PHILAEELPHIA, July 26th 1855. To the Hon. A. G. Curtin,

Chairman of the Whig State Committee, Harrisburg.

Dear Sir : I beg to resign my position as a late colleagues or to the public, but I am not less satisfied that there is something in exist- to be, unanimous, that it was a matter of duing political relations calculated to effect personal character, and which admonishes every honorable man to be perfectly ingenuous and unreserved as to what he does. In this be very glad, if I am in error on any matter of fact, that you will correct me.

I was appointed a member of the State which nominated Mr. Pollock and Mr. Darsie. To us was confided the duty of promoting the success of that ticket in its integrity | tainly was most systematically perfected, -Mr. Darsie's success as much as Mr. Polwe could for both these gentlemen, and I being, in or out of the Convention or the sylvania Legislator for nearly fifteen years, Committee, had hinted the idea that one of these candidates was to be sucrificed, it bound association, composed to a large exwould have been met by a most indignant rebuke. There was not even an undercur- munion with the party they betrayed. rent of intolerance then. These were Whig nominations, entrusted to the honor of a Whig Committee.

On receiving the intelligence of my appointment, I immediately wrote to the President of the Convention, begging, for personoccurred, my withdrawal would have been peremptory, and I should have been spared the mortification of seeing the party, with which I have acted for thirty years, endangered if not destroyed, by sinister and secret influences which I could not control and with which I might seem to be implicated. Yielding, however, to the urgency of old and kind friends, who seemed to think I might render some service, I consented to act. In one respect, and but one, (aside from the pleasant personal association we have had,) am I colleagues of the committee and our candidates cordially co-operated, to aid in assuaging the asperities of political conflict, and sonal feeling mingled in it. 'Sure I am that | rate discourses in favor of religious toleration, to Governor Bigler, or any individual mem- and professing, the name of William Pennber of the Democratic party, emanated from the State Committee. It was in this particular a most decorous contest.

aware, my full share of duty, and attended every meeting of the committee, one of which was held three hundred miles from mv home.

You will excuse this recapitulation. It is necessary to the illustration of the painful, and in my judgment, most discreditable sethe winter and spring of 1854, two incidents of public interest occurred, which in my opinion were attended with the worst consequences—the passage of the Consolidation Bill, and the first election under it. To Consolidation, in every form in which it was presented, I am proud to say I always was, and yet am, resolutely opposed. The principle was wrong and delusive-the details of the measure, as has been abundantly proved, were incongruous and imperfect-the machinery rickety-and the manner in which to resist the spurious sentiment that was I need not speak, and especially of that scene stimulated, was most unfortunate. Its sad of impotent intrigue, the canvass for United talked of. New taxes are inevitable, and yet scheme.

motives may have no interest either to my of our duty to George Darsie was considered tion. and discussed, and then we were, or seemed to be, unanimous, that it was a matter of du-ty and honor to support him. The fact is this city, and then I determined, and you now confessed, I regret to say, that some of | well know, made no secret of my resolution, our Committee, thus pledged in fairness and to bring this matter of Know Nothingism communication I mean to be so, and I shall a Know Nothing oath voted for Mr. Mott, | way of distinct and emphatic repudiation .the Democratic candidate, believing him to 1 felt it myduty a sa maiter of self-respect.belong to the order. The same subject of I believed that my Philadelphia fellow citidiscussion arose at our meeting at Pittsburg, zens, whom I immediately represented, ex-Committee by the Whig Convention of 1854, with the same apparent result, though I have pected it of me, and I think having tried no doubt the scheme of sacrifising Mr. Darsie was in the meantime matured. It car- earned it, and being very proud of it, I propand thus one of the ablest and most upright [Here, in Philadelphia, this secret party draw lock's. We were bound in honor to do all public men in the Commonwealth, who, in its first breath and gained its first victory; spite of his nativity and a few years of infan- and here, in Philadelphia, it has met its first can confidently assume that if any human cy in Protestant Scotland, had been a Penn- reverse and will breath its last. No one was sacrificed at the bidding of a secret oath-

tent, of individuals who openly claimed com-How little the State Committee could do to

upon them, and within them, and those who, like myself and others, were open and candid in their condemnation of this secret action and asked the Committee to adopt the followal and official reasons, to be excused from and organization, were not fairly met or an- ing brief but comprehensive resolutions. every serving. Had I dreamed of what has since swered. The secret order was satisfied with word of which had been well considered, and rapid recrniting. Their oaths prevented dis- for every word of which I am willing to be cussion or fair play. It was confidently alleged responsible. and assumed that Mr. Pollock himself joined the order. From his own lips I have it that, mittee of the State of Pennsylvania, that an at the time of his election, he was not a address be issued by this Committee calling member of any party whose organization re- a convention to meet at Harrisbnrg onquired him to proscribe any portion of his and asserting the following principles of acfellow citizens, and relying on that assurance. tion. I continued my humble exertions, and voted for him. I voted for the Whig ticket at the est form of all secret political association as fall election. I voted for Mr. Tyson for immoral and unconstitutional, opposed to the Congress, after he obtained the whig nomi- principles of our Republican form of governglad I served. It enabled me, and in this my nation, though I confess I was perplexed by ment, and utterly subversive of the confimany rumors that he, too, had joined the or- dence which ought to subsist among politider, and taken the requisite oaths. I could cal friends. not persuade myself that a man at his time so to direct the canvass that little or no per- of life, who had pronounced so many elabo- secret political association which proscribes no word of personal reproach or unkindness and who venerated with a faith so sincere gious opinions or their place of birth, this the friend and favorite of England's Roman in its broadest sense, the constitutional prin-Catholic King-I could not persuade myself ciple that every man has a right to worship that he had abjured the principles of his ed- God according to the dictates of his own cou-Having agreed to act, I took, as you are ucation, and sworn to this new allegiance .- science, and that organized political proscrip-Had I lived in the first Congressional District tion on account of religious belief would be I should no doubt have voted for Mr. Morris, an interference with that right. for there would have needed much more than ; rumor to convince me that he, the ancient an- ly and individually of any connexion or symtagonist of Native Americanism (which was pathy with any such secret political organizaat least a manly party,) had retracted, and tion.

joined the secret order. If these were 4. The assertion of the feeling common to

being so unworthy-and nothing to console dressed. us but the dim hope that things might turn 5. That these measures were a wanton re-out better than we feared.

istration was inaugurated and the new Legis- cially the Whigs of Pennsylvania, responsiit was forced on the public, no one venturing lature met. Of the doings of that Legislature ble. results no one now questions. The most States Senator. Though there was a nomi- insisted on as a matter of right. sanguine enthusiast of this great speculation nal whig majority, the very name of whig 7. The reassertion of the Whig Principles can do no more than hope for the very dis- was ignored. The caucus was one of "Se- -the value of which every hour is confirtant future in the long run, (to use a favor- cret Americans" from which Whig Senators ming-of Protection in some form to Ameriite phrase,) it may succeed, but it will be a' and Representatives were excluded-and can industry, and especially to the staple invery long run indeed, of suffering and dis- within and upon that cancus, everything be- terests of Pennsylvania yet struggling into honor, and social disorganization and immi- ing veiled by what was thought to be safe se- existence-the policy of peace and neutralinent bankruptey. Every one of these re- crecy, the influences of corruption, personal, ty on the part of the General Government, sults has in point of fact already ensued. A pecuniary and political, were thought to be and resolute abstinence from all schemes of huge municipality has been created which brought to bear. What better illustration, foreign aggrandisement and sympathy or afthus far cannot manage itself. Its legisla- (I now appeal to your own observation.) could finity to foreign politics. ture is a miaiature Harrisburg, translated to there be of the mischievous capabilities of These resolutions, after a free discussion, Philadelphia. The treasury is bankrupt .-- this secret organization than Gen. Cameron's were laid on the table, my own vote being The credit of the community has been nar- success in the "American caucus?" I do the only one recorded in their favor; and yet rowly saved, so far as the payment of mere, not unite in the denunciation heaped on that I hope I may be permitted to say there were funded interest is concerned, but is prostrate gentleman. I think-aside, of course, from few of the Committee who did not, in their in everything else. New loans are familiarly all question of right and wrong-that his con- hearts and consciences, agree to every word sumate skill and capacity of accommodating in them. It is due to my colleagues to add no one ventures to propose them. These I himself to an emergency, deserved better suc- that some of them put their votes on the resaffirm to be the consequences-the bitter and cess than he attained. He fought his ene- olutions strictly on the ground of inexpedithe natural fruits of this consolidation mies with their own weapons and beat them. ency and a doubt as to the powers of the If they mined he countermined. If they Committee. With them, however readily plotted and organized in secret lodges, he united those others of our colleagues who are constituted lodges of his own, or went into not ashamed to avow that they are Knowtheirs, and beat them even at mystery. If Nothings; and, as such, under a paramount. they renounced past political fidelity, whig if not exclusive allegiance. or democratic, he, without any effort, renounced too. If they swore eternal enmity to men, as you will recollect, said with empha-Catholics and naturalized citizens, he swore sis, and without a word leading to it, that if as hard as they. It was with them all these resolutions passed he should resign .-"Death to the Romans," Punic antipathy Till then no word which, by any possibility, and punic faith. I confess I do not see how could be construed into a threat, had been any "know-nothing" can find fault with Mr. : whispered-certainly not by me. But the Cameron. And this accounts in my poor feeling and resolution were all along cherishindgement, for the feeble result of the seces- ed that, if, after all that, had occurred, the sion which took place from the Senatorial sacrafice of Mr. Darsie, the discredit of last impure origin out of this State, and to have Caucus. The deserters carried with them, winter at Harrisburg, the insolent abandonas marks of shame in know-nothing eyes, ment of the very name of the Whig party, the fragments of their broken oaths, oaths of and, above all, the prevalent suspicion that fidelity to secrecy and obedience. They had affected every one, these resolutions, or someon their breasts the "Scarlet Letter," and thing like them, were not passed, my duty they could not get rid of it, or hide it, or as a gentleman was very clear, to vacate, as disguise it. And thus it ended. I am sorry I now do, my position. It is a resolution, I to refer to all these matters, filled as they are assure you, not lightly formed or which can with painful memories, but they are too il- be reconsidered. lustrative of the domination of this secret and dangerous party to be passed in silence. was not called together, and if it had been, moral. I deliberately reiterate that opinion. could have done little good. The melancholy be its value what it may, without agitating Whigs, who had been fighting open Ameri- fact had by this time developed itself, that another grave question, whether these combicanism all their lives, and as many fierce out of the thirteen, of which number the nations and these extrajudicial oaths are not Democrats, rushed into these Ludges-were Committee consisted, seven, it was believed, strictly unlawful. It is a very safe kind of had joined the secret order, some cheerfully swearing for easy consciences, when no penand readily, and from congeniality of feeling, alties of perjury are risked. I am, by educaand opinion; others, I venture to say, reluct- | tion and principle, opposed to all extrajudiantly, blushingly, and under what seemed an cial oaths-having been taught long ago by overbearing necessity. Whether hereafter, one of the greatest lawyers Pennsylvania evwhen the account for these misdoings come | er produced-one, too, whose memory I most with ancient friends and abide by the decis- to be settled, any distinction will be made affectionately nourish, that the administering ions of secret Lodges-swore further to a between those who readily and those who or the pronouncing any oath, except by aucode of disingenuousness which required unwillingly bartered away ancient pulitical thority of law, is an offence against the law. opinions, it is not for me to say. anxious that our Committee should meet, if the Almighty's name-"this rash swearing only to enable some of us to speak out, and not required by the magistrate" which the to let an organized body in Pennsylvania wisdom of more than one Protestant Church have the honor of striking the first blow at | condemns. I am free to say that oaths of exthe secret party. The elections in New culpation are nearly as repugnant as oaths of of the number killed. We 'are advised that York and Virginia, and the local Spring elec- initiation and proscription. Aside, I repeat, five men were roasted to death, having been the shoulders, and so powerful was the force the glory of triumph was brightest, that the nization is flowing away. Nothing could be in this, that it exacts evasion and sometimes dings.

Letter from William B. Reed, Esquire. have no idea of recapitulating the acts or other a southern; Democrat; men of widely of membership if possible, and if not express; repaired to Third street, and until midnight (upon the track horribly mutilated. Both legs counsels of the Committee then or thereafter. different opinions, but on this great question You will do me the justice to say, that from standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of first to last, in every form and guise, I op- the Constitution. Religious Liberty, and make the use of the word "immoral" almost satisfied itself, however with breaking a few His head did not come in contact with the posed all affinity to this new party, and I am | Equality of Political Bights. It was proved glad to do you the justice, that you were to be beyond the power of any secret conmember of the State Committee, and desire equally decided and resolute on the same clave or its missionaries of mischief, effecto state the reasons which have led me to side. We worked together most harmoni- tually to rally through the length and breadth and action of the convention which is sumthis conclusion. I am quite aware that these ously. Then, too, it was, that the question of the land the secret rebels to the Constitu-

On the 23d of July, ten months after we honor, recognizing the superior obligation of before the Committee and ask its action in the with Religious Liberty, which the Constitu-

> long to deserve their confidence, and having erly estimate public opinion on this point .can mistake its coming doom.

What occurred in the committee you know. To the proposition to call a Whig Convention I cheerfully assented, meaning, so soon as the call was determined on, to ask the Committee, by a manly declaration of principle, to free that Convention on its inception from the suspicion which, since this secret party has existed, has hung round every political body that has met. I therefore offered

Resolved, By the Whig Executive Com-

1. Disapproval in the clearest and strong-

2. Condemnation especially of that form of American citizens on account of their relicommittee and the Whig party recognizing

3. Disavowal by this committee collective-

quel to what was so propitiously begun. In errors on my part, they were errors on the every Whig of Pennsylvania, and to very side of fidelity to my friends and party. many of other organizations, that Nebraska After the month of September, 1854, the and Kansas measures of the last Congress, State Committee never met. Governor Pol- the abrogation of the Missouri compromise lock and Mr. Mott were elected, and those of line, and, as part of the same system, the us who felt we were excluded from the new lawless and violent conduct of individuals communion, had scarcely the heart to re- since in Kanzas, especially are abhorrent to joice — the means of triumph in our opinion the people of the North, and ought to be re-

newal of sectional agitation, for which in no In Jinuary, of this year, the new andmin- sense are the Whigs of the North, and espe- the polls, forced to run a guantlet, beat un- dictates of a mob.

6. That the restoration of the Missouri

ly to deny it; and I have myself seen instan too gentle. One other word, and I have done. I shall

look with deep interest to the constitution moned to meet at Harrisburg in September. I trust its action may be unreserved in the enunciation of principle-conciliatory to those who agree in principle-and REPUBLICAN in whisper shall be uttered, no intimation given that can be construed into an interference tion guard, or with social or political rights, which the Constitution recognizes.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM B. REED. From the Louisville Courier (Whig), 7th inst. LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.

THE ELECTION RIOTS-BLOODY WORK-MUR-DER AND ARSON-TWENTY MEN KILLED. We passed yesterday, through the forms of polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or, as we should term it, tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was, during the day, in possession of an armed mob. the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ and the populai leaders of the Know-

Nothing party. On Sunday night large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards to see that the polls were properly opened. These men the "American Executive Comin a very fit condition yesterday morning to establish order, or raise a bigger muss. see that the rights of freemen were respected.

redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed, we do not care to know when such a system of out- quently arrested two of them. rage-such perfidy, such dastardy-was con-ceived. We only blush for Kentucky, that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and

that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle. It would be impossible to state when or We were personally witness to the proce- were not exempt.

dure of the party in certain wards, and of

made demonstrations against the "Times" ces of this degrading prevarication which and "Democrat" offices. The furious crowd knee, and both of his arms were broken .--

Times office. At one o'clock, this morning, a large fire the blow upon the shoulders, his neck was s raging in the upper part of the city.

Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last night, we have no time nor heart now to since the opening of the road, resulting in comment. We are sickened with the very thought of the men murdered, and houses every sense-and most so in this, that no burned and pillaged, that signalized the a bridge at or near Massillon Ohio. These American victory yesterday. Not less than are certainly melancholy events-which, of twenty corpse form the trophies of this won- (course, no human ingenuity or foresight can derfulachievement.

[From the same.]

THE ELECTION-ROWS AND BLOODSHED -The election during yesterday was, as near as could be, all one-sided, the most unfair means being resorted to by the Know-Nothings to crowd other voters from the polls.

In the first ward, most intense excitement prevailed for some time, and the polls were of this proverb. The sagacious politician or surrounded by a large crowd. Whenever a an election. As provided for by statue, the Know Nothing voter approached the crowd ing to change public sentiment, or work any he was hoisted right over the heads of all and great revolution in society, goes not to the landed at the door, ready to deposite his vote. masses of the people to unfold the scheme Several disgraceful fights occurred, and one and lay its foundation in their convictions of man of the name of Burch, who had, with propriety; but, like Archimides, he seeks the others, chased an Irishman from the polls, lever by which the world is turned. He was in turn beset, beaten nearly to death, and knocked senseless by the man he had been ates upon the great cause that gives force and chasing. Marshal Kidd, we learn, subse- sentiment to, and moulds the action of sociequently arrested the Irishman.

In the sixth ward several disgraceful scenes occurred, such as six, eight, or a dozen men the influence and co-operation of the clergy pitching into one poor lrishman and driving --- for all mankind are either directly or inhim from the polls. In the Seventh ward everything appeared

to go on fairly and quietly, but in the Eighth ligious teachers have maintained unlimited polls throughout the day.

There were rumors of a serious difficulty mittee" supplied with the requisite refresh at the Oakland precinct, and Marshal Kidd, lic mind. ments, and, as may be immagined, they were dispatched a wagon load of special police to

Indeed, they discharged the important trusts ing along the street when they were beset by are now waging against the constitutional committed to them in such a manner as to a crowd, and ran off, one of them taking ref-right of Catholics and Foreigners. They commend them forever to the admiration of uge in a house corner of Ninth and Maga- are the very leaders and instigators of the outlaws! They opened the polls, they pro- zine streets. The house was stoned, a wovided ways and means for their own party man hurt, and finally one or two of the men have already, in one solid phalanx, petitionto vote, they bluffed and bullied all who could were shot, one of them dangerously. One of ed Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave not show the sign: they, in fact, converted the pursued party was the first to shoot. fir- Law and the Nebraska bill, while the midthe election into a perfect farce, without one ing a pistol at the crowd, who were stoning night cabals and secret councils of Know-

LOUISVILLE DISCRACED.

No respectabla man can think of the scene farce, or rather a tragedy, instead of an elechow this riot commenced. By day break the tion. A complete system of terror and blood polls were taken possession of by the Amer- was established by the Know-Nothing party ican party, and in pursuance of their precon- | or faction. The details are disgusting. The certed game, they used every stratagem or lawlessness was provided for by the city audevice to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the a ward. The upper, and lower wards were polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. | taken at an early hour, and the middle wards

We have had no election in any American these we feel authorized to speak. At the sense of the word. Our city is governed, not Seventh Ward we discovered that for three by law, but by a set of hired scoundrels who hours in the outset in the morning it was im- obey the secret commands of lawless men.possible for those not "posted" to vote, with- It is not worth while to try to disguise the but the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth character of this city. There is no law, no Ward a party of bullies were masters of the police, no justice here. Our poll books polls. We saw two foreigners driven from | speak not the voice of the people, but the

formerly a member of Congress from this dis- such ever been witnessed in-this coun-

were nearly served between the ancle and window panes, and burning the sign of the bridge, as not as much as an abrasion of the scalp was visible; but owing to the force of broken.

This is the third accident at Wood's bridge, loss of life; and we were informed that the same number of persons have been killed at prevent .- Pittsburg Union.

From the Louisville Democrat. To the Protestant Clergy of the United States.

"Like Priests, like People."

There is no country upon earth that does not give unmistakeable evidence of the truth the unscrupulous demagogue, when intendgoes directly to the fountain-head; he operty. In order therefore, to the complete success of any scheme, he has only to secure directly priest-ridden. In every country upon earth, and in every age of the world, re-

it was a one-sided matter, none but yellow | sway over the minds of the people, and have ticket chaps having any chance to get to the given direction to popular sentiment upon all the leading questions, whether civil, religious, or political, that have agitated the pub-

The Protestant ministers of the United States must, therefore, be held responsible In the seventh ward, four men were walk- | for the political crusade and proscription that whole vile plot. Three thousand of them him and his companions. Some one came Nothing lodges are presided over, drilled, and out from a house with a shot gun, and let disciplined by these modern clerical Catadrive at the fugitive. The Marshal subse- lines. As the money changers of old desecrated the temple of the Most High, and con-[From the Louisville Democrat, Democratic,] verted the house of prayer into a den of thieves, so these politico-eclesiastic demagogues have prostituted the high and holy functions of Christian ministers to the adof yesterday, without shame. We had a ministration of profane oaths in midnight councils, and conspiracies of Know Nothings against the Constitution of the United States, the palladium of our republican institutions, which guarantees civil and religious liberty and equality to all, and forbids the establishment of any religious test. But while we hold those hypocrites and demagogues responsible who have figured in politics, and will neither attend their preaching, help to build their churches, or pay anything towards their supoprt, we invite every Protes-tant minister, of all religious denominations, who have eschewed politics, and does not sympathise with Know Kothings, to come out before the public and give their names, as well that they may stand acquitted of the infamy of political proscription for a difference in religion and birth, as to afford all mercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case We never heard of such scenes, much less who are resolved to hold the clergy responsi-of one fellow the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, have we seen them anywhere. Nor have ble for the part they have taken in politics, ble for the part they have taken in politics. an opportunity to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. Whilst we are resolved at all hazards and at every sacrifice to maintain our form of government, which guarantees civil and religious liberty to all-Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and Gentile, who have taken shelter under its glorious banners, and will preserve our Constitution to the utmost of our power in its purity as we received it from the hands of our fathers, we disclaim and denounce all religious bigotry and fanaticism, whether Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Pagan, mohammedan, or Infidel, and will hold the authors and instigators responsible, so far as our personal influence and pecuniary aid can extend. In giving utterance to these sentiments and these determinations, we but publish the unanimous voice of thousands of pious and zealous members of the various Protestant denominations of the United States, who are resolved that, so far as their influence shall extend, Protestantism shall triumph upon the intrinsic and invincible power of truth and argument, without the extraneous aid of political demagogues, Know Nothing councils, and religious proscription; We have hitherto forborne, till after election, to call attention to the unanimous determination of all anti-Know-Nothings to this well matured determination to repudiate Know Nothing preachers, of all denominations, lest it might be regarded as a political stratagem to influence the election; but for the sake of Protestantism, that it may suffer no injury from its true friends, we now call upon all Protestant ministers to speak out, and say whether or not they are connected with or sympathize with Know-Nothings, that we may know who are hypocrites and pretenders, and who have the cause of Protestant Christianity at heart, as it is our fixed determination to presume all guilty who do not exculpate themselves, and treat them accordingly. The anti-Know-Nothing papers throughout the United States will afford them, free of charge, facilities to make their disclaimer over their own signatures. We ask the republication of this document in all the newspapers of the United States. favorable to civil and religious liberty, and epposed to Know Nothing intolerance and proscription, as it embraces the unanimous determination of the friends of civil and religions liberty throughout the United States. UNE AMONGST MILLIONS.

In May of last year occurred the first election under the new system.

It was at this election that, for the first time was developed a new and most dangerous element of political action, which has been running a short race of triumph ever since, but which now I am happy to believe, is near its appropriate end. 1 of course refer to Know Nothingism or secret Americanism. How, or where, or exactly when it originated, no one knows-at least no one out of its Councils, and, I suspect, not very many in them. It is believed to have had a very been transplanted hither by hands already stained with a good many black political spots, bankrupts in fortune and character, spirits congenial to any device of fraud that might, under a cloak of secrecy, be perpetrated with safety. Such I believe to have been its origin, though I am equally well satisfied that much personal respectability and honest, though misdirected, sentiment has been infused in it since. No matter, however, how or where it began, the disease broke out with great virulence in this city in the spring of 1854. Hundreds and thousands of sturdy initiated by some mock ceremony, and swore that they would never vote or assist or aid, members of one Christian denominationthat they would proscribe every naturalized citizen ;--swore too, though nominal Whigs or Democrats, that they would break faith them to deny their membership. Its mystery made it attractive and seemed to make it sife. Many a man who was ashamed publicly to preach intolerance and proscription, could do it safely in a secret council room. This system of denial and equivocation-a cardinal principle of Know Nothingism-led to some instances of personal degredation in this city which I do not like to think of.

It was not long after this election, when Whig State Committee met for the first time Compromise line ought to be demanded and

During that discussion one of these gentle-

The resolutions affirmed this secret organization, with its proscriptive and evasive During all this time, the State Committee oaths, to be not only unconstitutional, but im-The example of this secret party is making I confess that, during this spring, I was them fearfully common-this taking in vain

more creditable to the nation-more fatal to the denial of truth. If it does not now, it in this city. I am confident in the belief this new party, than the almost contempora- certainly did so once, in its prime of youth ted by the American party vesterday and and the unfortunate man was not observed in

trict, interfered, and while appealing to the try. This sort of proceeding was not maddened crowd to cease their acts of disor- anticipated. It came fully up to all that had der and violence Mr. Thomasson was struck been threatened, and supassed anything antifrom behind and beat. His gray hairs, his cipated, unscrupulous as we knew the secret long public service, his manly presence, and party. If the election in Louisville yesterhis thorough Americanism, availed nothing day was legal and is to stand, then the right with the crazed mcb. Other and serious of suffrage in Kentucky is a mockery. There fights occurred in the Sixth Ward, of which is no freedom here and no law. Scoundrelism is triumpliant. We have found means we have no time to make mention now. The more serious and disgraceful disturb- to subvert the law of numbers at the polls by

ances occurred in the upper wards. The violence, and passed off as legal. If the exvote cast was but a partial one, and nearly ample of Louisville were generally followed altogether on one side. No show was given the liberties of this country would be ended. We shall hear from Kentucky, however, in a to the friends of Preston, who were largely in the majority, but who in the face of can few days. Perhaps we shall have good news, non, muskets and revolvers, could not, being | when it will be necessary for the State to. an unarmed and quiet populace, confront the take this city in hand, and reduce her to obemad mob. So the vote was cast one way, dience to law.

and the result stands before the public. The Journal, the Know Nothing organ, in In the morning, as we state elsewhere, explanation of the accusation that the Know-George Berg, a carpenter, living on the cor-Nothings kept back the naturalized voters ner of Ninth and Market, was killed near from the polls, says: Hancock street. A German, named Fritz, for-We all knew that it was considered very merly a partner at the Galt House, was severely, if not fatally, beaten.

from the windows of their houses, on Main

was shot dead during the fracas.

set fire to.

doubtful on Monday morning whether the In the afternoon a general row occurred on whole vote of the city could be polled with-Shelby street, extending from Main to Broadin the thirteen hours of the election. The way. We are unable to ascertain the facts Native born American citizens thought and concerning the disturbance. Some fourteen | felt, that, if any portion of the people legalor fifteen men were shot, including officer ly entitled to vote should have to stand back Williams, Joe Selvage, and others. Two or and lose their suffrages for the want of time, three were killed, and a number of houses, the foreign born citizens should stand back broken into and pillaged. About 4 o'clock, rather than themselves. They thought and when the vast crowd augmented by accession felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest. from every part of the city, and armed with even to the minds of the foreigners. Unshot guns, muskets and rifles, were proceeddoubtedly they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls, in order to be the ing to attack the Catholic church on Shelby street, Mayor Baibee arrested them with a first, if possible, and in this they were right. speech, and the mob returned to the First | They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, Ward polls. Presently a large party arrived to the polls at twelve o'clock on Sunday with a piece of brass ordnance, followed by a night, and remain there till the following number of men and boys with muskets. In morning. They had a right to go at what an hour afterwards the large brewery on Jef- time they pleased and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their ferson street, near the junction of Green, was

friends over the heads of the crowd to the In the lower part of the city the disturbanpolls, as we are told they did in some few ces were characterized by a greater degree instances, though this was no doubt a violaof bloody work. Late in the afternoon, three tion of courtesy. They had a right to vote Irishmen going down Main street, near Elevas fast as they could, provided they used no violence in pulling or thrusting back their enth, were attacked and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scone, the Irish firing opponents from the polls.

Horrible Accident.

street, repeated volleys. Mr. Rodes, a river-man, was shot and killed by one in the up-A very distressing cesualty occurred on per story, and a Mr. Graham met with a simthe Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, ilar fate. An Irishman who discharged a pistol at the back of a man's head, was shot at Wood's bridge, about three miles from the city. James Webb, a brakeman on the and then hung. He, however, survived both punishments. John Hudson, a carpenter, freight train which left the Federal street depot at half past eight o'clock, had occasion to After dusk a row of frame houses on Main pass from the front of the train to the rear, and ascended the steps to the top of the car street between Tenth and Eleventh, the propin the usual manner. Without looking to seven hours. erty of Mr. Quinn, a well known Irishman, in the usual manner. Without looking to were set on fire. The flames extended across ascertain the exact locality, Mr. Webb proceeded to walk along the tops of the cars, the street and twelve buildings were destroyunconscious that he was rapidly approaching ed. These houses were cheifly tenanted by the bridge, and that in a moment of time, Irish, and upon any of the tenants venturing his earthly career would be ended. He had out to escape the flames, they were immediproceeded but a few steps when the fatal ately shot down. No idea could be formed blow was felt. The bridge struck him across tion in this city occurred first, and gave the from all questions of law, the whole secret so badly wounded by gun shot wounds that of the concussion, that his body was precipwound from which the life blood of the orga- organization is immoral, and degradingly so they could not escape from the burning buil- itated the distance of seven cars, and fell between the seventh and eighth cars, upon the Of all the enormities and outrages committrack. This was all the work of a moment, that at that time this secret party had no neous election of Senator Seward and Gov-considerable foothold in our Committee. I enor Wise, the one a northern Whig, the was, and I fear is yet, to evade the confession once was, and I fear is yet, to evade the confession once as a protection of senator Seward and Gov-considerable foothold in our Committee. I from some cause or other the choleradis making a fearful sweep there now.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA .- Dr. Bills died at St. Louis on Wednsday last, after a brief illness of cholera. On the 28th ult., the Rev. Jos. L. Darrow fell a victim to the same disease at Collinsville, Ill., after an illness of

The St. Louis News says :

We learn from Sullivan Ill., that the town is dcserted, there being but one family in the place which has not got the cholera, and that there will not be persons enongh (unless the -doctors. do it,) to burry the dead, as there are a number expected to die. About all who are able to leave, having become alarmed at the ravages committed by this scouge in their midst, have fled from the town. Some are in the country adjacent thereto, some are in Decatur, and others scattered elsewhere among their friends. The town has hitherto been considered very healthy, but