

A. H. MAURY, Esq., is our Agent for the Republic at Charlotte, N. C.

Lincolnton Male Academy. The regular Session of this institution, will commence on the first of November.

During the half session just closed, the School was well attended; and it is confidently expected that it will re-open under still more favorable auspices.

MR. LINDSLEY, the Principal, is a highly competent and successful teacher, and, zealous in the cause of education, he will spare no pains still further to elevate the character of the institution; and if the number of scholars should increase in proportion to the merits of the School, a well qualified assistant will be procured.

We sincerely hope that parents and guardians will appreciate the opportunity now presented to advance the cause of learning; and that each and all will embrace the occasion to lay the foundation of a thorough education in the minds of the precious charges committed to their care. We cannot conceive how any thoughtful parent can fail to secure to his children the benefits to flow from a school so ably conducted; and, therefore, we hope to see every seat in the Academy hereafter occupied by the young votaries of science, qualifying them for future usefulness.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of the editor, who, notwithstanding, has had to attend Court, this paper has been delayed a day beyond the usual time of publication.

The Superior Court for Lincoln county is just about to close. If, on inquiry, we find that any thing demanding public notice transpired, we shall offer some remarks in our next paper.

THE Superior Court for Lincoln county is just about to close. If, on inquiry, we find that any thing demanding public notice transpired, we shall offer some remarks in our next paper.

New Goods in Lincolnton. The Lincolnton Merchants have all returned from Market with full supplies of Fall and Winter Goods. We have not had an opportunity of inspecting each stock; but judging from the most splendid assortments of cheap yet elegant selections, embracing every variety, laid in by those accommodating merchants, Hoke and Mitchell, and Ramour and Jenkins, we presume that the Merchandise now in Lincolnton is equal to any fall supply ever brought to the place. All, doubtless, have cheap goods; but having made slight inspections in the stores we have named, we know that purchasers will there find great inducements. The reader, however, need not rely on our judgment; he should call and examine for himself.

New Goods in Dallas. By advertisements in this paper, it will be seen that the Stores in Dallas have been replenished.

The Messrs. Hollands, a new firm, have had in a complete stock, and we learn they are selling goods unusually low.

Mr. Gant, at his cash store, has just opened his new purchases, and is selling at greatly reduced rates.

We learn that Hoyle and Stowe and the other Merchants, are also offering great attractions. Competition is the life of trade, and we are glad to see so much enterprise displayed among business men generally.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

MR. COOKE, the talented instructor in the sign language; and the able Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Raleigh, paid Lincolnton a visit this week, and favored our citizens with two exhibitions, one in the Court house on Tuesday, during the recess of the Court, and the other in the Presbyterian Church, in the evening of the same day. He was accompanied by four of his pupils, two of each sex. Their names are W. A. Nichols, of Orange—Jos. W. Cooke, of Northampton—Louisa E. Hymen, of Martin—and Mary Flowers, of Johnston.

The exhibition in the Court House was highly interesting, and entertaining, and gave so much pleasure that the citizens generally requested a repetition of it in the church in the evening. Being unwell, we were unable to witness the last; but we learn that all who attended were delighted.

Circus.—STONE & McCOLLUM's great Equestrian Establishment will perform at Hoffman's Store, on Friday the 26th; at Dallas, on Saturday, the 27th; and at Lincolnton, on Monday, the 27th of this month (October.) See advertisement in another column.

Snow.—We learn from the Asheville Messenger of the 13th inst., that the tops of the mountains were covered with snow.

HAS HE ANY PRINCIPLES?

We clip the following series of queries from an article in the Washington Republic, which paper is extremely anxious to know why the Democratic party is organizing to overthrow the present Administration:

"What principles do you thereby propose to establish or overthrow? What principles do you seek to vindicate by the reconstruction of the Democratic party? What measures do you seek to vindicate? Is it an object to oppose President Taylor, because he will not say in advance whether or not he will veto the Wilmot Proviso? Is it an object to oppose President Taylor because he will not consent to higher duties on coal or iron if the people say they desire them, unless the people should manifest that to be their will? Is it an object to oppose General Taylor, because he will consent to the appropriation of the means of the Federal Government to the improvement of our roads and harbors, if the people desire it? Is it an object to break down the system of equalizing the offices, and giving a fair share of them to the Whigs, after their many years of entire exclusion from all places of honor and consideration?"

We do not profess to be a blind follower of party; but does it not appear very singular to the cool-headed reader, that the organ should be talking about principles, when it cordially acknowledges that its idol has no principles of his own, but just concludes to do this or that, "if the people desire it?" Is it not amusing, we say, to see Gen. Taylor's multiplicity inquiring what principles are to be overthrown in the event of the success of the Democrats. But it asks what principles do we seek to establish? We answer, there are no new principles to establish. Those pure republican principles, which the Democratic party have engrafted on the national policy so firmly and so wisely that it will require something more than the pusill efforts of a mere partisan opposition to eradicate, are already established in the hearts of the American people. They have brought prosperity and happiness to the nation, and have effectually removed the cause of those commercial and financial convulsions, which, in the days of Whig legislation, prostrated the enterprise and energies of the people.

But the Republic evidently thinks that the opposition is directed exclusively against "President Taylor." As the Chief Magistrate of the Union, he is respected; and as a gallant officer, his services are kindly remembered; but the assumption that he is the object of an organized opposition, is too frivolous for consideration. Possessing, as he does, to a large degree the affections of his countrymen, it is unkind, unjust, and in extremely bad taste for the Republic to present him as a butt for the shafts of that indignation which are intended for his Cabinet.

But it is certainly a reasonable inquiry which is propounded, not only by the Democratic party, but by the people of both parties throughout the whole South—Will President Taylor veto the Wilmot Proviso? What would result from a candid answer? Would it not, if affirmative, calm the deplorable agitation which now shaks the nation to its centre? If, on the other hand, he will sign it "if the people desire it," if an unscrupulous majority in Congress pass it, why seek to veil his intention in mystification and doubt? Such an avowal would prepare the South for a proper resistance to such legislation. As the matter now stands, and as every line which the Republic utters upon the subject is a species of quibbling unworthy of its position as exponent of the views of the Administration, we are forced to repeat, in plain and simple language, that the principles to govern him, but the will of the majority, we must believe he will sign a bill with the Wilmot Proviso or any kindred restriction embodied in its provisions. We are sorry to think so, but the tone of the above queries, with other dubious giving out of the Republic, forbid any other conclusion. South Carolinian.

Further commentary.—The Philadelphia Bulletin (whig) of Wednesday says: "In the county the democratic assembly ticket has been elected. Spring Garden chooses a 'Rough and Ready' municipal ticket; while Kensington, Moyamensing, and the Northern Liberties have gone for the democrats. The Rough and Ready candidates for county treasurer, clerk of orphans' court and county commissioner, appear to be elected; but the democratic sheriff, register of wills, and a ditto, have probably beaten the Rough and Ready candidates. The defeat of Rothermel, and Rough and Ready nominees for sheriff, is attributable, chiefly, to the fact that a native candidate, Mr. Farr, was in the field, so that the combination of natives and whigs in favor of Rothermel was incomplete. Mr. Dallas' first democratic candidate for sheriff who has been elected, in the city and county, is James Taylor, twenty years."

The democratic canal commissioner, Mr. Gamble, has been elected by a majority ranging from 15,000 to 18,000. The House of Representatives is also democratic this year. Great apparent changes have taken place in the interior counties; but those changes were predicated on the presidential election last fall. For instance, the democrats have gained 1,500 in Schuylkill county, over last year; but, in reality, have only restored to that county its usual political character.

Will no dissenter shirk the administration into their sens? Will no rebuke, no reaction of the popular sentiment, however great and however uniform, recall them from their blunders—arrest their rage of proscription—and make them reflect in some degree the public sentiment, which they have so egregiously misapprehended, and the great principles which they have grossly violated? We have fought this battle in the face of the President's victory last fall; in the face of his tour, whilst the eloquence of his speeches is still resounding in the ears of the people; and in the face of the tariff, the alarm of the iron and coal in Allegheny, and the other districts which have made an issue on the tariff at this election. And what already do we effect? In Allegheny, where Pittsburg is situated, Pittsburg, where the President delivered his great tariff speech—we are reported have gained about 2,500 majority; Lancaster, which was one of the principal stopping-places, and where the famous Taddeus Stevens lives, we are said to have gained about 2,800; in York, where he first planted the pole of his foot on entering the State, we gain about 500. In fact, wherever we look, through under the spell of the enchantment, from his eloquence and his ironies, he has lost ground. The reaction is going on; the regency is repudiated. Suppose the congressional election of Pennsylvania had taken place this fall, instead of the last; what is now the question of a majority in the House of Representatives would be no question at all. We should have carried Congress by a most decisive majority.

ent columns—this result is alike a lesson and an admonition. Tomorrow we hope to give more ample details of the great victory which has been achieved by the democracy of Pennsylvania. We refer our readers to the returns as given in the proper column.

From yesterday's Baltimore Sun. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10. Pennsylvania election.—The result in Philadelphia.—Further from the counties, &c.

It appears, on asking up the official vote this morning, that the Hon. Joel Jones, the independent candidate, is elected by a majority of 64.

The returns indicate the election of the democratic sheriff by about 1,000 majority, which will probably be the average democratic majority in the city and county. Gamble, the democratic candidate for canal commissioner, is undoubtedly elected. The election in the counties, as far as heard from, passed off quietly.

The following is the result in a few of them for canal commissioner, compared with the vote at the last presidential election:

Table with 2 columns: Counties and Votes. Includes Allegheny (1,000), Lancaster (2,500), Dauphin (800), Montgomery (1,200 to 1,500), Cumberland (200), Chester (800), York (600).

A Democratic gain of 300. Northampton County. State Senator.—The borough of Eastern gives Alexander E. Brown, (whig) 226 majority—being a whig gain of 350. In South Eastern Brown has 26 majority—being a whig gain of 43.

ADDITIONAL PARTIAL RETURNS.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Pottsville, October 10.—Majorities for Fuller: Pottsville, 293; Minersville, 151; Tamaqua, 99; Port Carbon, 153. Fuller will have a small majority. One whig and one democrat probably elected to the legislature. The vote is very close; probably part of each ticket is elected.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Doyleson, October 10.—Doyleson township: Malone, whig candidate for senate, 2 Majority. New Hope: Long, democratic candidate for senate, 17 majority, being a whig loss of 3 votes. Buckingham, Malone 181 majority. Warrington, whig gain of 21. Tinticum whig gain of 76. Plumstead, whig gain of 2. Rock Hill, whig gain of 32. Doyleson borough, Long 131, Malone 78—being a whig gain of 9 votes.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Fuller's majority 402; Gen Taylor's do. 647.

Further commentary.—The Philadelphia Bulletin (whig) of Wednesday says: "In the county the democratic assembly ticket has been elected. Spring Garden chooses a 'Rough and Ready' municipal ticket; while Kensington, Moyamensing, and the Northern Liberties have gone for the democrats. The Rough and Ready candidates for county treasurer, clerk of orphans' court and county commissioner, appear to be elected; but the democratic sheriff, register of wills, and a ditto, have probably beaten the Rough and Ready candidates. The defeat of Rothermel, and Rough and Ready nominees for sheriff, is attributable, chiefly, to the fact that a native candidate, Mr. Farr, was in the field, so that the combination of natives and whigs in favor of Rothermel was incomplete. Mr. Dallas' first democratic candidate for sheriff who has been elected, in the city and county, is James Taylor, twenty years."

The democratic canal commissioner, Mr. Gamble, has been elected by a majority ranging from 15,000 to 18,000. The House of Representatives is also democratic this year. Great apparent changes have taken place in the interior counties; but those changes were predicated on the presidential election last fall. For instance, the democrats have gained 1,500 in Schuylkill county, over last year; but, in reality, have only restored to that county its usual political character.

Will no dissenter shirk the administration into their sens? Will no rebuke, no reaction of the popular sentiment, however great and however uniform, recall them from their blunders—arrest their rage of proscription—and make them reflect in some degree the public sentiment, which they have so egregiously misapprehended, and the great principles which they have grossly violated? We have fought this battle in the face of the President's victory last fall; in the face of his tour, whilst the eloquence of his speeches is still resounding in the ears of the people; and in the face of the tariff, the alarm of the iron and coal in Allegheny, and the other districts which have made an issue on the tariff at this election. And what already do we effect? In Allegheny, where Pittsburg is situated, Pittsburg, where the President delivered his great tariff speech—we are reported have gained about 2,500 majority; Lancaster, which was one of the principal stopping-places, and where the famous Taddeus Stevens lives, we are said to have gained about 2,800; in York, where he first planted the pole of his foot on entering the State, we gain about 500. In fact, wherever we look, through under the spell of the enchantment, from his eloquence and his ironies, he has lost ground. The reaction is going on; the regency is repudiated. Suppose the congressional election of Pennsylvania had taken place this fall, instead of the last; what is now the question of a majority in the House of Representatives would be no question at all. We should have carried Congress by a most decisive majority.

go more into detail, and analyze the causes of our success, and the consequences of our triumph.

The Philadelphia Times of Wednesday evening thus announces the result in the city:

Wednesday, Oct. 10—5 o'clock a. m. Victory! victory! is our cry this morning. The election yesterday in this city and county terminated in a glorious victory for the democracy. The weather was fair, the day pleasant, the sun bright, and triumph unqualified and overwhelming.

As we write this, the election of Hon. Joel Jones (dem.) is announced as mayor of this whig city.

The whig city councils are probably elected by a small majority.

We have also elected a Democratic sheriff, William Deal. Democratic county treasurer, Banner Thomas. Democratic register of wills, Dr. Bunting. Democratic county commissioner, William Van Osten.

Democratic auditor, William H. Fagan. Democratic clerk county of orphans' court, George Carpenter.

The democratic senator from the county, Thomas S. Fernon, is elected.

We have elected the eight members of the House of Representatives from the county!

The democratic commissioners of Kensington are elected.

The regular democratic commissioners of Moyamensing are elected.

To what greater extent we have succeeded we cannot at this present writing aver, but such an astounding victory it has seldom been our lot in this meridian to record.

This is the first democratic sheriff since 1723, elected in this city and county. We have reason, therefore, to exult. And such a sheriff as Mr. Deal, we may well be proud of. His good name, his excellent qualities, his acknowledged probity, and his rare capability, won for him an universal confidence that did everything to insure us this glorious victory.

The democratic commissioners of Kensington affirmed us also matter for rejoicing. Since 1844 the district has been wasted from us. We had once more its introduction into our noble ranks.

We cannot go far into particulars at this late hour. The table that follows this article will point out the exact state of the polls. The telegraph despatches will also show the returns, to the latest hour, from the interior of the State. To-morrow we shall be able to give more definite accounts. Until then, shouting over our triumph of DEMOCRACY, we ask all of our readers to rejoice over this successful issue of the battle waged by sound principles against corruption and false theories.

Last night, after it was ascertained that Judge Jones was elected mayor, a procession was formed, in Sixth street, by the citizens who elevated him, preceded by a band of music, and lanterns, and proceeded to the residence of the Judge, in Washington street, who received the vast concourse of people at the front door, when Mr. Adams informed him of his election as the mayor of the city, upon which Judge Jones appeared and said:

"FELLOW CITIZEN; I receive the intelligence of my election by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia with no common feelings. It shows that the power of the people has triumphed over the organized spirit of party, shows that when the people will, they may triumph. The election this day will be long remembered. The executive of this city is merely the instrument of the law, and the office might have been conferred upon another. I pledge myself, however, to carry out the principles upon which you have elected me. I thank you for the confidence you have thus reposed in me, and I desire to add that I will endeavor to deserve it."

The Pennsylvania of Wednesday, thus hails with its usual eloquent enthusiasm, the glorious result:

We know that noble old Pennsylvania would not disappoint the hopes of the country. The result of yesterday's election has proved that the people of this commonwealth uniting with their fellow-citizens of other States, North and South; have declared against the corrupt and imbecile regency now in power at Washington. Never before were the train bands of federalism so active, unscrupulous, and desperate. Headed by the reckless and bad man who now occupies our honoratorial chair, and stimulated by promises of office from the leaders, they exerted themselves with an energy worthy of a good cause. The money of the general government was openly used to defeat the democracy; and in this city the corruption party resorted to the worst means to avert the doom that has befallen them. Hundreds of false votes were obtained in our midst, and the most scandalous coalitions were formed. But the people, burning with the recollection of the deceptions that have been practiced upon them and anxious to prove themselves worthy of the responsibility devolved upon them marched to the polls, and spurned the infamous leaders and their vile schemes by a vote singularly impressive and overpowering.

The defeat of the whigs in this city is an era in political annals. It was brought about by peculiar circumstances; and while the credit is mainly due to the independent men of all parties, we cannot forbear congratulating the democracy for their united stand in favor of the independent ticket. We cannot say if the independent council ticket is chosen. It is glory enough for one day however, to proclaim that Joel Jones is elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To such demagogues as Johnston, Fuller, and others, eager to promise or to bargain with any and all parties—forecast in the falsification of facts, and in the most inde-

The Robert Morris Hose Company had laid their hose from the purpose of assisting in extinguishing the fire, when the members were burnt off the carriage and taken possession of by the rioters, who ran off the hose, (which was cut by them,) and then carried off the apparatus into Moyamensing.

It was afterwards restored to the company by John Knacas and some other watchman of that district. The hose of the Diligent Fire Company was hacked with knives as to be useless. The State House bell again gave the signal for the assembling of the military, but up to eight o'clock a sufficient force had not mustered in the State-house yard to warrant their going down to the scene of riot. At this time Sixth street, from Walnut to Lombard street, was thronged with people curious to see what was going on, and from Lombard to South the battle of bricks and buckshot was going on, with occasional intermissions. By half-past 8 o'clock the tumult had ceased, the rioters having nearly all dispersed, and those remaining could not be distinguished from the spectators with whom they were mingled. Several persons were wounded in the affray, of whom the following were admitted into the hospital:

James Bailey, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, received a ball in his breast. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he remains in a critical condition. He lived in the vicinity of Broad and Arch streets.

Lawrence McShane, while looking out of the window of a house in which his sister lived, was struck in the temple with a chance shot, and received a severe wound, which will probably prove fatal.

A young medical student received a ball in his thigh, while looking on the affray. The following colored men were also taken to the hospital: R. Kanhall, badly hurt, shot in the back of his head. Charles Ankrum, stabbed in the thigh and George Tillotson, stabbed in the breast.

A colored boy, in the employ of Sheriff Lutz, had three shots extracted from his leg, which were received while passing Sixth and Lombard streets.

A young man, the son of Captain Walker, the keeper of a tavern in Seventh, below South, was wounded during Tuesday night. A marble fired from a musket struck a rib, and glancing, inflicted a severe flesh wound. The marble was extracted by Mr. Rizer.

At about 9 o'clock the military, in command of General Patterson and Colonel Bohlen, took up the line of march. On reaching the scene of riot, the companies were posted so as to command all the approaches to it. The line of sentries was extended along Sixth, from Pine to Shippen, and along Lombard and South streets, from Fifth to Seventh. Two field pieces were posted in Sixth streets, pointing north and south, and a company of cavalry was in readiness to act, if necessity required it. The companies were provided with ball cartridges, and fully authorized to fire on the rioters.

Cornelius Speel, one of the election judges in the Sixth Ward, Southward, was struck on the forehead with a spent ball. The injury was not serious.

The colored church in Lombard street, below Sixth, and the old church edifice at Fifth and Gaskill streets, have been converted into barracks for the use of the military.

With the exception of several discharges of fire arms in Moyamensing, apparently intended for signals by the rioters, no disturbance occurred last evening. In visiting the scene of the late disturbance, we found the rioters in the vicinity completely dispersed, the rain having had the effect of driving the rioters as well as the spectators to their homes.

McShane died at the hospital last evening about dark. This makes the third fatal case. He had arrived in this country but a few weeks since, and was making preparations to return, intending to start the last of this week.—Washington Union.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

The results of yesterday's election cannot but be gratifying to those who regard principle as paramount to prejudice. The true Democracy, have rallied in support of the good old Jeffersonian Platform, and they now stand triumphantly upon it, looking down with pity and contempt upon those who partake, without assisting to procure, the blessings of Democratic policy and equal rights. We never doubted the result of this election because we were satisfied that Federalism could not be successful twice in succession! Promises and false issues may sometimes deceive the people, but power obtained in this way cannot be kept. This federalism should have learned long since, for it has often been taught that honesty is the best policy. In this country, the POWER OF PRINCIPLE has manifested itself most conclusively. Money could not buy votes enough to make any visible impression, and the desertion to the whig ranks of a few pretended Democrats, who have been fostering the party for years with professed friendship, but actual opposition, left no vacuum, and rather proved a benefit to the cause. The party will henceforth breathe freer and deeper, and its deliberations be no more disturbed by those who have no motive but to rule or ruin.

To the Democracy of this borough who have so nobly withstood the various arts conceived to seduce them, the thanks of the party are justly due. They have emphatically said to the disorganizers—"go ye to the whigs—we are satisfied to remain Democrats!"—Lancaster Gazette.

THE VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We continue to receive returns of the election in the Keystone State. Victory, a decided and glorious victory, circles the democratic banner. We shall hereafter

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—12 p. m. PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Returns from Philadelphia.—Political Excitement.—Great riot and fire.—Military ordered out, &c.

This has been one of the most exciting days in the calendar for the city and county of Philadelphia. In the city, heretofore, the majority and city councilmen have been quietly surrendered to the whigs; but a discontented portion of the latter party having nominated an independent ticket, running the Hon. Joel Jones for mayor, in opposition to Charles Gilpin, the regular nominee, the democrats determined to throw their strength in aid of Judge Jones and the independent councilmen, declining to make any nomination for these offices.

For the sheriffship and the other offices, known as the "offices of the riot," there were three tickets, the "Rough and Ready," the "democratic," and "native American." There were also three county tickets for the legislature, &c., three candidates for canal commissioner, and in the cross-firing consequent thereupon, we have had a most exciting contest. No returns have yet been received.

PHILADELPHIA, 1 o'clock a. m. At 11 o'clock a terrible row broke out in Southward, between the blacks and whites. It originated in an attack on the California House, which is a general resort of the most dissolute of our colored population. The house was finally fired by the mob, and at 12 o'clock the State House bell rang to draw out the firemen, who were soon on the spot in great numbers.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 o'clock a. m. The State House bell is still ringing, and two companies of military have just marched to the scene of the riot. It is impossible to get in the vicinity of the riot to ascertain any particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 1/2 a. m. The returns come in so slow that it will be impossible for me to forward to you the vote of the city and county in time for this morning's paper.

John A. Gamble, the democratic candidate for canal commissioner, will have about 2,000 majority in Philadelphia city and county.

In the city proper the vote is very close. Gilpin, the regular whig candidate, is doubtless elected mayor by a small majority.

Allegheny county.—Returns from Allegheny of the vote for canal commissioner, indicate that Henry M. Fuller, the whig candidate, will not have over 1,000 majority. Gen. Taylor's majority in Allegheny county was 3,521.

Schuylkill county.—The Democrats have made considerable gains. Fuller, the whig candidate, has a small majority for canal commissioner. Taylor's majority was 1,239.

Lancaster county.—Fuller's majority in Lancaster county is about 3,500. Taylor's majority was 5,310.—Union.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1849. The democratic candidate for sheriff is elected in Philadelphia by one thousand majority. Gamble, for canal commissioner, is believed to be elected by a large majority. The riots are renewed this morning and more houses have been fired. Eight companies of the military have been ordered out, who have possession of the ground, and have dispersed the mob. Many have been wounded, and some are reported killed. In York county Gamble has 800 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1849. Pennsylvania repudiates the corrupt regency. Our canal commissioner is elected by 16,000 majority. We have elected the independent mayor, the county senators, assembly, sheriff, and probably register. We choose Gamble, democrat, for canal commissioner 1,500 majority, where last year Taylor had 10,000 majority. Will this do? Washington Union.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

The following from the Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of the continuation of the riots from the place where our telegraphic report left off yesterday.

We resume the details of the riots from the point at which our account of yesterday broke off, first correcting an error, which was the result of supposing that the authorities having control of the military, after going to the trouble of rousing them at midnight, would, at least, take efficient measures to prevent a recurrence of the riot. From their marching down Sixth street, the supposition was natural that they would be posted so as to be most effective; but it seems that, instead of this, the force was marched as far as Shippen street, when they returned by way of Fifth street to Chestnut, and out to the Museum building, and soon after were dismissed.

The consequence was, that the rioters, ascertaining that the military force had retired, recommenced their lawless acts, and by daylight the disturbances were raging furiously. Some of the rioters jumped the fence about the California House, and set fire to the frame building in the rear of the open space between it and the dwellings above. The colored population residing in the vicinity commenced moving, when even the females were pelted with stones by the rioters while carrying off articles of furniture. The flames spreading in the meanwhile, brought the firemen again to the spot. They sallied down the street, and the rioters retreating before them, the Phoenix was put in service. In a short time, however, the rioters returned, and let fly a volley of bricks, with discharges of fire-arms, and the members of the Phoenix were forced to fly from their carriage. The firemen, however, were reinforced by citizens, and returning again to the fire, the Good-Will and Phoenix were put into service, and prevented the further spread of the fire, which, at this time, had communicated to a row of court-houses, running west from Sixth street, the roofs of which were all damaged.