

Brown fell over an awning post and broke his leg. He was one of a crowd at whom a party of Irish discharged a volley of musketry.

From 8 1/2 to 9 o'clock, four men, whose names we have not yet learned, were killed in the vicinity of Franklin and Second streets, by balls from persons in houses.

Ten o'clock at night—The fire still rages. Back of the four houses on Jefferson street, from which the terrible firing was kept up, a swivel for firing large shot was found. It had been used to fatal purpose.

Two Irishmen were arrested by the Sheriff's posse—one of them, named Campbell, was rescued from a party of native Americans, and bro't down to the city. The other was scoured in one of the houses, having a rifle with a seven finger load.

Eleven o'clock.—The flames extended to the Market House, the whole of which was consumed. There is nothing but the bare pillars left. The number of buildings destroyed by the fire is estimated at between twenty and thirty. A few shots were fired down Master street.

Twelve o'clock.—All is now quiet. The fire men are ringing their bells to return home. The military have taken up their station at all the principal points of the scene of the conflict. Field pieces have been planted at the most conspicuous places. A guard has been set, and the military have taken up their quarters for the night.

Wednesday morning, 8th May.—Most of the Catholic Churches in the city and county were protected last night by members of that persuasion, who were armed and equipped, ready for attack. The military protected Saint Michael's Church, Kensington, and they, with the civil posse, remained on duty all the night.

Ten or twelve persons appear to have been killed, and as many wounded. The number of houses burned is estimated at thirty, exclusive of the market house.

A correspondent writes us.—It is feared that many of the Irish—men, women and children—have been consumed in their dwellings. Some of them (the men and boys principally) were set upon and beaten while flying from their burning houses. Not a few of the poor women and children, it is feared, remained in the houses, preferring to die thus than to meet a worse fate.

Two Irishmen are reported to have been burned to death in their houses.

A number of persons were injured in consequence of the falling in of the walls, &c., of the burning buildings.

The Philadelphia Riots.—Events of Wednesday forenoon.—More Lives lost.—We are indebted to Mr Marshall of this city, for the following particulars, which he obtained on leaving the wharf at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Roman Catholic Nunnery was in flames!

The Roman Catholic Church, Kensington, was burnt to the ground!

Two soldiers were killed yesterday about noon, and an Irishman was shot dead!

A slip from the Native American Newspaper gives the following particulars of the doings yesterday forenoon:—

"We have just received intelligence from Kensington, that another American citizen has been shot dead in the public street by the infuriated Irish. The people are arming in various sections of the county, and we fear deplorable results may yet come. When and where these things will end, it is impossible, in the present exasperated state of the minds of all classes of our community, to tell.

A number of fire-arms have been discovered concealed in various houses in Kensington. Upon examination, one of the guns was found charged with four large slugs and several buck shot. A rigid search is now going on by the Americans, who have possession of the ground in several quarters.

We have information that hundreds of the Irish, who fled from Kensington last week, are now arming themselves at Richmond.

BY PRIVATE EXPRESS, IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

We have Philadelphia papers of this morning, extracts from which we annex. Intelligence is painful in the extreme.

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

About two o'clock, a crowd of people went to Ninth and Poplar street where a number of Irish families had taken refuge, in a number of dwellings. These were fired, burned to the ground, the inmates scattered, and the contents destroyed.

Meantime an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of St. Michael's Church, and about two o'clock Captain Fairlamb demanded the keys of the edifice from the Rev. Mr. Leehrin, the pastor, who immediately gave them up, and with them the keys of his own residence adjoining the Church. Capt. Fairlamb instituted a rigid search through the premises, and found neither arms nor men concealed, either in the church or in the house.

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

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

Destruction of St. Augustine's Church.—During the latter part of yesterday afternoon, crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of the Catholic Church of St. Augustine, on Fourth st, between Race and Vine sts.

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

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

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

About the same time, a similar attack was made upon the rear. One of the stones in the first volley struck and stunned Mayor Scott, and this spread consternation among those having the protection of the rear. Besides, the missiles appeared to be thrown not only from every conceivable but from inconceivable quarters. Tho' no persons were to be seen upon the Mayor's forces.

As soon as the watch in front had been driven off, the mob went to work quite coolly and systematically. One of the iron gates was first broken down, and the platform (about five feet high) upon which the building stands, having been reached, a sort of battering ram was prepared, with which steady and determined blows were inflicted upon the northernmost floor, but it resisted all efforts, which it did until the last, with clubs the assailants began to demolish the sashes of the front windows which are low, and in which by this time there was not probably a single unbroken pane of glass.

While the mob was thus engaged, there was an alarm of "the Troop"—"the Troop"—and above all the clamor was presently heard the notes of the shrill trumpet, sounding the charge.—The first City Troop rode, by almost at a gallop, causing the crowds to fly towards Race street, where the company wheeled and returned at a similar gait; and several passages of this kind were made, but with no effect, for the mob followed the horsemen, whithersoever they went, uttering long and loud derisive cries; while the party immediately engaged in breaking into the Church did not for a moment desist but seemed to redouble their efforts in anticipation of the arrival of more of the military.

In an incredibly brief period, the obstruction offered by the sash was removed—the gas light near by extinguished—and fire conveyed into the lower centre window. The fire was undoubtedly kindled by lucifer matches, as we were close spectators, and certainly no fire was carried openly within.

As soon as the light was seen, numerous persons employed themselves in bringing small pieces of boards and other light stuff, which were either thrown upon the fire or handed to those inside.

The flames appeared to make slow progress, for the light was not seen in the second story at all but on a sudden they burst from the roof, and almost immediately enveloped the base of the cupola. The sight was hailed with a loud cheer. The beautiful cupola of the church did not burn with the rapidity which might have been expected, and a long time before any of it fell. Pillar after pillar, stanchion after stanchion fell, and still the structure stood erect one mass of flame. At length the Cross fell into the street. The heat was intense, and the roofs, doors and window frames, and other wood work of every building near, was either burning or blistering, or sending up wreaths of steamy moisture. Many of the adjacent houses were on fire; but by the well directed efforts of the firemen, we are happy to state that none had suffered materially either from fire or water; Not so, however, with the houses on the east side of Crown street, north of the church. These were suffered to catch fire, and none of the engines threw water upon them, because they were the property of the church. One was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the other was used as a seminary and as the library of the church.

As if the fire which had devastated the upper stories of the houses did not descend fast enough fires were kindled in the lower stories by means of the books (some of which were exceedingly valuable,) found in the Library. A fire was also built on the pavement in front, which was likewise fed by numerous volumes of books, and by the furniture which the house had contained.

At one o'clock, the fire was confined to the ruins of the Church property, and all the sur-

sounding buildings were entirely free from danger.

Between four and five o'clock, the mob proceeded southward to the Roman Catholic School House at the corner of Second and Phenix st., which after being stoned was set on fire at the top. (We understand that a quantity of Camphine Oil was thrown upon the cupola, and the fire then applied.) This beautiful building was consumed without any effort being made to save it—the firemen throwing water only upon the adjoining buildings, to guard them from the flames. At six o'clock, the bare blackened and tottering walls only remained. Mr J. Corr's Temperance Grocery Store, on the opposite corner, north of the school house, was attacked during the afternoon and its contents completely destroyed. The windows were dashed in—the bulk windows torn from the walls—and the moveable wood work in the interior shattered to pieces and thrown into the street.—From this house a destructive volley was fired at the time of the attack on the School House on Tuesday night. On the opposite corner to the school house westward, were 2 old two story brick houses. From one of those the shot was fired which caused the death of Mr Wright. The fronts of both of them were beaten in with stones. Ten frame houses adjoining St. Michael's Church southward, took fire from that building and were totally consumed. With the exception of one which was torn down to prevent the flames from catching to a brick house further to the south. Several buildings in the vicinity of the Church were somewhat injured by the heat of the flames and the flakes of fire which fell in showers. About this time the people inhabiting the houses on Second street and on the streets for some distance around the market, hung out American flags from their windows to show their adherence to the American principles. In the course of the afternoon fire was applied to a number of frame houses on Harmony Court, (a small street running out of Cadwallader above Jefferson st,) and before the flames were stayed upward of fifteen houses were consumed.

During the night hostile demonstrations were made against the Cathedral Church of Saint John, and against Saint Mary's Church. At the former General Cadwalader, at the head of his force made a speech, declaring that he had been informed that Martial Law was proclaimed, and allowing the crowd five minutes to leave the ground. The mob dispersed. At the latter, the United States Marines encamped the street, and were brought by the commanding officer to a charge. The mob dispersed. Several other houses were burnt during the afternoon and evening.

AUCTIONS.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at noon, in front of Hamill's Hotel, in the parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, for payment of the Debts of the late James Hosford, of Nelson, in the said County, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Sarrogate Court of the said County:

All the Right and Title

Of the said deceased, in and to the PIECE OF LAND situate, lying and being in Williams-Town Settlement, containing fifty-seven acres, and conveyed to the said deceased by Benjamin Hosford, by Indenture bearing date the twenty second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. Also the said deceased's Right and Title in and to one undivided fourth part of thirty seven acres of SWAMP, and contingent to the above described Piece of Land.

For further particulars, apply to Edward Williston, Esq., Administrator. JOHN FRASER, Auctioneer. Newcastle, 23rd April, 1844.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the store of JOHN T. WILLISTON, Esquire, Chatham, the

Lands and Premises, following, Being the Real Estate of the late Mrs. Lydia Peabody, deceased, viz:

The Dwelling House, Barn, & other Out-houses, lately occupied by the deceased Mrs Peabody, situate in the town of Chatham, with the LAND around the same. The Dwelling House is built of stone, and covered with slate, and is finished throughout in a neat and substantial manner, and it is in every way suitable for a Hotel, or for the accommodation of a large family. The Barn and other out-houses are convenient and commodious. The whole of the buildings were erected within the last five years, and are in excellent order. The Large Two-story Wooden Building, fronting on the west side of the Ferry slip in Chatham, with the Land on which the same stands, and an entrance into the Cellar underneath the same, at the northerly end thereof. This building is divided into three shops or stores, one of which is at present under lease of, and occupied by, James Johnson, at the annual rent of £25, which Lease will expire on the first day of May, 1846: another of the shops is occupied by Messrs. J. & G. J. Parker at the annual rent of £22 10s., which Lease will expire on the 1st of January, 1848: the other store is at present bringing a rent of £10 a year. This Property will be sold together, or

in three separate lots, to suit purchasers, subject to the Leases.

The STORE formerly occupied by Messrs Johnston & Carr, as a retail store, with the land on which the same stands. This is an eligible stand for a retail store; a part of the building is at present occupied by Mr. Harper, as a Watchmaker's shop.

The Range of Stores

lately occupied by Messrs Phinchas Williston & Brothers, adjoining the ferry slip, fronting on the street, with the privilege of the WHARF on the west side of the stores, commonly called Peabody's Wharf. These premises are at present bringing a rent of £17 a year, under Lease, as which will expire one on the first of May, 1845, and the other on the first of May, 1846.

The TWO STORY STORE on Peabody's Wharf, with the ground on which the same stands, commencing at the northerly end of the stores lately occupied by Messrs P. Williston & Brothers, and extending from thence northerly 47 feet, 6 inches, bounded easterly by the public slip, and extending from thence westerly five feet on Peabody's Wharf, with the privilege of the Wharf. This Property is under lease to Messrs G. & G. J. Parker, at a ground rent of one pound a year, to expire on the first of January, 1853.

The ONE-HALF of the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other OUT-HOUSES, and of the Lands and Premises at present occupied by Mr Joseph Thompson, lying between the stores of Mr Joseph Samuel and Mr Thomas Vandy. These premises are at present under Lease, at a rent of £30 a year. The half of LOT No. 5, lying below Black Brook, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, lately owned by Mr John Loggie, and containing 26 acres. Also—the one-fourth of the tract of Land fronting on the north side of Napier river, known as Lot No. 5, granted to Peter, John, George, and Robert Loggie, being that part of the said Lot lately owned by the said John Loggie. All that Lot of Land lying on the east side of Bay du Vin river, bounded below by Lands occupied by the heirs of John Ditcher, deceased, and above by lands belonging to the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestry of Saint John's Church, Glenelg, being the lot granted to Thomas Sharp, and containing about 200 acres. Also, several Building Lots on the James Brown Lot, near the Shipyard of Messrs Joseph Canard & Co., in Chatham.

LOT No. 13 and 14, lying on the north side of Bartholomew's river, each containing— acres, more or less. The Lot No. 13 was granted to Robert Cocksey, and No. 14 to James Walls, Jr., in the grant to Richard Simonds and others. Also, a part of Lot No. 54, lying on the north side of Miramichi river, in the parish of Newcastle, commencing at the upper side line of the lot formerly owned by the late David Goodfellow, deceased, and extending upwards therefrom 15 rods, and running from the river to the rear of the lot of the width of 15 rods.

Terms of Sale—one quarter down, at the time of sale; one quarter on the 1st November next; and the remaining one half on the 15th June, 1846. Title Deeds will be delivered to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. For further particulars apply at the Office of GEORGE KERR, Esquire, or to the subscriber, J. T. WILLISTON, Executor & Trustee. Chatham, 1st April, 1844.

Card,

Mrs. DONELLY respectfully announces to the Public in general, that she has opened a HOUSE for the ENTERTAINMENT OF TRAVELLERS, in the Dwelling House occupied by her some time past; and trusts by a strict and studious endeavour to afford satisfaction, she may receive a liberal share of Patronage. Richibucto, April 27. 1844.

Wanted.

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of June next, a TANNER and CURRIER a person qualified to conduct the business of a yard, for which liberal wages will be allowed. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. WILLIAM DEACON. Bathurst, May 2. 1844.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified NOT TO GIVE CREDIT to any person on my Account, as I shall not be answerable for advances without a written order. HUGH MORELL. Newcastle, May, 13th 1844.

WANTED.

Wanted Immediately, TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS; the highest Wages will be given. Also—an Apprentice Wanted. Apply to the Subscriber at Bathurst. JOHN CRUISE. May 15. 1844.

All persons having just claims against the Estate of JOHN COCKERHAM, late of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, at the office of GEORGE KERR, Esquire, Chatham, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment at the same place. MARY COCKERHAM, Administratrix. April 5, 1844.

The Co-partnership which has hitherto existed between the Subscribers, under the firm of Phinchas Williston & Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. WILLISTON, WM. WILLISTON, ALEX. WILLISTON. Chatham, 10th November, 1843.