THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEBBER & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEBBER, S. BARNY,
H. DUVEGHER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....$3
Country subscribers must give one week's notice before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 21, 1855.

The Northern Mails come through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

The Louisville *Journal* promised a faithful and impartial history of the commencement of the terrible affrays in that city, which is to issue of the 13th inst., it has fully redeemed its pledge. No less than five of its ample columns are filled with affidavits such as are to before various magistrates in Louisville, and signed by the affiants, setting forth the origin of the riots. There are twenty depositions, some of them signed by Protestants and Catholics, and all of them, without a single exception, prove beyond a doubt that the riots were premeditated, that they were begun by foreigners who were entirely and without the slightest provocation, shot and killed innocent men in cars situated at a distance from the place that these foreigners were armed to the teeth, and had accumulated pistols and powder for several days before the election; that no disturbances had occurred at the polls beyond a few fist fights; that the election on the 6th, not the slightest disturbance had been anticipated; that the Americans in general were unarmed, and that the election had proceeded with animation, but certainly, but without rioting and bloodshed, until the hour when innocent Americans in a different quarter of the city were savagely fired at and murdered by a band of men stationed at the windows of houses in Quinn's Row, on the North side of Main street. Subjoined is the substance of three of the affidavits:

In the testimony of Mrs. Caroline Wall and her husband, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, was in all probability among those who fired on the Americans from Quinn's houses; it appears that for weeks previous to the election, the Irish had established where the riot occurred a shooting iron and preparing for a fight on the Saturday night of the election. In the testimony of Mrs. Hughes, she says that *they were led to believe* the procession would be small by those who said a *Know Nothings* that she saw many men with rifles and heard them say that *they intended to attack the procession*.

Mr. Harper, a German and a Catholic, lived in one of Quinn's houses (which were occupied by Irish) and saw *twenty-five or six* Irishmen living in that row, and they had a variety of their countrymen, that he saw three weeks preceding the election, saw many of them armed with pistols and heard one of them, who had seen a notice say on the Saturday before the election that he was *ready*, that he had seen many other men with rifles in the house, and that he had *heard a man in the house say that he was a Democrat*. Mr. Hughes, who was a German and a Catholic, testified that he saw the Irish, eight or ten together, on the morning of the election, bring a large quantity of bullets in the cellar of one house, and on the same morning he saw Patrick Tool, Tom M. Farrell and three other Irishmen, armed with pistols and rifles, go into the house. These men had begged of Mr. Hughes's husband to receive arms in his house and keep them secret, and Mrs. Ruby Dodd, Elizabeth Dodd and Margaret Dodd, her sister, corroborate all these statements as representations that had been made by the Irish neighborhood of Maid and Eleventh streets.

In testimony one, says the *Journal*, "Men who opposed the Know-Nothings" alluded the Irish to believe that the procession would be small, the object them to make an attack and allude to the demagogues of Sign-Nothing party, who have thus long and around the passions of these ignorant and misled them to the commission of the horrid crimes which have made this neighborhood. This testimony is the whole of the subsequent proceedings. The Irish *were led to believe* the American party was small, that the American their enemies, and that they would treat them as enemies. It is necessary for us to characterize such outrages and the miscreants who could do it as they deserve to be characterized. A discriminating public will, without any suggestions from us, place the condemnation upon all who are such consummate villeness.

We have not sufficient space to publish some columns of affidavits contained in paper before us. We give a single one which, chiefly because it is the testimony of one who would naturally prejudiced against this own countrymen:

"Testimony on oath, says: I reside at the Chapel and Main streets, Louisville; there a grocery store. On the morning of election, in the afternoon, Theodore Daniel Dougherty came to my store; they were my acquaintances and I knew them; I knew at about this part of the city. They came to my grocery. I did not at first see the doors they left and went out; as they left my doors some of the opposite side of the street in the house of Mr McDonald, a very clever and which I believe knew nothing of it. I saw no one shot and fired, and did not see Dougherty was shot, but I did see that Dougherty and Rhodes were both shot at the same time. They neither did anything to give offense to any one; quiet, peaceable and clever, well behaved men. Rhodes had just taken hands with Dougherty before he was shot. Immediately after Rhodes was shot, there were shots fired from the same house. I think between 5 and 6 shots in the house, and are now to be seen by any one of them shot through the right leg. Rhodes were fired from a few distant; I was standing in front of my store, and there was not the slightest cause for it, that I can imagine, and I believe there would have been some difficulty, if any, they were the beginning, and I am sure the state of what afterwards occurred. I am an Irishman and a Catholic.

MICHAEL O'CONNELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of August, 1855.

D. H. STRATTAN, Notary Public.

I, Joanna O'Connell, wife of Michael O'Connell, say—I have heard the above affidavit read to me, and know the same to be true, and I accept and make it part of this affidavit.

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The testimony is abundant, compact, positive and irrefragable. It proves first of all the anti-American party by their violent language, their appeals to the passions of the foreign population, and their horrible harangues upon the designs and objects of the American party, inflamed the minds of the foreigners to a pitch of excitement bordering on insanity, and thus induced them to arm themselves, and prepare to assault the Americans, with or without a pretext, that while in this state of frenzy and exasperation, a few unarmed, unsuspecting American citizens were quietly seated at the corner of Tenth and Main streets conversing together; that a number of Irishmen armed with revolvers passed through them, whipped out their weapons, and commenced firing at them. The first shot, it was the signal for a general broadside from the houses along Main street. Mr. Rhodes was the first victim. Then followed Graham. Others were wounded, and the cry was soon raised that the Irish were slaughtering defenseless Americans, when a scene of bloodshed and tumult speedily ensued. We trust, in the name of common humanity, never to be required again to record such disgraceful outrages.

Will those papers which have copied the unsupported assertions of the anti-American press of Louisville, furnish their readers with an outline of the sworn evidence contained in the Louisville *Journal*? We shall see.

The Wall'st Works.—The Democrats of Cadoo held a meeting at Greenwood, a few days ago, for the purpose of nominating parish officers. While they were speaking against the American party, fire suddenly burned in the neighborhood, and only in twenty-five new recruits!

The Olay Monument.—From an article in the *Louisville Journal* it would appear that a meeting of the subscribers to the Clay monument held in Lexington the 20th inst., at which not one dozen out of several hundred members were present, the decision of the committee of the 12th April was thrown down, on no other grounds whatever than that Hamilton's plan of a monument would cost the sum at present in hand, which is over $50,000. The *Journal* remonstrated against the injustice of this decision, first, because it was made by a very small minority of the subscribers, and second, because the amount necessary can be raised without the slightest difficulty. The *Journal* says further:

It appears, however, that there was a double clause in the charter of the Association, referring back the decision of the committee to the whole body of subscribers; when, as we have shown before, there is no possibility of calling together, to decide upon the matter. The effect of this bad management has been, therefore, to transfer the whole affair from a duly qualified committee into the hands of one or two gentlemen acting as a sort of self appointed committee, who, with the pretext they have been collecting, can at any time expend the entire Association, and who, at the Lexington meeting, actually did succeed in overthrowing a plan which had been fairly selected, and which, we are persuaded, would have been ratified by the subscribers could their votes have been legitimately taken upon the subject.

May we not fairly infer that many who sent their proxies to the chairman were under the impression that they were, in doing so, upholding the verdict of the committee? Were any of the gentlemen who sent their proxies to the chairman aware that, as far from his approving the verdict of the committee, he was directly opposed to it, and had for months been advocating another scheme? Did they know that the same design which he is advocating was actually brought up for examination on the 12th of April, and that it met with such a storm of ridicule as to be immediately rejected?

We think the clause in the charter to which we have alluded, very unjust to the second artist, going so far as even to withhold the premium when his plan has been universally decided to be the best. We don't believe that any artist, if supposed honest and not trying to pass through so unusual and unequal a struggle, would have attempted to embark his time, labor and money in such a contest. We are persuaded, moreover, that it puts an amount of irresponsible influence in the hands of one individual, a most worthy gentleman, which was never contemplated by the Association, and which cannot but be unsatisfactory to themselves and the public in general.

Recommending the plan selected by the committee we have already passed our unbiased opinion. Willing as we are to give our hearty assent to their decision, we think their selection is not much better and juggernaut, and if they changed to overlook and better design, we can only say it must indeed have been a very splendid scheme.

It behooves the subscribers to look narrowly into the matter, and without delay. Not only should they inquire into the way in which their proxies were used, but they should see that a number of their countrymen, their neighbors, and three weeks preceding the election saw many of them armed with pistols and heard one of them, who had seen a notice say on the Saturday before the election that he was *ready*, that he had seen many men with rifles in the house, and that he *heard a man in the house say that he was a Democrat*. Mr. Hughes, who was a German and a Catholic, testified that he saw the Irish, eight or ten together, on the morning of the election, bring a large quantity of bullets in the cellar of one house, and on the same morning he saw Patrick Tool, Tom M. Farrell and three other Irishmen, armed with pistols and rifles, go into the house. These men had begged of Mr. Hughes's husband to receive arms in his house and keep them secret, and Mrs. Ruby Dodd, Elizabeth Dodd and Margaret Dodd, her sister, corroborate all these statements as representations that had been made by the Irish neighborhood of Maid and Eleventh streets.

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☞ The Democrats are fond of parading before the public withdrawals from the American party. Wonder if they will make known to their readers the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, August 9th, 1855.

Editor R. R. Republican:

Sir—I wish through your columns to say a few words in explanation of my position with regard to politics.

A short time since, under the influence of feelings and considerations connected solely with my social and family relations, I determined to withdraw from the party, and in a letter to a Democratic friend informed him of the same, at the same time expressing the hope I would not be a candidate for the election. My letter was, it seems, communicated to the Parish Democratic Convention, and the inference is, I understand, sought to be drawn from the use of my letter, which was not anticipated by me, that I desired, and sought to obtain, the Democratic nomination for the office. This imputation upon my motives is as unjust as it is injurious, and occasions me much pain and mortification.

I feel that I was wrong in permitting private friendships and social intercourse to guide me in this matter, and regret it. The fault was, however, all my own.

I now state that I recall my withdrawal from the American party, my attachment to the principles of which has undergone no diminution, and I shall be happy to be classed with those who have their enemies, and that they will treat them as enemies. It is necessary for us to characterize such outrages and the miscreants who could do it as they deserve to be characterized. A discriminating public will, without any suggestions from us, place the condemnation upon all who are such consummate villeness.

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☞ At Norfolk and Portsmouth the yellow fever is increasing, but not so fatally as at Norfolk. Two new cases occurred in Portsmouth yesterday, and one death in Norfolk, also reported to have occurred in Portsmouth. Yesterday's fever in Norfolk was 18, and in Portsmouth 7. Yesterday's fever in Norfolk was 18, and in Portsmouth 7. Yesterday's fever in Norfolk was 18, and in Portsmouth 7