

Tremendous Riot in PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania of Tuesday, contains the following particulars.

Yesterday afternoon, a dreadful and dangerous 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. B. Kramer, Gen. Smith, and L. C. Levin. The rain coming on, it adjourned to the market in the neighbourhood, where Mr. Levin 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 Higgins 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 Higgins 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 Calender street and the German town road in Master street was filled with the combatants. Some of them ran into houses, but they were not there long; and the infuriated mob fell to work and partially destroyed the houses in which they had taken refuge.

In Cadwalader street, a similar frightful scene was presented. The house of a widow woman into which a man ran was attacked, the 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 fire arms numbered hundreds, and at least 50 persons fell from being wounded. Several persons were reported to have been killed. A young man residing in St. John street, near Beaver dam, George Shuffley, was killed on the spot in a scuffle. A young man named Temper was shot in the hip, and was wounded in so shocking a manner, that he cannot possibly survive.

Among the buildings attacked was Higgins house, the lights of this were all extinguished and the premises otherwise damaged. We believe that the flag was protected by those who had undertaken the ventureous task of protecting it, but what became of it we know not.

The Native American party gradually dispersed and up to a late hour in the evening comparative order prevailed.

At past 12 o'clock, we learn this morning, that about 10 o'clock an attempt was made by a party of Irish, and five of them shot. One John Ramsey, a blind maker in Third street, near Brown, was mortally wounded. J. W. Wright, son of Mr. Wright of the firm of Wright & Nephew, salt merchants, who was a silent spectator, was shot through the heart, and fell dead on the spot.

From the Spirit of the Times, May 5.

LATER—MORE RIOTING.
Our city is in a general scene of alarm and confusion—Kensington is the theatre of an unprecedented riot, of conflagration and bloodshed—the fruits of the quarrel between the Native Americans and Irish Catholics. We have only room to continue the account of death and devastation commenced yesterday, confining ourselves to the facts as we can gather them without comment.

During the forenoon of yesterday the scene of Monday's disturbance was remarkably quiet for time and circumstances; most of the poor Irish were leaving their houses and moving what they could of their property. At the corners and in the squares around the battle ground were collected crowds of Native Americans, conversing with much excitement upon the doings of Monday.

About ten o'clock a large party of Native Americans assembled at Second and Master streets, and marched in procession through the district of Kensington, passing the Market House where the fight took place on Monday evening, and last night. In the procession was carried the large flag which had been raised on Monday, and which was considerably torn. Preceding this was a banner borne by one man, and having upon it the inscription:—"This is the flag that has been trampled upon by the Irish Poles!"

The procession moved down Third street to the heart of the city, and cheered at one of the news paper offices—groaning others.

In the afternoon the natives assembled in Independence Square, numbering from two to three thousand. A meeting was organized, and the crowd was addressed by Mr. C. J. Jack. From thence they proceeded in procession to Kensington, headed by Mr. Jack, and marched to Second and Master streets, then to the Washington street market, where the fight had occurred on Monday. Here they again organized a meeting, and Mr. Jack again mounted the stage to address them. It was then about 5 o'clock P. M.

Immediately after the organization of the meeting a scene of extraordinary riot commenced, and which it is alleged by the parties was commenced, some say, by the Irish—others say by the Natives. Some boys who were in the crowd at the market, commenced throwing stones at the Higgins house opposite to Cadwalader street. Some exhibitions of a general outbreak were apparent, and in a few moments a volley of

stones and brickbats were thrown by both parties.

The mob then placed the flag up before a house at the N. E. corner of Second and Master, and, after getting a number of muskets, again repaired to the market house, headed by Peter Abright, who had been shot in the hand. They then paraded in the space west and south of the market, exposed to the shots of the Irish in the houses opposite. A general and bloody skirmish now took place.

As soon as the armed men appeared in front of the Irish houses, volley after volley was fired into them, and the fire was returned. This lasted nearly an hour, during which upwards of twenty men of the natives were shot—probably near half that number killed.

One daring fellow named John Taggart, rushed out of a house, and fired several times upon the Natives—it is said, killed two or three men. A rush was made upon him, and he was captured, though fighting like a madman, and just in the act of shooting a fourth gun.

Here the mob attempted to hang him up, but citizens interposed, and after some delay he was carried off to the office of Mayor Cannon, still breathing.

Ten o'clock, P. M. We have just learned that an Irish weaver named Joseph Rice was shot through the head while looking over the fence to see how the riot progressed.

The military arrived on the ground at 8 o'clock, P. M. whose presence had the effect of restoring an almost immediate quiet.

Eleven o'clock.—A few guns are being discharged at intervals in Master street, military in motion, but no rioters discovered.

Midnight.—All quiet. The military are on the ground. The fires are all extinguished, and the firemen returning home.

CANADA.

Reply of His Excellency the Governor General, Sir C. Metcalfe, to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Russell, in the District of Ottawa.

I thank you, Gentlemen, cordially, for your loyal, patriotic and constitutional address. At a time when an insidious attempt is made to prostitute Her Majesty's Government in Canada, to an unexampled condition of subservience, which would be tantamount to its overthrow, it is highly satisfactory to observe the public spirit and generous zeal, with which those, who rightly appreciate the connected subsisting between this Colony and the British Empire, come forward in support of Her Majesty's Representatives, in his endeavours to maintain this Province in true allegiance to our Gracious Sovereign, and to render it prosperous and happy as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

The objects of the party who are bent on obstructing the Government, and who are actively engaged in exciting disaffection against me by the most unscrupulous misrepresentation, are now disclosed beyond the probability of misconception. It is manifest that they aim at the following state of things. That the authority of Her Majesty in this Province should be a nullity. That the Governor should be a subservient Tool in the hands of the Executive Council. That the Executive Council should be in reality nominated, not by the Crown, but by the House of Assembly.

The authority of the Crown and of the Legislative Council being thus annihilated, and every balance in the Constitution destroyed, the whole power of the State would be usurped by either the Executive Council, exercising undue interference over the House of Assembly, or by the House of Assembly, exercising unlimited in the Executive Administration. It would be either a despotic and exclusive Oligarchy, or an absolute unqualified Democracy. This they pretend is the Responsible Government granted to Canada by Her Majesty's Ministers. It is neither the one or the other. The British Constitution is a limited Monarchy, for a balance of the Monarchical Aristocratic and Democratic powers, without the exclusive ascendancy of either, the work of ages, progressively formed, to suit the gradual changes in the social relations of the community, and the Constitution granted to Canada, is the same as far as the same can be practically carried into operation in a colony.

This Constitution as established by the arrangements of Lord Sydenham, and by the resolutions of September 1841, I am anxious, and shall continue to use, my anxious endeavours to work through responsible heads of departments, for the benefit and contentment of the people of Canada, with the advice and co-operation of an Executive Council which will, I trust, obtain the confidence of the Provincial Parliament; and if this cannot be done successfully, the blame will be due to those who in the pursuit of embellished power have sought to destroy the Constitution which they pretend to uphold, and are doing their utmost to obstruct the formation of any Responsible Government, while their unfounded outcry is, that it is intentionally avoided.

Many probably give their support to this party under an honest belief that there is reluctance on my part to consult the Executive Council. This is entirely an error. With any Council that seeks the good of the country and does not strive to degrade the office of Governor to the condition of a mere Party Tool, it is my inclination, as well as my duty and my practice, to consult on all subjects. No Governor could dream of administering the government of this Province, without constant consultation with his Council.

Every Governor must be sensible of the advantage that he would derive from the advice, and information of Councilors and Heads of Departments, in whom he can place confidence. But that is not the question at issue. If it were, or if it had been,

the country would not have been troubled with the present dispute. The demand of the Party now obstructing Her Majesty's Government, is that the Governor, who is responsible to his Sovereign and the British Nation for the welfare of Canada, is with respect to the Government of this country to be a Nonentity, or, in other words, the subservient Tool of any Party that may acquire a temporary ascendancy. To this I could not and never can submit. This was the meaning of the stipulations demanded of me, with which my duty to the Crown rendered compliance impossible.

I shall ever retain, Gentlemen, a grateful sense of your staunch support and kind wishes, and it will be the greatest happiness that I can enjoy during the remainder of my mortal life, if your prayer for my success in promoting concord and prosperity in this important Province be heard with favour at the Throne of Heaven.

Singular Escape of a Child.—While the up midday train was passing along the North Midland Railway, near the Rotherham station, on Saturday last, a little boy suddenly darted from his father's arms over the side of one of the second class carriages. The train was going at full speed at this time, and it was with difficulty the father could be restrained from leaping out of the carriage, so great was his anxiety to know the fate of his child. This circumstance having been communicated to the guard, he ordered the train to be put back for nearly two miles for that purpose, when strange to say, the poor little fellow was perceived on the embankment, unhurt. On seeing his parent, he laughed and exclaimed, "Father, father, I am not hurt!" It turned out that he had fallen on the verge of the line, and fortunately rolled down the embankment, which thus broke the shock that he must have, perhaps, fatally experienced had he come in sudden contact with the level ground.—(London Pic. Times)

GOT IT AT LAST.—The ingenuity of man has been wonderfully taxed within a few years, in inventing instructions, destructive of human life, it being contended by some that the more terrible and fatal the instruments of war, the more likely will the people be to cherish the blessings of peace. We are now told by a late Marseilles paper, that M. Daniel Borne, a navigator, 25 years of age, has invented a machine of such effect that, defended by it, towns can no longer be carried by assault. This machine, of which gunpowder forms a no part of its composition, would be capable of destroying by an explosion, without noise, all the enemy's troops, at a distance of 1000 yards from the town to be attacked.

The Polish refugees celebrated Easter in Paris at the house of Prince Czartorski. More than five hundred persons were present. Among them were the Belgian ambassador and the Princess de Leigne, Count de Ramont, Baron and Baroness Desmichels, Prince and Princess de Beauvau, &c.

The Rev. Sydney Smith had written another short letter—this time in relation to Mr. Everett's visit to him in Somersetshire, and the comments on it in the United States. He says Mr. E.'s visit lasted only forty-eight hours.

Established Church of Scotland.—(Bathwick.) The Rev. James Smyth, A. M., agent for the Schemes of the Church, has been presented by Mr. Dundas of Ararat to the church and parish of Bathwick, in the Presbytery of Bathwick, vacant by the translation of the Rev. James Smith to Kelso.—(Scottish Guardian.)

St. Andrew's Church, Bermuda.—We have been informed that Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, and Lady Adam have subscribed Ten Pounds apiece, towards the funds for the erection in this Town, of St. Andrew's Church, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland.—(Royal Gazette, Apr. 9.)

More River Piracy.—We had hoped that our Port was freed from these pests to our foreign Commerce. But yesterday afternoon, as we learn, a boat of the British Ship Douglas, Capt. Brewster, which ship is ready for sea and lying at Tybee, started with Capt. B. and two other Captains, a mate and some men with about eight seamen, handcuffed.

That below the city, about opposite Fig Island, a boat with several men armed, overhauled them, and took from Capt. B. his sea chest. We regret to say that Capt. B. was not prepared to make such resistance as would have brought these outlaws to reason.—(Sav. Rep.)

THE CANADIAN LINE.—Three noble Steamships of this line, the Hibernia for Boston, the Acadia for Liverpool, and the Unicorn for Quebec, sailed together on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. It was a grand sight and an astonishing evidence of the rapidity of improvement. Who could have imagined six years ago, that eight steamers, some of them the finest vessels in the world, would have been at such an early period, about the harbour of Halifax. Yet such was the fact on Friday.—(Halifax Times, May 7.)

CONFECTIONARY.—The Journeyman Confectioners of London have drawn up a memorial to the Right Honble. W. E. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade, setting forth the injury to their interests by the importation of confectionery from Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the nominal duty of one penny per lb.—(Ibid.)

THE FREE CHURCH.—The progress of Dr. Burns in Canada, has not been over satisfactory we presume, in increasing the adherents of the Free Church. It may judge from the accounts of his reception at the various places he has visited, given in the public prints. He has met with more attention from dissenting congregations whose meetings and cha-

pels have been freely opened to him, and whose funds have been more freely bestowed upon him than their ordinary wont, than from the Church of Scotland. In several instances, Church meetings have been called of Members of the Establishment, and Resolutions passed, deprecating his mission, as having the effect of creating division and dissension in the Church. There is one good feature connected with his progress, which is that he has disavowed all intention of creating division, limiting his design to a solicitation, for aid to the Free Church.

Late Bank Robbery at Annapolis.—We are glad to learn that the parties who carried off the chest belonging to the Bank of Nova Scotia Agency, at Annapolis, have been discovered, and are now in custody. They have made a full confession, and have given up the money, with the exception of the sum of Ten Pounds, which they had expended previously to their apprehension.—(Id.)

NOTICE.—Persons wishing advertisements published in the Standard, will please send them on Tuesday evening or before 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning to insure insertion.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Tenor House.

Commissioner next week—Thomas Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King, Esq., President.
Director next week—John Marks.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London.—Apr. 18 Montreal.—May 3
Liverpool.—Apr. 19 Quebec.—May 3
Edinburgh.—Apr. 16 Halifax.—May 3
Paris.—April 16 New York.—May 10
Toronto.—May 3 Boston.—May 11

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—In this day's impression we have copied from an American paper, an account of the dreadful scenes which took place at Philadelphia last week, since that article was in type, we have received later accounts; by which it appears that the "Native American" party had destroyed 40 houses, two Catholic Churches, a Catholic Seminary, one of the most valuable Catholic Libraries in the U. States, and the Priest's residence. Upwards of 50 persons were killed and wounded. The first accounts we received, made it appear that the Irishmen were the aggressors—the papers since received tell a very different story—it is now stated, and we believe correctly, that the blame in the first instance rested with the "Native American" party, who it is now stated, that Irishmen's blood was raised, when a party of "Native Americans" assembled in a street solely inhabited by them—and spoke in terms of strong condemnation of their religion and character—in their immediate hearing. Then was it not enough to rouse the Irish, when the same party collected in the same spot with fire arms two days after, and abused them. It is now proved by the accounts which we have seen, that the first fire arms drawn out and used, was by one of the Native Americans, and the first person shot was an Irishman.

The Rev. ROBERT IRVING, of the Free Presbyterian Church in St. John, came passenger in the ship Lady Sale, from Glasgow, which arrived there on Tuesday last.

LARGE OX.—Mr. James Healy killed a fat Ox this week, the beef of which weighed eleven hundred and sixty pounds, the rough tallow one hundred and five, and the hide one hundred and fifty—making the total weight 1415 lbs.—The Beef is for sale at his stall in the Market, and is of an excellent quality.—(Beat this who can?)

FEES OF OFFICE.—The Halifax Times says—A Downing Street Circular addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, informs His Excellency that no fees are to be taken in future in any of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, on appointments merely honorary. The Legislative Council of P. E. Island will benefit by this arrangement.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Thomas M. Sime of St. John has commenced the manufacture of Corn brooms, in that city, which are stronger and larger than the American brooms generally imported—besides being cheaper, a great consideration these times. He will accept our thanks for the one sent us, which is certainly a good specimen of his manufacture—we trust that he will meet with that encouragement which he merits.

The brig Delaware, arrived at New York last week, from the coast of Africa, with an Ouring Outang, 2 Camellions, and two monkeys of a rare species.

Church and State.—The French Minister of Instruction has directed that Protestant

Clergymen, whose congregations are unable to pay for their clerical services, shall be chargeable upon the general ecclesiastical fund. This in a Catholic government is liberal and praiseworthy.

Mr. JARDINE of St. John, has imported 2 Mares and a Cow and Calf, of the best Yorkshire breed, which have arrived in good order.

EARTHENWARE.—We beg leave to direct public attention to the large Stock of Earthenware for sale by Messrs. Dunlop & Wilson.

METROPOLITAN EXCHANGES.—The Government Offices at Kingston, C. W., were to be closed on the 15th May, preparatory to their removal to Montreal. It was rumored that the Militia Adjutant, and the Indian Department would have their offices located at Toronto.

THE HATCHING MACHINE.—An ingenious Yankee in New York, who invented a machine called an Ecclebyton, by which is produced artificial incubation—or hatching eggs by means of heat and who can hatch some thousands of chickens in a month has applied for a patent.

EDWARD WILLMER Esq. of the well known firm of Willmer & Smith came passenger in the last steamer.

Going for the Whale.—The New York Plebeian, in an article on Texas, says: "Extent of territory ought not to weigh a feather in the scale against annexation, but rather affords an argument in its favour. And we believe, with Senator Buchanan, that our confederacy of States is sooner or later destined to embrace not only Texas, but Mexico, and the whole continent of North America."

Jackson, the reporter of the Irish meetings for the Morning Herald, has got an appointment at the Cape of Good Hope.

Scher Pan.—Why are temperance societies a bar to friendship? Because they prevent shaking hands?

MARRIED.

At St. Patrick's on the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Cassidy, Mr. Alex. Lindsay to Miss Catherine Carmichael, all of Saint Patrick's.

At Halifax, on the 30th ult., by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Charles T. Prescott, Esquire, of Westmoreland, N. B. to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Medley, Esq.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. R. Robb, Mr. Thos. Ellis, of Shubenacadie, to Miss Isabella Anne Gordon, of Halifax.

DIED.

On Thursday last, at Chamcook, Jane Parry, wife of Mr. Peter Sime, jr. in the 35th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and six little children to lament the loss of a good wife and affectionate mother.

At Cornwallis, on Wednesday, the 19th ult., Eunice, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth, and 6th daughter of George D. Pines, Esq., in the 33rd year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 1st inst. after a protracted illness, Mrs. Rebecca Carlie, in the 71st year of her age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

May 9, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sandries.

—10, schr. Prince Albert, Fitzgerald, Eastport, Sandries to B. R. Fitzgerald.

—14, lge. Vessel, Martin, Hall, Ballast, to H. Frey.

May 13, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

—13, brig Voyager, Parker, Hull, Lumby, by John Wilson.

CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.

May 8, brig Elgin, Cook, Liverpool, Timber, and Deals by Geo. McKenzie.

Glasgow, May 2, cleared Bq. Syntz, Seeley, for Boston.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber taken this method to tender his sincere thanks to Dr. Goss for his valuable services, rendered the late Mrs. Driscoll, through a long and painful illness. JAMES DRISCOLL.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—In the Province of New Brunswick in British North America.—SS.—In the matter of Charles McGee, a Bankrupt.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the Application of the said Charles McGee this day made to me, I do appoint a public meeting to be held on Sunday, the 20th day of July next, at ten of the Clock—in the townroom at my Office in Saint Andrews for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Charles McGee, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be there and then shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1844.

GEO. D. STREET.
Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.