5. The other offers shall -pe

See 6. There shall be elected, annually, by the State Council from its members, in the mouth of November, or whenever valanties occur, such number of District Deputy Presidents as shall be deemed requisite, whose dury it shall be to institute and visit Councils in their respective districts, and exercise a careful supervision over the working of their Order in their districts, and to report semi-annually upon the general condition of the same to the State President.

tee, consisting of three members, to be chosen annually in the month of November, whose uty it shall be to act as Trustees of the body, and approve all bills or accounts against the rer, reporting thereon to the Council.

ARTICLE THIRD

Sec. 1. The State Council shall have power to establish such By-Laws and Rules for its own government as it shall deem necessary, make general provision for the punishment fences against the laws of the Order, try all appeals from the decision of the Subordinate Councils, and establish such Constitution for their Subordinate Councils under its jurisdiction as their welfare and good government may require; provided the same be in accor-dance with the Constitution and Laws of the Grand and State Councils. Sec. 2. The State Council shall have power

levy a tax upon the Suborlinate Councils to defray the ordinary and proper expenses of the State Council, to be paid in such manner and at such times as the State Council shall

Sec. 3. The State Council, by its President, shall have power to establish term-pass-words, to correspond with the terms of the Order, and to be communicated by him to the President of the Subordinate Councils,

ARTICLE POURTH.

Dispensations for the formation of Subordinate Councils shall be granted only upon the application in writing of at least five persons for each Council, said persons to be residents of the district, ward, town or city in which the Council is to be established.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Thirty members, representing not less than teen different Councils, shall constitute a morum for the transaction of buisness.

ARTICLE SIXTA.

Any proposed alteration of or amendment to this Constitution, shall be submitted to the State Council in writing at least one regular meeting before being acted upon: when, if two-thirds of the members present at said regular meeting vote for it, it shall be adop-

SUBORDINATE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, whose names are here annexed, desi-inst every form of 11, 4, 10, 9, 17, 13, 2, 17, 2, 11, 23, 16, 9, 2, 5, 9, [foreign influence,] do hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the following.

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE PIRST.

This association shall be known as Sub-ordinate Council of the State of

Sec. 1. A person, to become a member of Subordinate Council, must be twenty-one as of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Precitizen, Protestant, born, of Protestant parents, reared under Protestant influence, and not united in marriage with a Roman Cath-

Sec. 2. The name of a person proposed for membership shall be made in writing, and couched for by one or more members in good standing, when the proposition shall be refer-red to a Committee, who shall report at the same or succeeding meeting, when the candi-date shall be voted for. If not more than four votes appear against him, he may be admitted; provided, that a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for that purpose; but if five or more votes appear against him, he shall be rejected, and so declared; and a candidate so rejected shall not be eligible for admission to the Order for the period of three months, aveant by unanimous consent of the months, except by unanimous consent of the Council after one week's notice; provided, alcoss, that no person shall be proposed for nembership in any Council other tlian that coated in the city, town, district or ward in which he resides, (if there be any Council within the said city, town, district or ward in which such person resides,) except by special dispensation from the State President, or the eputy President of the District in which the

Sec. 8. Whenever a Council shall be orsed in any city, town, district or ward, it cancil, located without said city, town, disict or ward, but who resides within the bundaries of said new Council, to make im-ediate application for an honorable discharge om the Council of which he is a member for e purpose of being admitted to membership mid new Council. Any member neglec ing or refusing to apply for such discharge hall cease to be a member at the expiration of the current quarterly term, unless unavoidably absent from the State.

Sec. 4. Any member applying for an hon-rable discharge from a Council shall be enti-ed to a certificate signed by the President d to a certificate aigned by the President decretary, and any such member wishing become a member of another Council, shall sent his certificate from the Council of ich he was a member. being subject to the ne vote as a new applicant.

Sec. 5. Members of the Order in good

the exception of the Sentinels, who may be appointed or elected at the discretion of the Council. 'A majority of the votes polled shall be necessary to an election. All officers elec-ted or appointed shall have attained to the Second Degree previous to election or appoint-

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Presiden to preside, enforce a due observance of the proper respect for the State Council and its officers; see that all officers and members of Committees perform their respective duties; appoint all officers and committees not otherrise provided for; give the casting vote when a tie may occur, except in the election of officers; have special charge of the Constitution and Laws; draw on the Treasurer for all lemands on the Council; direct the Secretary to call special meetings when necessary; and perform all other duties pertaining to the of-

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to assist the President in the performance of his duties; have special charge of the door; and in the absence of the President,

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceed ngs of the Councils, with a roll of the mempers' names and residences; notify members when required by the President or a vote of the Council; and perform all other duties pertaining to the office.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys of the Council pay all demands when authorized by the President, and keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended; exhibit to the Council on the last meeting of the quarter, a statement of the funds; and, at the end of the term, give a correct account of the receipts and dis-

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the instructor to instruct the candidates in the work of the Order; administer the charges of his office in the initiation of members; safely keep, for the use of the several officers, the ritual of the Order; and, in case of absence, shall place aid Ritual in the possession of the President Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Marshal

to perform such duties as the Ritual of the Order requires, examine the members at the opening of the Council, and report such as are incorrect to the President.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the inside sentinel to attend to the inside door, and re port to the Vice Presidents the names and Councils of the persons applying for admission, and admit such as the Vice President nay order; but to admit no one without the password, unless otherwise ordered by the President, after being vouched for by a member of the Council.

ARTICLE FOURTH. At any time within two months after the pected, but a long exper-first meeting of each Subordinate Council of such an expectation. shall be chosen three Representatives three years, who shall, by lot, decide the several terms of the said one, two, or three years which each shall serve; and at each succeed ing annual meeting, each Council shall elect: one Representative, to serve three years, and shall fill vacancies whenever the same may occur.

Section 1. Any member wishing to take the Second Degree of the Order, shall make application for the same, in open meeting, personally or by proxy, which application shall be referred to three Second Degree members, only as in the election of a new member.

Sec 2. No member shall be eligible to the Second Degree until he has been a member of a Subordinate Council, in good standing, at least three weeks: provided, however, that the State President, or the Deputy President of the district in which the Council is located. shall have power, for sufficient cause shown, to give to any council a dispensation to confer both degrees without probation.

Sec. 3. The second degree shall not be con-

Sec. 3. The second degree shall not be conferred on any member except in the Council in which he was initiated: provided, however, that members who have been admitted from other Councils shall be eligible when possessing the qualifications mentioned in Section 2. ARTICLE SIXTH.

Section 1. All charges and offences preferred against a member shall be duly specified and submitted to the Council in writing, when they shall be referred to a special committee, who shall summon such member to appear before them to answer to the allegans set forth : and after a fair and impartial examination thereof, report their decision to the Council, which shall at once proceed to the consideration and disposal of the case. Sec. 2. Any member who shall be proved

guilty of violating any principle of the Order. offending against these articles, or otherwise militating against the interests of the Organization, shall be subject to reprimand or ex-pulsion, as two-thirds of the whole number of the members present at any regular meet-ARTICLE SEVENTU

A quorum for business in any subordinate Council shall consist of thirteen members: when composed of less than thirteen members, the whole number of members shall constitute

Any Council shall have power to establish such By-Laws and Rules as may be deemed expedient: provided they accord with the Grand State and Subordinate Constitutions, and are approved by the State Council;

ARTICLE NINTH Any proposed alteration of, or amendment o, the Constitution, shall be submitted, in writing, to the State Council, one meeting, at east, previous to being acted upon.

SPAIN AND CHURCH PROPERTY .- The Queen of pain has sanctioned the law by the Cortes, conscating the property of the Church. The Queen sisted as long as she dared. She resisted until he was told, " If you refuse, the Republic will be proclaimed in Spain to-morrow;" and then, " with her eyes full of tears," she signed the bill. The value of the property released from Mortmain by this measure is estimated at \$500,000,000, but



Democrat and Sentinel

RICHARD WHITE: WAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE

On our outside to-day, will be found the most complete Exposure of Know-Nothingism which has yet been published. Let our readers pre-serve it for reference.

Melancholy Accident.

We are pained to learn that Mr. William Rob erts, lately a resident of Jackson township, was accidentaly drowned in the Canal Basin at Johnstown, on the night of the 31st ult. A long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Roberts, warrants us in saying, that he was an honest man, warm hearted friend, and a kind and affectionate busband and father. The entire community of this place, sincerely sympathize with the family of the deceased in their melancholy bereavement.

Mysterious Circumstance.

We are informed by a gentleman who resides at Tunnel Hill, in Blair county, that the body of a woman was discovered concealed in the embankment of the Rail Road in the neighborhood of that place on the 31st inst. A number of dogs had assembled around the place, which attracted the attention of several persons in the vicinity. The body was so much decomposed that no features could be recognized; but several persons assert that the clothing is that of a certain Mrs. Finnegan, who has not been seen or heard off for several months. Her husband is supposed to be in New York or Baltimore.

A Word to the Wise.

To the vigilant, not to the dormant, the laws give protection. A maxim older than my lords Bacon or Coke, and as true as it is old. It is no less true in politics than it is in the law. We are ainded of this maxim from certain ob ervations made by some of our neighbors, who are strict observers of the signs of the times, and who say, that there may be an effort at our delegate elections to pack in some Know-Nothings among them, and that this is about to be attempted by political rostrum, and have promulgated a new the minions and subminions of Simon Cameron, the great high priest of Democratic Ab-lition Know-Nothingism in Pennsylvania, and who would embrace all the other isms of the day, if he were asked, and "had time to amplify." We are led to believe that these things are about to be attempted by those from whom better might be ex-

each borough and township select two delegates, who are not only untainted by Know-Nothingism. but, like "Casar's wife, above suspicion." If they are beaten by Know Nothings, then is the business of the Convention, who are the guardians of the party and its principles for the time being. to act in the matter. They should and ought to take the responsibility of excluding any of the Iscariots, who would wish to obtrude themselves on their deliberations, and who probably were not twenty-four hours, from having visited some cellar, garret or out house, at a secret conclave, where treason to the party and the constitution, reigned triumphant, and where "Samuel" alone was the God of their idolatry.

Therefore let every man previous to his asking a seat in that Convention, purge himself of the Cooperstown, to become a member, about the unclean thing"-there is an example, and a deposition before you in the City of Philadelphia. and other places. Those whose skirts are clear, it can neither injure or offend, and those who are not, the sooner they are offended the better for the party. We have thrown out these suggestions in advance, in order that the people may go to work understandingly, and that there may be no grumbling afterwards.

We make no remarks, who should, or who should not be candidates, holding ourselves ready to do battle according to the best of our abilities. for those principles to which we have always ad-

The Democratic Jubilee in Philadelphia. The meeting held in Philadelphia on las Thursday evening, in honor of the glorious victory achieved in Virginia over the combined hosts of ignorance, intolerance and fanaticism, was, acinspiring demonstration. Independence Square, to my disclosing anything belonging to the says the Pennsylvanian, was filled as it has selorder. dom ever before been filled, and there could not have been less than twenty five thousand persons present. The multitude was so great that they found it necessary to organize two separate meetings. At the first one, Hon. John Robbine, Jr., presided, and eloquent speeches were delivered by Hon. Thos, B. Florence, John Cadwallader, Robt. Tyler, Chas. W. Carrigan, Hon. Wm. Witte and Capt. A. Day. At the second meeting, Andw.

KENNEDY has just opened an ice cream Saloon in the basement of Mr. Robert Davis' building, opposite Shoemaker & Clarks' store. We called in the other evening and found everything arranged in fine style. Kennedy is a clever follow and we trust will receive a liberal share of patronage from the ladies and gentlemen, of this place.

I. M. SUTLIFF has just arrived in town with

large and well selected assortment of books, which he offers low for cash. The public may rest as sured that the works which he sells are all that he represents them to be. The following are a few of the works which he has now on hands. History U. S. & Ireland, Lives of Napoleon Washington, Layfayette, Marion, H. Clay, Dan iel Webster, Calhoun, Plutarch's Lives, Burnes wedster, Cainoun, Philaren's Lives, Burn-erns, Shakespears works, Moore's Life of Byro otestant & Catholic Bibles, Hymn Books, ands of Catholic Prayer Books, Ladies' Albun anuals for 1855, Lamplighter, Life scenes oston, Hot Corn, Life seems in New York, T Loiress, Mrs. Southworth, Children of ty. Thadeus of Warsaw, Arabian Nights, of the Isle, Scottish Chiefs.

We observe that the Aid-de-Camps of Simon Cameron in this ancient borough, have been unusually active during the present week. Of co this is all right and proper. The orders from ty must be represented in the next legislature by a Cameron man, otherwise certain pledges will not be redeemed. Well, if the honest and unbought democracy of this county are willing to endorse the conduct of the gentlemen alluded to, in endeavoring to secure the election of a Know-Nothingof a renegade who has no friends but political harpies and cormorants, to the United States Senate, we had almost said we are perfectly satisfied, but, like honest Daniel Webster, we will think of that. However, it may not be entirely out of place to inform gentlemen, that we know a thing or two about their doings at Harrisburg. during the Senatorial contest last winter, which it is meet the people also should know in due time, and that engaged as we are in the defence of an honorable cause, we are ready, if necessary, to pursue them to the bitter end.

Admirably Said. During the Rev. Dr. Tyng's intemperate speech upon temperance, a few evening's since, on the boards of the New York Metropulitan theatre, he called out the Rev. Drs. Spring and Vermilyea, and "the noble Bethune," and wanted to know why they did not come up there, and bear their testimony in favor of the liquor law? Being similarly called out afterwards at a meeting of the C donization S ciety, held in his own church. Dr. Bethune undertook to answer both of these

appeals at once. His reply was a model one, and

deserves to be stamped in letters of gold, on the

back of every pulpit bible in Christendom. He

"I have naught to do with law and law-making, for the sufficient reason that I am a clergyman. My mission is not to light-I am not sent fight; for Christ has said, My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.' My office is not with law, politics or the polls. I am office is not with law, politics or the polls. I am not to enter into contention morally with my tongue, or physically with my fats, which last is much less culpable. My duty as minister forbids this. My duty never works with the laws—it reas on that charity which springs from God and goes toward man. Let, then, the potsher is of the earth contend—let us preach the kingdom which is not of the earth."

which is not of the earth.

For the Democrat and Sentinel. The Election of Wiso.

It was but recently, that a strange element had been raised in politics. In the United States it had been considered that men who stood by the organic law had rights. This axiom of truth had been acted upon from the time of Washington, until now. Now mountebanks have mounted the

We are of those who believe that this is a free country; free to those who have been invited hither, and free to every exterprise in the sciences, and the arts that were included or favented.

It seems that we have misc astrucd what we imagined were henest intentions. The magnanpected, but a long experience teaches the vanity | imity of the men who uttered that axiom, we repudiate at once. We deny emphatically to them Witches upon Broomsticks," Burned Quakers, or drove Roger Williams from amongst them because he was a Baptist!

Then gentle Pharisees, after answering these inquiries, I would thank you to tell when civil liberty had a start? When the new lights were begotten ? and when Columbus was ignored ?

Another Renunciation.

Mr. J. G. Hale, of Cooperstown, Venango eo., published in last week's Spectator a reinneiation of his connection with the Dark Lantern party. He says he was induced through the intrigue of Dr. J. M. Dille, of last of September, 1854. The Dr. told him that he himself would be initiated the same night; but this was false, as he had been initiated before by Dr. Gillet, of Franklin. Mr. Wm. Raymond, of Franklin, was the chief Instructor. Mr. Hale adds:

"Thus I became a member of the first deree, which was as far into their mysteries as I ever got, and I deeply regret that I ever allowed myself to be induced by designing demagogues to know as much as I do of their secret and corrupt schemes. There are many others who would willingly follow my example and come out and expose the corruptions of the cabal, were it not that they fear to make known their own guilt. Of this fact I am well convinced, for since it was known in this place that I had resolved to expose the order as far as I knew, some of the members have appealed to me not to expose their

One point of the Know-Nothing creed which struck me with indescribable force was. the instruction that I might with propriety. under oath, deny being a Know-Nothing, as that was not the true name of the order, but gave me no other. Thus I was bound by oath to perjure myself by denying what I could not conceive to be the truth. The more I reflected upon this point, the more I becam disgusted with the order and fixed in the opin Miller, Esq. swas President, and the speakers were constituted an honest upright man, I could no longer refrain from acknowledging my sin and making atonoment, so far as possible, by

and making atonement, so far as possible, by a public exposition.

The meetings were held, when I was a member, in different places: sometimes in an old unoccupied building half a mile from town at others in the Academy, in a grocery town at others in the Academy, in a grocery and dry goods store, or in the room occupied by the temperance watchers. The members would approach the place of meeting in the dead hour of night, each member generally alone and by some obscure way if possible. It was no uncommon thing to meet ministers of the Gospel at these midnight conclaves! And all this I was informed was necessary for the protection of American institutions! The closure of the dependent of Calletin and Calletin an the protection of American institutions! The glowing pictures of the dangers of Catholicism and foreigners, drawn by demagogues, were mere ruses for the purpose of enticing the credulous into the order. This fact is well understood by the leaders.

A number of the citizens of Cooperstawn certify to the credibility and good character of Mr. Hale.

As the old Winnebago Chief is making an effort to have gentlemen nominated, in the different rations for the U. S. Sanatorship, it is high inportant that the following letter should be ke before the people. If the press of the State will do its duty we have no fear that a single man will be returned who will support the pretender. Then pass around the letter and let the author's infamy be known:

HARMSDORD Peb. 9. 18:5. DEAR SIR :- I have at 12 o'clock, received your otter of this morning, and reply to it immediate-

To your first interrogatory,
"Have you ever, at any time been, or are you
"Have you ever, at any time been, or are you now, or will you ever be, in favor of the so called Kansas Nebraska bill, passed by Congress at its

ast session?"

Answer .- From the day it was introduced in the bill, nor shall I ever favor it.
21. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means in your power, to effect a repeal of what is common-

ly known as the "Fagitive Slave Law ? Answer.—The passage of the Compromise Measures was acquiesced in by the North, and I had hoped the questions growing out of it had been settled, but as the South has been the first to vio-

and if so would you act upon such right, and use your vote and influence to legislate for all territories now belonging, or which may hereafter te acquired, by the United States, to the otter and entire exclusion of slavery or involuntary servitade in said territories ?"

My answer is that I reasonise the right an would so legislate.

5th. " Would you appose by all and every hon orable and fair means in your power, the x n i m of slavery and involuntary servitude over territory by its friends, to introduce it ."

For an an wer to this, I tould really refer t my Senatorial course—especia le rey vote on the Wilmot Proviso, but that there may be no take understanding. I emphatically answer in the of firmative.

Oth. "Would you at all times, and upon a'l

censions, protect and preserve jave lete in this respect, as in all others, the rights, nomunities and privileges of the North, as guaranteed to them by our constitution and laws, against any and all encroachments of our sister States, comprising and composing the Southern part of our National ext-

Answer .- A Northern man who would not protect and preserve the rights of the North is maworthy of the respect of any honorail man, and fall men may be saved an I may come to tile knowlfor those rights I would but the until the last, either in a put lic or private station.

7th. Are you in favor of and would you vote, act and use your influence in favor of such a system of public rates and duties as would most etually, and beyond all doubt, guard our home industry and manufactures against foreign com-

petition and pauper labor?

Answer.—My principles have always been infavor of the "American System." I have nevedoubted as to what was the true policy of the affirmative.

Sth Do you still in this respect adhere to and

alide by the sentiments and doctrines contained in the speech delivered by you in the Senate of the United States on the 18th day of Jaly, 1740? Answer-I most certainly do.

legislate and make appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harlors?

I do recognise the right—greatly deploye the

Executive vetoes on this subject, and it use every means in my power for the passage at bill for the improvement of the R yers and Hart ess.

10 — Are you in favor of such a change in our National laws, pertaining to the naturalization of foreign citizens as will compel all of them arriact, to remain in this country at least 21 year before being entitled to the rights of suffrage a they now possess there, and will you use you you and influence to accomplish a chicken e ! This, your list interrogatory, I answer in the

It was noon when I received your I ffer. Visiors and friends have convided my reconsince l in detail. Your inquiries were dire t—the in swers are as direct and to the point.—Still I must regret that I had not time to elaborate them more

J. M. KIRRPATRICK, Esq., House of Representatives.

Proposed New State.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its last se sich passed an act providing for the formather of the new State or Territory of Superior. This new Territory embraces all the vast extent of territory on the South shore of Lake Superior and North of Lake Michigan and Wiscomen which now composes a part of Michigan. It is entirely separated between the belief that poses a part of Michigan. It is entirely separated from it by Lake Huron and Michigan, and has no natural connexion with the rest of that State. It is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and ir n are unsurpassed by any in the world. It has been the desire of the inhabitants to savor their polit ical connexion with Michigan, as their interests were diverse, and they were so far distant from the capital and business portion of the State. Michigan has heretofore refused to grant their request, but it seems a sober second thought has rought an assent.

Two years ago Wisconsin passed an act grantng the nothern part of its territory to the proposed State of Superior. The proposed nothern boundary of Wisconsin and southern line of Superior extends from the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Chippewa river, up this last named river untill it strikes the United States correction line be tween towns 30 and 31 and then following that line east to Green Bay, which intersects near the mouth of Brule river at Green Bay. This would throw all the country on the St. Croix into the proposed new State-a fine agricultural region. which would find its account in being connected politically with Superior.

This territory from Wisconsin and from Michi can will form the future State of Superior. It will extend from the western point of Lake Superior, embracing all the South shore thereof, to the St. Mury's river and the northern portions of Lake Huron and Michigan. The "Saut" will be on its eastern border, and the great mines of copper and iron will be on its northern line. Its western boundary will be to St, Croix river. It is destined to be one of the most interesting, wealthy, and important portions of the Union. The States of Michigan and Wisconsin being The States of Michigan and Wisconsin being agreed to this arrangement, Congress, by virtue of the power yested in it by the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, has authority to erect it into a Territory, or to admit it at once as a State.—Rockester Dem.

Address of the Catholic Bishops. essrs. Gales and Scaton will obl an address of the Bishops of the Cathone Church, recently assembled in Council at Baltimore. The advice conveyed in it partakes so clearly of those sentiments of heavenly charity and patriotic devotion which should characterize the true, Christian, that I think it deserves a wide circulation, and theerfore I solicit a place for it in your wide ly read journal. I may add that I have for nearly forty years attended a Catholic , church, and I can with great truth say that I have never heard from pulpit or altar, a word or sentence conflicting or inconsistent with the sentiments and principles of this address.

May 21.

T. J. N.

THE EXTRACT. Beloved Brethren of the Laity, we embrace to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. the Senate to this time, I have been opposed to the bill, nor shall I ever favor it.

You know what mather of precepts we have given bell, nor shall I ever favor it. the will of God, your san tification. Practise patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, rement-ber your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a clock formal-ice, but as the greants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist, resist the ordinances of \*\*\*. late it, I hold the bill subject to revision, and will God' and purchase for themselves damnation, act with the North upon this and all questions. To the General and State Governments you own connected with the subject of Slavery ? I answer allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the -I will.

4th. "D von recognize the right of Congress, in the things of Sulvation. We have no meed of erssing this distinction, which you fully understand and constantly of serve. You know that we have uniformly taught you, both pulliely and rivately, to perform all the duties of good citiare ourselves have revermade, even to the light ste e classifical authority, any enche on cost inconstant with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion, we have ave wed these principles, and even in our communow free, or anywhere or any time, now or here many the importation that we were, in civil matafter wherever or whenever it may be endeavored. It as subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at e misdafements of our tenets which are daily unde, or at the effort to der rive to of our tivil i his and of the co filence and settem of our

fellow citizens.
Frankalle as is the con boatlen for the prenose, we do not despair that the justice and good " . .. n a of the nation will som discover the error !ess clarater of the suspicion thrown on the fid-lty of Carle lies, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the estal lished order of selety, under what never form of government they may be placed. Brethren let the light of year-example shine before men, that they may see your goal were and glorify sour Father who is in Heneven. Pay I rethe conversion and solvation of all men, for this is the will of Gol, who desires that e 'ge of the truth.

Given under or hands. in Free inche Comed, at B-Limore, the 13th day of May, in the year of

FRANCIS PATRICE. As lib'ship of B Limets. thenan, Balop of Pat borgs, tons Balop of Rebmond, thous Nerrencese, listop of Platadaptic.

Joses. B. op of E.ie. Jony Banky, Administrater of Sevennels. P. N. Lynca, D. D., Administrator of Caprior

Sound Policy.

The Clarion Democratic County committee held a meeting at the Court House, in Claron, on Tuesday evening, 22d just. The Democrat publishes the official proceedings. from which we extract-the resolutions annexd. They speak for themselver :

Pedwil. That the Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs of the county, at the next primary election, be reommended to adopt and execute such measares as the y may seem proper and expedient o guard the purity and integrity of their elecous or meetings.

Pesideal, That we recommend the fall we ing pledge to be used at the primary used-ings: We the undersigned do hereby give to the Demogratic party, our most careed pledge of bonor, that we are not now, nor do we ever intend to become a member of any secret political organization, and particularly that commonly known as the Know-Nothing party, and that it is now our bound fide intenion to support the nomination we this day participate in making through the printary

Resolved. That thosofiers of the repestive primary a cetings or elections be requested to keep a list of all persons voting for delegates thereat, and forward the same to the del gates elect.

Record, That it should be the duty of any delegate elect to the raid convention is a member of a secret political organization omprouly designated by the name of " Know-Nothing," to refuse such delegate admittance antil he is examined by a committee to be appointed by the convention touching his right s a Democrat to a seat in the convention;

THE REIGN OF ART .- In this wonderful ge. Art lays her master touches on almost every thing. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, er hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mud: makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and annihilates since with lightning tamed down to the tutelere of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too hutuble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Ca-

THARTIC PILL, from the Laboratory of that, world renowned Chemist Doct. J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is espable. Instead of employing Drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consumnate skill extracted the virtues of the medicine to be employed and combined of the medicine to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power into a spheriod pill which is wrapp d in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to

The Canadians admit our flour free of duty, but charge 21 per cent, on the barrels or bags containing it. That went do Mr. Blueno

