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False Reports.

The most ridiculous and exaggerated reports of the election riots in this city on Monday are flying through the country. In the interior of this State they have it that Col. Preston commenced the difficulty and led on the Germans in their attack on the Americans. The fact is, early in the morning Col. Preston seeing how things were going, and that if his friends attempted to exercise their rights as voters they would do so at the risk of their lives, left the polls and advised those who had intended to vote for him not to attempt to do so.

The following dispatch appeared in the Cincinnati papers:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 5 P. M.

Another outbreak is feared to-night, in consequence of a large quantity of powder having been found in possession of the Irish in the Eighth Ward. A large number of Irish are leaving the city.

All the stories about large quantities of powder and arms being discovered in the possession of the foreigners are unmitigated falsehoods, circulated for a purpose. We have made diligent enquiries, and are satisfied that so far from making preparations to attack the Americans, the foreigners had not even made preparations to properly defend themselves in case of attack. If they had determined on the course imputed to them, is it at all likely that, with the advantages of being entrenched in their own houses, they would not have killed more than four or five of their assailants! Had the Irish on Main street, below Tenth, organized and made preparations as charged, would not they have killed their assailants by scores before permitting themselves to be slaughtered?

The poor creatures when, as they thought, driven to the last extremity, did make some effort to defend themselves; but the small mortality their balls occasioned, showed their weapons were not used as they would have been by an attacking party. In the upper part of the city the Germans who fired guns used only shot. If they had been determined to murder Americans would not their guns have been loaded with balls, and would they not have acted at least with some small degree of concert? Heaven knows that we would be the last forever to defend foreigners guilty of attacking Americans, but when we know that the victims of the mob are guiltless of the crime imputed them, it is but an act of justice that the memories of the unfortunates, humble though they were, should be vindicated.

We repeat that the foreigners were so frightened at the demonstrations made against them so early in the morning, that they did not even attempt to go to the polls. This is conclusively demonstrated in the fact that in the First, Second and Eighth Wards, out of more than 2,220 votes the Anti-Know-Nothings had, they only polled 391! The ruffians who were bent on having a few knock-downs, finding the Germans did not come to the polls, went to their houses, and brutally beat them, and for this statement we have the authority of respectable Americans who were eye-witnesses of the occurrences.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes the following which is incorrect in every particular:

We learn through passengers by the Jacob Strader, that the riot at Louisville originated in an attempt made by the Irish to take possession of the Seventh Ward polls. An Irishman presented himself at the polls, expressing his desire to vote. Being challenged for his papers by an American, he replied by knocking down the latter, whereupon the crowd cried out—"move him! move him!" the Irish flew to the First ward, and the row being continued, an American was shot dead.

Intense excitement ensued; the tumult increased to a fearful extent, and at 12 o'clock, when the mail boat left, was raging with awful violence in the First Ward. Thousands of rumors were flying about, and the whole city was convulsed from centre to circumference.

A War of Races and Religions.

The horrible occurrences that will forever cause Monday last to be held in remembrance by our citizens, inspire us with great alarm lest the hitherto peaceful political contests in this country be hereafter but a series of bloody encounters, leading eventually to intestine war. It is well known that ever since the inauguration of the Know-Nothing party—a party which has attempted to separate citizens into distinct classes on account of their birth-place and their religion, and to inflict upon them political disabilities, our hitherto peaceful elections have been characterized by riots, murders and arsons. Know-Nothing election riots have been a marked incident of Know-Nothingism. In every principal city of the Union outrages have been perpetrated under the protection of the party, and in most cases the guilty have gone unwhipt of justice. Judges and Juries connected with the "order" have been unable to rid themselves of their secret oaths, or the prejudices engendered against foreigners, and while perhaps imagining that their conduct was all propriety, have been guilty of partiality and favoritism in the extreme.

But this is by no means the worst feature in the case. The organization of this new order of things, its proscriptive character, its secret operations, and the necessary nature of its influences, have done much to disturb the social relations of the country, to estrange friends and kindred, and destroy all these beautiful and holy and delightful ties that render life enjoyable.

We have an instance of the malign influence of the new party in our own State. The county of Nelson is one of the wealthiest and most intelligent in Kentucky. It has, although the majority of the population is Catholic, been strongly attached to the Whig cause, always giving large majorities for the candidates of that party. The people were happy and contented—enjoying their political and religious rights undisturbed—were prosperous, untainted with bigotry and proscription, until in an evil hour the dark spirit of Know-Nothingism was introduced into the midst of a peaceful community. Since then the change has been remarkable. Old party lines have been defaced, and nowhere we presume is there so much bitterness of feeling prevalent as between the Know-Nothings and Catholics of Nelson. Families have been divided—business firms dissolved—the interchange of the small kindly courtesies of life has ceased. It is war to the knife—a war that, while not waged with powder and steel, finds expression in a thousand forms revolting to the better instincts of the human heart.

Shall this state of case prevail throughout the country?—shall we have peace, quiet and society all disturbed because a few political tricksters have chosen to institute a party in which classes and sects are arrayed against one another, not because of a difference in political principle, but on account of religious belief and birth-place?

☞ During Monday the most excited and exaggerated reports were constantly in circulation, and to the effects they produced is to be attributed, in a great measure, the difficulty in ascertaining the origin of the difficulties. A crowd of men and half-grown boys, who were ripe for mischief, would, to increase the excitement and give them an excuse for carrying out their wishes, report that a certain house in a certain locality, was filled with Germans and Irish having weapons. Instantly the gang would repair thither, probably find a foreigner in the streets, to whom they would give chase or knock down and then throw rocks at the house. The terrified inmates would probably reply by a discharge of weapons they chanced to have, and in some instances, random shots happened to hit innocent persons who were passing by. This was then considered by the mobocrats sufficient provocation to tear down or burn down house after house, and maim and murder their inmates. It was such reports that originated most of the outrages, and that almost caused the destruction of the Cathedral and the Catholic church on upper Green street.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMENTATORS.—There is too much truth in the complaint of the Buffalo *Express*, which says that the press now relies almost exclusively upon the telegraph for its general news, and the employment of improper persons to collate the reports has been a source of annoyance and vexation with those who use and pay for them. Instead of giving the bare facts to the press as they transpire, the reporters frequently undertake the task of furnishing fact and commentary together, thus often betraying the press into a false position.

The telegraph reporters everywhere should recollect that they are *mere* relators of facts and circumstances, and not contestants in the field of political discussion. The Associated Press have commenced the important work of discharging improper persons from their employ; and we hope sincerely to see that branch of public service rendered respectable, by being placed in the hands of persons of character.

ALGOL.—Last Sunday night, while enjoying a cigar, and quietly musing on the instability of time and things, our attention was attracted by two cloud-like appearances which we supposed to be nebulæ, but after some minutes they disappeared. A star, which was situated between the two clouds, now commenced to increase in size and brightness until it attained the size and lustre of Jupiter; in a few moments it commenced to fade away and went almost entirely out, then increased as before. After amusing itself for some minutes in this facetious manner, it became bright and remained so until we retired to our chamber. May not this have been the variable star Algol which has of late attracted the attention of astronomers in Europe and America! It has been especially noticed by Prof. Argelander, of Bonn. It is as yet one of the unexplained wonders of the starry world.

WHALING.—It is stated by the New London (Conn.) *Star* that the long mooted purpose of transferring the depot of the whaling business from the Massachusetts ports to some point in the Pacific, is at length to be accomplished. According to the *Star*, arrangements are already in progress with several houses to transfer their business from New Bedford, New London, and other places, to some California port. San Francisco, Benicia, Oakland and Monterey have been indiscriminately spoken of, and orders have been given to captains of vessels now employed in the North Pacific whale fisheries to recruit at the ports of California.

☞ In Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon, at low water, the body of a fashionably dressed young female was found in Gunner's Run, Queen street, Kensington, with her throat cut. When first discovered she was lying with her face in the mud, and the wound on her neck looked quite fresh, the blood still oozing from it. She was well dressed, having on lace undersleeves and lace collar, fastened with a large gold breastpin, containing two portraits. From all appearances of the body it would appear that the woman had been foully dealt with.

A gentleman from Louisville says it is not true, as reported, that the naturalized citizens were not allowed an opportunity to vote in that city. He was himself at all the voting places in the evening, and heard the officers calling for "more voters," who did not come as fast as their votes could be taken.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Such efforts to create an impression that we had a fair election here are contemptibly little and mean. After men were beaten and driven from the polls, after they were attacked in their own houses and so terrified that they were afraid to leave them, it is not surprising there were no "more voters" to respond to the call of the officers of election.

☞ We have already mentioned the fact of an inoffensive Irishman being brutally assaulted at the Court House on Monday, and that some ruffian run a pitch-fork into his body. After marching about for some time, the blood of the poor victim all the while dripping from the prongs of the fork, the ruffian, who by the way, it is said, was from New Albany, stuck a loaf of bread on the fork and shouldering it, continued his march through the streets. No effort whatever was made to arrest him.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE.—The faculties of some of the Northern Colleges are taking decided ground against the institution of secret societies among the students. The trustees of Princeton College have, by a unanimous vote, approved the action of the faculty in requiring from students entering that institution a pledge that they will not join any secret societies, and have also directed the President to announce publicly, at the opening of the next session of the College, that any student will be promptly dismissed who may after that time be known to be a member of any such association.

☞ A boy named Orms, living near Indianapolis, was on Saturday last, while playing around a mill, hoisted by a companion on the block and tackle used to lift grain into the mill. He was pulled clear up to the block, sixty feet from the ground. The end of the rope he was holding to being pulled into the block, his hands were forced off, and he fell that fearful distance to the ground, breaking his legs and arms, and injuring him internally. He lingered till Sunday noon, and died.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, F. W. Harris, of Mississippi, as agent of Nathaniel Hoggatt, of Adams county in that State, appeared before Judge Parker and manumitted sixteen slaves. They were the property of Wilfred Hoggatt, who at his death gave them their freedom in his will, but from unforseen circumstances the will was not carried into effect until his son Nathaniel arrived at legal age, when he caused their liberation.

CHOICE LIQUORS.—Our friend Thompson, of the old Blue House on Fourth street, sent us some of his choice brandy and champagne yesterday. It came most opportunely, for our office was full of patriotic Americans who had come to hear and to communicate the stirring news of the elections.

We scarcely know which was best and most exhilarating and intoxicating, the liquor or the news. Thompson's name and Marshall's were shouted in the same breath.—*Journal of yesterday.*

And we presume, as a necessary consequence with those excited and maddened by liquor, the next shout raised was "down with the foreigners," and the editor and his office full of "patriotic Americans" were in a better condition than ever to incite their friends to riot and bloodshed.

LUCKY.—In St. Louis the capital prize of $21,-166 50 was sold a day or two since, on a quarter ticket, to Mr. James Javens, second mate of the steamer F. X. Aubry. The risk was in the Missouri State Lottery, Class No. 171—the lucky numbers 11—17—71—the original outlay $1 25, and the net amount received nearly $5,000.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—Jno. L. Jackson, a notorious printer, lodged in the Lexington jail for the murder of G. W. Smith, escaped on Sunday evening. The key of the prison was stolen from a private room in the residence of the jailor, by some unknown person, who thus enabled the prisoner to escape.

☞ We would recommend Dr. Hurley's Sarsaparilla to those requiring a good and safe medicine in preference to any other we are aware of; we are induced to do so from having tried it, and received much benefit, and that it will perform what is claimed for it, we see no reason to doubt. Most of our city drug stores keep it for sale. au10 d&w

DECLINES.—Hon. John Scott Harrison declines the nomination for Governor by the bolting K. N's of Ohio. He well knows that the days of that faction are numbered, and acts wisely in refusing to have his name associated with the sinking fortunes of any such party.

☞ Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of this city, or rather of Danville, is expected to deliver the address on the occasion of the dedication of the new chapel of the American Female College at Glendale, O., on the 10th of September.

☞ The farmers in Calloway county, Missouri, are in a deplorable fix. A few Sundays ago, one of them was bitterly lamenting the condition of his corn crop. He has ten thousand bushels more than he can gather.

☞ The theater in this city will be opened in a few weeks under the management of George Mellus.

☞ The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, all the way between Baltimore and Wheeling, continues in good and thorough working order.

Wild and False Reports.

We could fill our paper for a week were we to undertake to expose one-half of the wild and false reports of Monday's riots flying through the country. The telegraphic despatches for the associated press were so partial as to excite general remark and a confident suspicion of their unfairness; but other reports were, if possible, more ridiculous and exaggerated. The Philadelphia *North American*, for instance, has the following:

The Louisville office, at 10¼ o'clock, reports the frequent discharges of cannon in the direction of the Courier office.

While the excitement lasts, persons at a distance cannot be too cautious in receiving and believing reports.

☞ While it has been almost impossible here to procure an accurate account of the riots and the cause that produced them, we are not at all surprised that papers at a distance are deceived by false statements which they have heard or read. The Cincinnati *Gazette* in its comments on the riot says:

American citizens were fired at while riding in the streets, at a distance from the polls, and, in parts of the city where there was no apparent excitement, or any cause whatever for riots.

Now, we can assure the *Gazette* that nothing of the kind occurred. No American citizens were fired at under the circumstances stated.—But some innocent persons, who were in no manner connected with the riots, were injured by random shots while passing in the vicinity of houses whose inmates had been attacked and frightened almost out of their wits, and who, to say the most, were indiscreet in the manner in which they attempted to defend themselves. The *Gazette* further says:

Besides, the vote of the city shows that the Democrats polled their average vote, and therefore that they were not held back from voting by the Americans.

In the same number of the *Gazette* from which this is taken, the vote of Clarke, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is put down at 1,208.—Col. Preston received 1,344 votes. At the last Presidential election Pierce received 2,759 votes, and the vote of the city has increased considerably since that time. Col. Preston's friends, who had ascertained his strength before the election, confidently expected to give him exceeding 3,500 votes. Clarke's vote would have been much less, for there were many persons who intended to vote for Preston and the entire American ticket with that exception. The *Gazette* will see from this into what a great error it has been led.

☞ In May last, when we denounced, in the strongest terms we could use, the outrages perpetrated on inoffensive Germans in the upper part of the city, we at the same time urged that the respectable portion of the American party should not be held responsible for the action of the ruffians who belong to it. We know that many of the best men in the city still belong to the Know-Nothing party; men who would scorn to stoop to a dirty trick to gain success, and who now denounce the outrages of Monday as strongly as we do. We know that the respectable members of the order have an utter horror of mob law, and we have never supposed any one would hold them accountable for the damning deeds of the ruffians on Monday, many of whom did not even belong to this city. The *Journal* may be horrified at our entertaining and expressing such an opinion, but that is precisely what we now think on the subject.

THE REMAINS OF THE MURDERED.—Every day develops something new concerning the horrible tragedies of Monday. Yesterday the rubbish, for a space of five feet, was cleared away in the ruins of Quinn's row, on Main street, and a number of bones were discovered. They were examined by Dr. G. W. Ronald and pronounced, by him, to belong to the human frame.

These continual developments render it impossible even to surmise the extent of the horror enacted on the night of the election. Eternity can alone reveal how many persons fell victims to the fury of the mob.

☞ The census of New York discloses some curious facts respecting the social system of the vast hive of people. So far as reported, every ward in the city has at least double the number of families that it has dwellings for their accommodation, and in some wards the discrepancy is far greater. Thus the First Ward has 699 dwellings, and 2,708 families; the Sixth Ward, 1,270 dwellings, and 5,099 families; the Eleventh Ward, 2,498 dwellings, and 11,087 families, and so on. In eleven wards heard from there are 20,522 dwellings and 58,063 families.

☞ We do not expect ever to be able to record one-tenth of the outrages on Monday, but every day adds to the list. A Protestant German, on Ninth street, next door to Chestnut, was so badly wounded in the breast by a pistol ball that his recovery is considered doubtful. Two Irishmen were pursued by an infuriated crowd to the corner of Ninth and Magazine streets, where they escaped. The crowd, however, attacked a house there and shot one man and cut another across the breast. Both were severely injured.

MORE ARRESTS.—Yesterday afternoon a posse of the police got on the trail of another terrible gunpowder plot, and proceeded over to Corn Island to arrest it. When they got there nothing was found, and the party dispersed in various directions, several going down town and others going up town. In the lower suburbs a brace of Irishmen were caught on the street armed, 'tis said, and were at once arrested and lugged off to jail.

☞ Scores of the most active participators in Monday's riots are well known, and yet, so far as we can learn, no attempts have been made to bring them to justice. Is it possible that those sworn to have our laws properly administered have determined to use no efforts to bring to justice the ruffians who so disgraced our city on Monday?

☞ The Know-Nothings of Vigo county, Ind., refuse to swallow the "nigger." They have called a meeting at Terre Haute, for Saturday next, of all those opposed to the efforts now making to abolitionize the whole North. Hon. R. W. Thompson is advertised to address the meeting.

FLOUR GOING TO PITTSBURGH.—The steamer Sam Young, for Pittsburgh yesterday, had 360 barrels of flour on board for Pittsburgh, in addition to which she took in 500 barrels for Lawrenceburg, for the same destination. Not a day passes without shipments of flour from this region for the eastern markets.

☞ Mr. Graham, the brass founder who was killed in the election riot, was a native of Pittsburg. At the time of his death his wife was on a visit to her relations in that city. The sad news of her husband's death was forwarded her by telegraph.

☞ In Covington on Monday a party of young men beat a German so dreadfully that his life is endangered. His skull was fractured and other injuries done him. So it seems they have valiant Americans in Covington as well as here.

☞ A duel was fought at Marysville on the 12th of July, between Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Tevis, in which the latter was shot through the heart, and expired immediately. The cause of the quarrel was an occurence on the 4th of July.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—We have every reason to believe, from the complexion of the returns received last night, that Albert G. Talbott, Anti, is elected to Congress from the Fourth District over F. T. Fox, Know-Nothing.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* is a genuine Know-Nothing paper. It speaks of the election by the K. N.'s of this State of *twelve* out of the *thirteen* members of Congress to which Kentucky is entitled.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Later news reduces the majority of Swope, the Know-Nothing candidate, but he is unquestionably elected.

☞ Wm. Rainey, late a Deputy Marshall in Cincinnati, has been arrested for passing counterfeit money.

Louisville has covered herself with glory by the immense majorities she has given for the American candidates.—*Frankfort Com'th.*

A kind of glory which, we imagine, few cities having a regard for their reputation would covet.

The Cowardly Mob.

If we could for a moment forget the sorrow and gloom which overcomes us when the mind reverts to the crimes and heretofore almost unheard-of villainies which attach to the mob of Monday, the 6th of August, various little incidents are developed from time to time which are calculated to place "Sam's men" in a very ludicrous light before an appreciative world. Such scenes as transpired here on Monday are usually characterized by more or less of bravery or gallantry, but we cannot hear of even one isolated act of gallantry on the part of the aggressors calculated to excite the admiration of Christian or pirate. There is no relief from the general perfidy, villainy and cowardice which marked the footsteps of the rioters from the hour at which they commenced their diabolical plot of crowding out legal foreign voters at the polls, early in the morning, on through their arsons, larcenies and murders during the day, to the consummation of what seemed to be their grand design, the culminating point of all their hopes—the burning of the *Times* office sign! Such a mob as the one in question can command no respect. Self-respect, even—one of the cheapest sentiments—is altogether lost, and the cowardly knaves who participated actively in the outrages on Monday and Monday night stand out alone in their perfidy, stript of everything which renders life tolerable, save, perhaps, a remnant of the few hundred dollars and certain groceries and valuables, of which they plundered their poor, defenseless victims, under the refreshing motto of *ruling America.*

The disrespect which one entertains for the cowardly mob in question will be heightened by an examination of the ruins at the head of Jefferson and Green streets. We counted there some twenty buildings in the square riddled and torn to pieces, some more and some less injured, and the excuse which the apologists of the precious villains offer for the outrage is, that somebody fired a shot from a brewery! We observed upon the window shutter of one of the buildings the name of "*Pilcher*" written in bold capitals. The building thus charmedly labeled was less injured than many others in the same locality. Various subterfuges of the kind were resorted to to delude the cowardly rioters into the belief that the occupants were "all right on the goose," some of which succeeded. Many honest foreigners, however, who doubtless had more thought for their reputations than their lives and property, chose readily between Pilcher and destruction, and submitted to the latter as preferable to the former.

Spectators of the scene in the vicinity of Shelby street, where the serious riots began, have no respect for the mob, and indulge many a hearty laugh at their expense. A handful of foreigners there made a firm stand against the cowardly rioters, who were far superior to them in numbers, and drove them back pell-mell several squares on two different occasions. The inglorious manner in which the rioters fled, and the various individual and general exhibitions of cowardice which characterised these two several retreats are edifying in the highest degree to the mind possessing a sense of the ludicrous. Why, the ladies there who were spectators of their exploits lost all opinion of the courage of "Sam's men," and have no more respect for them than has the brave German who, a short time afterwards, died gloriously defending himself from the cowardly attack of his murderous enemies.

One enthusiastic gentleman, who regarded it his peculiar province to assist in "ruling America" that day, was fired with indignation when the first stampede occurred at the corner of Jefferson and Shelby. A lady witnessed his exhibition of patriotism. He affirmed that he feared neither Jesus Christ nor the Devil; and swore that he would arm himself and shoot every Dutchman that crossed his path. Some hours after the excitement had subsided in that locality, the same lady saw him approaching the scene of the late excitement with the remnants of a musket upon his shoulder. It is not known whether he shot many Dutchmen, but it was suspected that his musket wouldn't shoot, and that his pretended absence for preparation was only a cowardly excuse to avoid danger.

In truth, the demonstration on Monday hardly deserves to be characterized as a mob; respectable mobs do not insult women, murder children, steal money and stores, and destroy the property of inoffensive citizens. The most gallant act that we can call to mind at present was the burning of the *Times* office sign. Even that was not done with grace or determination; and the New Albany ruffians claim the credit of that exploit. We suggest that their villainous companions should institute suit against them for damaging their reputations, by claiming the only credit due them as rioters.

A MONOMANIAC.—An old gentleman in New York has lately felt a severe sickness, during which he exhibited a strange sort of monomania. One day he pretended that he was dead, and requested that they should lay him out with due propriety, which not being done, he stormed away at his attendants, and threatened to haunt them nightly. He thus continued to act for several days, telling them it was abominable to keep him above ground for such a length of time, and that he was fast mortifying. A few nights ago, while no one was in the room, he arose from bed, and jumped from the second story window, and happened to strike in such a manner that he was not much hurt. He was determined to go and bury himself. Strangely enough, the fall perfectly cured him of the belief that he was dead, and he is nearly recovered.

☞ We spoke yesterday of the great change wrought in Nelson county by the new movement. Formerly it was considered good for a Whig majority of five or six hundred. Now it has gone for the Anti-Know-Nothings by a majority of 226. To the efficient manner in which the canvass was conducted by our old friend Mc Carty, of the *Gazette*, is this result in a great degree to be attributed.

☞ The bolting K. N. Convention at Columbus, Ohio, was a very sorry affair. The delegates in attendance were very few, the proceedings spiritless and the nominations will be fruitless. K. N.-ism is quite dead in Ohio. Its abolition allies will preach the funeral over the defunct Sam in October next.

THE NEW JERSEY KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The so called anti-Nebraska resolution of the State Know-Nothing Council in New Jersey, gives much dissatisfaction on account of its equivocation. It is denounced by many of the Order, as, in reality, an attempt to apologize for, and smooth over the Philadelphia Platform, instead of a manly repudiation of it.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The result of the Congressional election may be summed up thus: 1st district, R. T. Paine, K. N.; 2d, Thos Ruffin, Dem.; 3d, W. Winslow, Dem.; 4th, L. O. Branch, Dem.; 5th, F. G. Reade, K. N.; 6th, R. C. Puryear, Whig; 7th; Burton S. Craige, Dem.; 8th, Thot. L. Clingman, Dem. "Sam" was very nearly wiped out by the election.

LEAVING US.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that since the riots over one hundred and thirty German and Irish families have reached that city from this. Nothing else can be expected. Why should our foreign population remain where they are subject to all manner of indignities!

☞ The newspapers all over the country complain, and with great justice, of the imperfect and partial reports of the riots sent by the telegraph reporter in this city.

☞ It is said that Miss Eliza Logan, the actress, and George Wood, of the People's Theatre, St. Louis, are about to marry.

☞ Hon. John L. Dawson declines the appointment of Governor of Nebraska. Sensible man.

☞ A patent has been granted John Broadbent of Oak Grove, in this state, for an improvement in looms.

☞ The body of Mr. Wm. C. Graham, who was shot in the riot on Monday, was taken to Pittsburgh and interred there Thursday.

☞ Horace Greely returned home in the Baltic

The State Council.

The Know-Nothing State Council, we understand, meets in this city on Wednesday next. Intelligent members must see and admit that, as at present constituted, the party is an utter failure, and cannot hope to accomplish anything in a national contest. Those delegates, therefore, who have the good of their country really at heart and are not influenced by any selfish considerations, should take prompt and effective steps to re-organise the party and place it in such a condition that it would command the support of thousands of true Americans who sympathise with its principal objects but are opposed to Know-Nothingism and its proscriptive features. A proper move from Kentucky at this time would be exceedingly appropriate, and could not fail to do good.

Let the State Council liberalise the order by doing away with its odious and proscriptive features, and especially the portion that interferes with a man's religion. Let it deal more liberally with foreigners who have been from their infancy in this country, and let it make such provisions as will look to future emigration without interfering with a single one of the rights and privileges of those now amongst us. Let them abandon their secrecy, which is the fruit of so much corruption, and come out with all their acts in the open light of day, as becomes proud and gallant Kentuckians. Let them also utterly repudiate the dictation of political wire-workers, and in all things look only to the good of their country. If they heed these suggestions they will have the cordial co-operation of all true-hearted and intelligent foreigners, as well as native citizens.

The Tragedies of Election Day.

Had we been so disposed we might have filled our columns from day to day since the election with an account of the terrible tragedies enacted on that mournful occasion; but we have felt an indisposition to parade all the facts in our possession before the community, knowing that they would only heighten the excitement and aggravate the passion naturally ensuing. There are some circumstances, however, that we cannot withhold from the public, in justice to ourselves and the truth that we seek to establish. Of this character are the following:

Young Long, son of the proprietor of the grocery store corner of Eleventh and Main streets, that was burned, states that half an hour previous to a shot being fired in that section of the city a friend of his, who is a member of the Know-Nothing order, approached him and urged his leaving the store of his father. He said that at night an attack would be certainly made; that it was arranged to fire that block and shoot the inmates who dared escape. In accordance with this advice Long removed his father and mother to a place of safety. He then returned to the store, where his two brothers were, and before they could escape the attack was made. In escaping himself he received *thirteen bullet wounds*, and is now confined, dangerously ill, from their effects. His two brothers were unable to leave and were actually consumed in the conflagration.

An Irishman residing in the same block attempted to leave, but was shot and driven back. Again he attempted to reach the street and was driven back, receiving several shots. Weak and faint, he crawled out the back way, reached the paper-mill yard, and finding a hole in the sand-bank, lay there all night, his wounds bleeding all the while.

Of such a horrible nature were a hundred incidents that transpired during Monday. The heart recoils at their contemplation—the blood chills at a thought of the heartlessness of that night attack, when innocent men were shot down and the property and lives of men and women, who had done no wrong, were recognized only that the bullet and the torch might be applied to their destruction.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Know-Nothing Platform has been published. To Nativism it makes the concession of allowing all Protestant foreigners who have been naturalized to become members of the organization. It declares that all foreigners, before being allowed to become citizens, should be Americanized, and fixes a residence of 21 years before naturalization. It protests against the reception of foreign paupers and criminals. On the slavery question, the restoration of the Missouri compromise is demanded. The independence of the judiciary is asserted (having reference to the late Kane decision in Philadelphia,) and slavery is declared sectional and liberty national.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN OHIO.—The Ohio K. N. State Council met at Columbus on the 9th inst. The action of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention was approved, and strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted; delegates were appointed to attend a National Abolition K. N. Convention whenever and wherever it may be called; the party were advised not to make nominations this fall, leaving the members free to vote as they choose; and resolutions were passed that the order in Ohio had no organ, and was not, therefore, responsible for anything published in so-called Know-Nothing papers.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The Know-Nothings have elected Campbell in the Second, Underwood in the Third, H. Marshall in the Seventh, Dr. Marshall in the Eighth, Cox in the Ninth, and Swope in the Tenth Districts. The Antics have succeeded with H. C. Burnett in the First, A. G. Talbott in the Fourth, J. H Jewett in the Fifth, and J. M. Elliott in the Sixth Districts. the delegation therefore stands six Know-Nothings to four Antics.

☞ A Louisville correspondent of the Carrollton *Times*, writing upon the night of the election, defends the mob proceedings, and speaks as if by authority of what further destruction was contemplated by his K. N. allies. He says that "the *Times* and *Courier* offices are yet to be demolished," and that in "aggravation of spirit" the Americans were shouting "death to foreign influence."

☞ Our entire city police and city officers are, we believe, with scarcely an exception, Know-Nothings, yet we hear of no efforts being made to have a legal investigation of the recent disgraceful outrages. The occasion certainly called for the use of extraordinary efforts, yet we hear of nothing whatever being done.

☞ Some papers at a distance show a disposition to assist us in ascertaining the cause of the recent riots in this city. A prominent K. N. paper in New York lays all the trouble to the door of Wm. H. Seward.

☞ The family of Mr. J. H. Armstrong, in Cincinnati, were poisoned Friday at breakfast. A servant girl, Catherine Bryant, had been affronted and thus took her revenge.

☞ Charles Fulmer was stabbed at a German ball in St. Louis Thursday night. Going home he fell on the door steps, and was found by his mother next morning. He died that afternoon.

☞ According to the Albany *Express*, the total investment in railroads in the State of New York is $130,000,000.

☞ The tobacco crop in Tennessee is now more promising than it has been at a corresponding period for five years.

☞ In Pittsburgh, the penalty for selling liquor on Sunday is a fine of $50 and imprisonment thirty days. The law is rigidly enforced.

☞ A bale of new cotton was received in Montgomery, Ala., on the 3d inst., and sold at auction at 10½ cents per pound.

☞ Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, is spending some weeks at Cape May, New Jersey.

☞ Felix G. Murphy has been elected President of the Nelson county Agricultural Association.

☞ A bale of new cotton from Texas was received in New Orleans on the 31st July.

DIDN'T PAY.—The returns from the First District indicate that Gen. Pilcher's pilgrimage to that section didn't pay expenses. A correspondent in Graves county writes us thus:

It is thought that Gen. Pilcher's tour through this country aided the Democratic party very much.

Vote for Governor.

We annex a comparative table, showing the majorities for Morehead and Clark and the gains of each in the counties as far as heard from:

	MOREHEAD. Maj.	Gain.	CLARK. Maj.	Gain.
Anderson,			344	30
Allen,		94	73	
Bourbon,	459	9		
Fayette,	624	57		
Gallatin,	161	190		
Grant,	194	329		
Harrison,	192	344		
Kenton,		382	17	
Woodford,	326	30		
Madison,	477	42		
Franklin,	192	108		
Jefferson,	2906	2080		
Scott,	134	11		
Mercer,	225	77		
Oldham,	52	46		
Carroll,	2	25		
Trimble,			229	38
Owen,			821	100
Clarke,	635	100		
Garrard,	609			18
Taylor,		23	240	
Simpson,			96	105
Meade,			453	164
Breckenridge,	721	319		
Hardin,	805	419		
Nelson,			297	678
Marion,			739	758
Boyle,	323	43		
Boone,	245	214		
Montgomery,	175	46		
Logan,	1153	243		
Barren,	344	192		
Bracken,	550	439		
Jessamine,	120	40		
Nicholas,	60	189		
Lincoln,	500	164		
Casey,	240	6		
Shelby,	750	319		
Spencer,	10	19		
Fleming,	440	250		
La Rue,	200	130		
Hancock,	83	39		
Todd,	125			105
Warren,	747	370		
Powell,	50	72		
Campbell,		311	210	
Bath,			318	120
Washington,			700	743
Henry,		120	120	
Hart,			193	70
Adair,			518	378
Green,			225	150
Estill,			60	100
Crittenden,			150	60
Cumberland,	298			52
Clinton,			280	240
Russell,	100			142
Edmondson,			215	205
Morgan,			500	310
Laurel,	75			89
Rockcastle,	237	8		
Livingston,	300	265		
McCracken,	257	289		
Lyon,			40	40
Pulaski,			175	260
Caldwell,			200	57
Wayne,	21			7
Knox,	250			73
Grayson,			77	112
McLean,	10			
Daviess,	152			164
Christian,	586	20		
Hopkins,			141	70
Butler,	250	207		
Graves,			691	166
Trigg,			224	155
Carter,			700	400
Greenup,	300	323		
Lewis,	200	308		
Mason,	623	210		
Union,			50	
Ballard,			300	
Monroe,	123			
Muhlenburg,			1	
Pendleton,	423			
Lawrence,	200			
Bullitt,	170			
Henderson,	130			
Floyd,			274	
Marshall,			699	365
Fulton,			139	58
Clay,			107	200
Calloway,			815	189
	18,183		11,144	
	11,144			
	7,039			

We have now returns from all the State, with the exception of ten counties. Those to hear from will still further reduce the majority of Mr. Morehead; yet it can scarcely come to so low a notch as 5,000 votes.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Mr. Buchanan's Place Offered to Gov. Reeder.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1855.

Many important facts have transpired with reference to the dismissal of Gov. Reeder, but there are one or two more, of whose authenticity I can give you the most positive assurance which yet require to be brought to the notice of an admiring world.

No sooner had the Governor communicated with Mr. Pierce, after he had arrived in the Eastern States from Kansas, than the President besought him to resign, in order to relieve the Chief Magistrate of the Union from the embarrassment in which he found himself. By way of inducement the President proposed to confer on Gov. Reeder the appointment of Commissioner to China, then vacant by the return of Mr. McLane. This the Governor promptly declined.

This proffer having thus proved insufficient, the President made a higher bid. He now said that on condition of Reeder's vacating the Governorship in Kansas, *he would give him the place of Embassador to England*, from which Mr. Buchanan was soon to return. The splendor of this proposition was a matter to consider, and after two days the Governor gave his ultimatum. He offered to resign if the President would write him a letter asking him to do so, and publish it in the Union, together with his reply, it being understood that his appointment to England should be gazzetted immediately after. The President refused to publish such a correspondence, and the Governor accordingly left him under the necessity of turning out a Territorial Executive for the sole reason that he would not lend himself to the establishment of slavery by foreign invasion and conquest, against the will of the vast majority of the people of the Territory. A. B.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, August 6, 1855.

The State Council of Know-Nothings hold a convention in this city to-morrow. About fifty of the leading men of the party have already arrived, and have been caucusing at the Massasoit House. Among them are Gen. Wilson, Messrs. Foster, Buffington, Morris and Davis, members of Congress, Lieut. Gov. Brown and others. Gov. Gardiner will not be present. A large number of those present are "Know-Somethings," and will have a great influence in effecting a fusion. There seems to be no disposition to avoid it. The result of the caucusing is, in substance, to recommend a convention of all persons opposed to the National Administration, and the appointment of a committee to confer with all other committees in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who represent parties or fragments of parties willing to stand on such a platform. There is a diversity of opinion on the question of Americanism, but the most popular plank is that adopted by the Anti-Papal Know-Somethings. There will be a warm time in the convention before the Know-Nothing machinery is given up. It is generally believed that the number of delegates in attendance to-morrow will be small.

GUANO A PREVENTATIVE OF YELLOW FEVER.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald suggests that guano be tested as a preventative of yellow fever. He gives the following as the reason of his suggestion:

I take leave to state a fact which was related to me by Capt. H. H. Cocke, U. S. N., whilst he was in command of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, on the coast of Brazil, during the awful rage of yellow fever there some years back. He stated to me that the crews of the merchant vessels were swept off in the most awful manner, and every ship-of-war in Rio, save the St. Louis, shared the same fate; and she, if my memory holds good, did not loose a soul. This he attributed solely to a quantity of guano he had purchased for his own farm, as an experiment when he had returned home. There was not more than one or two barrels of it, and such was his faith in it as a preventative, that he had it sifted about on the berth deck of the ship.

DISTANCE FROM LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO.—The bark Arabia, Capt. Polley arrived at Chicago direct from Liverpool, on the 3d instant, and was to leave on her return voyage on the 6th. After crossing the Atlantic, the Arabia passed into the St. Lawrence, and, surmounting its rapids by means of the British Canadian locks and canals, entered Lake Ontario, after sailing through which she overcame some 300 feet descent, in all, of the Niagara river, by the locks of the Welland canal, and entered lake Erie, thence through said lake, the straits and lake of St. Clair, lake Huron and lake Michigan, to Chicago, in the heart of the American continent. At Chicago she is somewhat up in the world, being at an elevation above the level of the sea, which overtops the highest pyramid of Egypt. Such are the achievements of science, labor and civilization. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war."

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—That the Cabinet is not a unit—that the President is for Mr. Pierce for the succession—that the Premier is undermining for Marcy—that the Kitchen is plotting for Buchanan, and that Jeff. Davis is laying a train to blow them all up. Sandwich Islands broke—Gallapago abandoned—Dominica sold out—Cuba stock below par. Kansas and Nebraska bills, no sales. Cabinet meeting solemn, heavy and suspicious. Affairs in the Kitchen flat and stale. All waiting for our soft shell convention—Soule's book on his mission to Spain—despatches from Mr. Dodge, and the arrival of Santa Anna. Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The Cincinnati *Times*, of yesterday, the principal organ of the K. N.'s in Ohio, thus notices the flight of the Irish from this city to that:

The Jacob Strader came up from Louisville this morning, bringing about 150 terrified Irishmen from Louisville. It is said that the Irish view Cincinnati as the haven of safety and protection for them, and that the mass of that miserable population of pauper Irish Catholics will emigrate thence to the Queen City. God forbid such a calamity.

☞ The following is from the Indianapolis *Republican*, the regular Know-Nothing organ, whose editor is a Method st preacher:

Short dresses begin to prevail on Washington street. They are not bad to look at—nor are what they develope. It is so long since fashion let daylight upon ladies' ankles that it is a sort of godsend. Take a seat on the curb-stone for half a day and see.

Verdict of the Press.

Who is Chargeable with the Murders on Monday?

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes the account of the election riots and comments:

Never were men stimulated into fiends by inflammatory appeals more surely than by the Louisville Journal of the morning of the election; and if the harrowing thoughts which should pursue murder, ever press upon the conductor of that press, he will have *sweet companions indeed* to dance attendance upon that pleasant jaunt proposed to the Clifton House, the Cataract and International. We have no room for extracts now; our citizens shall know how the Know-Nothings of Louisville were instigated to every outrage by their organ—the Journal—and how truly every prophecy of the utter lawlessness, unscrupulousness, tyranny and inhuman brutality to which its indoctrinations tend has been fulfilled.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Rotten, and destitute of even a pretext of principle in its decay, it was the fate of the Democratic party to be arrayed, on this occasion, against an antagonist, whose corruption, happening in its unripe stage, was even more offensive than its own, and whose pretences to principle, whenever it has had occasion to act, have *ever* been negatived by a practice at once inconsistent and disgraceful. Professing an especial mission to inaugurate enlightened reason as the true governing power, and claiming to be the sworn guardian of the elective franchise, and sentinel to the ballot-boxes of the land, it has, to a greater degree than any of its predecessors, driven reason from the party arena; and employing its efforts in stimulating the passions and inflaming the prejudices of mankind, it has been guilty of more riots, and perpetrated more outrages upon the ballot-box within the year of its existence, than had previously occurred at the hands of any other organization, within ten times the period, since the government was established.

When a party has distinguished itself for offenses of a particular character, and still employs the means by which the commission of such offenses is induced, it is proper to hold it to be responsible for its acts and their consequences. The inflammatory conduct of the press, was, more than any other publicly known cause, the occasion of the riot and bloodshed by which this city, and several others in the Union have been recently disgraced; and we are sorry to say that of all the Know-Nothing literature that has fallen under our observation, we have seen none better calculated to beget riots in fact, to produce the very scenes that have occurred in our sister city, than the paragraphs we quote below. They are taken from the Louisville Journal—a paper devoted to the advocacy of Know-Nothingism. They are from the hand, or were published under the supervision of a man of talents and experience as an editor—one who is supposed to understand the duties and to be fully impressed with the obligations of his profession, and who produced them, on the eve of the election, we are bound to believe, as the last effort of a giant intellect in favor of a cause in which his heart was enlisted.

After extracting the incendiary articles that appeared in the *Journal* on Monday, the *Commercial* further says:

These are only specimens, and we ask, if they were not designed to urge on riots, suggest acts of violence, stimulate jealousy and insinuate murder, for what, in the name of heaven, were they intended? Is there not tinder enough in the sons of Kentucky already—is not their *honor* sufficiently thin-skinned, and their love of fight sufficiently active, that they can dispense with the services of this cold blooded incendiary, who deliberately sits down on the morning of the election to play the part of Macbeth's phantom dagger to a whole community, pointing it to murder? Strange indeed must be the infatuation—strange the want of conscience in an editor—an able and experienced editor—who can thus for an end of so little consequence, tamper with his duty, his reputation, and the peace of society.

In order to show our readers what is thought abroad of the disgraceful riots here on Monday, we continue to make extracts from our exchanges, Know-Nothing, Anti-Know-Nothing, and Independent.

The Baltimore *Patriot* (K. N.) publishes the one-sided telegraph report and says:

The despatches by telegraph from Louisville, record scenes of riot, violence, and bloodshed, during the election held in that city yesterday, which all true lovers of law and order will denounce in the most solemn and emphatic language it is possible to use. It matters not that the occasion was one of great political ferment; it matters not who were the aggressors; the assailants and the assailed are alike deserving of indignant reprobation, since they were both guilty of violating the law, by usurping the authority of the judiciary, and avenging with their own hands their real or fancied injuries. It is from such shameful riots as these that our institutions are brought into disgrace. It is not one city alone which suffers from the effects of sanguinary lawlessness the whole country shares in the opprobrium. If such outrages are continued; if the majesty of the law is not rendered paramount to the acts of individuals; if in broad day, and in the midst of a crowded city, we are to settle our quarrels with the bowie knife, the revolver, and the firebrand, we had better close our tribunals, ignore all government except that of force, and be prepared to try conclusions with the first person we encounter in the street.

It is strange that the people of the United States, a people so sensitive of the opinion in which they are held abroad—who pride themselves on the freedom they enjoy, on the tolerance they avow, and especially on their capacity for self-government, should suffer themselves to become guilty of acts which are semi-barbarous in their character, and so utterly destructive of all those conservative elements upon the permanence of which depends the existence of the republic.

The *National Intelligencer* remarks as follows, and then copies and adopts as editorial the extract above from the Baltimore *Patriot*:

The evidently not impartial and we trust greatly exaggerated telegraphic despatches from Louisville record scenes of riot, violence, and bloodshed, during the election held in that city on Monday, which all true lovers of law and order will denounce in the most solemn and emphatic language.

The New York *Express* (K. N.) also publishes the grossly incorrect despatches, and assuming them to be in the main correct, and that the foreigners were altogether to blame for the outbreak, yet it says:

In expressing these sentiments, we do not mean to be understood as sanctioning, or seeming to sanction, palliate or apologise for our countrymen—if indeed they were Americans—who raised the incendiary's torch as a beacon of revenge. A thousand wrongs cannot make one right. Because a brutal foreigner snaps a pistol in our face, or shoots down even a friend or companion, in the streets, it is not the part of the true American to make general the objects of his vengeance. Conduct of that character is cowardly, and, to the last degree, unmanly and un-American. The vigilance of the party aggrieved, should be exerted to its utmost in discovering the primary aggressor, with a view to punish him as he deserves, but when that vigilance is supplanted by a blind and infuriated passion, that hurls its bolts and its firebrands at friend and foe alike, the injured party hazards the loss of that public sympathy and public sentiment which, in a country like this, are sufficiently potent, in all cases, to enable the right to triumph over wrong. The true American only is he who, under all circumstances and upon all occasions, is found battling on the side, not of anarchy and strife, but of law and order.

If every man is to be his own avenger, or if mob rule is to be the dispenser of public justice, farewell then to public liberty, as well as public safety. The provocation, which precipitated the excesses which followed the assaults and attacks from the Germans and Irish, in Louisville, it is true, was such as might well try one's forbearance, but to have refrained from house-burning, and hanging at lampposts, (trusting to the tribunals of justice for redress) would have been a victory—a moral victory—over one's self, that would have transcended the physical one, ultimately won over the Germans and Irish combined.

The New York *Times* says:

Until we have received more particular accounts of this shocking affray it will be impossible to form any correct opinion of the relative guilt of the two parties. But quite enough is known to demonstrate the imbecility of the city authorities, and the fearful nature of such collisions as heated contests of race and religion are sure to provoke. The theory of our Government is that every citizen subject of the law has a right to a voice in making it—and any attempt to exclude any class from the exercise of this right, on grounds either of race or religion, will inevitably arouse a passionate resentment, of which the natural result is just such collisions and bloodshed as have disgraced the city of Louisville.

The Cincinnati *Times*, (N. K.) comes to the following sensible conclusion:

It is almost beyond belief that the Irish and Germans of Louisville, or any other place, would, with cool premeditation, enact the part of savage butchers of their peaceful fellow citizens, as represented by good authority. Poorly as we think of them, we do not believe that, without higher impelling causes than flow spontaneously from their own uncultivated minds, undisciplined passions, and beclouded moral sense, these people would have been found acting the part of assassins, under circumstances certain to bring instant and severe retribution upon their heads.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says:

The election is over and the excitement attending it will soon die away, but the blood of murdered victims will still cry aloud for vengeance; the tears of widows and orphans will still flow, and their sobs and moans will rise to Heaven and invoke its vengeance upon the heads of the perpetrators of these outrages. The passions of the people of Kentucky will soon subside, and sober reflection will come. Our State has been disgraced by one of the bloodiest riots on record. Men, women and children have been shot down in our streets and butchered at their firesides. What men and what party are responsible for these crimes and these disgraces? Let the people of Kentucky and of the world consider all the facts and then give their verdict.

The editor of the Evansville (Ia.) *Journal*, (K. N.) who was in the city on Monday and witnessed many of the occurrences, denounces the foreigners in the strongest possible terms and throws all the blame on their shoulders. He makes out the strongest possible case for his own party, and narrates what he saw in the Eighth Ward, as follows. To his admission of what occurred there we wish to direct special attention:

Just before dark a riot occurred in the Eighth Ward, the extreme lower part of the city. When we visited the locality, an hour after the commencement of operations, an awful scene met our gaze. Hundreds of men were gathered in the neighborhood of a burning three-story brick house. A row of other houses were on fire in the rear. The engines stood idly by, or were feebly worked to pre-

vent other property not *doomed*. A brass cannon was drawn [illegible] street, at the side of which were a body [illegible] with muskets and bayonets. This was [illegible] police, in case of resistance on their [illegible] of the house adjoining the burning [illegible] an Irishman, his face bathed in blood. [illegible] near him at that time, as his friends were supposed to be in the smoking houses. We passed by him and saw his hands and arms moving. We were told others had been shot or beaten to death, and one man, caught in the act of killing an American, had been hung—and such was the case, though when cut down he was still alive, and, so it was reported, was saved by the police. An Irishman had a few minutes before fled from the burning house, but was riddled by half a dozen shots before he ran half a square. The body of another Irishman was laid opposite the burning house. He had been partially burned. The mob were gathered in noisy knots, and a number keeping close watch on houses for fleeing Irishmen. One man came out with a woman (the women and children were not harmed) and was dressed in women's clothes. The deception was discovered and he was being roughly handled, when the police saved him. A young and stout Irishwoman came out of an alley alongside of the burning house, with a feather bed on her back. But the bed seemed too heavy. Her husband was found concealed in it. After a terrible struggle the police, with the aid of citizens, got him away and took him to jail. The woman said her two children were burned up. She had tied them up in a mattress and left them sometime before! But as a large number of children were saved it was supposed her's were among them. Yet a woman next day was declaring her two children and one a babe burned by that fire.

The New Albany *Ledger*, speaking of the riots in this city says:

They are the legitimate fruits of a secret political order the passions of whose members are inflamed to the highest degree by appeals to the most violent prejudices day after day and night after night. Upon the heads of the leaders of these Jacobinical clubs must rest the responsibility for the murder and arson perpetrated yesterday and last night in our sister city.

The heart recoils and sickens at the contemplation of these terrible tragedies and these dreadful crimes. Heaven grant that we may never again be called upon to witness or to record scenes so terrible. May we not hope that they will serve to open the eyes of all good men to the danger which threatens our institutions from organizations which plan and encourage such demoniacal outrages upon life and property and the guaranteed rights of the citizen?

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

The fair fame of Republican institutions is blackened and disgraced by the bloody and shameful proceedings. A southern city, noted for refinement, wealth and gallantry, for lovely ladies and lordly gentlemen, has become the theater of scenes which carry us back to Paris in 1792; with this difference, that the Parisian mobs had just grounds of exasperation in centuries of tyranny; the Know-Nothing mobs commit murder and arson from the brutal love of demoniac wickedness.

The man who prevents a citizen by violence from exercising the elective franchise is a robber; he robs him of his property, of his vested rights, and deserves the penitentiary for so doing.

But in Louisville, murder and arson have been added to robbery, and this has been done with malice aforethought. Riots and disturbances have occurred at elections before the existence of the Know-Nothing order, but it was left for this monster, the hideous offspring of fanaticism and knavery, to organize disorder by a drilled and disciplined system of violence and bloodshed. Other riots have been casual, the sudden and spontaneous effervescence of passion; but the Know-Nothings have adopted rioting as one of their rules of action, as a part of their plan of operations.

It is idle, all idle folly, for the respectable men of the party to disclaim these proceedings. They are responsible for them, because they have approved an organization of which such conduct is the legitimate fruit.

The Covington *Kentuckian* says:

The news of the rioting and bloodshed in the city of Louisville, on Monday last—election day—will send a thrill of horror through every friend of law and order throughout the land. The heart sickens from the contemplation of such scenes, which are so disgraceful to the country, and such a reproach upon our institutions. Men of peace are deterred from visiting the polls for the purpose of exercising the dearest right of freemen; and the ballot box, the palladium of our liberty, is given over to ruffianism. We fear that we are rapidly sinking into a state of anarchy; and that unless some favorable change soon takes place, property and personal safety will be at the mercy of lawlessness. Already have the people of Louisville turned upon themselves to light their streets by the flames of each other's houses, and deluge them with each other's blood.

Such proceedings paralize industry and wholly annihilate energy and enterprise. There is no longer any incentive for men to labor for the accumulation of property which may, at any moment, be destroyed by the idle and the dissolute. Property that must be constantly watched to protect it from the assaults of the vicious is not worth possessing; and men are unwilling to labor for and contribute to the support of the government which has neither the power nor the inclination to protect them in the enjoyment of their lives or their property. The industrious and the enterprising will flee from such a place, and the business and prosperity of any city that is unable to quell such rioting must rapidly sink into nothingness.

Louisville inflicted upon its business and its prosperity, on Monday last, a stab from the effects of which it will take years to recover. The value of its real estate has been diminished far more than could have been effected by the most disastrous fire or the most sweeping and destructive pestilence.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, the leading Whig paper in New York for thirty years, says:

As usual when one of these deplorable affairs occur, each of the respective parties are endeavoring to throw the blame of its origin upon the opposing faction.

Whether the first insult was given, or the first blow struck, by a Democrat or a Know Nothing, an American or a Foreigner, it is not easy to ascertain, nor is it important. Outrages reprehensible and deserving of condemnation, by whomsoever committed. We care not what provocation may be plead. There is no provocation that can justify or even palliate the cold-blooded atrocity of hanging a man without trial in the street, or of shooting down passers-by from the windows, or of burning dwellings filled with women and children. If Germans and Irishmen commit the one, and Americans disgrace their name by the other, both are alike criminal.

Since the advent of the so-called "American Party" into the political arena, these bloody affrays have become alarmingly frequent. Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, and now Louisville, have witnessed greater destruction of life and property from riots caused by it than during ten years preceding. It would be unjust to attribute to the mass of that Party any intention or desire to bring about such a lamentable result. Nevertheless, it is the natural consequence here, as in all countries, of introducing quarrels of Race and Religion into Politics. They who do so incur a grave responsibility for occurrences like these.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* the oldest paper in the west and Whig always, says:

We apprehended riot and murder in Louisville, because the whole tendency of the Know Nothing movement there for weeks back, has foreshadowed the storm which, if it was not premeditated, was winked at and encouraged. A preliminary riot took place only a few weeks back, in which considerable property was destroyed, and much suffering inflicted upon the poorer class of foreign born residents. The blood-thirsty spirit which has been growing apace during the canvass, culminated on the day of the election, and unhappy and degraded Louisville was given up as a city taken by storm to fire and carnage. Those men and those editors who have originated and fanned the hellish spirit, are the worst enemies of their country, and will have to answer for their crimes not only to the people when this frenzy is past, but to a tribunal where their secret demagoguing will naught avail them.

The Kentucky *Flag* (Paris) says:

It becomes our duty, as public journalists, to record another disgraceful riot upon election day. Louisville has followed Cincinnati, and put to shame her neighbor city in the enormity of her misdeeds. This state of things was anticipated by many who understood the state of public feeling in that city, and the inflammatory character of much of the matter which has recently issued from the press. The Louisville Journal has been peculiarly inflamatory and violent for several weeks past, and has contributed more than any one cause to bring about the disgraceful riots of election day. The editors of that journal have a responsibility upon their shoulders which we would not like to bear. We love to triumph, but peaceably and legally. The K. N. triumph in Louisville will prove a bitter curse to that city for years to come. Her prosperity depends as much upon the common protection of all her citizens as any other cause.

The Buffalo *Democracy* says:

The responsibility of this shocking affair will be placed upon Know-Nothingism. Strong in Louisville, and possessing the police and magistracy of the entire city—stimulated by a newspaper Press proscriptive of Catholics and the foreign-born, Know-Nothingism was insolent and menacing before the opening of the polls of the bloody election. Aggressive and violent, what could have been expected from its presence among the excited objects of its passion, save opposition and hate. From this conjunction came inevitably a bloody strife, and alas! many deaths.

How solemn a warning should the Louisville dead be to all the citizens of the Republic, to suppress passions which stimulate unfraternal feeling, and array against each other the members of a common political family.

WORTH SEEING.—On an eminence near this city may be seen at one sight, sixteen thousand acres of corn in one body, divided only by a few fences. It extends up this side of the Miami towards Missbellstown. At an average of sixty bushels to the acre, which, we believe, is below what the average will be, this body of land will yield nine hundred and sixty thousand or nearly one million bushels of corn. The gold diggings of California scarcely equal it.—*Lawrenceburg Reg.*

☞ Gloversville, Fulton county, N. Y., is well named. There were made there last year 1,800,000 pairs of gloves, worth about $1,000,000. There are 2,000 people there. The manufacture commenced when buckskin and venison were plenty in the adjoining woods. Of course, New York is no longer able to supply all the material used. To keep up with the demand, they import skins from the west, north, south, and even across the ocean.

☞ Officer Tennant, of New Orleans, has been arrested for extorting black-mail from a young lady. Policemen appear to be a nuisance in a great many cities.

PREACHER RUN MAD.—A Rev. W. H. Holcombe, a candidate for the Legislature in Mississippi, said on the stump the other day, after a most violent diatribe against the Catholics, that "he would as soon preach to a jackass as an Irishman!"