pressing the attending circumstances, and especially the motive of an amicable adjustment, which induced me to propose the modification, was thus brought before the public. Now you, Mr Graves and I, were only present, when I proposed that modification. Not for a moment could I believe that he furnished the fact of the challenge to the writer of the letter to the New York Herald.—I did not; and my conclusion was not unreasonable that you did.

When the subject was adverted to by Mr Adams and you in the House of Representatives, and you stated that the preliminaries had been arranged by another, without mentioning my name, the previous circumstances were such as to fix attention on me, and you were as distinctly understood to refer to me as if my name had been expressly designated.

Afterwards, a long and elaborate exposition, professing to give all the circumstances of the affair, appeared in the Madisonian, which was believed to have been your production, or to have been prepared with your assistance or sanction.—In that exposition, the design is clearly manifested to transfer the responsibility of the duel to me the terms of the challenge are recited, and by a call of the public attention to what is denominated its "ear-marks," an insinuation is made of my being its author—a design as unfounded in respect to me as it is unjust towards Mr Graves: as if I, without an earthly motive, should force him into a duel contrary to his own deliberate judgment.

During all these proceedings, without any appeal to you, I remained passive and silent, suffering conscious injustice, but abiding in undoubted confidence that in this, as in other instances, truth would ultimately triumph.

I applied to Charles King, Esq., for a statement of what had occurred in two interviews in my room between him, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., and myself. Mr King came to me as the friend of Col. Webb; and although, *being the friend of Mr Graves, I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel*, I informed him that I thought no such obstacle applied to him, and that he might with entire propriety cause the parties to be arrested. I therefore recommended the police to be called out, and for that purpose advised him to confer with General Mercer and F. S. Key, gentlemen that I knew would promptly lend their aid to prevent the duel. Mr. King accordingly made a statement, forwarded it to R. Johnson, Esq who added his own, without my solicitation, and transmitted both to me.

I enclosed to Mr Graves a most false and malignant attack upon me in regard to the affair, which appeared, I think, in the Boston Post; and he, in consequence, addressed a letter to me bearing date the 16th inst.

These two statements and his letter, I handed to the editors of the National Intelligencer for publication, not, as you suppose, in *response* to any call made by Col. Webb upon me, (for, although he might have known of the two statements, he could not at N. York, on the 12th of February, have known of a letter of Mr Graves, bearing date the 16th of that month, at Louisville, in Kentucky,) but in response to and in refutation of an attack upon me, which I had reason to believe had either its origin with you, or had been made upon information supplied you.

Such are the circumstances under which your appeal is now made to me to furnish you with testimony in answer to prepared interrogatories, for the purpose either of your own vindication, or to implicate me. I can recognize no right on your part to make such an appeal, until all agency of yours in the transactions to which I have herein referred, for the purpose of my exculpation, is disavowed or satisfactorily explained. Nevertheless, animated by a sense of right and fairness, which would prompt me to do justice even to an enemy, and feeling an entire consciousness of my being beyond any reproach on account of the deplorable event which forms the subject of our correspondence, I will now reply particularly to such parts of your letter as appear to me to require an answer.

I never thought or said that I was *deceived* by you or by any other person, as to the time or place of the meeting of Messrs Graves and Cilley. I positively aver that I had no knowledge of the day, nor the hour, nor the place of their hostile meeting. And when, on the day of its actual occurrence, Messrs King and Johnson called at my room, in the manner related by them, and informed me that it was to take place on that day, I felt all the surprise which is described in their statements. I immediately sent my servant to the respective rooms of Messrs Graves, Crittenden, and Menefee; and, finding that they had, without any knowledge, left them early in the morning, for the first time I apprehended that the meeting was to take place that day. I did not suppose it would occur on that day, because, having understood Mr Graves had met with difficulty in getting a rifle, I did not know that he had obtained one. I had no right to know the time and place of the Meeting of the parties. I only regretted my ignorance of it because, if I had known it, I could have advised where the police might have been directed to arrest the parties and prevent the duel.

My belief is, that I never saw the terms according to which the combat was to be conducted, prior to the duel, *although I think they were stated and explained to me*, probably by you. *Mr* King thinks they were shown or read by me to him.—*Mr* Johnson, who was present, does not agree with him in that particular, and my memory coincides with *Mr* Johnson's. But I do not regard it as of the least consequence. I had no hand in their preparation. That was the work of one or both of the seconds.

When, on the day preceding the duel, *Mr.* Graves, in company with you, came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to challenge Mr. Cilley, and he showed me the challenge which he had drawn. Upon reading it, I thought it closed the door to all accommodation, stated that objection and *sketched a draught in my own handwriting* which would admit of an amicable adjustment. For, from my first knowledge of the affair to the hour of its fatal termination, believing that the difference ought to be settled, I clung to the hope of a friendly adjustment of it. What became of the sketch I drew, I do not know—I did not see the challenge which was actually transmitted. I refer to the statement in Mr Graves's letter on this branch of the subject, in which I entirely agree with him.

I did not know that Mr Graves bore a note from Colonel Webb to Mr Cilley, until after the delivery of the note, and after Mr Graves received from him a verbal answer. In that stage of the transaction, for the first time, Mr Graves communicated the matter to me, and I congratulated him on the fact of that answer being perfectly satisfactory, and such as to absolve him from all obligation to pursue the affair further. This has probably escaped Mr Graves' recollection, but I add it as being within my own. On conversing together, we both agreed that, to guard against future misunderstanding and misrepresentation, it was desireable that Mr Cilley should put in writing what he had verbally answered. That, Mr Graves said, he had no doubt would be readily done. But an unfortunate misunderstanding arose between the parties as to the terms or nature of the verbal answer, which terminated in the challenge.

I have no recollection of having seen their correspondence between the verbal answer and the challenge. It was not conducted under my advice. If any person asserts that I saw it, I should be unwilling to contradict him, so uncertain is my memory about it. I have no doubt that, if I did not see it, I was informed of its purport at the time that I suggested a modification of the challenge.

Any communication which was made to me concerning the affair, was received by me with regret. I was sorry that it was broached to me at all; but Mr Graves was my friend, my colleague in Congress, and my messmate, and I could not decline receiving from him any communication touching his honor and interest, which he might think proper to make. And I admit without any reservation whatever, that on all the points of the controversy respecting which he asked my opinion, I gave it to him freely according to the best of my judgment.

And now, having made such answer to your note as I think becomes me, I will add a few observations more.

In consequence of a slight indisposition, I did not leave my house during the day of the duel.—I never saw the arms with which the parties fought. Not having been on the ground of combat, I cannot be held responsible for any of the occurrances there.

I have never joined in any censure of you for the part you bore in the conflict, or for your conduct previous to it, or on the ground.—On the contrary, I was glad that the honor and life of my friend were under the care of one that I regarded so competent to guard both. I never hesitated to believe that you served him with zeal and fidelity, without any departure from the line of honor towards his lamented antagonist.

In the investigation in the House of Representatives which ensued after the fatal catastrophe, no attempt was made to implicate me. None was made in the subsequent publications under your signature, to which it gave rise. During all that time, and until recently, you stood in amicable relations to me. You have, without any cause known to me, thought proper to establish different and inimical relations between us. Since this change, and during this session of Congress, in the manner in which I have already adverted, for the first time within my knowledge, the attempt has been made to fix the blame and responsibility of the duel upon me. Whether you have originated or been accessory to the attempt, your heart can best tell, and the public can best judge.

I am, with proper respect and consideration, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

The Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

Mr Clay's letter has an abundance of matter in it not at all to the point, and he tells his story wrong end foremost; but the following facts are distinctly admitted, viz.

1. That Mr Cilley's verbal answer to Graves, when he bore Webb's challenge, was "*perfectly satisfactory, and such as to absolve him from all obligation to pursue the affair further.*" Here Mr Wise thought the affair should stop; but Mr Clay differed from him, and in his letter admits—

2. That he advised Mr Graves to require of Mr Cilley to "put in writing what he verbally answered." This was the fatal step.

3 He admits, that "*Mr Graves consulted him* as to the challenging Mr Cilley, and that he advised and drew up the form of the challenge.

4 He admits, that *he knew the terms on which the parties were to fight*, and Mr Wise says they were acceded to upon Mr Clay's advice, in opposition to his own.

5 "*Being the friend of Mr Graves,*" says he, "*I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel.*"

The proof is, therefore, conclusive, not only by Mr Wise's evidence, but by his own admission, that MR CLAY WAS THE CAUSE OF CILLEY'S MURDER.

A fit candidate this, for "*the friends of religion, law, and order!*"

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 6.

Privilege of the House.

Mr Saunders, of North Carolina, from the Select Committee, on the subject of the late disorders of the House, made a report.

The Committee, so far as concerns the conduct of the member from New York, (Mr Rathbun,) and the member from Kentucky, (Mr John White,) gave no opinion, but stated the facts as derived from numerous witnesses.

In regard to the conduct of William S. Moore, who committed an assault on a member of the House, and upon one of their police officers, they report that the House has a right to imprison him till the end of the Session, and no longer. This was in conformity with the decision in a U. S. Supreme Court. But the House could turn the power over to the civil authority for punishment, and this the Committde, in substance, proposed.

The Committee also report, that on the other point on which they were instructed, to wit, the provision for punishing those who committed violence and disorder on the floor, in the presence of the House was still under consideration, and would be reported upon hereafter.

A long debate ensued, in which several members, and, particularly, Mr Hale of N. H., expressed the opinion that the report was a mere nullity, and that it was due to the House and to the country, to pass a resolution censuring the conduct of those members who had violated the rules and degraded the character of the House.

He offered resolutions of *censure*, which, after debate, were postponed, together with the whole subject, till Thursday next.

Not to be Forgotten.—Henry Clay was the advising and controlling friend of the man who originated the duel between Graves and Cilley, and pushed it out to its murderous terminations.

He fixed the issue upon which it was fought; changing it from the one intended by Mr Graves, and making it of such a character, that a fatal result to one of the parties was inevitable.

He PENNED THE CHALLENGE, which Mr Graves sent to the doomed and unfortunate CILLEY.

While the parties were out, he was awaiting the issue with all the anxiety which so hardened a duelist could feel and was the first person to whom those on the ground forwarded the intelligence.

A smile of delight beamed upon his face, when he read these hastily sketched words in pencil mark:—"*Cilley is shot, Graves is unhurt.*"

Well has Mr Clay been called *the man with the* BLOODY HAND.—*Augusta Age.*

Not for the public Eye.—Mr Clay has been endeavoring to soft soap the Anti-Masons of late into a belief that he never was an active Mason. The Lancaster Journal proves conclusively, from circulars and letters of that gentleman, that he is attempting to deceive the Anti-Masons. The Journal says, in a celebrated circular written and issued by Henry Clay, in which he took ground in favor of "a Grand National Lodge," the following passage occurs:

'It is *requested* that this letter may NOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS, but submitted to the *several Grand Lodges and distributed among Masons*,' as a subject concerning the affairs of their own body.'

FARMERS!

You are asked to support the present exorbitantly high tariff which is filling the purses of the manufactures with *twenty-five per cent.* dividends while you are selling your hops, potatoes, hay and other articles of produce at the most ruinous prices.—You are asked to support this tariff and to vote for HENRY CLAY, who says "*AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION.*" Are you ready to do this? Do you like this doctrine? Think of the matter long and well before you are induced to vote for such a measure or such a man.

☞Prentice gets decidedly *stuck* in the following:

The people of Connecticut carry their temperance principles so far as to refuse to eat pork that has been corned.—*Louisville Journal.*

If such be the fact, Prentice may venture back with impunity.—*Clay Banner.*

☞A venerable whig matron at Worcester upon hearing the name of the candidate for vice president, said she thought she knew of all kinds of tea, but never heard of *Free Ling Hyson* before.—*Bost. Post.*

The bank whigs of this city brought out their big guns yesterday, because Mr Clay had not been again cheated out of a nomination. The noise they made was a fair set off to the exultation of the same partizans when they succeeded in defeating his nomination in 1840.—*Albany Argus.*

Read the tract, Henry Clay's Duel's.

THE AGE.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1844.

Keep it before the People!

From the Richmond Whig—the leading Clay paper in Virginia.

"The fact that Mr Clay is MORE of a Free Trade man—advocate as he is of a wise and Reasonable tariff—than Mr Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the People of the South. His letter to Dr Bronson (the Georgia letter) in consequence of the unjust criticism of the Locofocos and their vile attempts to show that it is inconsistent with Mr C's former opinions, has had the effect of bringing THIS FACT to the knowledge of thousands, who formerly were not aware of it."

HENRY CLAY'S TARIFF OPINIONS.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13th 1843.

The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. *In conformity with the principle announced in the Compromise Act*, I think that whatever REVENUE is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that in establishing a tariff of those duties, such a *discrimination* ought to be made as will *incidentally* afford *reasonable* protection to our national interests.

"I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff."—*Henry Clay.*

Agriculture needs no protection.—*Henry Clay.*

"I voted for the Tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828"

Henry Clay.

"I did not vote for the Tariff of 1816 and 1824.

Henry Clay.

"I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1828, for which however, I, *Mr Van Buren*, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson, *Silas Wright*, and others, DID VOTE. And it is *remarkable that from that period* MY exertions in Congress have been directed to the REDUCTION and modification of Tariffs."—*Henry Clay.*

"I supported the Tariff of 1832, which greatly reduced and modified the Tariff of 1828."—*Henry Clay.*

"No more revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the government.

Henry Clay.

"Such a Tariff as the Whigs support will possess permanency and stability, a quality far more essential and important than a high Tariff, producing dissatisfaction, fluctuation and uncertainty."—*Henry Clay.*

"I should have predicted that the compromise act in all its parts, could have been adhered to."—*Henry Clay.*

"If the compromise be inviolably maintained as IT OUGHT TO BE,"—H. Clay at Buffalo, '39.

"I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act."—H. Clay, in Senate, March 1842.

"I brought forward the compromise."—H. Clay to Mr Merriweather, Oct. 1842.

"I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; *that of 1831 was eminently deserving that denomination.* I was not in congress when it passed and did not vote for it, but with its history and the circumstances that gave birth to it am well acquainted. They were *highly discreditable* to American legislation, and I hope for its honor will never again be repeated.

After my return to congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and *reduction* of the rates of duty contained in the act of 28.

* * * * * *

My opinion that there is no danger hereafter of a *High* tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection; but, as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require *less* protection."—Mr Clay to S. P. Bronson, Sept. 13th 1843.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF MR CLAY.

"Towards Mr Clay as a politician, Mr Jefferson constantly manifested a strong repugnance, and often said he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."—Th. M. Randolph

"*If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves they must allow us to have white ones; for* WE cannot get our *firewood*, and *black our shoes*, and have our WIVES and DAUGHTERS *Work in the kitchen.*

Henry Clay, in the U. S. House of Reps., Feb. 1819.

"GO HOME, GOD DAMN YOU! WHERE YOU BELONG!"—*Henry Clay to Mr Speaker Polk, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 6, 1838.*

SCRAPS FOR THE COONS—"I will do my duty even if Mr Clay is to be benefitted by it, from whom I have experienced only UNGENEROUS TREATMENT in requital for years of devoted service!!"—*Gen. Harrison.*

"I have done him (Mr Clay) many favors, but he has returned them all with the *BLACKEST* ingratitude."

Gen. Harrison.

We dress the inside of our paper in mourning this week, that its appearance may comport with the general gloom that pervades our village in consequence of the sudden decease of one of its most universally respected young men, and as a token, on our part, of sorrow for the loss of a most noble-hearted and intimate friend, whom, from childhood, we have known and loved as a *brother*.

The obituary notice which follows will explain all.

DEATH OF COL. EDWARD H. BILLINGS.

It has never fallen to our lot to record a death so deeply afflicting to the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, and so painful to the community at large, as that of the individual whose name stands at the head of this article. His loss is one of those afflictions which the *heart* of the community feels like a blow, and in this case, the more stunning from the fact that it came unexpected, and undefended. Had he met his fate among us, could we have aided him in his struggle for life, and have rendered him such assistance, though never so unavailing, as any one of us all would have periled his life to have done, it would, in some measure, have mitigated the overwhelming grief with which his untimely death has filled every individual who has grasped his hand or mingled in his society; and even reconciled in some measure, those who knew and loved him best to their irreparable loss. So sudden was the blow that his friends have not, even yet, sufficiently recovered to fully realize the extent of the stunning calamity, and "*it cannot be so!*—we shall, we *must* see him again!—he *will* come back!" is on every lip. But, it *is* so. They are all back who left for the Convention, all but *him*—and he——

——It is all over with *him*, this mysterious life, and it is only left for us to feel that his place can never be filled, to see him laid on his dreamless pillow, and to cherish his memory till we follow him.

For ourselves—we have no right, and we will not speak of the sorrow *we* feel for the loss of a noble friend and a true brother, one we have known from his and our childhood, with whom we have enjoyed the most intimate association, and with whom we never had a disagreement, the most slight or trivial—the bereavement is too generally felt and the sorrow too universal. There were so many loveable things about him; he was so generous, so high-souled, so disinterested, so magnanimous and gentlemanly in all his intercourse with his friends; so prominent in his character were all those elements, which constitute the NOBLE-MAN, and so heart-born in his constitution were all those fine feelings, and lofty and manly impulses which, in time, would certainly have made him what his friends hoped and believed he would be, that it is not strange that the whole community should, as one man, mourn for him as few men have ever been mourned for.

COL. BILLINGS left home for Baltimore, to attend, as a delegate, the Whig Young Mens' National Convention, and though, as was known to his intimate friends, not in his usual good health, yet, able, it was believed, to sustain the fatigues of the journey. The result has shown that his friends were mistaken. He was able to be out but a short time on the day of the convention, Thursday, and on the Tuesday night following, (May 7th.,) at 12 o'clock, "the sleep that knows no waking" had hushed forever, one of the noblest hearts that ever beat.

The deceased was born in Charleston, N. H., on the 6th of April, 1818, and was, consequently but a few days past 26 when he died. He entered the University of Vermont in the fall of 1831 and graduated in the class of 1835. A short time after, he commenced the study of the LAW in the office of O. P. CHANDLER, Esq., in company with whom after his admission to the bar to the time of his death, he has practiced his profession.

Connecticut.—The legislature of this state, on the 2d met in convention, and proceeded to the election of governor,—The following was the result:—Whole vote 209; necessary to a choice 105. Roger S. Baldwin received 116; Chauncey F. Cleveland received 93; whig majority on joint ballot, 23. In the afternoon, the legislature met by adjournment at half past 4 o'clock, when the message of the new governor was communicated to the two houses. It recommends various projects of local reform, among others that black citizens should be admitted to the right of suffrage. The banks of the state are said to be in excellent condition. The school fund of the state now amounts to $2,051,423 77. The dividend distributed to the schools during the last year has been $1,40 for each scholar between the ages of four and sixteen years, amounting to $117,717,60, in addition to the income of the deposit funds appropriated to this object in the several towns.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The result is still doubtful. Most of the papers state that the whigs have most certainly a majority in joint ballot. The Globe says that "the democrats will have 10 majority in the Senate, and the whigs 8 majority in the House of Delegates, exclusive of the whig elected for Mecklenburg, pledged to vote for a democratic United States Senator. If that whig shall redeem his pledge the democrats will have two majority on joint ballot; if not, the two houses will be *tied* on joint ballot."

THE WHIGS AND THE IRISH.

A meeting of the "native American" Whigs was held at Washington Hall, New York city, on March 21st, which was subsequently adjourned to the Park. Sundry speeches abusive of naturalized citizens were made, one of which as reported in the Herald of the 22d, we copy below. It is quite *fashionable* just at this time, in this quarter, for the Whig leaders to profess great friendship for the Irish; but it is different in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere. Some of the Irish may be humbugged by the blarney of the leading Whigs here; but not many. Here is the speech:

Mr REQUARE then came forward and addressed the meeting—he said the low Irish should be kept out of the affairs of the country.—(cheers.) The American party should remain true to themselves and their glorious principles.—(Loud cheering.) The Irish bog trotters must be kicked out of their places.—(Cheers.) We want, my friends to see every thing right. Unless we put down this dragon of foreign insolence and impudence, we may bid farewell to hope, and if we consent to yield to this foreign yoke that has been fixed upon our necks, we may bid adieu to our country's prosperity forever. If we do not do this, we may bid adieu to our existence, and our independence in all its majesty ceases forever. (Cheers.) These vile Catholics in America must be bound down; these Irish bog-trotters must be sent back to their native obscurity.—(Tremendous cheers.)

Coons.—This quadruped is now the acknowledged emblem of the Whigs, and is the most fitting one that could have been chosen to represent them. What coons are naturally, the biped coons, or whigs, are in principle. Both are destroyers—they first prey upon and destroy the property of the people, and the latter are trying to subvert their liberties.

Immortal Coon! whose claims have slept so long
Nor known to fame except in ribald song:
The time has come; a merit loving age,
Awards thy proper place, on History's page!

Very Clayish.—Gambling is so intimately connected with almost every thing bearing the name of Henry Clay, that we are not at all surprised at what is related below:

Tickets for the Clay Whig Ball, at the Theatre, last night, were being *raffled* for yesterday, in Franklin Place, at 25 cents per chance. Tickets were afterwards re-sold at a heavy discount—one of them brought only $2. What a ball for "all the decency" party.—*Philadelphia Times.*

☞A venerable and well-known Methodist Clergyman of Ohio was arraigned before his conference, not long ago, charged with interfering in politics. He fully admitted the truth of the accusation and stated that he "felt himself as much bound to fight Federalism on week days as to the fight devil on Sundays."

Comodore Stewart has written a letter in favor of the annexation of Texas.

HOUSE-BURNING, PLUNDERING, AND MURDERING OF THE FOREIGNERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

It seems that the lessons taught by the late bank, of plundering, shooting, and murdering with impunity in Philadelphia, have not been lost upon the classes whom it taught to set the laws at defiance.

It appears that the Native Americans, who are constituted, for the most part, of persons opposed to democracy, are visiting upon the poor Irish inhabitants of Philadelphia a reign of terror worse than that of the alien and sedition law. For three successive days, the Irish population in Philadelphia have been murdered in the streets; their houses burnt; and a number of their inhabitants, with all their property, consumed in their dwellings; and their churches and seminaries given up to conflagration, in the midst of the military force drawn out to prevent it. We have no time nor inclination to comment upon this scene of horror. It is not necessary; the simple details given in the extracts which we make from the Philadelphia Ledger of to-day, written, evidently, under apprehensions, say too much for the good fame of our country.—*Globe.*

From the Pennsylvanian of Tuesday.

DREADFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday afternoon, a dreadful and disgraceful riot occurred in Kensington. At 4 o'clock, a meeting of the native American party was held at the corner of Second and Master streets. The meeting was addressed by Mr S. R. Kramer, General Smith and L. C. Levin. The rain coming on it adjourned to the market in the neighborhood, where Mr L. recommenced his discourse; he had not proceeded far before a rush was made on the western side of the market house in consequence of a gun which is said to have been fired across a lot from the vicinity of the Hibernia Hose house; then commenced one of the most dreadful scenes that can well be imagined.

Volley after volley was fired, and a rush was made over a lot in the direction of the Hibernia Hose house. From every street and house came rushing to the scene of action, armed men—some with muskets, others with bludgeons and stones; many of these were accompanied by women who urged them on and directed them where to fire. Those in possession of the market house maintained their ground and held aloft the flag—while the square between Cadwallader street and the Germantown road in Master street was filled with combatants. Some of them here ran into houses but they were watched, and the infuriated mob fell to work and partly destroyed the houses in which they had taken refuge.

In Cadwallader street, a similar frightful scene was presented. The house of a widow woman into which a man ran was attacked, its doors were broken open and the rioters rushed in and broke the furniture into fragments.

The riot lasted about an hour, during which time the reports of firearms numbered hundreds, and at least fifty persons fell from being wounded. Several persons were reported to have been killed.

LATER.—About ten o'clock last night, a large body of Native Americans collected in Second street above Franklin where hostilities were again commenced and kept up until a very late hour. The Irishmen had posession of the buildings on the west side of Second street, and poured upon them an incessant fire whenever they made a rally. An attempt was made to fire the Catholic school house on the opposite side of the way, but those who attempted it did not succeed in consequence of being driven off by the men who had possession of it.

From the Pennsylvanian.

FURTHER RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA—CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

THE MEETING.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the meeting of Native Americans in Independence Square, was organized. There must have been several thousand persons present. They were addressed by Messrs Hollingshead, Perry and Newbold. After which a resolution was offered that they adjourn to the corner of Second and Master streets, which was unanimously carried, and they left the square in furtherance of that object.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.—When the Native Americans reached Second and Master streets, the riot of the previous night was renewed with redoubled fury; stones were thrown at the buildings in which the Irishmen had taken shelter; when the latter fired upon them, wounding a number of the Natives. The mass of them made for the market house, while others armed themselves with such weapons as they could pick up. A man who was in the act of firing a gun out of a window, was seized upon by the crowd, and was borne down Second street, when below Popular street, a rope was procured and placed around his neck; he was thus dragged for some distance upon the pavement. He was evidently conveyed to the Northern Liberties Mayor's office.

The cause of exasperation manifested towards this man by the mob, was in consequence of a report that he had shot down several men. The Hibernian Hose carriage was taken out of the house, and broken by the mob as they ran it down Second street, the fragments of this apparatus they burnt afterwards. Several frame buildings besides the Hose house were then set on fire, and burnt to the ground. The fireing of guns and pistols was kept up pretty briskly during the whole time. There is at present no means of knowing the extent of the damage done to the property in the vicinity or the number killed or wounded.

A considerable number of the Native American party, perceiving that their efforts against their antagonists were unvailing, on account of an insufficiency of arms, went in a body to the Northern Liberty Hall, and took from the armory of one of the German companies, about fifty stand of muskets, which they attempted to carry away.—The police of the district assisted by the members of the company, succeeded in getting away from them, all but twelve or fifteen of the muskets. The fire companies when the alarm of fire was given, hastened to the spot but were not permitted to play upon the buildings.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the volunteers of the First Brigade, under the command of General Cadwalader, arrived on the ground.

Order was soon restorded after the appearance of the military—just before they arrived, we learn that another man was killed, at this time the flames of the burning dwellings, many of which were occupied by several families, had spread to a fearful extent, involving about 40 of them in one lurid sheet, at half-past nine o'clock, the firemen returned, and went to work under the protection of the troops, having got the mob under complete subjection. The market house was entirely destroyed.

From the Pennsylvanian of Thursday.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN KENSINGTON.—During the whole of yesterday morning there were crowds of people on the scene of the late disturbances, which kept continually increasing in number until noon, at which time there must have been several thousand on the ground. From appearances one could easily foretel that some further outbreaks would occur. About one o'clock some persons, both men and boys, effected an entrance into St Michael's Church, and after piling into a heap all the benches and light materials which could be found, set it on fire; this building was totally destroyed. Several brick houses in the immediate vicinity of the church were slightly damaged.

Two brick houses bordering on the ruins of the fire of the previous night, said to be the property of a man named McCullock, were also set on fire and levelled to the ground. Alderman Clark's house at 4th and Master streets was attacked, and all of the furniture was broken up and thrown into the street. Here several Irishmen were beaten.

A temperance grocery store was next entered; the latter establishment was situated on 2d street, above Franklin; upon getting in, the mob broke every thing that they could lay their hands on.

About 4 o'clock the Catholic Seminary was set on fire. This building was quickly reduced to a heap of ruins. The fire companies, while the above buildings were burning, were standing inactively in the street, the mob showing a determination to prevent them from going into service. A party of men proceeded in a body to Morris' woods out Second street, where a body of Irishmen were said to be lying concealed. It was further stated that many of the latter had also gone to Richmond and taken possession of the place.

A detachment of the Third Brigade of Volunteers, under the command of General Hubbell, was present on the ground during the morning, and in the afternoon a detachment of the First Brigade, under General Cadwalader, accompanied by Maj. General Patterson, arrived on the ground. At about 6 o'clock order was restored, and the people dispersed.

About dark the brick house at the south-east corner of Second and Master streets was set on fire. It spread to an alarming distance in an eastward direction, destroying a number of frame buildings. At this point the troops took their stand, and kept the mob from the burning buildings. At the same time a fire was started in the the neighborhood of Fourth and Master streets, which destroyed the bulk of the property of Alderman Clark. Opposite to this, in Third street, a fire was raging at the same point.—At the time of going to press, all of the above fearful conflagrations were still devastating the district and jeoparding the lives of the inmates of the houses.

A large body of the mob who left Kensington upon the arrival of the military, proceeded to St Augustine's church in Fourth street, below Vine. Upon being informed of this fact, the Mayor of the city issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to enforce order as far as they were able, and at the head of his police went upon the ground; he there made an address to the crowd. About 10 o'clock, the street in front of the church was thronged to such an extent as to render it impossible to get through them; at this time, after several ineffectual attempts had been made, the doors of the building were forced open, and a number of persons entered; in a few minutes the church was fired, and shortly afterwards was enveloped in flames. The scene was one of grandeur, but one that made the beholder shudder.

At 10 minutes before 11 o'clock the cupola tottered, and slightly inclining outwards fell into the burning mass. The fire apparatus was on the ground, but the firemen, being doubtless intimidated by the mob, only threw water upon the adjoining houses, the roofs of which had taken fire from the intense heat. The church which was considered an ornament to the upper part of our city is now reduced to a heap of blackened ruins. At the time of going to press the streets are filled with people momentarily in expectation of seeing the heavens illuminated with the flames of another burning catholic church, all of which in the city are surrounded by mobs.

From The Spirit of the Times.

5 O'CLOCK.—The Girard Bank in Third street between Chestnut and Dock, is the Head Quarters of the Division. The Cavalry and a company of Infantry are in the yard, and that building is full of soldiers.

7 O'CLOCK—Quiet still prevails in Kensington. The woods in the upper part of the county are full of the Irish, who have been driven from the district. Their condition is said to be pitiable. We hear that hunger has forced them to attack and pillage the wagons of the country people coming to market.

12 O'CLOCK.—We looked to-day, upon the scene of desolation. All around the corners of the streets and on the vacant lots, and in the midst of the ruins, hundreds of men, women and children were gathered. The streets were full of furniture cars carrying away the goods of the families residing in the neighborhood.

The number of buildings destroyed by fire and violence of the mob, will probably exceed fifty.

The Coroner's report, so far, exhibits a list of six Americans and one Irishman killed. The number of wounded is at least forty—several, it is feared, mortally. There are three or four Americans and five or six Irishmen killed, upon whom inquests have not been held.

The reported list of dead and wounded, as far as we have been able to learn, embraces killed 14; wounded 29.

THE CITY—ITS CONDITION.

MAY 10.

All is peace and tranquility—God grant it may continue. Martial Law is now in force, it having been declared last evening, upon the arrival of the Governor. Volunteers have arrived from Lancaster and Harrisburg. Capt. Hinkle informs me that when he reached Bridesburg, no Irishmen were to be found—that in Camac's woods there were about 200 men, women and children, terribly alarmed, and suffering severely from their situation.

The Tariff Bill has been laid on the table in the House of Representatives by a majority of 6. This is supposed to be final.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!

The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Baltimore on the 27th inst., to select candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Every democrat in the Union who can leave home should make his calculations to attend.

A NEW SENSATION.—Mr Clay said he was prevented from visiting Baltimore, during the late convention, by *a sense of delicacy.*—*Boston Post.*