The New-Orleans Bee

No 106; VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1844 VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 1559

STEAM PACKETS

FOR ST LOUIS—The fine steamer CONGRESS Captain Wm H Glasgow, is now receiving freight and will leave as above on the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

Steamer SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE The regular packet SULTANA, H Fenn, master, will positively leave for Louisville on her next trip, on Sunday morning the 26 o. Jan, at 10 o'clock A M, punctually. Plan of the cabin to be seen, and state rooms engaged on application to L P HUBBARD & Co. 25 Commercial

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Full and Winter Arrangement—For the Coast, Dunbarton, Pleasanton, Bolton, Eagle, Wakefield, and Baton Rouge.

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT under the command of Capt Jesse Hart and C Swan, will form a semi-weekly packet between New Orleans and the above named places, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue the ensuing season. These new and unrivalled accommodations, and the commanders are so well known to need any recommendation.

The Brilliant, Capt Hart, will continue her regular trips as heretofore twice a week, until the arrangement takes place. Apply on board, or to W & H AVERY, 86 Gravier

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI The new and elegant passenger steamer CHAMPION, Capt T Stephenson, is expected on the 8th inst, and will leave on about the 25th. For state rooms or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

QUEEN OF THE WEST for LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI—The new and much last running passenger steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, Sam'l Brackel, master, is expected in time to leave about the 8th inst. Persons desiring passage can state rooms engaged on application to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE—The fast running steamer PATRIC HENRY, R J Davis, master, will leave for the above on Tuesday 14th inst, at 10 o'clock, a m. For passage apply on board, or to J P FAVY & Co, 18 Conti

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ECLIPSE Capt J M Jackson, will leave on her next trip for St Louis on Tuesday the 20th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid and fast running steamer JAS M WHITE Capt. Jas. M. Conyers, will leave on her next trip, on Tuesday 21st inst, at 4 o'clock, P M. A plan of her cabin may be seen, and state rooms engaged on applying to L P HUBBARD & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

NOTICE. REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS & BAYOU SARA.

The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having undergone a thorough repair, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and from Bayou Sara every Monday, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants needing a packet, to give him a call on board the Fame, as she will positively leave at the hour fixed.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will continue him on a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board or to JACQUES LABORDE, Agent, 71 Old Levee

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of the steamer Fame to Jacques Laborde, he hopes that they will share no variations to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips on Monday next.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Fire Proof Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances, 78 Magazine street.

H. DE GOEK & RIFFLARD, *Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods* ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS, 84 Magazine st. H. De Goek, Paris. J. Riffiard, New Orleans. New Orleans No. 84 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY, *Commission Merchant.* New York

WHIG MEETING OF RATIFICATION.

The WHIGS of NEW ORLEANS, are respectfully invited to assemble in mass, at the AMERICAN THEATRE, on SATURDAY evening next, 18th inst, at half past 7 o'clock, to express their feelings on the occasion of the glorious and auspicious result of the Baltimore Convention.

HENRY CLAY whose pure and exalted patriotism, profound wisdom, and prudence and unsurpassed abilities, have never yet failed his country in her hours of peril or of difficulty, is now the acknowledged leader of the Whigs, chosen by acclamation, in a Convention held in a Southern Metropolis, and in which some of the most distinguished of Southern Statesmen bore a conspicuous part.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, a Statesman of unsullied character, ripe experience and distinguished abilities, has been chosen in the same Convention, and principally by Southern votes as the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency—and the choice was made under the *solemn warning* of fatal experience.

He is a man THE WHIGS MAY TRUST. He is worthy to stand next to HENRY CLAY.

The enthusiasm which has been displayed at Baltimore calls for a response from New Orleans.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District.....JACQUES DUPLANT.
Second District.....ROMAN CAYLUS.
Third District.....GEORGE S. GUION.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES D. PIKE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

FOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DISTRICT. BENNON G. THIBODAUX. THIRD DISTRICT. THOMAS BUTLER. FOURTH DISTRICT. LOUIS BORDELON.

NEW-ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING MAY 17, 1844.

David Maddox	R T Armistead	At 11 o'clock some shots were fired down Master st,	LATEST DATES.
W W McGarry	Edward D Turner	in the direction of the church. A detachment of the	Boston.....May 8 Cologne.....April 10
S W Dalton	E A Isaacs	military could not discover who had fired.	New York.....May 8 Liverpool.....April 10
John Galpin	E Sphyhes	On the arrival of the military at Washington street a	Philadelphia.....May 8 Paris.....April 10
J O Nixon	James T Daniels	volley was fired from a house, but without wounding	Washington.....May 9 Havre.....April 10
J Ward	M Willard	any of the men. The occupants of the house immediately retreated and escaped.	Richmond.....May 9 Mexico.....April 20
F W Gustine	James Ross	Several active fire companies, as soon as they could	Charleston.....May 11 Tampico.....March 27
Jacob Manfort	John Calhoun	be protected in their work, operated successfully in preventing the spread of the fire. The extent of the damage (the fire having commenced at the house corner of Cadewalder and Master streets) was the total destruction of about twenty houses in those streets and Washington street. The house was also totally destroyed. It was a good structure, about two hundred and fifty feet long.	Vera Cruz.....April 20
H Davis	T Williams		Tuxpan.....April 20
Joseph C Spolden	L N Johnson		Matanzas.....May 1
J W Harrison	Joseph Kan		Havana.....May 4
J D Marsh	J P Jouett		Galveston.....May 11
H M Wright	W W Jones		
Jas A Tully	Mortimer Tuttle		
A W Haines	Denis O Boyle		
J Nevins	George Taylor		
P Thomas	Thomas Tuby		
Wm F Flower	George Bullit		
L Fellinger	Richard Buck		
F Jerry	C O Pitcher		
C A Poole	Virgil H May		
A D Adams	J R Brown		
Henry Furse	Geo. W Phillips		
C Bank	L Dunigo and		
G M Lee	Henry M Paul		
M Harney	Thomas		
J O Hunter	T M Bates		
D Woodruff	John Cuthbertson		
Thomas Alex Clark	P Dowgan		
William Hunt	O Grant		
J N Morse	John Freeland		
J Lafargue	Milton Rumage		
A Bach	M Jones		
L Bonin	F W Guyot		
J Bonin	A Bonneau		
Lucien Bonin	Pierre Delmas		
B Prevoux	Pierre Delmas, Jr		
D Jones	Edward Marchand		
E Barbin	Alex A Fenner		
M Millaud	Edward Harself		
J Millaud	John L Davies		
E T Parker	Francis L Tinsa		
Wm Wood	J M Maureau		
Jas Wood	Wm Brown		
Jas Pickett	John B Lewis		
Wm Davidson	Victor Le Blanc		
L R Parish	John B Lewis		
J M Morrison	W P Bloch		
Thos Gale	Paul Maureau		
Thos. St Martin			
J F Beauregard			
F Fantich			
Charles Fall			
Martin Bleche			
Henry D Ogden			
S Sauvinet			
J Gregg			
A Wilmot			
H J Mandey			
Cass P Adams			
Thos. Hunt			
John Watkins			
Geo Grissom			
D F Bourne			
W T Rogers			
Geo R Rogers			
R C Lamp			
J M Mawney			
David McCoy			
Th mas Hopkins			
C H Thomas			
A M aureau			
A K Joseph			
O Lane			
R Gordon			
Desmare			
James Nicholson, Jr			
Peter Conroy jr			
John Ferrer			
Victor Burthe			
R C Armistead			
B Moebus			
George W West			
W Harrison			
H C Hodgeman			
John Geddes			
William Stanwix			
W Whitehead			
B Rogers			
Amos Bird			
H Clark			
C Gloss			
Allen Ashby			
Calvin Tate			
H V Baxter			
James Stockton			
George B Young			
J E Bucknall			
J D Gillmore			
George K Harral			
George R Beard			
B Wilcocks			
Jas F A Boyle			
William Anderson			
John Ferrie			
E Bates			
L Gibson			
Charles Koppert			
Wm H Dameron			
J R Bily			
A G Maile			
E Sanna			
S G Blanchard			
R P Ferguson			
J Dery			
H Whitemore			
R P Barnes			
E L Tracy			
James A. Udall			
R W Flower			
C G S Hodge			
E F Willis			
Joseph Leach			
David Hadden			
John Ferguson			
Robert Buchanan			
E A Tyler			
U U Wilkinson			
F Plunkett			
M Lager			
J Calleader			
E Moss			
Warren			
J A Beard			
H Lenarich			
H Garrison			
James S Brander			
Samuel Littlefield			
Cyrus E Cole			
Daniel LeRoy			
J W St ates			
Wm T Tate			
A P Simeon			
John R Shaw			
E Boyson			
John J McMahon			
Charles M Jarrard			
George Buchanan			
L V Lounsgard			
N P Loosdale			
D Petie, Jr			
Thomas Regan			
Abraham Montayne			
J F Stevenson			
K R Stevens			
Henry W Stevens			
James D Dameron			
Francis Forbes			
W L Palmer			
C O Palmer			
T C Twickell			
John McDougall			
B F Wuerman			
John A Roberts			
C K Hall			
R M Ellis			
Henry J Voss			
J M Davidson			
B S Barrie			
J B Ford			
Francis McPherson			
Mason Pitcher			
Alex Bell			
Al Benedorn			
John Hagan			
Wm M Avery			
James Seal			
John T Crane			
James A Bailey			
W E Turner			
J Stone			
C W Commack			
John W Lane			
Henry A Wendell			
George W Brainard			
J Wallace Seller			
Z'avelier			
R Garland			
John Scholfield			
G Musson			
J Casey			
C Rousseau			
O P Jackson			
F A Jackson			
S A Pruneda			
Wm M Kean			
T B Wanton			
John Martin			
James Levering			
John Dixon			
L P Gibson			
H H. Rennie			
C Reid			
Hugh Wilson			
John Tyler			
Thos Ross			
J B Byrne			
James F Carruthers			
Joe Great			
Jacob H Bauer			
H B Eggleston			
Jas Kirkman			
Wm Tyson			
Chas F Hosey			
Geo W Prentiss			
Chas. Shipman			
K C Pickett			
Allen Johnson			
Geo Wilkins Kendall			
H H Bivan			
M Bell			
Wm Mahoney			
Hooper			
Edw Sudan			
Richard Nugent			
R K Crooker			
Robt Galbraith			
Jas Bell			
M S Robinson			
R E Metcalf			
J O Gilliat			
Henry McCall			
J E Tourne			
Wm Sargent			
Alex D K Ely			
C F Stanton			
F Nichoson			
B F Simms			
Samuel Peters			
Wm Rice			
J F Armstrong			
Frank Lyons			
F Bissonet			
Joseph Tarrant, Jr			
Chas R Gloss			
A Chambers			
J C Ogden			
Wm McCawley			
J Hunter			
Francis Turner			
A T Stockell			
J P Jouett			
Edward Marpherson			
Thos A Jones			
C Hunt			
A D Crossman			
Henry Bisley			
J Jas Gibbons			
Edward Harself			
John B Lewis			
Francis L Tinsa			
J M Maureau			
Wm Brown			
J Mattox			
Victor Le Blanc			
John B Lewis			
W P Bloch			
Paul Maureau			

RIOTS, MURDERS AND ARSON AT PHILADELPHIA.

We mentioned yesterday the appalling riots which occurred in Kensington on the 6th inst., between the Irish and the Native Americans, and we are now compelled to record a series of bloody and fearful outrages without a parallel in this country. From all accounts, it appears that the Irish were the first aggressors, having undertaken wantonly to provoke and assail a meeting of citizens quietly engaged in the discussion of a subject of great public policy. The consequences of these disturbances have been most awful, and from the feeling of intense excitement produced among the Americans, by the slaughter of their friends and associates, we should not be surprised to hear of further and yet more fearful outbreaks.

The *North American* of the 8th furnishes the following account, which we copy in full:—

Yesterday morning placards were posted throughout the city and districts, calling a meeting of Native Americans, to assemble at 5 o'clock, in Independence Square. About noon a small party of men and boys, of the hard working class, passed our office, bearing a large American flag and a banner, on which was inscribed, "*This is the Flag that was trampled by Irish Papists!*" referring to the act of the Irish Catholics at the American meeting of the previous day, in which they had insulted and fired upon. This insolence was of course calculated to inflame the minds of all who felt better disposed to sympathize with the American party.

At 5 o'clock the meeting was organized. The speakers, as we wish to bear testimony, did their utmost to allay the excitement of those who composed it. It was evident, however, from the first word uttered, that the men had there was no disposition to listen to pacific suggestions. The crowd, numbering not less certainly than three thousand, had scarcely listened to the reading of the paper of the previous day's meeting, which resolution they carried out.

The motion to go thither, which the chairman put very reluctantly, was carried by acclamation. Bearing the mutilated flag and the banner above mentioned, the multitude proceeded up Fifth street to Second and Master streets, where for one minute it halted, as if to prepare for the onset. Master street intersects Second at right angles. On the north side of Master, and facing Second, stands a neight-story house, with the former, and in which the Washington Market is situated. On each side of the market is a vacant lot. The western lot is nearly triangular, bounded on the west side by Cadwalader street, on the south side by Master street, forming at the junction an angle with Washington street. On Cadwalader street and extending round the corner of Master, are small tenements, occupied by Irish who were engaged in the fight. There is also an open lot on the south side of Master opposite Cadwalader street.

The Native American Independence square arrived at the market house, and was proceeding to organize, when a musket was fired from the house at the instance of Master and Cadwalader streets, from the Hibernian home house, which is next to the corner. There was a roar in the procession, which had joined on the way, during a minute. Men fell on all sides, and at the first shot dispersed, but this man immediately levelled his piece at a window in the direction from which the shot had come, and fired, and one man fell down a person. He declared he would stand to the stripes and stars. He fired a second time, and another shot down. Thus, we are assured by an eye witness, the battle commenced. Other reports say the Americans were thrown first at the houses by some boys in company with the Americans. They, however, does not agree in other respects with the facts. The Americans at the beginning of the fight they rallied, however, and the contest was maintained with desperate perseverance.

The man who is said to have fired the first market from the house was named John Taggart. According to the most credible testimony, he had stood some time at the door, and had taken deliberate aim at the man he had fired twice, killing or mortally wounding three per one, and came from the house to fire a third time when he was seized by the Americans, who had seen him heavily loaded. With difficulty he was taken to Alderman Boileau's office, the crowd seeming resolved to take the law into their own hands, and punish the criminal, and he was brought out by two officers. The crowd had attacked and seized him. He was struck first with a passing same, knocked down and dreadfully beaten. A rope was then put round his neck, and he was in that manner dragged with a view to hang him to an awning post, but having been saved from the immediate violence of the mob, he was finally taken to Moyamensing prison.

On the first fire (by the man as is supposed) Charles Rinaudier, ship carpenter, received a ball in the leg, entered the back at the left shoulder and passed transversely through the breast, coming out at the right shoulder, from.

Several shots immediately followed the one causing this death.

George Young, of South street, Southwark, son of Mr. Young, distiller, was shot through the breast, wound supposed to be mortal.

Augustus Teale, dentist, was shot in the left arm, which was fractured.

A boy, name not known, was shot in the abdomen and killed.

Another boy was shot in the groin—supposed to be mortally wounded.

These, with others, were shot in the commencement of the action, which now (at almost 5 o'clock) became general. The Americans were exposed in the open lot between Cadwalader street and the market. The Irish were under cover in their houses. The Americans, however, stood their ground, firing at the windows whenever a man presented himself.

Early in the fight, Peter Albright, ex-constable of the Northern District, was wounded in the arm. He tied the spot holding up his bleeding hand, and calling his friends to rally with him, returned to the ground with twenty others, armed with muskets and rifles. These he organized and posted near the market, and they fought with the most determined bravery for more than an hour, till after 7 o'clock.

During the conflict, Charles Stivel, rope-maker, was shot in the neck, and through the lungs and heart.

Henry Hosselbaugh, tavern keeper, an elderly man, was shot in the head.

James Whittaker was shot in the hip. The bone was struck—a very serious and it is supposed mortal wound.

Charles Orte was shot in the head with a slug—but not killed.

A boy was shot in the leg—another through the thigh.

Willis H. Blaney, late high constable, was shot in the heel—badly wounded.

A merchant, store on Second near Pine, name not known, was shot in the leg.

Louis Grevel, of Southwark, was shot in the forehead, and he said he was surrounded, scattering his brains. He was an elderly man, and had weight with extraordinary bravery. When he fell, Albright's band, then thinned by other losses, left their position.

Among others who were killed or wounded, the names of the following have been learned:

Wright Attis, shipwright, shot through the thigh.

John Lunder was shot through the left breast—believed mortally.

William E. Hillman was shot through the left shoulder.

A large man, name not ascertained, shot and carried off—supposed to be dead.

S. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, a spectator, was struck in the side by a bullet, but it was intercepted by a piece of money in his pocket, which was doubled up by the concussion.

A boy was slightly wounded in the side.

An Irishman named Johnson, was seen killed in a house.

John Shrieves, a painter, was shot in the head.

James Rice, in one of the Irish houses, shot in the heart.

John S Fagan, Irish Protestant, shot in the shoulder.

A young man passing south was shot in the leg.

In the first of the fight, it should have been noticed that a man named Matthew Hammel, shipwright, 50 years old, was shot in the head and killed.

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 by the walls, while the Natives were unprotected. The only shelter they possessed was the pillars of the market house; but they fought mostly without cover, and notwithstanding their exposed position and the great disparity in the number of fire arms, with a steadiness and desperation that would have done credit to the forlorn hope of an army. It was owing to their exposed situation and the opposition mustered by their opponents that so many lives were lost, and the only marvel is that they lasted so long have carried on so unequal a contest, when their numbers were diminished at almost every heavy discharge of the Cathouire.

The volunteers attached to the First Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, under Gen Cadwalader, were called out by the Sheriff. They turned out in considerable force, and took possession of the ground at about 8 o'clock P M. and cleared it, after which sentinels occupied the entire square. Then the firing between the Natives and Catholics ceased at once, and was not resumed. The houses on Cadwalader street, some of those on Master street, and the Washington Market, were so on fire early in the evening, and when we left the ground at midnight, the whole of the buildings were a mass of burning ruins.

The only instance of disturbance after the military arrived, was about 9 and 11 o'clock. At the former hour, a group of men was standing at the corner of Second and Master streets, when a party of Irish came through Fairmount street, fired upon them, and fled across an open lot, wounding several of the men, two of them mortally. A bell pealed and brought a person out in the group. A rush ensued by the Americans, in which they had his leg fractured.

At 11 o'clock some shots were fired down Master st, in the direction of the church. A detachment of the military could not discover who had fired.

On the arrival of the military at Washington street a volley was fired from a house, but without wounding any of the men. The occupants of the house immediately retreated and escaped.

Several active fire companies, as soon as they could be protected in their work, operated successfully in preventing the spread of the fire. The extent of the damage (the fire having commenced at the house corner of Cadwalader and Master streets) was the total destruction of about twenty houses in those streets and Washington street. The house was also totally destroyed. It was a good structure, about two hundred and fifty feet long.

How many on both sides were killed and wounded it is impossible to say. It is very probable that several Irishmen were killed in the houses, which were afterwards burnt, and the bodies consumed with them.

Such is a hasty account of the dreadful proceedings of Tuesday. Not having the final report until a very late hour, there is no time for extended remark upon the causes and consequences of this unprecedented series of outrages. Suffice it for the moment to say that the first attack upon the Native American meeting on Monday was no washen and diabolical, so deliberately manner and so fatal in effect, that we cannot wonder at the intense excitement exhibited by the friends of the slain at the meeting held yesterday. The more conciliatory counsels of the American party prevailed, and their efforts to tranquilize the meeting.

They urged an adjournment until Thursday, hoping the excitement would meanwhile have abated. But it was in vain. The crowd determined to, and did proceed to the scene of their first meeting. The movement was wrong. It was the result of angry passions, and we have seen the consequences. We should have expected that the Irish Catholics (the Irish Protestants took no part with them, were exasperated anew by the presence of the enemy on ground adjacent to their dwellings, forming in fact a community by themselves. We will not defend the Catholics who fired the first shots, any more than the Americans who fired the provocation. Both regarded order less than party or sectarian attachments. If the Catholics committed murder, the Americans were not backward (after the effort of Monday) in arousing the rage which prompted the murders.

Let us not, however, be understood to equalize the faults on both sides. The assassination of citizens, peaceably and legally and properly assembled, is a crime of dire atrocity, which may be scarcely palliated, but which admits of no moral or legal excuse.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1844.

Gentlemen—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis having received the appointment of U. S. Senator from the Governor of Alabama, in the place of Mr King, had his big chair removed to the Senate chamber yesterday, and took his seat in that body. The bill to continue the Cumberland Road was read a third time and passed.

Mr Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in Arkansas over the Indian Territory. Mr Hagby then took the floor and spoke in favor of Mr M. Duffie's bill, and against the principle of protection, which he held to be unconstitutional. Mr Atherton, of New Hampshire, obtained the floor when he concluded, and the subject was laid over for the present.

In the House, yesterday, the discussion of the Tariff bill occupied the whole day, a recess being taken from six o'clock until seven, and a night session being held from seven to nine. Many gentlemen who desired to speak, or more properly, to publish speeches, upon the Tariff, had opportunity to do so. Among others who addressed the House was Mr Stephens, of Georgia, who spoke with more than ordinary ability, point, force and warmth. —As an evidence of the talent displayed, and the interest his spirit and manner gave to his language, he commanded not only the close attention of his own political friends, but that also of his opponents, though he was by no means sparing of them. The debate upon the Tariff was continued to day until one o'clock, the hour at which it had been directed by the House to close. The commutative system proposed by some amendments offered, and finally reported the bill to the house at four o'clock. It will be further debated in the House previous to taking the vote upon the engrossment and third reading. I am of opinion that it will not pass the House, even, and if it should, stands not the slightest chance in the Senate.

The Senate was for a time engaged, to day, upon the District Bank bill, to which it adopted an amendment making the notes of individuals liable for the payment of the Bank. The bill will stand as little chance in the House as the Tariff bill will in the other branch. The Senate bill to establish a uniform system of money of some length. I surmise that the subject under consideration is, first, the branch of the institution to be, by the Government, which, if adopted, will cost a copy of the Treaty and discussion to the Journal of the N. Y. Evening Post, and who will escape probably, with only a reprimand; and secondly, the propriety of financial operations in Texas with specie, which seems, if not a majority, of the Senators strong enough to annoyance.

Mr Clay was in the Senate and House to-day for an hour, looking extremely well and in fine spirits. He, as usual, full of joyful humor and pleasantry wherever he goes. He is now surrounded by hosts of friends, who are indulged in the discussion of the Tariff, and the contest was maintained with desperate perseverance.

The man who is said to have fired the first market from the house was named John Taggart. According to the most credible testimony, he had stood some time at the door, and had taken deliberate aim at the man he had fired twice, killing or mortally wounding three per one, and came from the house to fire a third time when he was seized by the Americans, who had seen him heavily loaded. With difficulty he was taken to Alderman Boileau's office, the crowd seeming resolved to take the law into their own hands, and punish the criminal, and he was brought out by two officers. The crowd had attacked and seized him. He was struck first with a passing same, knocked down and dreadfully beaten. A rope was then put round his neck, and he was in that manner dragged with a view to hang him to an awning post, but having been saved from the immediate violence of the mob, he was finally taken to Moyamensing prison.

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Several shots immediately followed the one causing this death.

George Young, of South street, Southwark, son of Mr. Young, distiller, was shot through the breast, wound supposed to be mortal.

Augustus Teale, dentist, was shot in the left arm, which was fractured.

A boy, name not known, was shot in the abdomen and killed.

Another boy was shot in the groin—supposed to be mortally wounded.

These, with others, were shot in the commencement of the action, which now (at almost 5 o'clock) became general. The Americans were exposed in the open lot between Cadwalader street and the market. The Irish were under cover in their houses. The Americans, however, stood their ground, firing at the windows whenever a man presented himself.

Early in the fight, Peter Albright, ex-constable of the Northern District, was wounded in the arm. He tied the spot holding up his bleeding hand, and calling his friends to rally with him, returned to the ground with twenty others, armed with muskets and rifles. These he organized and posted near the market, and they fought with the most determined bravery for more than an hour, till after 7 o'clock.

During the conflict, Charles Stivel, rope-maker, was shot in the neck, and through the lungs and heart.

Henry Hosselbaugh, tavern keeper, an elderly man, was shot in the head.

James Whittaker was shot in the hip. The bone was struck—a very serious and it is supposed mortal wound.

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William E. Hillman was shot through the left shoulder.

A large man, name not ascertained, shot and carried off—supposed to be dead.

S. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, a spectator, was struck in the side by a bullet, but it was intercepted by a piece of money in his pocket, which was doubled up by the concussion.

A boy was slightly wounded in the side.

An Irishman named Johnson, was seen killed in a house.

John Shrieves, a painter, was shot in the head.

James Rice, in one of the Irish houses, shot in the heart.

John S Fagan, Irish Protestant, shot in the shoulder.

A young man passing south was shot in the leg.

In the first of the fight, it should have been noticed that a man named Matthew Hammel, shipwright, 50 years old, was shot in the head and killed.

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 by the walls, while the Natives were unprotected. The only shelter they possessed was the pillars of the market house; but they fought mostly without cover, and notwithstanding their exposed position and the great disparity in the number of fire arms, with a steadiness and desperation that would have done credit to the forlorn hope of an army. It was owing to their exposed situation and the opposition mustered by their opponents that so many lives were lost, and the only marvel is that they lasted so long have carried on so unequal a contest, when their numbers were diminished at almost every heavy discharge of the Cathouire.

The volunteers attached to the First Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, under Gen Cadwalader, were called out by the Sheriff. They turned out in considerable force, and took possession of the ground at about 8 o'clock P M. and cleared it, after which sentinels occupied the entire square. Then the firing between the Natives and Catholics ceased at once, and was not resumed. The houses on Cadwalader street, some of those on Master street, and the Washington Market, were so on fire early in the evening, and when we left the ground at midnight, the whole of the buildings were a mass of burning ruins.

The only instance of disturbance after the military arrived, was about 9 and 11 o'clock. At the former hour, a group of men was standing at the corner of Second and Master streets, when a party of Irish came through Fairmount street, fired upon them, and fled across an open lot, wounding several of the men, two of them mortally. A bell pealed and brought a person out in the group. A rush ensued by the Americans, in which they had his leg fractured.

At 11 o'clock some shots were fired down Master st, in the direction of the church. A detachment of the military could not discover who had fired.

On the arrival of the military at Washington street a volley was fired from a house, but without wounding any of the men. The occupants of the house immediately retreated and escaped.

Several active fire companies, as soon as they could be protected in their work, operated successfully in preventing the spread of the fire. The extent of the damage (the fire having commenced at the house corner of Cadwalader and Master streets) was the total destruction of about twenty houses in those streets and Washington street. The house was also totally destroyed. It was a good structure, about two hundred and fifty feet long.

How many on both sides were killed and wounded it is impossible to say. It is very probable that several Irishmen were killed in the houses, which were afterwards burnt, and the bodies consumed with them.

Such is a hasty account of the dreadful proceedings of Tuesday. Not having the final report until a very late hour, there is no time for extended remark upon the causes and consequences of this unprecedented series of outrages. Suffice it for the moment to say that the first attack upon the Native American meeting on Monday was no washen and diabolical, so deliberately manner and so fatal in effect, that we cannot wonder at the intense excitement exhibited by the friends of the slain at the meeting held yesterday. The more conciliatory counsels of the American party prevailed, and their efforts to tranquilize the meeting.

They urged an adjournment until Thursday, hoping the excitement would meanwhile have abated. But it was in vain. The crowd determined to, and did proceed to the scene of their first meeting. The movement was wrong. It was the result of angry passions, and we have seen the consequences. We should have expected that the Irish Catholics (the Irish Protestants took no part with them, were exasperated anew by the presence of the enemy on ground adjacent to their dwellings, forming in fact a community by themselves. We will not defend the Catholics who fired the first shots, any more than the Americans who fired the provocation. Both regarded order less than party or sectarian attachments. If the Catholics committed murder, the Americans were not backward (after the effort of Monday) in arousing the rage which prompted the murders.

Let us not, however, be understood to equalize the faults on both sides. The assassination of citizens, peaceably and legally and properly assembled, is a crime of dire atrocity, which may be scarcely palliated, but which admits of no moral or legal excuse.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1844.

Gentlemen—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis having received the appointment of U. S. Senator from the Governor of Alabama, in the place of Mr King, had his big chair removed to the Senate chamber yesterday, and took his seat in that body. The bill to continue the Cumberland Road was read a third time and passed.

Mr Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in Arkansas over the Indian Territory. Mr Hagby then took the floor and spoke in favor of Mr M. Duffie's bill, and against the principle of protection, which he held to be unconstitutional. Mr Atherton, of New Hampshire, obtained the floor when he concluded, and the subject was laid over for the present.

In the House, yesterday, the discussion of the Tariff bill occupied the whole day, a recess being taken from six o'clock until seven, and a night session being held from seven to nine. Many gentlemen who desired to speak, or more properly, to publish speeches, upon the Tariff, had opportunity to do so. Among others who addressed the House was Mr Stephens, of Georgia, who spoke with more than ordinary ability, point, force and warmth. —As an evidence of the talent displayed, and the interest his spirit and manner gave to his language, he commanded not only the close attention of his own political friends, but that also of his opponents, though he was by no means sparing of them. The debate upon the Tariff was continued to day until one o'clock, the hour at which it had been directed by the House to close. The commutative system proposed by some amendments offered, and finally reported the bill to the house at four o'clock. It will be further debated in the House previous to taking the vote upon the engrossment and third reading. I am of opinion that it will not pass the House, even, and if it should, stands not the slightest chance in the Senate.

The Senate was for a time engaged, to day, upon the District Bank bill, to which it adopted an amendment making the notes of individuals liable for the payment of the debts of the Bank. The bill will stand as little chance in the House as the Tariff bill will in the other branch. The Senate bill to establish a uniform system of money of some length. I surmise that the subject under consideration is, first, the branch of the institution to be, by the Government, which, if adopted, will cost a copy of the Treaty and discussion to the Journal of the N. Y. Evening Post, and who will escape probably, with only a reprimand; and secondly, the propriety of financial operations in Texas with specie, which seems, if not a majority, of the Senators strong enough to annoyance.

Mr Clay was in the Senate and House to-day for an hour, looking extremely well and in fine spirits. He, as usual, full of joyful humor and pleasantry wherever he goes. He is now surrounded by hosts of friends, who are indulged in the discussion of the Tariff, and the contest was maintained with desperate perseverance.

The man who is said to have fired the first market from the house was named John Taggart. According to the most credible testimony, he had stood some time at the door, and had taken deliberate aim at the man he had fired twice, killing or mortally wounding three per one, and came from the house to fire a third time when he was seized by the Americans, who had seen him heavily loaded. With difficulty he was taken to Alderman Boileau's office, the crowd seeming resolved to take the law into their own hands, and punish the criminal, and he was brought out by two officers. The crowd had attacked and seized him. He was struck first with a passing same, knocked down and dreadfully beaten. A rope was then put round his neck, and he was in that manner dragged with a view to hang him to an awning post, but having been saved from the immediate violence of the mob, he was finally taken to Moyamensing prison.

On the first fire (by the man as is supposed) Charles Rinaudier, ship carpenter, received a ball in the leg, entered the back at the left shoulder and passed transversely through the breast, coming out at the right shoulder, from.

Several shots immediately followed the one causing this death.

George Young, of South street, Southwark, son of Mr. Young, distiller, was shot through the breast, wound supposed to be mortal.

Augustus Teale, dentist, was shot in the left arm, which was fractured.

A boy, name not known, was shot in the abdomen and killed.

Another boy was shot in the groin—supposed to be mortally wounded.

These, with others, were shot in the commencement of the action, which now (at almost 5 o'clock) became general. The Americans were exposed in the open lot between Cadwalader street and the market. The Irish were under cover in their houses. The Americans, however, stood their ground, firing at the windows whenever a man presented himself.

Early in the