

From the Baltimore American of May 24.  
**THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.**

Four years ago on this spot the people met in council—a multitudinous array—to give warning to an oppressive Administration that its end was at hand; and now, on the same spot, another vast array is congregated, more numerous than the other, and for what? Why have the People met again in this place? What means this imposing attitude of National Sovereignty thus exhibited in the gathering of a representative host brought together from all parts of this great Republic? It is to make good the solemn decrees of the Convention of 1840—to reiterate the principles then maintained, and to make known to all that neither disappointment nor disaster—neither difficulties to be met nor treachery which betrays—nothing within the power of man or the limits of human contingencies—can beat down the indomitable spirits of the Whigs of this Union, or defeat the determined purpose for which they are banded together in the unity of political brotherhood. A country to be served—a Government to be rescued from the control of evil principles and incompetent men—a new basis of constitutional conservatism to be established—a firm foundation to be given to sanative policy, wise, practical, comprehensive—these are subjects great enough to inspire resolution and energy, to call forth renewed efforts under all circumstances of successful or untoward results, and to keep a great party firm, unwavering, and persevering in the noble purpose to which it is devoted.

But the more immediate purpose of the convention was to confirm the nominations of the National Convention for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

**The Convention of Ratification**—that is the phrase. The People, through their mass of Representatives, were to pronounce upon the action of the grave nominating body appointed to select candidates for the high places of the Government. The voice of approval was to confirm the choice of those empowered to make a choice, and to pronounce in anticipation the sanction of the whole country upon the selection.

When the resolution was announced declaring the concurrence of the Ratification Convention in the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, the sight was one worth a pilgrimage to see. It exhibited an earnest of that long delayed, yet always accumulating acknowledgment due for years of devoted and faithful service, from a grateful country to a worthy son. But we must not anticipate in our notice of this memorable day.

**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN** for the Vice Presidency—this was the other nomination to be ratified, and most agreeable was the duty to be discharged in this behalf. An eminent citizen now to be made more distinguished—not by reason of his own obtrusion of his pretensions, but by the wise discrimination of his fellow citizens cognizant of his worth and prompt to acknowledge it. His character and services, already proved and tested, gave promise of future usefulness in a sphere of action more exalted than that in which he had shown the sterling qualities of his nature—and lo! here was the call to summon him to his high place.

It was to be expected that with the example of 1840 and its disastrous results before their eyes, the nominating convention would exercise more than ordinary care in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. In view of a contingency which, as it has happened once, may happen again—in view of the uncertainty of human life under all varieties of circumstances—it was the duty of the convention to take good care that if by a mysterious dispensation of Providence the chosen of the People should be taken away from us during his term of Presidential service, his mantle should fall upon one worthy to wear it. And well have they performed this duty. Let the responsive acclamations of the ratifying host bear witness—let the approving voice of the Nation give testimony, as it will, to the propriety of the selection! HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN! What better names are needed as the watchwords of triumphant success? When could a more happy combination be found prognostic of future good to the country?

But we must proceed to set forth, as best we may, some account of the grand pageant of this day's doings.

**THE GRAND PROCESSION.**  
At an early hour of the morning the whole city was stirring, and the almost innumerable hosts of delegates from all quarters of the Union were seen assembling in their various distinct organizations, and afterwards pursuing their way to the western section of the city to the places designated for the concentration of the divisions into which the grand procession was divided. Soon afterwards the members of the different State delegations were counted for the purpose of determining the award of the National Prize Banner, and the returns were made to the officers appointed to receive and compare.

Between nine and ten o'clock the head of the great procession began to move forward, and as it passed along Baltimore street, the several divisions formed in the cross streets took their allotted stations in the line. This immense array of freemen then moved forward to the music of many fine bands, with badges displayed and banners flying, in the following order:

**FIRST DIVISION—First Part.**  
The Mayor of the city of Baltimore and President and officers of the Baltimore city delegation came first. Then followed the chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements.

The members of the Sub-committee of Arrangements.

Guests especially invited. The Committee of Reception for the National Nominating Convention.

The members of the National Nominating Convention. The more aged and infirm of the members of the Nominating Convention and of the especially invited guests were provided with carriages for their conveyance.

The members of the Maryland Whig State Central Committee.

Members of the Maryland Whig gubernatorial Convention.

Whig members of Congress.

Whig members of the several State Legislatures.

Whig members of the City Council of Baltimore.

Editors of Newspapers.

The Baltimore City Clay Club Convention came next.

In a splendidly decorated car, constructed after the fashion of the Grecian triumphal chariots, and having the wheels and body ornamented in like style, drawn by four gaily caparisoned grey steeds, the bride reign of each held by a groom neatly attired in white, came

**THE WHIG BANNER COMMITTEE**, having in charge the object for the gain of which many of the States had contended with a generous emulation, and which had just been awarded to the State of Delaware.

**THE NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER!**  
[We must omit the long descriptions of badges, banners, and processions, with which the Baltimore papers are filled.—The American says.]

The streets along which the procession passed were decorated with many elegant and appropriate devices and ornaments; many temporary platforms were thrown out from the second and third stories of the fronts of houses handsomely decorated, and at various intervals elevated ropes were stretched across the streets from house to house, from which were displayed the national flag and other patriotic and tasteful devices. It is unnecessary to say that every position which afforded a view of the procession as it passed was occupied; from the footway up to the roof inclusive. The ladies of course occupied the most favored places, and such an assemblage of bright faces and beaming eyes was never before exhibited in our good city. Not only the entire resident population, but the many thousand strangers who had been drawn hither by the interest of the occasion, were concentrated along the single line of street designated for the route of the procession, presenting a spectacle more imposing, grand, and cheering than has probably before been witnessed in this country.

The view from the head of Baltimore street is admitted to have been most striking and imposing. The street throughout its entire length appeared as one dense mass of human beings, and when the procession passed onwards with its countless banners, the waving of ten thousands of handkerchiefs from the windows and platforms on both sides of the street presented to the eye a spectacle of the brilliancy, and grandeur of which may be imagined but cannot be described.

At the intersection of Gay street, a series of flags were extended from the American office across the street, the centre one of which had on it the device of an eagle bearing a scroll on which were inscribed the names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. On the reverse were stated in brief terms the leading points of Whig policy, as defined in one of Mr. Clay's letters.

**The Star Spangled Banner.**—The identical "Star Spangled Banner," which waved over Fort Mifflin during its bombardment by the British, in 1814, and which suggested the beautiful National Song composed by the late lamented Francis S. Key, was displayed in front of the premises of Mr. C. Hughes Armistead, an object of deep interest to the thousands that passed by.

**THE SCENE UPON THE GROUND.**  
In the order above noted, the head of the Procession reached the grounds at Canton. Soon after the various persons invited to take seats on the platform took their places, and the delegations in advance forming around it received their arriving friends with cheers and music. The scene was most animated and exciting, far beyond any description that the pen can give. The whole machinery of the procession described above was finally ranged upon the ground.

The Rev. Mr. Bascombe, of Ky., opened the convention with a most impressive prayer, and the immense mass stood uncovered while he appealed to the Throne of Grace. After which, T. Yates Walsh, Esq., on behalf of the committee of two delegates from each State in the Union, proposed the following officers to preside at the Convention:

**President.**—JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.  
**Vice Presidents.**—E. P. Burbank, of Maine, Geo. T. Davis, of Massachusetts, W. W. Boardman, of Connecticut, Portus Baxter, of Vermont, James N. Reynolds, of New York, H. W. Archer, of Maryland, John Berley, of New Hampshire, Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, Geo. S. Bryson, of South Carolina, William Belt, of Ohio, Francis E. Chambers, of Kentucky, John J. Hardin, of Illinois, A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Dr. Doyle, of Louisiana, P. L. Edwards, of Missouri, John Preston, Jr., of Arkansas, Wm. Rollison, of Alabama, E. C. Weightman, of District of Columbia, Wm. S. Patton, of Rhode Island, J. W. Miller, of New Jersey, T. M. T. McKannan, of Penn., James Lyons, of Virginia, Wm. C. Smedes, of Mississippi, Gen. C. Jones, of Tennessee, Thos. Butler King, of Georgia.

announced to the convention the nominations made on the 1st inst. by the National Convention.

The Ratification was the voice of the Young Men's convention, as the Nomination had been that of the old men. The response was as loud as tens of thousands of voices could make it.

Judge Berrien, of Georgia, on behalf of the committee appointed to inform Henry Clay of his nomination as the candidate for the Presidency, read to the convention Mr. Clay's letter of acceptance.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, now being loudly called for, came forward upon the stand and addressed the convention in his usual eloquent manner.

**MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.**  
We can only characterize this speech this morning, and speak of it in a few words. It was a hearty and entire response to the nomination of Henry Clay; Daniel Webster spoke like a true Whig, and a good friend of HENRY CLAY.

After Mr. Webster had concluded, T. Yates Walsh, Esq., rose, and on behalf of the committee of two from each State in the Union, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That this Convention have received with the most profound and grateful sensibility the tidings of the nomination of Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in the approaching election. That, recognizing in this nomination, but the expression of the universal and cherished wish of the Whigs, they hail it, with the peculiar greeting due to him who is, above all other men, the man of the Union, the history of whose whole life is the announcement and expression of the genuine sentiments, principles, and purposes of the Whig party.

**Resolved**, That this convention have heard with the liveliest gratification the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuyesen as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, assured that, in his fidelity to his country, in his undoubted attachment to the Principles of the Whig party in his eminent service, approved ability, and moral purity, the People have the best security for the honest discharge of the duties of the station for which he has been selected.

**Resolved**, That this convention do therefore most cordially ratify and confirm the said nominations, and do pledge themselves and the Whig party to the vigorous support and furtherance of the same, with all the zeal and by all the effort which may become good citizens striving in the cause of their country.

**Resolved**, That this convention re-affirm and proudly proclaim their adherence to the distinctive Principles and Measures of the Whig party, now known of all men, and cherished by a large majority of the American People, as follows:

1. A Tariff which shall of itself provide sufficient revenue to pay the debts and defray the expenditures of the Federal Government—such Tariff so adjusted as equally to protect, encourage, and cherish in all its branches the Productive Industry of the Country.

2. A National Currency, which shall be of uniform par value in every part of the Union, and which may be transmitted from one section to any part of another without discount or depreciation, and at the smallest possible cost—to be created by such means and instrumentalities as shall commend themselves to the wisdom of the next Whig Congress, counselled and aided, not obstructed and thwarted, by a genuine Whig President.

3. A fair and just distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union, to be by them devoted to purposes of general and permanent utility, thereby protecting the common interests of all from aggression and spoliation, preventing unnecessary and pernicious fluctuations in the Tariff, and putting a stop to the discreditable spectacle of a free and enlightened Nation, year by year, devouring its substance and steadily diminishing the broad patrimony bequeathed to it by the valor and sacrifices of an illustrious ancestry, to supply the waste and want of its annual and ordinary expenditures.

**Resolved**, That the practical restriction of the Veto power, which has grown by repeated encroachments into a mighty engine of Executive Despotism, the limitation of a President to a single term, the retrenchment of our national expenditures by every practicable means, the reform of the now glaring abuses and corruptions growing out of an unworthy bestowal of Executive patronage, and the general reduction of burthens and increase of benefits resulting to the people from the existence and operations of federal government, are objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with a signal and triumphant success.

Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky, followed, and spoke in his usual eloquence for the Whigs of Kentucky and the Union.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, having been called on was received with rapturous applause. He briefly vindicated himself for the part he had taken with respect to Mr. Tyler's Administration, and spoke warmly in favor of his old friends and associates—Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuyesen.

Then came Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, who expressed himself delighted with the scene before him, and the glorious Whigs around him. He had been more than satisfied with the nominations, and North Carolina would stand by them.

Mr. Webster made a second speech at another part of the stand, and was followed by Messrs. Bots, Crittenden, Huntington, and Stewart.

A resolution was adopted that the next Young Men's Convention should be held in the city of Philadelphia; and after a few words from Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut, the Convention of ratification adjourned, sine die.

**DREADFUL STATE OF THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.**

**Fearful Riot and loss of Lives!**  
The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday contain the particulars of a bloody riot which took place in Kensington District on Monday evening.

The following account of it is from the United States Gazette.

**HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.**  
The peace of the city has again been broken, and the outrage has been signalized by loss of life. A meeting of citizens quietly convened to express their political opinions, has been broken up by lawless rioters, and property wantonly destroyed.

The circumstances of this outrageous occurrence are briefly these—A meeting of the advocates of the Native American principles was called yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, to assemble on the vacant lot at the corner of Master and Second streets, but before the meeting had been well organized, a storm arose, & it was resolved to adjourn to the shelter of the market house near by, at the corner of Master and Cadwalader streets.

When the third speaker arose to address the meeting, a man standing at the outside of the crowd was heard to say to another, standing next to him, (both of whom are represented to us as being Irishmen.) "Now let's make a noise, so that he won't be heard." They forthwith created a noise, and were remonstrated with by some of the bystanders, who requested them to let the proceedings of the meeting go on in peace. They would not cease their clamor, and were finally compelled to do so, in consequence of receiving a severe flogging. This fight caused a little excitement, which was raised to an intense degree, in consequence of several shots being fired from the upper windows of the Hibernia house, in Cadwalader street, fronting the market house. By this volley several wounds were inflicted, and the Native Americans gathered at the meeting, becoming highly exasperated, and the Irishmen having gathered into a mob, they made an attack upon them.

A number of shots were fired from the crowd of Irishmen, but they were finally compelled to fly. The Native Americans pursued them, and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they were seen to enter were attacked, and the doors and windows of two frame houses in Cadwalader street, below Master st., and one in the same street, above Master st., were battered in with stones. On Master street, near Germantown road, the fronts of two houses were also much battered, and the windows riddled with stones. On Germantown road, the dwelling house of a widow, named Mrs. Brady, was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up.

The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining.

The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia house were also shattered, and Master st., between Germantown road and Cadwalader st., was literally strewn with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen rallied, and beat off the Native Americans, and there the contest ended for the time.

The worst result of this disgraceful contest is seen in the loss of life. From the beginning of the affray the shots were frequent, and the following persons were killed or wounded:

George Shifer, almost instantly killed;  
Jos. Cox, dangerously wounded in the groin;  
Lee, wounded in the hip;  
Charles Vantavoren, shot in three places and dangerously wounded;  
Patrick Fisher, shot in the forehead, not dangerously wounded;  
Adam Boozer, shot in the arm.

Shifer lived only a few minutes, the ball, we understand, having passed through his head. The excitement created in East Kensington by the occurrence was intense. People were gathered at every corner, listening to or repeating the hundred vague rumors which went floating about.

Shif. McMichael was early upon the ground, and we learn adopted active measures to prevent further violence.

The above account was gathered from various sources, and in the midst of the excitement which prevailed. It may contain errors, but care has been had to obtain the truth concerning what occurred, and to state it when obtained.

**MIDNIGHT—FURTHER PARTICULARS.**—Two men killed.—During the evening, great crowds of people were gathered in the neighborhood, of the scene of violence in the afternoon, and about ten o'clock an attack was made upon a dwelling house on Second street just above Franklin. The doors and windows were beaten in, and the furniture of the lower story broken up and much of it thrown into the street. The cause of this attack, it was said, was in consequence of a gun having been fired from the building during the afternoon. Another house above this in the same row was also injured in consequence of stones having been thrown at it.

A cry was then raised, "Go to the Nnerry," and a crowd proceeded up Second st. to Master, at the corner of which is a Roman Catholic School House. A bonfire was kindled at one corner of the street, and the fence of the School House set on fire; about this time when the crowd had filtered in front of the School House, a volley of musketry was fired from the house opposite, and when the crowd had parted it was discovered that several were wounded; one young man named J. A. Wright was taken up dead, a ball having pierced his left breast just above his heart. Another young man named Ramsey, living on Third st., above Brown, was shot in the upper part of the left lung with a bullet, and when we left he was expiring. We were also told that two other men were seriously wounded.

The Native Americans then retreated and up to twelve o'clock, (Midnight) affairs remained quiet.

Sheriff McMichael was upon the ground during the evening, and shortly before midnight made a call upon the military for aid, but as they had some time since resolved not to perform duty in cases of riots unless the Legislature made an appropriation for their pay during the time they were so engaged, which has not yet been done, they were not willing to enter upon their duty.

A meeting, however, is called to-day, to take measures to ensure a full turn out of the military force. The Sheriff, accompanied by Genl. Cadwalader, restrained the mob several times during the night from making attacks which were contemplated.

The excitement is greatly increased, and it is hardly possible to say where this terrible outbreak will end.

**FURTHER RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.**

**Conflagration and loss of lives.**  
The Philadelphia papers bring the deeply painful intelligence of further riots in Kensington, attended with extensive conflagrations, and a considerable number of persons killed and wounded. The annexed details are copied from the U. S. Gazette of Wednesday:

We have rarely, if ever, seen our city more excited than it was yesterday, (Tuesday), in consequence of the outrages committed in Kensington on the day previous; and at an early hour, Brigadier General Cadwalader issued orders to his Brigade (that of the city proper) to parade in the afternoon.

Meantime, a meeting (held by resolve of one that was held in the Assembly Building on the night previous) was called in the State House Yard, for 8 o'clock, P. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American Flag, much injured, accompanied by a placard bearing in large letters the following: "This is the flag that was trampled on by the Irish Papists." (We are not sure that the words are exact.)

At 3 o'clock, the meeting in the State House Yard was very large, and as the call contained the addition, that those who came should be prepared for defence, some appeared armed with deadly weapons. The Mayor, who was walking round the yard, quietly withdrew the persons whom he saw armed. One of the persons thus arrested had a gun, and another a double-barrelled pistol.

We believe that Mr. J. R. Newbold was called upon to preside. Among the speakers were Genl. Smith and Col. G. J. Jack. The Rev. Mr. Perry offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted by acclamation:

**Resolved**, That a gross and atrocious outrage has been perpetrated in the District of Kensington, by which a meeting of American citizens, assembled for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of our country, was broken up, and lives of citizens wantonly and maliciously sacrificed by a band of ruffians firing into the crowd from places of concealment.

We, the Native American citizens of the City and county of Philadelphia, in Town Meeting assembled, do hereby present to our fellow-citizens of all shades and distinctions of party the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That it is alike the right and the duty of all citizens peaceably to assemble for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the principles and actions by which our Nation should be governed.

**Resolved**, That the interference with such assemblages by others not participating in them is an infraction on the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and Laws of our country.

**Resolved**, That the recent outrage in Kensington, by which a meeting was disturbed and broken up, and the lives of citizens sacrificed, is an infraction of those rights which meets the abhorrence of this meeting.

**Resolved**, That whilst as men and Americans we are determined at all and every hazard to resist unto the death every infraction of our rights, we are determined that we will not be led by provocation to retaliate on the rights of others.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of a portion of the Irish inhabitants of the District of Kensington, on Monday afternoon, in the disturbance of a meeting, the object of which was the Naturalization Laws are correct, and that foreigners in the short space of five years are incapable of entering into the spirit of our Institutions.

**Resolved**, That we consider the Bible in the Public Schools as necessary for a faithful course of instruction therein, and we are determined to maintain it there in despite of the efforts of unaturalized and unqualified foreigners to eject it therefrom.

**Resolved**, That this meeting believe that the recently successful efforts of the friends of the Bible in the District of Kensington, was the inciting cause which resulted in the murderous scenes of the 6th inst.

**Resolved**, That we approve of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Assembly Buildings last evening, by which a committee was appointed to make suitable preparations for the interment of the first martyr in the cause of Civil and Religious freedom among us, and that we recommend that the friends of our cause shall attend the funeral in a body.

**Resolved**, That we also approve the resolution passed at the same meeting by which a reward of One Thousand Dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

On motion of John Perry, it was **Resolved**, That a collection be taken up for the benefit of the widows, mothers or children of the murdered.

Most of those present moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master street,) and proceeded to organize a meeting but they had scarcely nailed up their flag, (the same that is spoken of above,) when a number of boys made an attack upon the Hibernia house. A number of shot were then fired from houses in the vicinity toward the meeting, and the Native Americans, after dispersing for a moment, rallied and attacked the hose House, took out the carriage, ran the hose off the reel, and then broke the apparatus up. An old tender, the property of the Washington Hose Co. which was also in the house, was broken up likewise. The Native Americans then, (between four and five o'clock,) took possession of the market house, and for the next three hours, the shots were frequent from the houses in its western vicinity. Men were seen lying upon the roofs of a row of houses fronting the market; and in every place of concealment near the same place, others were occasionally discovered.

We give below the list of killed and wounded, so far as we could ascertain.

L. Groble, stonecutter, Southwark—ball entered his right temple and passed out at the crown of his head, tearing off a portion of the scalp.

Wesley J. Rheindollar, shoemaker—ball entered his back at the right shoulder, traversed his body diagonally, and passed out at the left breast.

Wm. E. Hillman—ball entered his right shoulder.

Joseph Rice—ball entered his head, and killed him instantly. Mr. Rice was not engaged in the affray, but had left his house for a moment, and was looking over the fence when the ball struck him.

Matthew Hammit, ship carpenter—ball entered at one of his ears—died instantly.

**WOUNDED.**  
Henry Hesselbauch, James Whitaker, Chas. Orte, George Young, Augustus Peale, W. J. Ardis, John Lusher, John Taggart, Taylor, James Brown, Washington Heyberger, John Fagan.

Two boys were wounded in the abdomen slightly, and we have heard of five men whose names we could not learn, who were wounded more or less dangerously.

A man named Maitland was dangerously wounded by a shot fired by John Taggart. A negro sitting in the market house, immediately fired at Taggart and several shot struck him in the forehead. Taggart then ran into a house, but a number of the Native Americans rushed in and made him prisoner.

He was conducted down to Alderman Boileau's office, who upon the oath of one of the spectators committed him to Moyamensing prison. He left the office in charge of two officers and a number of citizens, but when near Beaver street the crowd took him violently out of the hands of his conductors, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him some distance along the street.

His captors then passed the rope over the end of an awning post, and pulled him up for the purpose of hanging him, but the beam broke and he fell to the earth, he was then dragged for some distance and finally left lying in the street to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up and remained so up to ten o'clock last night. He cannot, however, survive.

S. Abbot Laverence, a young man, a nephew of Abbot Lawrence of Boston, was standing on the outskirts of the crowd, when a bullet struck him and caused him much pain. It appeared upon examination that the ball had struck his waistcoat and lodged against a cent, which was in his pocket, by which its course was stopped. The cent was completely bent up, and the escape of Mr. Lawrence may be considered providential.

Numerous instances of courage were shown yesterday, especially by those who carried off the bodies of the fallen. One young man who went out to carry off the body of Mr. Hammit, had a very narrow escape—several shots having been fired at him, two balls passed through the skirts of his coat—one on each side of his body.

Sheriff McMichael was unceasing in his efforts to put an end to the riots. The military was called out at an early hour in the afternoon, and they were put in motion at 7 o'clock. Had they arrived on the ground at 7 o'clock, the terrible destruction of life would have been prevented, and the conflagration would not have taken place.

A meeting of Catholics, we understand, was held last evening at the Cathedral of St. John, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to allay the excitement.

A placard, worded in the following manner, was posted about the streets in the early part of the day:

**To the Catholics of the city and county of Philadelphia.**  
The melancholy riot of yesterday, which resulted in the death of several of our fellow-beings, calls for our deep sorrow, and it becomes all who have had any share in this tragical scene to humble themselves before God, and to sympathize deeply and sincerely with those who are relatives and friends of the fallen. I earnestly entreat all to avoid all occasion of excitement, and to shun all public places of assembly, and to do nothing that in any way may exasperate.

Follow peace with all men, and have that Charity without which no man can see God.

**PHILIP PATRICK,**  
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 7th, 1844.  
The excitement during yesterday afternoon and evening was of the most intense character. In the vicinity of the scenes of violence, business appeared to be at a stand, and at every step one met little gatherings of persons anxiously discussing the probable and terrible consequences of the outbreak, and the means to be taken to avoid all occasion of excitement, and to shun all public places of assembly, and to do nothing that in any way may exasperate.

Follow peace with all men, and have that Charity without which no man can see God.