys formed no inconsiderable portion of the combatants on both sides, and contented with the most sanguinary spirit.

From what we could see and gather from persons on the spot, we believe the following is the origin of the affray.

After the reorganization of the meeting in the market house, and Mr Levin had taken his station with the view of resuming his speech, some difficulty occurred on the western side of the market house, just inside, between two persons named Fields and McLaughlin, which originated in some discussion, and led to an interference on the part of two or three others, one of whom, a young fellow, drew a pair of pistols, threatening to shoot the first man who should molest him. At this instant, a man who had taken some part in the affair stepped off towards the Hibernia Hose house and defied him to fire. A shot then took place, which was followed by repeated discharges from both sides, from one of which Patrick Fisher received his wounds.

The contest continued for more than an hour. At dark large bodies of men and boys were congregated at various points, and every thing indicated a resumption of the outrages. The sheriff was on the ground after the severest part of the conflict, and was effecting arrangements to secure future peace and quietness. Those that were injured were engaged in the fight.

12 o'clock.—We have just returned from the scene of the riot. About 10 o'clock in the evening a mob collected in the vicinity of Franklin and Second streets, and commenced breaking into the houses on both sides of the streets destroying the furniture, demolishing the windows, and rendering the houses completely uninhabitable. The inmates of all the dwellings in the neighbourhood fled with precipitation, abandoning their homes to the ruthlessness of the mob.

This continued for some time without any resistance being offered. At length an attack was made upon a Seminary at the corner of Second and Phoenix streets, formerly occupied by the Sisters of Charity, and a number of persons were about tearing down and setting fire to the fence, when some persons advanced from above, and fired a volley of ball and buckshot among the crowd.

This was followed by two or three succeed-

ing volleys, when the crowd dispersed. Several persons fell severely wounded. A young man, named Nathan Ramsay, blind maker, in Third street, received a shot through the breast bone, perforating his lungs, and he was carried from the ground to an apothecary store in Second street, above the junction of Germantown road. He was visited by his wife and mother who appeared almost distracted. The young man is morally wounded.

Another young man, named John W. Wright, son of Archibald Wright, salt merchant, residing in Fourth street, near Tammany, was shot through the head and killed instantly. He was not participating in the riot, but was in conversation with a friend, about sixty yards below the seminary, when he fell. He was carried to the same place where Mr Ramsay lay, and his father had his remains removed when our reporter left.

It is supposed that a number of others have fallen at the back of the seminary, but have been left lying there in consequence of the danger of returning to carry them away. We saw numbers who were more or less injured in the fight, some with bullet holes in their clothes, and there must be a great number of persons wounded by the frequent discharge of fire arms. Bonfires had been ignited in various sections, and were burning all the evening, but by whom they were ignited we are not informed.

Several individuals who had left their homes during the day were afraid to return, some of them having left their wives with small children unprotected. It having been rumoured that an attempt would be made to fire the Catholic Church on Second street, many of the residents retired from their houses to it, with arms, determined to protect it at the hazard of their lives. Up to 12 o'clock no attempt upon the church had been made. At that hour individuals were seen leaving the neighbourhood. The greatest consternation prevailed, no man knowing at what moment he would be shot down, nor by whom. Squads of men on all sides were armed and the passer by or looker on was at no place safe from harm. Fire arms were discharged from houses, and behind fences, and from alley ways.

Continuation of the Riots—More Bloodshed.—The scene of the riots of Monday evening, in Kensington, was quiet during Tuesday morning, and many families were removing from their dwellings. In the early part of the afternoon large numbers of people were gathered in various quarters, but were peaceable and orderly. Between four and five o'clock the crowds of individuals became great, until they numbered in the aggregate at different points two or three thousand.

The greater part of them were, however, considerably below the scene of the riot. After the adjournment of the Native American meeting, which was held in the State House Yard, a large body went into Kensington in procession, with a banner and flag. They immediately repaired to the market house, when great excitement ensued, and the rioting was renewed.—Shots were fired from several of the houses opposite, and one young man killed, and several wounded. The houses from which the shots were discharged were assailed.

The Carrol Hose carriage was taken from the house in Fourth street above Master, and dragged upside down, through the District; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was also attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out, but not injured. The firing during this, was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the market house. Down to 6 o'clock, the following were killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained:

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

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

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

Mathew Hamit, shipwright, a resident of Kensington, was shot dead.

Lewis Gribble, a resident of Southwark, was shot through the head, and died instantly.

Peter Albright 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.

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

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

Henry Hesselboth, 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 Lusher, a resident of Kensington, shot in the breast, taken home and not expected to survive. 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.

A Mr Lawrence, while standing on second street, received a shot which fortunately struck against a penny in his vest pocket, and did him no further injury than that which the shock caused. Other equally narrow escapes were made all around. One small boy, while standing near the market house, was struck with a ball on the lower part of the abdomen, which luckily, just grazed the skin.

During the latter part of the afternoon, the houses on Cadwalader street, north of Master

were fired, and continued burning for several hours. No fire apparatus was put in requisition. It is said that several companies made attempts to reach the spot, but were prevented. The extent of damages by fire, up to this time, cannot be ascertained.

From appearances, we judge that some ten or twelve buildings were consumed.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of killed and wounded with accuracy, but it must have been very large. The Irish were advantageously posted in the houses on Cadwalader street, perfectly protected from the fire of the enemy.

The mob strangled a constable. About dark, General Cadwalader, with his brigade, proceeded to the spot and took a position near the scene of the conflagration. The appearances of the military had the effect to produce quiet, and from the time they arrived the firing almost entirely ceased.

Further Particulars.—Among the wounded, in addition to the above, we note a youth named Maitland, severely; Mr. Fields; Mr. Rivel, particulars not given. Mr Stevil, of Southwark, was killed. Several Irishmen were killed, and one nearly hanged to death, whose recovery is doubtful. The market house was partially torn down.

The following notice was posted throughout the city in large handbills:

*To the Catholics of the city and county of Philadelphia:*—The melancholy riot of yesterday, which has resulted in the death of several of our fellow-beings, calls for our deep sorrow. It becomes all who have had any share in this tragical scene, to humble themselves before God, and to sympathise deeply and sincerely with those whose relatives and friends have fallen. I earnestly conjure all to avoid all occasion of excitement, and to shun public places of assemblage, and to do nothing that in any way can exasperate. Follow peace with all men, and charity, without which no man can see God.

FRANCIS PATRICK, Bishop Philadelphia, May 7th, 1844.

Arrests.—Owen Daly and John O'Conner were arrested. A loaded gun, and some bloody sheets and pillow cases, were found in the room where they were taken. They were both taken before Alderman Boileau, and held to bail for \$1000 for a further hearing.

The name of a young man killed on Monday night was William Wright—he was a son of Mr Archibald Wright.

An Irishman named John Taggart was arrested, but on the way to the Alderman's the Natives nearly killed him, tearing the clothes off his body, and attempting to hang him with a rope. He was taken to the Alderman's office, and committed to the care of an officer, to be taken to prison. The mob dragged him from the officer. The Natives obtained a rope, threw it round his neck, and in this state he was choked, dragged, stamped upon, beaten, and kicked, until it was thought life was extinct. His person presented a hideous spectacle, and was left for a time lying exposed in the Second street Market House, none of his friends daring to venture near him. He was finally taken to the Northern Liberties Hall, where he was bled and restoratives administered.

Later.—Up to midnight, the crowds on the streets remained as plenty as at mid-day; at the corners running north and south, the sidewalks were thronged by persons noting the fiery appearance of the heavens at the north, occasioned by the great conflagration of property in the rioting district.

A combined succession of volleys of musketry from the row of houses in Cadwalader street, was kept up, without intermission, for more than three hours.

The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as fast as they were driven out of one house by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters, they took refuge in another. They fought with desperation.

During the heat of the fight, a well dressed young man, in a white hat, Mr Saul Vickers, we believe, armed with a musket, stood in the market in front of the houses, perfectly exposed to the fire of the inmates, and loaded and fired in rapid succession for nearly an hour. Sometimes, like a regular traileur, he would lie on the ground and let the fire of his enemy pass over him—then rise to his knees, take aim, and fire; at other times he would fire stooping or lying on his face. Upwards of twenty shots were fired at him, but not one took effect. He escaped unhurt—without a scratch.

C Salisbury, received a ball in the arm. A tall muscular man, upwards of six feet in height, was taken off the ground mortally wounded.

The keeper of a dry goods store in Second street, near Pine, was shot in the leg—rather serious.

A small boy was shot in the groin, but not dangerously.

Another boy received a bullet in the lower part of the abdomen, and died instantly.

A lad was wounded in the breast.

A young man named John Shreevers, 22 years of age, living in Front street, near Green, a painter by trade, was shot through the head, and died on the spot. He had only been married three months.

An Irishman, whose name is Joseph Rice, a spectator, was looking over a fence in Cadwalader street, when he received a bullet in the head, which killed him instantly; he has left a wife and two children.

We have just learned, that W. E. Hillman, who was shot in the body, has since died.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The riot is renewed. A young man named Taylor has just been shot in the eye. James