

The Commercial seems concerned for Hon. Jere. Clemens of Alabama, who has been defeated in his aspirations for a seat in the Legislature of that State. He has been completely snowed under, warm as the weather is. In fact, the result in Alabama seems to have been pretty much like that in North Carolina. Most, if not all the recent Democrats running on the K. N. ticket, were ignominiously defeated, while several of their former Whig opponents, but now K. N. brethren, were elected. Who will say that it did not serve them (the recent Democrats) right.

They say this K. N.-ism is not a Whig concern. It takes in members of both parties, and certainly the Democrats are more taken in than the Whigs—but it takes care to elect only Whigs or former Whigs to office, with very few exceptions. Mr. Clemens has found that out, we presume, as some former Democrats have done in this State.

Oh, no, it is not by any means a Whig concern, and yet Mr. Clingman is denounced by the K. N. organs as a "traitor." A traitor to whom? Not to the Whig party, for that is not in the field, you say. Not certainly to the K. N. party, for that he never belonged. How is Mr. Clingman a traitor, or how can K. N. organs have the face to call him a traitor? If he has left the Whig party, what have they done? Denied the very name—proclaimed their party in ruins, and totally broken up. Are they not traitors to the old Whig party—or are they in fact working for the same end under another name? Do they not, in fact, consider every old Whig who does not consent to go the K. N. stripe, a "traitor"? And yet K. N.-ism is not by any means a Whig concern. They say that old party lines are broken down and yet they read hostilities to the voters of the mountain district, because, being Whigs, they did not choose to throw themselves bodily into the arms of the new ism. And yet it is not a Whig concern.

The fact is that everybody, when looking for the returns from a county or district, looks for K. N. electorates in Whig counties or districts, and vice versa, and when making calculations for portions not yet heard from, put them down on the basis of the last preceding election, giving the Whig vote to the K. N. candidate. It is true, and we are proud to say it, that there are old Whigs too proud and too independent to go in, or to stay in the order; but that does not affect the matter, since their independent position is looked upon, and commented by the organs of the order, as a species of insubordination.

How THEY ELECTORATE AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION AT THE NORTH.—We copy the following from the New Haven Palladium, (K. N. and Abolitionists) of the 30th ult., announcing the removal of Gov. Reeder. It is a fair specimen of the style of Electioneering adopted against the present administration at the North. It shows the nature of the fusion before which, for a time, the National Democracy of that section has been prostrated. It is with such assailants and against such an administration, that the people of the South are called upon to operate. It is against a President so denounced, so vilified by rabid Abolitionism in New England that the cry of Free Soilism or Free Soil affinities is raised at the South, against a man who has stood up for Southern rights—State rights, even to defeat in his own State. Will the South join to assist in condemning its own friends, will it join to carry out the views of its own most malignant assailants? Forbid it Justice!—forbid it honor! forbid it gratitude. It cannot be! The South does not desert Democracy—it does not condemn the administration. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas, too, all have spoken. All have gone for Democracy. The whole South and the good men of the North will rally to the standard, and the country will be safe.

The Deed Accomplished. This morning's mail brings us intelligence that Gov. Reeder of Kansas, is removed from office. His successor is John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania, a member of the last Congress, who voted for the Nebraska Bill. What the precise charges against Gov. R. may be, we are not informed. The reason is plain. He is sacrificed to the South, for having dared to interpose legal obstacles in the way of making Kansas a slave State. Two things are accomplished at the North by this removal. The first is the further degradation of President Pierce. The simplest man cannot fail to perceive the state into which the Executive of this government has now fallen—that of the most abject and suppliant servility to the dictation of the advocates of slavery. If anything has been needed to this end, this last step of his furnishes it. Policy at least, should have prohibited it. But the President finds Southern power a hard and exacting master. It has already secured his ingominy in the North, and "democratic" New Hampshire, his own State, sends two Free Soil Senators.

The spirit of opposition to slavery encroachment will be strengthened by this removal. Gov. Reeder may or may not be a marked man hereafter; that rests with himself, but the determination henceforth to resist the aggressions of the South, unto the death, will be spread and fastened more firmly in the minds of millions. The devil will eventually run to the end of his rope. It is a long road knows no turning. Acts like this one of the President's only hasten it.

PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—We do not want to be obtuse. We have already called attention to the sufferings and want likely to be felt in our sister cities under the afflictive dispensation to which they are now subjected. Our contemporary of the Herald has done the same, and further signified his readiness to transmit any sums left with him for the relief of these cities. Without at all wishing to interfere with private or individual efforts, it seems to us that some official action is called for. Not that the Mayor or Commissioners should be, or can be, called to appropriate the funds of the town in this way. But it strikes us that their official influence and sanction would be valuable in the case, and we have no idea that it will be withheld, as we feel confident that they are moved by the same spirit and animated by the same feeling on this subject with the balance of their fellow-citizens.

We make the suggestion that the town authorities do take such public, official action, in the premises, as to them may seem best, in the way of calling public attention and concentrating public effort. The Mayor is the official head of the town government, and the appropriate organ of town in such matters. He will, no doubt, take proper measures in this contingency.

ALABAMA.—An election for Governor, members of the Legislature and Congressmen was held in Alabama this (Monday) week. Scattering, struggling and irregular as the returns come in, even exhibiting in some cases K. N. gains, still enough is known to show that the Democrats have triumphantly carried the State.

A gentleman has called our attention to the fact that by a recent law, the Commissioners are authorized to regulate, prohibit, or restrict interments within town limits. It seems to be the opinion that the danger of an epidemic visitation, with which we are now threatened, calls for some exercise of this authority.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS. Members elected from North Carolina to the next Congress.

- 1st District—Robert T. Paine, K. N.
2d " " Thomas E. Lee, Democrat.
3d " " Warren Wilson, do.
4th " " L. O. Branch, K. N.
5th " " J. B. Reade, K. N.
6th " " R. C. Foy, K. N.
7th " " Burton Craig, Dem.
8th " " Thomas L. Clingman, Anti-K. N.

Jeremiah Clemens of Alabama, Henry S. Foote of formerly of Mississippi, Sam Houston of Texas and Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee, are the men at the South, formerly of the Democratic party, who are now attacking that party and going for the K. N. organization. The very position and circumstances of these men show what they want, and why they occupy the position they do. Jere. Clemens was elected Senator from Alabama over Mr. Fitzpatrick, the choice of the majority of the Democratic party, by a split in that party fomented by Clemens himself, who obtained the votes of a factious minority of Democrats and all the Whigs, and thus obtained a triumph over his party friends and party organization. His course while in Congress satisfied every body that his election was one "not fit to be made," and neither of the old parties would touch him with a forty-foot pole. Jere. is a Know Nothing.

Who don't know Henry S. Foote? Everybody, we presume, but Henry S. Foote himself. Foote is a man of talents, far superior to Jere. Clemens. How many of us have heard the remark made—"Foote is an exceedingly smart man, and would be a great one, if he had either judgment or principle, but he has neither."

Sam Houston has for years past been trucking to the non-slaveholding states for their interest. He does want to be President exceedingly bad. For this purpose he has been making temperance harangues throughout the North and West; and, it is worthy of remark, one of the course of anti-slavery lectures at Boston this year, was delivered by Hon. Sam. Houston, Senator from Texas.

Major A. J. Donelson is quite a big K. N. in his own opinion; and, perhaps, some people who do not know much about him, might be led into the error of supposing him to have been a man of some popularity or influence in the ranks of the Democratic party. Let us give a small instance of the estimation in which he was held by the party in Congress. At the time when the present Administration came into office, Major Donelson became proprietor of the Union newspaper. Congress met. Everybody knows that there is a public printing and patronage at the disposal of Congress, and everybody also knows that it is the invariable usage of the party in power to bestow such patronage upon the paper which may, to some degree, be considered the organ of that party. We are not now discussing the right or the wrong of this. We are simply stating the known usage of parties in power. So unpoplar was Major Donelson with the Democrats in Congress—so little did they like him as a man, or trust him as a politician, that his withdrawal from the Union newspaper became imperative, and the question of the printing was not settled until after that event had taken place. General Pierce considered himself, we believe, somewhat bound to Mr. Donelson, as having invited him to Washington City, and we have no doubt, stood his friend throughout, but Congress was inexorable. Now, Donelson presumes upon his popularity, or his standing in the Democratic party, to add weight to his defection, although he knows, and by his course shows, that he resents his repudiation by that party in Congress. He goes so far as to turn upon an administration which was friendly to him when he had no other friends.

These are not the only men of any mark at the South, calling themselves Democrats, who have, at the South, given any sanction to this attack upon the party, and the administration, and their motives and position are so patent that no man need for a moment be mistaken about them. Now look around in this State and see the candidates put forward to be slaughtered. We mean no disrespect to them as men; but look how they stood, Rev. T. J. Latham in the Second District—what party position, or influence had Mr. Latham? None whatever. A disappointed man—removed by a Democratic administration that he would not trust, but became a party to forestall its action by taking an appointment a few weeks before, by an arrangement with an opposing and defeated party. The district was marked him. Need we turn to this district to dwell upon Mr. Reid's political antecedents? The labor would be lost, as everybody, even of those who supported him, is fully acquainted with them. Nor is Mr. Shepard in the Raleigh district, a white better off. Col. Stowe, in the Seventh district, is a very decent man in private life, and, poor fellow, is now so badly, so very badly used up that comment upon him would be cruel. The Colonel had been soured and badly advised, but even then could not, and did not go the stripe, nor advocate the proscription doctrines he was called upon to endorse. Col. Stowe had no sort of influence—was terribly defeated in his own county, and if the truth must be told, the reason he kicked out was that he could not obtain the support of the Democratic party, even in his own county. This we know.

There is an extreme of arrogance and untruthfulness in the talk of the K. N. party and its organs, which justice and respect for the majority of the citizens of North Carolina demands should be exposed. They talk about the majority of the native protestant citizens of the state as "anti-Americans"—as the "Foreign and Catholic party." There are not five hundred foreign and Catholic voters in the State, and the majority for the Democratic party as shown by the recent vote is some seven thousand. Even supposing that every foreign-born citizen, every Catholic citizen in the State voted for the anti-Know Nothing candidates, there still remains a clear majority of sixty-five hundred native-born protestant citizens, against the party which arrogates to itself the exclusive appellation of "American." Now is it not an insult to the people of North Carolina for a defeated minority to stamp the great majority of their native-born protestant fellow citizens as "anti-American"? Shall a faction denounce the people of the good old North State as "Anti-American," as the "Foreign and Catholic party"? Is the verdict of North Carolina nothing? Is the solemnly recorded vote of a vast majority of native-born protestant citizens nothing? Has not the State spoken and is she not American? Is North Carolina a Foreign or a Catholic State?

How long is this insulting trumpetry to be persevered in? How long is it to be endured? How long will the respectable members even of that party sustain their organs in such arrogant nonsense? AN AMERICAN HEART.—Where is there a purer, or a nobler, or a more intense American heart than in North Carolina, among the honest farmers of the country? Where does the pure fire of a pure American burn brighter than in old Mecklenburg, the very cradle of independence, and how has she recorded her verdict? By an increased majority for Burton Craig, a man with a heart big enough for humanity—a genuine, open, liberal, unprosperous American heart. Such a heart as throbs freely, generously for all that is true and right, untrammelled by petty prejudices. The people who have endorsed this proud, true American heart, are among those with whom the Charlotte road is to connect us. We appeal from every petty scribbler, or school-boy claimer, to the verdict of such noble American men.

TEXAS.—The election returns from Texas, by way of New Orleans, indicate the election of Pease, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Bell, Dem., is re-elected to Congress. He is the only Congressman yet heard from.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.—We cannot find much of any peculiar or startling interest. The summer elections at the South are pretty much over, and, generally speaking, the result has been highly satisfactory to the Democrats. With them remains the victory in every State but Kentucky, and even there the K. N.'s are no better off than were the Whigs. Alabama, about which serious fears were entertained, has gone all right; Governor, Legislature, the great majority of the Congressmen, and a large popular vote attest Democratic supremacy. Poor Jere. Clemens will hardly get back to the Senate. Jere. might have been somebody if he had only kept straight.

The Empire City, at New York, brings a good deal of gold and some news. She reports more gold coming.

Was it Charles the Second of England, who gathered together a large number of swans to tell him why it was that a basin of water with a live fish in it did not weigh any more than if the fish were taken out. After several "eminent philosophers" had glibly accounted for it, one took the liberty of saying that he didn't believe it was so. The King laughingly acknowledged that he had been hoaxing the wise men. The relative heights of the water in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has furnished a case somewhat similar. It has been for years asserted and believed that the water level on the Pacific side is some three to four feet higher than on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, and the wise men of the East, and of the West, too, have been busy inventing plausible theories to account for it. After the whole thing had been settled, up comes Col. Totten with his measurements, and proves that it is not so. That the mean height of the water, in both oceans, is precisely the same. Alas, for the theorists.

In Bolivia they are busy fighting or maneuvering, as usual. They have got used to it. Where is Chicago running to? The census just taken shows the present population to be 87,500, last November it was 60,140. If food can be got for all these new mouths and work for these new hands, so suddenly brought together, then we must confess that Illinois is a great State and Chicago a great place, in spite of the story that nobody ever went to heaven therefrom.

THE CONDITION OF OUR SISTER CITY OF PORTSMOUTH must be painful in the extreme. The sanitary committee of that place no longer publishes daily reports, and the yellow fever is spreading and becoming more fatal than ever. The panic throughout the surrounding country and in the neighboring towns and villages is extreme, and the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth complain with much bitterness of the severe quarantine enforced against them. They are refused a refuge wherever they fly. Most of the wealthier inhabitants—those who could get away, are gone, at least this side of the Elizabeth River. All the resources which the authorities could command have been exhausted, and they must ask for aid from abroad. The present state of things is very gloomy. Here, financially oppressed though we may be, we have yet great cause of thankfulness that no epidemic has shown itself in our midst. We are no preachers. We can't give much, but still we cannot leave the subject without calling attention to the terrible position of our sister city or cities. The people of Wilmington will not be at a loss for what to do or how to do it.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The official declared value of the Exports from the United Kingdom in the First Four Months of the Year shows an immense falling off in the exports to the United States, as compared with a corresponding period last year. The figures compare as follows: 1854, £7,612,388; 1855, £3,899,521. These figures indicate a state of trade that must soon equalize exchanges and put an end to the drain of gold from this country.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—We learn that an attempt was made yesterday morning to set fire to the produce on the wharf on North Water street, known as the "Burnt Mill Wharf." There was a considerable amount of Naval Stores and Cotton on it. Two barrels of cotton were set on fire. From all the circumstances, no doubt is entertained of the incendiary character of the affair.

EX-GOV. WILSON SHANNON, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, having declined. We cannot but think this a much better appointment than either of those which have previously been made. Our only fear is that he will not accept. A more trying position than that of the Governor of Kansas does not exist under the government of the United States.

Mr. Craig's official majority is between twenty-six and twenty-seven hundred.

KENTUCKY.—Kentucky has gone for the K. N's. She stands alone at the South.

For the Journal. MR. JOURNAL.—I beg a "corner" to call, respectfully, the attention of his Honor, the Mayor, and through him the "City Fathers," to the awfully filthy condition of a portion of Water street, below the Railroad Depot; where the tide ebbs and flows twice a day over a mud bank, covered with filth of all kinds, and where "black," and "hogs," are in close proximity, and where the writer would think Yellow Fever might originate, and probably will before Summer is gone. Cannot the "people" living there be removed at all? If the mud, only, is expelled, the filth will not be the least, and, if no one sleeps "or" lives there, there will be no subject for fever. But who can tell the consequences of one case of fever produced at this locality! There is no time to be lost! CLEAN UP!! August 14th. "GOOD HEALTH."

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THIS DISTRICT.—Messrs. Kerr and Reade closed the campaign 26th July, at Hunt's Store; in Guilford. Mr. Kerr led off and Mr. Reade replied. At the close of his reply, Mr. Reade said that he had borne the flag which had been entrusted to him to every county in the district, and that although in the contest he may have been "lame" he left over him with the kindest feelings for all, and should make haste to return to the bosom of his family to receive their greeting, and leave the result of the canvass with the people. Mr. Kerr rejoined and said that he was pleased with the good taste with which Mr. Reade had referred to the canvass. That they had always been intimate friends, and that during the most exciting contest he had ever had, he could say that he had not been an offensive word used in their discussions. "That both had written letters to the Fayetteville Observer, in which each had said what was objectionable to the other, but it had been fully explained and understood, and he ended the canvass with the same high regard and kind feeling for his competitor with which he commenced it." Mr. Reade said the sentiment was fully reciprocated.—Greensborough Pat.

This interchanges of civilities between Messrs. Reade and Kerr is worthy of all commendation, and should be placed alongside with that act of graceful courtesy which Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, waived his right to continue the canvass while his competitor was detained by sickness. Such things are honorable to human nature, and constitute the few green spots in the arid desert of political strife. Would that they were of more frequent occurrence.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—We publish to-day the K. N. account of the Louisville riots as we find it in the Louisville Journal, the K. N. organ, together with the account given by the Courier, anti-Know-Nothing Whig. No one can accuse us of suppressing or coloring facts or their statement, in cases like this.

Now let us look at the concurrent circumstances a little. Since the time of the Mat. Ward murder case up to the present time, Louisville has enjoyed the reputation of lawlessness, and a total disregard of human life. The last city elections gave additional evidence of that fact, and it required not foreigners to give it this reputation. The full vote of the city is some 6,500. At the election last week the number of votes polled was only 4,500. Was this decrease in the vote owing to any want of excitement or interest in the result? Evidently not, for, seldom, if ever, was the population so deeply stirred. Where was the main falling off? At those wards where the Democratic vote would have been polled, had the voters been permitted to exercise the elective franchise undisturbed. The loss of votes by these disturbances, falls mainly, if not wholly, upon the Democrats. Is it natural or reasonable to suppose that they would have been instrumental in creating disturbances calculated to injure themselves? It is admitted that certain persons belonging to the opposite party took possession of the polls in the 1st and 8th wards—the Democratic strongholds, at 12 o'clock the night before, and dictated who should and who should not have a right to vote, or what is about the same thing, a chance to vote, for a right is not of much importance unless you are permitted to exercise it. If an Irishman or German attempted to approach the polls, he was driven back. Native born American citizens, unable to give the signs and signals, shared the same fate. To entitle a citizen to the privilege of a voter, he must, to use the Know-Nothing slang, or the slang of the rowdies who undertook to appear for that party, in control of the polls, be "bright on the goose question."

At an early hour the city was virtually under the control of mob law. The bullies around the polls, and not their legal qualifications, decided upon the rights of voters. So plainly was this the case that Col. Preston, anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, appeared at the First, which is a large Democratic ward, composed chiefly of German naturalized citizens, and requested his friends not to vote. He stated to them that the polls were in the hands of Know-Nothing bullies—that his friends could not approach the polls in safety, and advised them peaceably to return to their homes and submit to disfranchisement rather than endanger their lives. The vote of the city diminished by nearly one-half, shows conclusively the extent to which this forcible disfranchisement was carried.

With such a commencement of the day, what other results than those that followed, could any reasonable man have anticipated. Liquor was no doubt freely used and tended to inflame passions already too inflammable. Ungoverned youths, half crazy with whiskey and excitement, became by night little better than savages, for it is a remarkable fact that the apparent leaders in all riotous proceedings of this kind are mainly boys or youths under age. Unfortunately the Naturalized citizens have not yet ceased to be men, with their full share of the faults of humanity. They gave way to the passions aroused by insult and indignity. This they ought not to have done. It might have been better for better for themselves and others that they had not. No doubt they did very many things deserving punishment and for which we trust they will be punished. Let the culpable individuals be punished. But what shall we say of such men as that hoary scoundrel, Prentice of the Louisville Journal, and others whose inflammatory appeals for months past lie at the bottom of the whole matter. We cannot suppose that the bullies at the polls or the rioters in the streets who burned houses and attacked women and children are fair representatives of every man in Louisville who belongs to the Know Nothing organization, nor that some of the Irish and German who became lawbreakers and criminals, will be looked upon as representatives of the whole body of naturalized citizens. But we do say, that the K. N. city government of Louisville has been criminally negligent, and that there are leading men in the K. N. organization, such as Prentice, at whose door the guilt of murder must lie and does lie in connection with these melancholy affairs.

The telegraph was hailed as a vehicle of news—a means of spreading intelligence. But as it is now managed, or rather as the business of reporting for it is managed, it universally spreads the version of every affair most directly unfavorable to the Democratic party. So far as the tone of despatches for the "Associated Press" is concerned, the operators might all be K. N. Secretaries. Every election goes first for the K. N.'s, or anybody else than the Democrats, until presently the mail brings along the true account.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Thomas A. Irving of Washington, N. C., sole agent for the sale of it is valuable work, in the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Martin, Hyde, Craven and New Hanover, is at present in our town and will call upon our citizens or can be found at Holmes' Hotel. He will be happy to receive the names of subscribers.

The name of the author is sufficient guarantee for the faithful execution of the task he has undertaken, while his charmingly classical style will lend an additional interest to the events of a life, every hour of which is intrinsically interesting to a country of which Washington has been fondly and truly styled "the Father." Every one should possess a copy. The work is gotten up in Putnam's best style, in three handsome Octavo volumes, ornamented by a splendid line and stipple engraving of Washington, decidedly the best we have ever seen, and illustrated by accurate and handsomely engraved maps, plans and portraits. Taking it altogether it is a work worthy alike of its author and its subject. Two Dollars per volume, payable on delivery. It is expected to be completed and ready for delivery by November next.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The Census of the city of New York is now about completed. The population will not exceed 640,000. The New York papers were bragging upon 750,000; but these bragging calculations are not to be depended on. Wilson Shannon accepts the Governorship of Kansas, tendered to him by the President, and will depart forthwith for that territory.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 9.—Perry Walker, K. N., is elected to Congress in the Mobile district.

Further returns of the vote for Governor show large majorities for Winston, dem., and although Shortbridge gains largely in some places, Winston probably elected.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—The deaths in the Yellow Fever Hospital this week, comprised 125, most of which occurred in the commencement of the week. 109 cases were cured. It is hoped that the prevailing warm weather will abate the disease.

At one of the places of voting, says the Sixth ward, there was an unusual degree of disorder. In fact, there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every ward had been taken possession of by Know-Nothings, and though, with the exception of the Sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage, they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of the voting, but were not recognized. Know-Nothing bullies, who were in front at the entrance to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors provided for Marshall men. In this way unusual facilities were extended to the American party, being in itself an outrageous course of action, with full complicity in which we charge the Know-Nothing officers of the election.

In the Sixth ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls and the ticket for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants them. About the Court house there was stationed during the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demotic yells and acts of ruffianism.

The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this German, Irish and American, and several of the foreigners were wounded, badly to escape the rear way with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partly subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was also shot while driving along in his buggy.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed and marching towards the scene of the riotous outrages. Going up to Shelby street this body of men and boys became wild with excitement, and when they reached Green street were panting for blood. Here it was that while the preliminaries of battle were being arranged the Americans received a volley of shot, and then the engagement followed. In this first shot, officer Williams was wounded with small shot; J. Seligman was wounded in the arm and side, and William Richards received a charge of small shot indiscriminately over his body; Ward Morris was slightly injured, and William Atkinson received several bad wounds.

At this point a fight occurred in the street, in which a German, residing on Shelby and Madison streets, was killed and severely injured. E. M. Santkamp, a German baker on Walnut street, received several cuts in the head.

Peace was but partially restored when a cannon, fully manned for action, followed by fifty men, armed with muskets and bayonets, came up the street at a furious rate. This party, under the command of Captain D. C. Stone, proceeded up Main street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity the following property was destroyed, viz: Ambrewster's livery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned. Loss over \$6,000. Mr. A. was out of the city at the time. The pretext for destroying his property is that some person had shot from one of his brewery windows at a crowd who was pursuing a German.

Adolph Peter's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully. Charles Heyback's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast. The confectory of Daniel Snook was attacked, and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery.

Baker's house, next door, was stoned and otherwise injured. A man on the brewery, saddler, the cart driver, was badly wounded, and his wife, being driven over the bridge, she could not gain any admission into the houses of any of her friends, for fear of their being mobbed.

The bakery of Charles Beckers was attacked and stoned, and the windows of Charles Drou's barber shop broken. These houses belonged to Mr. Raymond, who lives on the corner of Water and Garden, a cooping establishment, belonging to Thomas Garrety, was set on fire between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. Mr. Garrety was sick in bed at the time, and had been confined for several days. His loss, though small—some \$500—leaves him and his family destitute.

On Main street, a little farther above, on the opposite side of the street, the cooping shop of Edward Pina was burned to the ground. Loss about \$600.

During the trouble on Monday afternoon, a German name John Vogt, residing on Clay street, near Madison, was shot and killed. His wife was cut across the breast, and her young child injured. A German name Kaiser, living on Marshall street, was killed.

Walter Murphy, an Irishman, was chased by a large party and shot on Monday evening, near Owsley's, Kimard & Co's pork house. He died yesterday morning, having previously stated that Jas. Genet was his murderer.

George Ederton, while conversing with some ladies on Green street, received a shot just below the chin.

John Feller, a German, was stabbed seven times in the fight on the corner of Shelby and Marshall streets. A German ropemaker, while walking along the street, was attacked by a crowd and terribly beaten.

The above, we believe, comprises an account of the occurrence in the east end of the city, as full as could be gathered. A great many, whose names we could not ascertain, were more or less injured. Late in the afternoon, in the Sixth Ward, an Irishman was walking along the pavement in front of the Court House, when he was assaulted by a gang of men standing by. He attempted to escape but was pursued by some thirty men, who had concealed on their persons short sticks, with one end loaded with lead. He was knocked down and brutally beaten, and one man actually thrust a large pick fork into his person. He was then taken up and dragged to jail, the man marching along with the pick-fork in his shoulders, blood running from his prongs. While the victim was placed in jail, the attempted murderers were permitted to go along undisturbed, in search of other subjects.

In the lower part of the city, as stated yesterday, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main streets. About 5 o'clock a man named Rhoads pushed a crowd of Irishmen, who were on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the Eighth ward, about the same time, Wm. Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung; but not dying, he was taken to jail, where he expired during the night.

About eight o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets were surrounded by a very large, excited and well armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time. One of them escaped with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two perished in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house, occupied by D. Riordan, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building occupied as a boarding house by Charles Ryan was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick, occupied by McKinney, a cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick, in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McInty and Mrs. Dowd. The house next was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Haney and Mrs. McGrath. Farther up the street two brick stores, one used by John McDonald, grocer, was nearly demolished. On Eleventh street, the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dennis Higgins, James Welsh and Mrs. Monahan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn, a brother of an Irish Catholic Priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten and then burned last night. On the opposite side of Main, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer were burned.

Later. The Louisville Times of Thursday states that, on the day before, the charred remains of several bodies were dug out of the cellar of one of the burnt houses in Quinn's row. It also bears the statement that the remains of a woman and several children were dug out of the ruins of Quinn's house. The Times is

very severe in denouncing Prentice, of the Journal for his speech to the mob, made to save the Times, from destruction. It accuses him of "gross falsehoods," "inciting a riot," &c.

The First. From the Louisville Journal, K. N. The anti-Americans may assert and protest, and swear as strongly as they will that the fearful riots of Monday were begun by the American party, but the broad, palpable, undeniable fact stands out, that the first killing, the first murdering, both in the upper and lower parts of the city, was the work of the foreign-born population. The foreigners may have insisted that they did not have fair play at the polls, but they were the first to resort to assassination. They may have falsely imagined that an attack upon themselves was contemplated, but they were the first to resort to assassination.

We have been told that there were several "Irishmen engaged in the rioting," and that they were "driven out of the city," but that they had been driven out of the city, but had been summoned there for the especial purpose of aiding their countrymen in the outrages contemplated by them on Monday night, and actually perpetrated on Monday afternoon. It has also been asserted beyond any doubt that there was a large quantity of arms and ammunition contained in the houses of Quinn which they were to use. We have also been informed that the riot was made by Catholic Irishmen in the First Ward that they would kill any man who should dare to vote the American ticket on Monday, and we learn from the statement of one of the men who were wounded in the riot, that they were actually afraid to go to their homes, and not get there until yesterday.

There is very strong ground for belief that these attacks were not occasioned by anything that happened on Monday, but that all the time they were being perpetrated, several days beforehand—that they were premeditated and concerted. From several sources we have been informed that the Catholic Irish, in the neighborhood of Quinn's houses, on Main street, had threatened, for some time, to attack upon the American procession, on Saturday night, and were induced to defer the execution of their murderous design until the morning of Monday, because they had not had time to get together a large number of men who composed the procession. Two of the Irish women living in that neighborhood have admitted that they were cognizant of this design.

A gentleman informs us that on Monday he was warned by a German friend, a gunsmith, not to approach the portion of Main street, between the corner of Water and Garden, as he had within the previous ten days cleaned and laid in order quite two hundred guns for the Irishmen living in that neighborhood, and that he had some of them ready to use. A gentleman killed in the riot, and the coroner can bear witness, and many hundreds of others can bear witness that all the persons killed in both extremes of the city, were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes, unquestionably a large number of the Americans, infuriated by the manner of their friends, had evinced a disposition to go much too far in their excitement, and that they were guilty—but this shall not deter us from the assertion and reiteration of the great fact that American bosoms were stained with blood, and that we have no doubt that they did this in a solitary instance.

The American party voted on Monday with unparalleled rapidity. The vote was recorded with a speed that would have astonished the most incredulous. The largest ward in the city before the hour for the closing of the polls. All the foreign-born citizens, though some of them may have failed to obtain immediate access to the polls, would have had an opportunity to vote, had they not been there. Before the hour of noon, we heard loud proclamation made from the doors of the voting places to the supporters of the anti-American party, that they were invited to come up. They were invited to come up, and the whole vote would easily have been cast, but for the terrific excitement created at a time when the American party were in the possession of the polls by misguided foreigners, from their being misled.

The Riot.—As we stated yesterday, there were several fist fights at the different polls on Monday morning. General Pina was shot and killed in a house, from which shot had been fired upon Americans, on the corners of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed, and beaten. Another German name Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, shot and killed. He was shot in the head, and his body was slightly injured.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot and killed in a house, from which shot had been fired upon Americans, on the corners of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed, and beaten. Another German name Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, shot and killed. He was shot in the head, and his body was slightly injured.

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