



Democrat and Sentinel.

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EBENSBURG, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

J. C. Nox, Esq., on Wednesday morning, started on a trip to Kansas. Daniel J. Davis, David Evans, and William Walker, also left at the same time in company with Mr. Nox, bound for California, by the overland route. They leave with the kind wishes of many friends for their future success and prosperity.

REMOVAL.—Our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Ezekiel Hughes, has removed his stock of goods to his new store room, which presents a beautiful appearance, and challenges the attention of the balance of our merchants, who should follow suit.—Mr. H. has received an additional stock of goods, which he is offering at reduced prices. Give him a call.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. EDWARD GLASS has taken charge of the Ebsenburg Foundry. We understand that the establishment paid well while under the control of the old firm, and we have not the least doubt that the present proprietor will still make it more profitable, as he combines all the necessary qualifications to carry on that branch of business to the satisfaction of all who may feel disposed to patronize him. The establishment has lately undergone considerable improvement, and additional machinery has been procured, which will enable him to turn out work more speedily than heretofore.

Diseased Public Sentiment. A few days since, a fighting blackguard, was killed in a pugilistic encounter in the city of New York. His life had been a continual conflict with the civil powers, and with moral rights. From early life, he addicted himself to the haunts of the vicious and depraved; and in the encounters of the "ring," or the "reports of the Police," the name of "Bill Pool" was prominently conspicuous. His death has given cause for a popular demonstration; and as his corpse was borne from Christopher street, to the hole that was dug for it, in the vicinity of New York, it was followed by a large "Cortege" of friends!

The followers of the procession, rejoice in the name of "KNOW-NOTHINGS." This was their first demonstration, and the curious gazed with wonder, at the motley group of scoundrels as they passed in their way. To the right thinking portion of the American people, this demonstration presents a subject of National reproach, and of deep dejection. First, honors are manifestly showered upon the remains of a man, who had alone distinguished himself, by a breach of the laws of his country.—Next, in the ordinary progress of things, the "galloons" will become the only passport to posthumous fame.

That public feeling will repudiate such sickly manifestations, is what we believe. But we regard it as our duty to stamp the impress of censure upon them, the moment they become apparent.

The Ostend Treaty. MR. BUCHANAN, MR. MASSEY, AND MR. SOULE.—The Commissioners congregated by an extrajudicial call, met at Ostend, in Belgium. They adjourned for a "second sight" to Aix Les Chapells, in France.

The result, at which these "three wise men" have reached, is, that to take Cuba from Spain, is a national necessity; authorized by the urgency of the case! The argument of the "trio" amounts to this—If Cuba can be stolen, the United States should be the thief. If it is to be conquered, the Lancaster Lawyer can give the moral for the right of ejectment, and a *Hab. Ft. Fa. Possessionem*, with costs.

The people of this country do not recognize the right that these self-appointed arbitrators have assumed. They do not, and will not feel bound, by their self-assumed authority.

The Crisis.

There are issues outside the farms of the Nation, which are calculated to make Patriots feel for their ground. The death of the Emperor of Russia, and the consequent accession to the dignity of the Czar, of Alexander II., has been among the facts which death establishes. Of the policy of the young man who succeeds Nicholas the first, we know nothing, and we care less.

It is enough for us, as Americans, to be prepared to meet the meditated mischief that France and England intend to exercise towards us. Since 1788 the policy of this nation has been pacific. It will never change! And the slumbering echoes of broken hopes, foisted in Russia, are attempted to resound against the United States.

We are ready to meet the "mountebanks" fresh from the fields of their recent disasters. We hold ourselves ready, under the Providence of God, to meet the surges that scoundrels from the other continent may meditate.

The glory of England is sunk. She has damned herself by the ignominy of her example, and the impotency of her troops.

NICHOLAS—though he be dead, has lived long enough to witness the decadence of England.—After realizing that event, he had room to die in peace.

The Emperor of France should exercise the good sense the "Continent" has already given him credit for. If he raises, over the bosom of the man who has beaten him, and England, the theatre of a new war, we will welcome him in the eloquent language of Corwin, "with open hands and hospitable graves" on the shores of America. Let them plunge!

Death of J. Ellis Bonham.

The Democratic Union of Wednesday makes the following announcement:

The telegraph brought us yesterday morning, the sad intelligence that our friend, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., of Carlisle, had departed this life.—We can hardly yet realize the melancholy truth. In the prime of life, in all the vigor of intellect and of manhood, it is hard to believe that he has been cut down by the insatiate archer, that the grave has closed over him, and that we shall look upon him "no more forever." It seems but as yesterday that he stood before us in the bloom of health, ambition sparkling in his eye, and his whole soul inspired with the magnitude of the great contest in which he acted so conspicuous a part—and now, alas! he "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." Peace to his ashes! His death will create a void in the social circle which will not soon be filled—and when the political charge is again soured the Democratic party will miss the clarion voice and sage counsel of one of its ablest and most eloquent champions.

Communication.

For the Democrat & Sentinel.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Immediately after the first effort was made by the Legislature of this State to elect a United States Senator, an editorial article appeared in the Alleghenian denouncing SIMON CAMERON, and protesting most vehemently against his election by the Legislative Convention at its next meeting. In his last week's issue, the Editor of the same paper has seen fit, in his crusade against Gen. CAMERON, to call to his aid the columns of the Pennsylvania, and published a long article from that elaborately classical but malignant journal, abusive of Gen. CAMERON and of every man who is even suspected of being his friend.

I presume the Editor of the Alleghenian is well aware of two things:—first, that GEORGE S. KING represents Cambria County in the lower branch of the Legislature; that he received his nomination at the hands of a Whig County Convention, and that he was warmly supported by his predecessor R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.;—secondly, that the aforesaid GEORGE S. KING, on every bill that was had, as well as at the first as at the last meeting of the joint Convention, uniformly cast his vote for SIMON CAMERON, and that he is known at Harrisburg to be one of his most steadfast supporters. On what rule of political ethics therefore can it be explained, that GEORGE S. KING, who voted on five ballots for Gen. CAMERON, has thus far escaped the censure of the indignant editor of the Alleghenian, while the vials of his wrath have been freely poured out on the devoted head of Mr. KING's first and thus far only choice. Will the Editor be good enough in his next paper, to explain why he spares GEORGE S. KING but denounces his Magnus Apollo, SIMON CAMERON?

Amendments to the Constitution.

The resolutions proposing certain important amendments to the constitution, passed the Senate on Thursday by a large majority. The first proposition relates to the public debts of the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to rebel invasions, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debts of the Commonwealth; and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or to pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

It is further provided, that to pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war, to repel invasions, to suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session, after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the next annual income from the said public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or by any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing, or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debt, semi-annually, and annually, to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at the rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the loans of the Commonwealth which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law. No portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars, mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purpose herein specified.

The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any way, be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual company, corporation or association, nor the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation, in this Commonwealth, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war. The second proposition relates to municipal subscriptions, and provides that the legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, associations or corporation, or to raise money for or loan its credit to or in aid of such company or corporation.

Hear Benjamin Franklin.

It is an unfortunate circumstance, for Know-Nothingism, that the testimony of the fathers of the republic is all against it. To that already published, we add the opinion of Benjamin Franklin. During the discussion attending the formation Constitution, he said:

"He should be sorry to see anything like illiberality inserted in the Constitution. The people in Europe are friendly to this country. Even in the countries with which we have lately been at war, we have now, and had during the war a great many friends, not only among the people at large, but in both houses of Parliament. In every other country in Europe all the people are our friends. We found in the course of the revolution that many strangers served us faithfully, and that many natives took part against their country. When foreigners, after looking about for some other country in which they can obtain more happiness, give a preference to ours, it is a proof of attachment which ought to excite our confidence and affection."

Death of the Czar Nicholas.

By the Africa which arrived at Halifax yesterday, we have the important announcement of the death of Nicholas, Czar of Russia. This intelligence was communicated to the House of Peers by Lord Clarendon on March 2d. It came from two points—Berlin and the Hague—and in both instances was telegraphed by the British resident ministers at these cities. Lord Palmerston made a similar statement, on the same evening, in the House of Commons.—There seems to be no doubt of the correctness of the report. The Emperor had been suffering from attack of influenza, but his death was occasioned by pulmonary apoplexy. Nicholas I., Paulovitch, will be succeeded by the crown prince, Alexander, who is thirty-seven years of age. He at present commands the Imperial Guards of the army, and is stationed at Warsaw as chief of that division.

The late Emperor was a man of daring and unequalled ambition, of great powers of endurance both a mental and physical capable of planning vast enterprises and gifted with those qualities of mind which enabled him to grasp the necessities as well as the outlines of all his schemes. His bold resolute bearing, combined with the serious, religious element of his character, made him almost a god with the Russian people, who are superstitiously inclined, and wedded to the Greek Church as firmly as they are to the Russian Emperor. In the early part of his reign Nicholas laid his iron hand with terrible severity upon a budding rebellion against his authority. One bloody, remorseless sacrifice was enough. It exhibited the character of the man to his people; and those who loved him not, at least desisted from any further machinations against his authority. The one main object that, like a star, led Nicholas all his life-long journey, was the glory and renown of his empire. For that he lived, labored, and fought fierce battles, both on the field and in the Councils of Nations. With him Russia was all. He had dwelt upon the past with all a student's love, with all warrior's stern delight, and what his ancestors had begun he determined to carry forward. This promise has been kept faithfully, and in the midst of a war partly national, fully religious. But still intended to strengthen Russian influence in Europe, death closed his eventful career.

What effect the death of Nicholas will have upon the present conflict cannot even be surmised at this early day. It is said that in Europe the peace party are sanguine that it will be followed by a cessation of hostilities and permanent peace. But that is mere conjecture. Alexander was not only deeply attached to his father as a son, but as a statesman he placed the most unbounded confidence in the purity of his motives, the comprehensiveness of his plans, and the fidelity of his patriotism. He knew the secret springs and motives which actuated the late Emperor, was familiar with all his plans for the future, and hence will not readily be driven from that course which commanded the confidence of his father while living. Besides an abandonment of the campaign, immediately at the death of the Emperor would be a reflection on his conduct not likely to receive the crown Prince. Like his father, Alexander has now a historical character to sustain. The glory and renown of Russia is committed to his care. The war commenced by the late Czar is not without a great leading idea. With that idea Alexander is familiar. To it he no doubt gave his assent, and hence any peace to meet his concurrence will have to bring with it the darling objects of Russian ambition. In this light we view the death of Nicholas. It does not, to our mind increase the chances of peace, though it may produce a material change in European policy on the part of the Allies.

From the Boston Post.

Lieut. Gen. Scott Bombards a Whig and Know-Nothing Falsehood.

Hon. Wm. S. Durnell, the anti-slavery Know-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, having asserted in his lectures in Cheshire county, that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, several persons who heard him determined to get at the truth of the matter, and therefore addressed a letter to the distinguished veteran, who returned the following reply. It is a clincher:

NEW YORK, March 1, 1855. GENTLEMEN.—I have just received through the Hon. Mr. Hibbard, M. C. at Washington, your joint letter, dated the 24th ult., in which you say to me that, in some recent political addresses, delivered in your neighborhood, and in your presence the speaker declared substantially that in the last Presidential canvass, "Bishop Hughes, of New York, proposed to Gen. Scott; to sell the Catholic vote, who hesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce, and excepted, and a Jesuit was placed at the head of the Post Office Department. That Bishop Hughes demands were assented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that it demanded a cabinet officer, upon which you hesitated; and the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce, and he assented."

And your letter to me is thus concluded: "Believing the statement to be false and basely calumnious of the fair fame of yourself and the other distinguished gentlemen implicated thereby, we would respectfully request of you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether the statement of Mr. —, so far as it relates to you, is true."

I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above are in respect to myself, ABSOLUTELY FALSE, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to. I remain gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The Kosciusko (Miss.)

Sun. of the 17th ult., has the following: A report has reached Kosciusko, that Dr. Woodward, who formerly preached at this place, was recently stabbed by an expelled member of the Methodist church, at Port Gibson. It is said that the Doctor expired immediately after receiving the wound. The particulars of the horrible affair are, that the person who murdered Mr. Woodward had made application to be reinstated into the church, and all the members consented except Dr. Woodward. The excommunicated member became indignant, and while the trial was in progress, he rushed upon Dr. Woodward and stabbed him to the heart, in front of the pulpit of the Methodist church.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

- 63-The farmers of Delaware complain of a severe drought.
63-The Missouri Legislature adjourned on the 6th, without electing a Senator.
63-The York river (Na.) railroad is under contract, and the work progressing.
63-The Iowa papers record the murder of Maj. Hamilton, an old Indian trader, by the Indians.
63-Gen. Wm. Trousdale, of Tenn., is put up by the Summer Flag for the office of President of the United States.
63-Hon. A. C. Dodge, the new minister to Spain, will sail from New York in about two weeks.
63-The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch notices new Irish potatoes as large as cherries, raised in a garden in that city.
63-About 200 bogus half dollars and \$110 in notes were found four miles from Columbia, Pa., a few days ago.
63-George W. Williams, Esq., declines being the candidate of the temperance party for Governor of Kentucky.
63-The bill repealing Tavern licenses passed the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Friday, by a vote of 47 to 30.
63-Wm. S. Thompson, a tax collector at Pittsburgh, has been arrested on the charge of being a defaulter for \$4,627.
63-The Russian Minister at Washington pronounces the "Death of the Czar" an uninvestigated humbug!
63-The Sheriff of Holmes county, Ohio, is on his way to the city of Balse, in Switzerland, to bring back Shrook, the defaulting treasurer.
63-On the 8d inst., 20,291 bales of cotton were cleared at New Orleans, chiefly for Liverpool and Havre.
63-Congress, at its last session appropriated \$1,484,173 to be expended for the benefit of the District of Columbia.
63-On Wednesday of last week, 760 applications were received at Washington, for lands under the new bounty land law.
63-During the last five months, 87,888 lbs. of flour have been imported, and 60,690 lbs. exported at Pittsburgh.
63-The slave family lately purchased in Virginia by Senator Sumner, have arrived in Boston, and are the lions of the town.
63-Twelve Pueblo Indians from New Mexico, en route for Washington, are at St. Louis out of money, and intend to return home.
63-At an election in Reading, Pa., on Friday, W. M. Baird (Know Nothing) was elected Mayor over S. L. Young (Fusion) by 404 majority.—There were 2,484 votes polled.
63-The steamship Canada sailed from Boston at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, with seventy passengers for Liverpool and sixteen for Halifax. She took out \$1,267,000 in specie.
63-To the life of Wilcox and Barnum is now to be added the life of Wm. Poole. Already a publishing house in New York, it is said, is preparing the material.
63-Baring Brothers & Co., of London, have been appointed by the Board of Public Works, agents for the State of Virginia for the sale of State securities.
63-Rev. B. H. Overby, of Atlanta, was nominated for Governor of Georgia, by the Temperance Convention, which met at Atlanta on the 22d ultimo.
63-The Rev. Mr. Graves, editor of the Nashville Baptist, who was upon a collecting tour in Missouri, nearly opposite Hickman, Kentucky, was found a few days ago, murdered, on the road side.
63-Mr. L. B. Washington, of Virginia, a near relative of the eldest brother of Gen. Geo. Washington, is said to be among the applicants for military office under the recent provision for the increase of the regular army.
63-The Carroll county (Va.) mines have delivered, in Lynchburg, since December 1st, 590 tons of copper ore. The Virginia says that before long the copper tonnage of the Virginia and Tennessee road will reach a thousand tons a month.
63-Ezra Meach, of Charlotte, besides weighing 400 pounds, has the largest farm in Vermont, keeps 300 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep, cultivates 30 acres of wheat, 40 of rye, 25 of corn, 20 of potatoes, 25 of beans, and 50 of oats; 250 acres are ploughed, and 600 acres are used as meadow.
63-The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week were 194; in New York 615.
63-Real estate in Memphis which sold for \$4,000 in 1852, sold for \$94,000 in 1854. Cause, Railroads!
63-The bill for the sale of the Main Line of our Public Improvements, is now under discussion in the Legislature.
63-The Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of this State, by Jefferson College, on Saturday week.
63-The Legislature of Indiana have adjourned sine die, without being able to elect a U. S. Senator, or any of the State officers usually chosen by that body.
63-In the State Legislature, on Wednesday, the Senate took up and passed finally, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the bill chartering the Hondeale Bank, which was vetoed by Governor Bigler.
63-Lord Palmerston, the British Premier, is now 71 years of age, but is said to be as hale and vigorous as a man of fifty. He first entered office in 1807, and has, since that time, played an important part in the diplomacy of Great Britain.
63-Three buildings, belonging to Mr. Garesche's powder establishment at Wilmington, were blown up on the 10th instant—killing two of the workmen instantly, and fatally injuring two others. These are the same mills that were blown up last season and rebuilt.
63-Maxwell McCaslin, of Greene county, who was Speaker of the Senate of this State at its last session, has been appointed by the President to be Indian Agent at the Osage River Agency, in place of Ely Moore.
63-At a public meeting recently held in St. Louis, Col. Thomas H. Benton was nominated for the Presidency in 1856.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM EXPOSED!

The following communication from a highly respectable citizen of this county, is published at the request of the author. The statement is voluntarily made, and we hope will put to rest the doubts heretofore existing in some minds as to whether this secret organization were bound together by oaths. All who are acquainted with THOMAS MAHAFFEY, Esq., in this county, will bear testimony to his high moral worth as a citizen. It will be useless for the members of the order, longer to deny its obligations, or attempt to screen themselves from reproach. This exposure fastens upon them two things; first that they have let themselves down to a level with membership in it, and secondly that they have falsified the truth when they denied it. Let it pass round. Read it, we say, and then if any man can be found mean enough to advocate such an order in a free country, and under a Republican form of Government, let him speak. He will deserve credit for his bravery, if not for good sense. Think, however, while reading, what kind of men they must be, who will suffer themselves to be bound by, and adhere to such obligations.

Who will deny the truthfulness of the following statement? Is not the word of an honest man sufficient? Other political parties, we have no doubt, will be satisfied with it—churches will be satisfied with it; every association except that of the Know Nothings alone, will be satisfied with it. We submit the statement without further comment, however, assuring our readers that the position and character of the author entitles him to respect and confidence.—Clearfield Republican.

A CARD.

BURNSIDE TWP., Feb. 21, 1855. MESSRS. MOORE & WILSON: Gentlemen, I must ask the liberty to appear before the public, for the first time in my life, in the columns of a newspaper. To vindicate my own character, and to expose the corruption of a secret oath-bound political combination in our midst is my only object. I have all my life endeavored to keep my obligations with my fellow man, and intend to do so in future, whenever sound morality binds me to do so. I regret, that duty to my conscience and my country, compel me thus publicly to renounce an obligation taken without knowing its extent or its character. I mean the obligation imposed upon the members of the order of "the Star Spangled Banner" as it has been recently called, but more familiarly known as the order of "Know-Nothing." I became a member of the order previous to the last election, and took the two first degrees. The order to which I belonged was called the "New Washington Council," No. 261, and held its meetings in the town of New Washington, Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. The meetings were always held after night in a secret manner, in some out-house or uninhabited building with the windows darkened, and made secure from observation. One of their meetings was called in my wagon shed, being able to find no better place where the Council could meet without fear of detection. The instruction to the members, was, always to approach the place of meeting alone, and to leave in the same manner for fear of exciting suspicion. I must here confess that I always felt a degree of meanness in going to and returning from those places, that I had never before felt, and the more I knew and learned of their secret organization, and their movements, the more I became convinced that no honest, upright, conscientious man could, without great violence to his feelings, and an entire surrender of all self-respect, and dignity of character, continue in their ranks. I had always before felt the proud consciousness of being an honest man and a freeman. I had never known what it was to shrink from the gaze of any man or set of men. I had always felt, and feel now, that it is a high privilege for a freeman to express his thoughts, on all occasions and upon all subjects. I have been taught to believe that an "honest man is the noblest work of God," and my highest ambition through life has been to occupy among my fellow men that exalted position. I soon found however, that I had been decoyed into a secret society, that claimed from me a very different character. A society that not only asked me voluntarily to falsify the truth, and to act the knave, but actually imposed upon me an oath in advance by which I was bound to lie at their bidding. Having without proper reflection assumed these oaths, and become a member, I concluded for a while to remain with them and learn what I could of them. I have now left them and forever! I shall no more meet in their secret midnight conclaves, and no longer hear their impious oaths administered. I rejoice to feel that I am again a freeman! Those whose consciences will allow them to remain in their ranks can do so. Doubtless ere this I have been expelled from their Council, for my denunciation of the order, and if so our obligations are dissolved by "mutual consent."

The question here arises in my own mind—have I done my whole duty in merely freeing myself from their unhalloved influences? Do I not owe it as a duty to my fellow men to expose this combination, and to warn them against what I conceive to be the most dangerous political movement that has ever existed in this country. I know there are those who will think and say, that I am violating a high obligation if I attempt to expose the doings of these midnight orgies, but I shall content myself with the belief that they are not those for whose opinions I have much regard. I have thought long and anxiously on this subject. My conscience approves the course. If the judgment of the public is rendered in my favor I shall feel glad; if not, I shall be supported by the purity of my own motives. I firmly believe the oaths administered to be immoral in their tendency, and corrupt in their influences. Having sworn to become dishonest and to practice falsehood, am I bound to keep that oath? Laying down, if needs be, to perjure myself in a Court of Justice, will the Almighty hold me responsible for the violation of such an obligation. Believing as I do, that my duty, both to my God and my country demand at my hands a full renunciation of all such obligations, can I hesitate? Certainly not! Every impulse of my heart approves the course I have adopted, and my friends will allow me alone to be responsible for the consequences. I shall settle that account before a tribunal far above the reach of Know-Nothingism, and before which neither their favors nor frowns can effect me. One thing I know, I should not be alone if others were not afraid to go with me. There are hundreds in their ranks, whose entranced feelings

dictate the same course; and who if they can summon to their aid sufficient moral courage will soon follow in my footsteps. I shall therefore proceed to unmask the monster, and expose its iniquities to the public gaze.

The organization of the secret society to which I allude, is after the following form. In the beginning it was called a society of "Know-Nothings," and I may be allowed to say the name was peculiarly appropriate. So soon, however, as that name became generally known, they changed it for another, and then another, until during the short period of their existence they have been known by several appellations, the last of which known to me was the "Sons of the Star Spangled Banner." There is a "Grand Council" for the United States, the President of which has a superintendence and control over all the "Councils" in the U. S. There is a subordinate "Grand Council" for each State, with a President, who controls the "Councils" in the different counties of the State. The "Grand Council" for Pennsylvania is in Philadelphia, and the President thereof appoints an "Instructor" for each county in the State, who has charge of the "Councils" in the different townships in the county. The "Instructor" for the county is able dictator and settles all questions arising in the "Councils." He orders when their meetings shall be held for making political nominations, and if the nominations do not please him, he may order another to be held, and so on until they are satisfactory. He also appoints for each "Council" a "Deputy Instructor," who acts for him and under his advice and directions. Each "Council" is bound in everything to the strictest obedience to its superior. This arrangement first alarmed me. I joined the order, because I had been induced to fear the power of the "Pope." But when I learned that the President of the "Grand Council" had more power than is even attributed to the Pope of Rome—that he was constituted for the purpose, and willing to use his power to further the designs of the basest political demagogueism, I could not close my eyes to the fact, that he was a more dangerous enemy to the civil institutions of our country than I had before thought the Pope. I fear now that my worst apprehensions will be realized.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, of the Borough of Clearfield, is the "Instructor" for Clearfield county, and directs the movements of all the "Councils" in it. He is understood to be among the first members of the order in the county. In Burnside township there are three "Councils," one held at New Washington, one near Patchins, and one called the "Crooked Run Council." DR. JAMES M. BUNN is the "Deputy Instructor," under Swoope, for the New Washington Council, and these who know that individual best, can judge of the character of the instruction he would be likely to impart. I am sure they will not charge him with much moral instruction or many long prayers. In a recent instance in our township after a regular nomination had been made and ratified by a vote of the Councils for township officers, these instructors, H. Bucher Swoope and Dr. Bunn ("a pretty pair") ordered a new nomination to be made, and the Councils as in duty bound had to obey. How humiliating to the old inhabitants of the county, who were "pioneers" in its early settlement, and who have had a voice heretofore in its political welfare, to be obliged to bow before the dictation of one who has not resided two years in the county. Let those who are opposed to "Foreign influence," condemn at the same time this kind of "foreign interference" and I am with them. No matter how great a prodigal, or how corrupt the man may be, the "Council" must yield implicit obedience to their "Instructor." He may be a gambler, a drunkard, a blasphemer of religion, and fresh from the scourges earned by his infamy, and yet, the By-Laws of this secret-oath-bound society require better men to surrender, not only their own judgment, but their sense of right and wrong to blindly follow such a leader. Such is Know-Nothingism, and such its votaries know it to be.

The meetings so far as I attended them, were generally occupied in initiating members. They have no object as far as I can learn, but that of controlling the politics of the country, and grasping the offices. The President for each Council, calls the meetings together by a written notice unintelligible to any except the initiated. He takes the chair and presides during the evening. The general topic of discussion in the Council, before the election fall was how to best decoy the Democrats into their ranks, and generally how to augment their forces, and gain the ascendancy. Their hope is to ride into power, on the popular prejudice against the Roman Catholic church, and indeed they are making rapid strides towards effecting their object. I could go with them in an honest effort against any political power attempted on the part of that church, and with that object in view many joined their ranks. But when I saw that bad men of all parties joined them, and were willing to prostitute the association, to the basest political purposes to obtain power, I could no longer see any hope of accomplishing the original object. They are now composed very largely of the ignorant, who are to be pitied—the bigoted sectarian, who is more designing than foolish; the broken down and disappointed politicians of both parties; the demagogues who love spoils more than party, and who fancy they can see a glimmer of hope ahead; a party of the clergy in some of the Protestant churches, who are longing for power, and who carry with them more or less of their members; the floating population of the country, with no fixed principles either moral or political, usually denominated "majority men," or men who vote on the strong side if they can find it. If these classes of men combined had the numerical strength they will succeed. The order hopes to be able in 1856 to hold in their hands sufficient power to secure the election of a Know-Nothing President, and by obtaining the reins of government to perpetuate their power.—A desperate effort will be made, perhaps such a one as this country never witnessed. In my opinion if virtue, intelligence and honesty of purpose is in the ascendancy in this country, they will be defeated; if not, they may triumph. For my own part, I have heretofore been a Whig, and have always gloried in the triumph of Whig principles, but even to accomplish that object the sacrifice is too great.

The following is a copy of the oaths, and examination which every member must undergo, and subscribe to before becoming a member, as nearly as I can recollect. That they are substantially