UNITED STATES.

FURTHER RIOTS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The crowd assembled in the immediate vicinity of St. Philips' Church, Queen street on Saturday afternoon, greatly increased in numbers by the evening, and the excitement became much greater, till at length the military were called out, marched to the scene and took possession of the Church. At nine o'clock the crowd was still greater around the edifice, and from Second to Third streets, and also along Second street. At 11 o'clock the military, under General Cadwalader, were rushed upon by the crowd and forced back several feet. The military, however, very prudently bore this insult for some time, accompanied as it was by taunts and jeers; at length Gen. Cadwalader gave orders to fire, but it appears that a number of the Sheriff's posse and the police were between the military and the crowd, so that if the soldiers had fired, the lives of the persons endeavoring to preserve the peace must have been sacrificed. When the order was given to fire, Mr Charles Naylor, the ex member of Congress from the county, stepped forward and said in substance, that he would never see his fellow citizens sacrificed in that manner, as it was unnecessary, uncalled for, and if the military were determined to fire, they might fire on him. (Presenting himself in front of one of the field pieces) On pronouncing this speech he was instantly arrested and locked up in a part of the church, and placed under guard. This circumstance exasperated the people to such a degree, that it was almost impossible for many of the most of the most prudent among them to prevent the immediate demolition of the church.—After 12 o'clock, the crowd gradually but slowly diminished in numbers, until about nine o'clock yesterday morning they began to increase, and threats loud and deep were proclaimed that unless Mr. Naylor was released the walls of the church should be battered down. The demand was resisted for some time until at length two pieces of cannon were brought up near the church—one of which had been taken from the ship Venice, moored near the Navy Yard, and the other from a wharf in the vicinity of the vessel.—A second demand was made for his release, accompanied with a threat, that if they did not give him up by twelve o'clock the church would be fired upon.

During all this time the military had possession of the church.

The demand being still resisted, the pieces were drawn up in the rear of the church in an alley running from Christian street, and an attempt was made to fire them, but it is seemed that owing to some water having been poured into the touch holes, they were fired with difficulty. The infuriated mob then got a large log which they used as a battering ram and with it they broke in a portion of one of the doors in Queen street. A parley then took place between the crowd & the military within the building—the former demanding that the Hibernia Greens should be dismissed. At length the request was complied with, it being understood that they should leave the church with their pieces unprimed and the pan open.

They accordingly left, but it is supposed that all the men did not obey the injunction. After having taken their departure, several boys got round some of the members and insulted them by hooting and groaning at them. The men, exasperated, threatened to shoot at the lads, and at that moment up came some men, when the Greens ran, pursued by them—when one the soldiers turned and wounded a boy in the arm. The mob then pursued the soldier, overtook and beat him with the butt end of his own musket, and left him in a dying condition. The unfortunate man was picked up and conveyed to the Commission Hall.

As the Military had left the church, it was then taken possession of by some of the most prominent members of the Native American party, but the mob being determined to effect an entrance in defiance of the entreaties and expostulations of those having charge of the church, attempted to batter in the door with a log. They were however prevented by the Natives, who took possession of the front of the steps and foiled the mob several times.

Not succeeding in their efforts to force an entrance through the door, they changed their place of attack to the connecting wall between the church and a dwelling house on the west. After a few minutes battering with their large, heavy log, the wall gave way, and and the mob rushed into the yard, and commenced battering in the doors and windows.—An entrance was soon effected into the church from this place. The moment the doors and windows were broken in the mob then, with great fury, rushed into the church cheering and shouting at the top of their voices. In a few minutes the church was crowded, but no disposition appeared to be manifested by the mob to break or destroy the furniture or any part of the building. Some trifling articles, however, were broken and abused, but to little extent. A meeting was organized by some gentlemen of the Native American party, Colonel Jack at their head, and a committee of about 100 appointed to protect the church at all hazards. This committee rendered essential service in saving the church from the torch which was threatened.

The moment the mob had effected an entrance, the news was brought to head quarters, and agreeably to previous arrangement, the alarm was communicated to the authorities by tolling the bells.

There were upwards of 19 Companies consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, on the ground.

About seven o'clock, the First Brigade of volunteers under General Cadwalader, was ordered to march to the ground and take possession of the Church. On arriving in Queen street, the way was cleared, and two six-pounders were placed in front of the Church, pointing up and down the street. Two companies were posted across Queen street at Second, and two at Third street; the other companies were drawn up on the north side of the street opposite the Church. The companies on Second street were pelted with stones.

About half past seven, the body of Native Americans who held possession of the Church marched out, and Thomas D. Grover, on their behalf, surrendered the Church to Gen. Cadwalader, who thanked them for their gallantry in defending it. They had hardly passed the guard posted at the corner, when the military were assailed by a body of men, who were requested to retire. They moved onward towards the troops, who behaved with great coolness and ordered them again to retire. A scuffle ensued and a single musket was fired, which was quickly followed by a volley from the two companies, which killed or wounded five or six persons. The crowd fled, but there was great excitement produced, with threats of revenge on the military, who were acting in the performance of a painful but imperious duty, and who in times of danger have always been willing to sustain the laws, even at much personal risk, and no little inconvenience to themselves.

The mob soon rallied in various places in the vicinity, and the news of the collision soon spread in all directions, of course much magnified. The mob soon obtained possession of three cannon, taken from on board two vessels lying in the river. They also had procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire arms. The cannon were loaded with various substances—one of them with a thirty foot chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing with musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in and fired from the houses and alleys in the vicinity upon the military, who changed their position, and were drawn up in front of St. Philip's Church, which recedes a short distance from the street.

The squadron of cavalry arrived on the ground about half dist ten and succeeded in capturing one of the guns in possession of the mob at the corner of Second and Queen and one at the corner of Third and Catharine, which were taken to head quarters. They were fired upon by a number of the mob and some of them wounded. As soon as the cavalry made their appearance the rioters generally dispersed before they were charged on. But few pieces were discharged after twelve o'clock. By one o'clock the military had entire possession of the ground, and throughout the evening displayed great coolness and composure, and both officers and men deserve the thanks of the whole community for the manner in which they sustained the laws against such fearful odds.

There were 11 persons killed, and 17 wounded.

OUTRAGES IN CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of Thursday contains accounts of no less than three outrages. One was committed on Sunday June 16, near the Beauharnois Canal, where an Irish laborer, Patrick Dalton, fired a musket at another, John Cowley, the shots taking effect, some in the right hand and some in the abdomen. Dalton was seized, but made his escape. On Friday, June 21st, a terrible attack was made upon Robert Anderson, by a dozen laborers at the Trent, near Belleville. Cause, the old animosity between ribband-men and orange-men. Anderson's recovery was almost beyond hope. Three of the assailants were arrested.

In Montreal itself, or rather in one of the suburbs, on Saturday evening of last week, a party of gentlemen were ferociously attacked by a much larger party of ruffians, without provocation, and cruelly maltreated. A policeman saw the attack but would not interfere because it took place beyond the limits of his beat.

At Lachine, a few days since, a criminal assault was made upon a young girl, in resisting which she received a blow on the head, given with a bottle, and inflicting a wound which caused her death.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—MORE RUMOURED PROJECTS.

There is nothing like a story about a fancied secret, to obtain a popular belief. Its falsehood is not susceptible of proof. Credulity says it *may* be true, and it is soon set down as true. It is thus that many are guilled by rogues and fools: and opinions formed on false data.

Among the other assertions of the day which have got into the newspapers, is that an agent of the British Government is now, or lately has been, travelling in the North American Provinces, to take information on the subject of a Federal Union of these Colonies, on the plan of Lord Durham which he abandoned on the breaking out of the second Canadian rebellion, substituting on the ment, the Re-Union of the Provinces of Canada, which was effected by the enactment in the British Parliament of Lord Sydenham's Union Bill, with some alterations.

This Federal Union is an old colonial project, which dates so far back as 1754, when delegates from all the Colonies, met at Albany and recommended it. It was acted upon to resist acts of the British Parliament in 1765, and ten years afterwards the Federal Congress met at Philadelphia. The motion was brought from the other Colonies to Canada, and again urged on the British Government about the time that the Re-Union was first proposed, some 30 years ago.

Lord Durham probably derived his project from the same source, or he thought of imitating the Constitution of the United States which would be as absurd as to think of giving local divisions of the Empire, the *independent* constitution of England.

The United States adopted, as nearly as circumstances would permit the British Constitution; their monarch holding only for four years, instead of for life and being hereditary; their House of Lords being of a greater duration than the representative branch, of higher qualifications, and *actually constituted by a majority of the whole population of the Union*; but we cannot have such a constitution and remain provinces. It is indeed of all the Constitutions which have been invented or attempted to be established since the breaking out of the French Revolution, almost the only one which has had a long duration, or has worked with any degree of success.

Constitution makers are however incurable; they are the victims of ambition and self-conceit: of "the enlightment of the age" with perhaps a large dose of selfishness, or "the spirit of the age."

We do not know whether there is any truth in the rumours which have got afloat of a Federal Union of the provinces, or if we are again to pass through the hands of Constitution-makers. The alleged project is only a little more unwise than the Re-Union of the Provinces. It would bring together a greater number of discordant elements and interests, with *subordinate* powers, the limits of which must be ill defined, there being no established precent for the guidance of the bodies possessing them. The imperial authority would be more harrassed than ever—with Colonial disputes, unless it refused altogether to interfere in which case the Federation would be no longer a *dependency* of the British Crown, and then be dissolved by civil war or *annexation*.

If the British Government has a correct view of its duties, and interests and wishes as we really believe it does, the welfare of its North American Provinces it will let them have the necessary legislative powers within their long established limits, with their peculiar law and customs: considering them as they legally are, parts of the dominion of the British Crown, and their inhabitants subjects of the Crown, with the essential and acknowledged rights and liberties of British subjects; the whole under the intelligent just, and decided superintendance of the British Government, and Parliament, as the central and sovereign authority of the Empire.

If the inhabitants of the colonies are wise they will steadfastly adhere to their respect and fidelity to the Sovereign, be obedient to the laws, study peace among themselves encourage industry by the freedom of its honest exercise, and the general feeling of security for its fruits; guarding vigilantly, against the workings of ambition, for

"By that sin, the Angels fell."
[Quebec Gazette.

JULY 4th—ACCIDENTS—The celebration of the 4th of July, in Calais and the neighborhood was attended with the usual number of accidents and "hair-breadth 'scapes." The most distressing was an occurrence at Barring during the firing of the artillery—by which two young men were most seriously mutilated. While in the act of ramming down the load (from ignorance or carelessness of the person tending the vent) the charge exploded and nearly proved fatal to Mr Caleb Nodding and Eli Sprague—the former being mangled in a most shocking manner, and the latter, though seriously, is not considered so dangerously injured—Surgical and Medical Aid were immediately sent for, and the sufferers conveyed to lodgings, in a state of insensibility. In about two hours after the accident Dr. Blair, from this village was in attendence, and on an examination of the unfortunate men, found that Nodding's left hand was taken off at the wrist joint, and the arm severely fractured above the elbow, requiring immediate amputation about half way to the shoulder; the right hand was shattered to pieces, and the wrist broken, requiring amputation about half way to the elbow—the face badly burned and so swollen that the actual injury could not be ascertained. Sprague, who was less unfortunate escaped with the amputation of the thumb and part of the right hand, and the loss of three fingers of the left—his face also badly disfigursd.

It was doubtful whether either of the sufferers would recover their eyesight—and but little hopes were entertained for the life of Nodding.

The persons present at the time of the several operations being performed by Dr. Blair, speak in the highest terms of the skill and coolness displayed—in fact his reputation as a Surgeon and Practitioner had previously been thoroughly established—and his success upon this occasion is merely another proof of his being, to use a *homely* expression "quite at home" in his profession.—No other professional man was present, as the Doctor who was sent for from Calais "had not dined" and would not loose his "fourth of July dinner" for "all creation"!!

Dr. B gives much credit to Mr. Albert Robinson, who assisted during the operations, for his firmness and attention.

Nodding and Sprague are both young men; the former in the employ of D. & H. N. Hill; and the latter a son of Mr. E. Sprague of Princeton.

A man named Young was thrown from his waggon in Calais on the same day and had his arm broken.—*Courant 11th inst.*

LOYALTY.—The good people of *Saint John*, celebrated the "fourth of July" with much enthusiasm. A Steamer was chartered for the occasion—and upwards of a hundred Gentlemen & Ladies took occasion to visit Eastport to manifest their pleasure, &c. &c. upon the return of the "glorious Fourth"!!! The 24th May and 20th and 28th June, passed over in the City with comparative quietness.—No Steamers on those days.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Andrew Stevens, will preach on Sabbath next, at 3 P. M., in the Wesleyan Chapel in this village.—The Trustees of the Methodist Church in Saint Stephen, having kindly complied with the requisition of a Committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Chapel could be obtained for that purpose; until a Temporary Building could be prepared for the Rev. Mr. Steven's Congregation. In answer to the requisition the Trustees state that "being desirous of cultivating the most friendly christian feeling towards our Presbyterian friends generally, are willing to accommodate them with the use of our Chapel as far as possible; consistently with the claims of our own services, &c." It is truly gratifying to find such a feeling existing among Christian Denominations, and we trust to see the same spirit more generally manifested throughout the community.—*Ib.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor
Director next week—*George D. Street.*
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 Work House.
Commissioner next week—*Thomas Berry.*

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING Esq., *President.*
Director next week—*G. D. King, Esq.*
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 discountday.

LATEST DATES.

London,——June 21		*Montreal,*—July	5
Liverpool,—June 22		*Quebec*——July	5
Edinburgh—June 15		*Halifax,*——July	5
Paris,——June 14		*New York,*—July	12
Toronto,——July 5		*Boston,*——July	19

Arrival of the GREAT WESTERN.

Three days Later from Europe.—The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on the 7th inst, in 14 1-2 days from Liverpool—bringing dates to the 22nd ult., from that place, and to the 21st from London. Among the passengers in the Great Western, are Capt. Hosken her late commander, and Rev. Sidney Smith.

The news by this arrival is not of great importance. The cotton market continued active, with a slight advance in prices, the rise within a week being 1 S.—The weather was favourable for the corn crop, though the drought had been fatal to the crop of hay.

Permission had been given by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, for the burial of Mr. Campbell in the Poet's Corner in the Abbey.

The Wanderer of 16 guns, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th, with a million of dollars, part of the indemnity money from China.

The Queen, with Prince Albert and the King of Saxony, were at the Royal Theatre on the first performance of Fanny Elsler on the 18th.

The King of Saxony left London on the 20th, on a tour to Wales and Scotland.

Capt. Judkins, late commander of the steamer Hibernia, is to take command of the new steamer building at Glasgow, and Capt. Ryrie, late of the Acadia, is to take the Hibernia.

DUBLIN PETITION.—On the 19th, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by a large deputation of the Corporation appeared in London, and presented to the Queen, and also at the bar of the House of Commons, a petition in favour of Daniel O'Connell. The privilege of approaching the throne, as well as the representatives of the people, in case of great emergency, is one which belongs to the Corporation of Dublin, as well as of London.

The Queen was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and all the principle Secretaries of State. She looked rather ill, and in returning the following answer to the address, seemed to show she spoke only by her ministry.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—I thank you for your renewed assurances of loyalty to my person and crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my courts, to which the administration of justice is confided.

If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal.

The faithful execution of the law is regulated by me as the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties of my people.

The deputation then proceeded to the House of Commons, and presented a petition of similar tenor to that body.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday last, the 19th, considerable attention was excited by the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a numerous deputation of the corporation, in their robes of office, at the bar of the House, exercising their privilege of personally presenting the corporation petition on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues. It was read at length at the table, and its allegations were loudly cheered from the opposition benches.

Mr Wyse then gave notice, that he will bring on his motion relative to the Irish State trials on the 2d of July.

There was another notice of importance given. It was by.

Lord Palmerston, that on the 16th of July, he will bring the present state of the West Indies under the consideration of the House.

On Thursday evening, Sir R. Peel intimated that Lord de Grey contemplated a resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *solely* on the ground of continued ill-health.

Refusal to admit Deputations.—A number of Deputations from various places to present O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners have been refused admission; there has been no attempt to prevent individuals from having interviews with them. A deputation from Bruff, County Limerick, having attended at Richmond Bridewell to present an address to Mr. O'Connell on Tuesday, were refused admittance. Mr. Smith O'Brien, one of their number, addresseed a letter to Sir Jas. Graham on the subject.

On Aldermen Egan, and Kesham being presented to her Majesty, they had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The Steamer *Frank* will make a pleasure trip To morrow, from Calais to Eastport, calling here, as usual. The *Calais Band* are to accompany the Steamer, and will enliven the passengers by playing some of their most favorite pieces, and every exertion will be made by her officers, to render the excursion agreeable. The Boat will remain for some time in Eastport—to allow the passengers to visit their friends and view the scenery. Fare only 3s 9d. We trust Mitchener will have a bumper.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Mr. Ryder is giving a course of lectures on Temperance at the Town Hall; the attendance is both respectable and numerous, and Mr Ryder does ample justice to the subject.—He lectures again this evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—The renewed excitement in Philadelphia has risen with a violent outbreak and that city is now under Martial Law. We give in our columns this morning, a full account of these scenes which which are causing such uneasiness in the neighbouring Republic—At the date of the latest letter all *seemed* quiet—but a report is current that when the cars left heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Catholic Church of St. Philip.

DROWNED at Lower Falls, St. George, on Saturday last by falling from a log in the river, Mr. BERRY MILLIKIN son of the late Capt. D. Millikin, aged 19. He was a young man much respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and gave promise of being a useful member of Society.

DIED.

At the Old Ridge, St. Stephen, on Friday last, very suddenly, Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Asa Mitchell, leaving a husband and two small children to mourn the departure of an affectionate wife and kind mother—and her neighbours to lament the loss of an open hearted, kind, and Christian friend.

At St James, on Sunday last, Robert, youngest son of Mr. John M'Leod, Jr. aged 1 year.

At St. George, on Friday last, of Scarlet Fever ROBERT, second son of the Rev. SAMUEL THOMSON, Rector of that parish, aged four years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

July 12, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.
—— 17, " Wm. Walker, Dallimore, Boston, Flour, &c., T. Turner and others
—— " " Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries.

—CLEARED—

July 11, Brig Standard, Thompson, Hull, Deals, J Wilson.
—— 14, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport.
—— 16, brig Matthew Thompson, Couter, Southampton, Deals, Wm. Babcock, & Son.
—— 17, schr. Drudge, Smith, Eastport, Boards, H. Frye.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Hon. James Allanshaw, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

M. R. FLETCHER,
Administrator.

St. Andrews, July 10, 1844

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy