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THOMAS K. ROBSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid within the year, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books recieved free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

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The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 14--NO. 38. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, OCTO'R 2, 1855. WHOLE NO. 82

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE STAR has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

TERMS.—One square three insertions $1.00, and 25 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

Baltimore Advertisements.

T. T. MARTIN WM. R. MARTIN.

T. T. MARTIN & BROTHER,
GROCERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 72 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM PRATT,
July 3—1y BALTIMORE, MD.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of produce, and orders for merchandise.

JOHN KIRBY & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS,
Co. of Mill & Bowly Sts.,
(McELDERY WHARF,)
may 1—1y BALTIMORE.

EDWARD B. HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF,
march 20—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

ARTHUR EMORY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf.
WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce consigned to his care. A long experience in business justifies him in promising the highest prices for Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. Any grain consigned to him will command his utmost efforts for *interests* of owners. [June 27—1y

J. S. ROBSON WM GODWIN, JR
ROBSON & GODWIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Bowly's Wharf,
OFFER their services to Farmers and others for the disposal of Grain and other produce. Strict attention will be paid to the delivery and weighing of wheat consigned to their care.
Particular attention paid to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. All consignments of produce, and orders for goods will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—1y

T. McCAFFREY,
MARBLE CUTTER,
EAST PRATT STREET,
Between President and Albemarle Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.
IS prepared to executed all GRAVE STONE WORK, in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Every description of lettering done in the best style.
☞ All orders left with Mr. John Mason, Cabinet Maker, Easton, Md. will be correctly and promptly attended to.
Sept. 19, 1854—1y

CHARLES G. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No, 10 Counsellor's Hall,
Lexington St., Baltimore.
He will regularly attend the sessions of Talbot County Court. [aug 7—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
of all colors such as
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS, BLUE, BROWN CLARET, OLIVE AND GREEN CLOTHS.
A large and handsome assortment of black
Doeskin Cassimeres,
with the largest supply of FANCY CASSIMERES that has ever been brought to town, I think. Also, a splendid assortment of
LINENS & DRILLS,
of all grades; some of very superior style and quality.
FOR YOUTHS, I have Cloths, Cassimeres, and Drills selected expressly to suit them; all of which I will make up at low figures, or sell the goods and *Cut them* free of charge.
All goods sold by me and made at home will be Cut gratis, and all work made WARRANTED to be made and trimmed in the best manner, and to fit, or not leave the shop.
Call and examine, as I will wait on all with much pleasure whether they buy or not, as it is my business to be accommodating.
apr 17 JOHN SATTERFIEED.

GRAVE BRICKING.
THE subscriber informs the public that he is prepared, at the shortest notice, to Brick Graves in the best manner. His charges will be moderate. He also intends to keep constantly on hand bricks, suitable for graves, which he will furnish when employed to do the work. He also continues to do all kinds of brick work, such as paving, repairing and putting up chimneys, in the best manner, and with promptness. He can be found at all times when not at work in the country, a Marshall's hotel, in Easton.
july 31 JOS. NEWNAM.

CHOICE LIQUORS.—The Subscribers will receive per to-day's steamer, one of the most extensive and choice supplies of Liquors ever before offered by them. They enumerate in part the following.
French Brandy, of various qualities, pale and dark color; Old Rye and Mohongahela Whiskey, at all prices, (some very superior;) Bourbon do., Holland Gin, Jamacia Spirits, Peach and Apple Brandy.
WINES—Champagne of favorite brands, (pints and quarts;) Maderia (quite old;) Pale and brown Sherry, Port, for medicinal use Lisbon, for culinary use. S. MACKEY & SON

Ladies' Dress Goods.
BLACK SILKS, 75 cts. to $1 50
Coloured do (str'pd & pld) 50 to 1 25
Flowered and Plain Bareges 31¼ to 62½cts
Mouselin & Barege De Laines, 12½ to 37½
Figur'd & Plain Swiss Muslins, 25 to 62½
French Lawns and Ginghams, &c., which have been selected with great care. For sale by may 15 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

Lumber.
I AM now receiving my spring supply of Lumber from Port Deposit and am now prepared to supply farmers and others at a very reduced price for *CASH*, delivered anywhere on the creek free of charge. Shingles, Lathes, Scantling, &c., always on hand.
may 15 R. THARP.

A FRESH supply of Arther's self sealers, just received by H. F. Byrne,
july 3 St. Michaels.

Poetry.

(*Written for the Star.*)

MARY HATH CHOSEN THAT GOOD PART.

The morning sun had risen high,
Whose burning rays had parched the ground
When Jesus from the highway turned,
And Mary's humble dwelling found.
Apart it from the highway stood,
Secluded by the leafy dell;
Its humble door was never closed,
The weary pilgrim to repel.

It was the Saviour's resting place,
'Twas there he found a welcome home;
Its inmates were his bosom friends,
While here the lonely Exile roamed.
From early dawn upon the road
The weary traveller had trod,
With languid steps he journeyed on,
For weary was the son of God.

While Martha does with anxious care,
Prepare the humble guest his meat,
Lo! Mary hungering for the word,
Is sitting at the Master's feet—
With words unkind upon her lips,
While anger in her face is shown,
Martha asks, dost thou not care
That I am left to serve alone.

In accents mild, the Saviour speaks,
Martha, thou art troubled sore,
One dish sufficeth for the feast,
'Tis useless then to furnish more.
How much of life is thus made up.
Of selfish pride and worldly views,
Unmindful of that better part,
Which Mary did in wisdom choose.

And thus the day of life is past,
The shades of death come on apace,
Our transient joys soon fade away,
And ended is the mortal race.
May we like Mary, then be found,
In patience, waiting in that day;
Possessing then that better part,
Which death can never take away.

R. L. KEMP.

New Market, September, 1855.

LETTER

OF THE HON. THOMAS G. PRATT AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Addressed to the Central Committee of the Union Party of Anne Arundel County, in answer to their request for an expression of his opinions on the political topics of the day Senator Pratt's objections to the dogmas of the secret oath bound order are strong and unanswerable. Read, ponder, and digest, and let the truth carry conviction to every mind unprejudiced and open to conviction.

ANNAPOLIS, 13th September, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your favor of the 11th instant, and in view of the position I hold as one of the Representatives of the State in the Senate of the United States, I fully recognise the obligation which rests upon me to give a full exposition of my opinion upon the dangers which threaten our country in the momentous crisis presented by the existing condition of political affairs.

As I understand your communication, you are the organ of a Body of my fellow-citizens who have patriotically determined to abandon all "per-existing partizan views" for the purpose of organizing a *Union Party*, independent of, and distinct and separate from, all other existing Political Parties, under whose banner the Conservative Voters of all Parties may rally for the preservation of the Constitution and the true interests of our country. The least possible reflection will make it manifest to all, that a mere fusion of Whigs and Democrats brought about by a common hostility to a third antagonistic political organization, to be abandoned when success shall be attained, and the persons composing the Ticket you have presented to be at liberty to return after their election to the party to which they antecedently belonged, would be unworthy of the great struggle you propose to make, and instead of unfurling a Union Banner, under which all may rally, to arrest the pending danger to their country, will only tend to secure the political ascendency in the Legislature of that one of the old parties which may have a majority upon such Fusion Tickets through the State, or which may be successful in electing its partizans, where such Fusion Tickets are not presented In a word, all will see, that if as in the city of Baltimore, and other portions of the State where the Democratic Party have the majority, the ticket presented shall be wholly composed of Democrats, the results of success of the Fusion Tickets in the counties would be necessarily to give the preponderance to that party in the next Legislature. I cannot think that the Whigs are invited to co-alesce for this purpose, and I, therefore, assume that I am right in supposing that the object of my fellow-citizens in whose behalf you address me, is to establish such a distinct and seperate party as I have indicated.

I am fully convinced that coming events will before the next Presidential election, compel those who desire to preserve the Federal Union, to abandon their connection with the existing political parties, and form such a new party as you have proposed to initiate.

I proceed to give briefly the reasons which have forced upon me this conviction.

The elements of political discord which so portentously threatens the weal of our common country, and which, if not in some way controlled, must produce a disruption of the Federal Union, is the SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Constitution of the United States not only recognises the slave, *as the property* of the master, but guarantees to the master the restoration of the slave, when he shall escape from the domicil of the of the master into any other State of the Union; and the Supreme Court to the United States have decided that this clause of the Constitution imposes upon the Federal Government, through its officers, the obligation of making such restoration. It is known to all, that Congress, passed in 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law, which simply confers upon the Executive branch of the Federal Government the means of discharging this Constitutional obligation, decided by the Supreme Court to be imposed upon it. I need not remind my fellow citizens that this and the other measures introduced at the same session for the purpose of quieting the excitement upon this subject, which then threatened, as now, the tranquility of the country, were passed by the patriotic exertions of Clay, Cass and others, who, without distinction of party united in their support; and I need not reminded any, that the repeal of this Fugitive Slave Act, from the day of its passage to the present time, has been the avowed object of the Abolitionists throughout the country. The result of the recent Congressional Elections exhibits the alarming fact that these agitators have succeeded in electing to the House Representatives of the United States; a majority who avow their intention to repeal this law, and who also avow their intention to affect their object by placing its repeal as an amendment upon some one, or all appropriation bills. The Senate of the United States will never consent to such an amendment; and the result will be, that the Federal Government will be left without the means of paying the Executive, judicial, military, diplomatic and civil functionaries by whom the Government is conducted. A crisis will in this way arise, which will force the conservative citizens of all sections to unite in one common political organization for preservation of the Government.

The *real* objection of the Abolitionists to this law, is, that it restores the slave to his master. They do not oppose the manner in which the law proposes to effect this object, but, their objection is to the end proposed to be attained—the restoration of the slave to the Master. The Constitution says that the fugitive slave "shall be delivered up," and the Supreme Court say that this imposes the obligation "to deliver up" upon the Federal Government. It is therefore apparent that these Abolitionists object not to the law, but to the Constitution, and to the discharge of the obligation to deliver up the slave, which is imposed by the Constitution upon the Federal Government: I submit, therefore, that the conclusion is irresistible, *that every conscientious Abolitionist must be a disunionist.* Indeed, very many of them openly avow their opposition to the Constitution and their desire to dissove the Union; whilst all who conscientiously believe it to be wrong to deliver up the slave to his master" must desire a repeal of that Constitution and dissolution of that Government, which impose such obligation.

In addition to the danger to the Union from the Abolitionists, it must not be disguised, that there are many of our fellow citizens South, who believe that the interests of the South would be better protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and who would not stir hand or foot to prevent so calamitous a result. We have seen in Congress the extremes of both sections acting together in opposing measures introduced and advocated by the conservative portion of both sections as essential to the preservation of the Union. You are, therefore, right in my judgement in supposing that a crisis has arisen in the political affairs of the country, which requires the conservative citizens of all parties and all sections to surrender their prejudices upon the alter of their common country, and to unite as one party to preserve the Federal Constitution and Government.

The question then recurs—could the conservative voters of the whole country be induced to rally under either of the existing political organizations?

In prosecuting this inquiry let us first look to the Whig party. Would the Democrats of the country consent to abandon their organization, and agree to rally under the Whig banner? Let our Democratic friends answer; and I am sure they will all admit that would be an impossible achievement. If I am right in this, then I am sure that our Democratic friends will admit that it would be as unreasonable to expect, and as impossible to obtain form the Whigs of the country their consent to abandon their organization, and join the Democratic ranks. I need not ask whether it would be impossible to induce the entire conservative portion of the Whig and Democratic voters to give up their respective political organizations for the purpose of uniting with the American party; and I assume that it would be equally impossible to get the whole conservative portion of the American order to join either the Whig or Democratic organizations.

But independent of the insuperable difficulty which would occur in inducing the the members of all parties to join either one of the existing parties, it is manifest to my mind that neither of the existing parties would answer the purpose you propose to effect by the establishment of a new party. I am free to confess that very many of the Northern Whigs are free soilers or abolitionists; and whilst the same fact may unfortunately be predicated with equal truth of the demo'tic party North, the repudiation by the delegation from every non-slaveholding State (except New York) in the recent Philadelphia Convention, of the 12th or conservative slavery article adopted by that Body, clearly demonstrates that the Northern organization of that party is openly, avowedly opposed to Southern interests, and cannot consequently be relied in by the approaching crisis.

The only hope of the South, as a component part of the Union, is in maintaining a strict observance of the Constitution; and in my judgement the American party committed a great error in adopting the 8th Article of their platform at Philadelphia. This article, in substance, declares that no Roman Catholic, whether native or naturalized, and that no naturalized citizen, of whatever religious belief, shall be eligible to any office, executive, legilative, judicial or diplomatic. That article is in these words:

"VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic church in our country by the advancement to all [illegible] stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign Power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, *"Americans only shall govern America."*

It seems to me to be impossible to doubt that the Constitution, secures to the naturalized citizen certain privileges, and amongst them, that of eligibility to all offices except that of President and Vice President of the United States, and that it secures to all the native citizens of the country *equal* civil, religious and political rights.

Would not an act of Congress, or of a State Legislature, which declared that no Catholic citizen or naturalized citizen should be eligible to any office, be clearly unconstitutional?

Would not the determination of a dominant party, having the power to effect its object, that no such citizen should hold office, be equally violative of the Constitution? The only distinction would be that the injured citizen, in the one case, would possess the power to have the law declared void by the proper judicial tribunals, whilst, in the other case, his constitutional privileges would be equally violated without remedy.

But I submit to the sober judgment of the American party that the exclusion of our Catholic fellow citizens from their party, is not only wrong for the reasons already assigned, but that it is suicidal, looking to the American party as a Southern political organization. It is well known to them that slavery is generaly denounced from the Northern pulpits as a *moral* worng, and that a spirit of religious fanaticism upon this subject is thus being taught, which it will be most difficult to reach or eradicate by reason.

We know that the Church which has, perhaps, a larger number of members than any other in the Union, and which has been equally as remarkable for the exemplary piety of its members, as for its wide spread usefulness, has unfortunately differed so widely upon this subject as to render necessary a separation of the church North from the church South; and that from the former we cannot expect the promulgation of sound Constitutional, opinions upon the subject of slavery. On the other hand, the abolitionists of the North are fully aware of the fact which seems to have escaped the recollection of the American party of Maryland, that the Catholic church everywhere is entirely right upon this subject—that church does not hold it to be morally or religiously wrong to hold slaves, but on the contrary, by precept and example teaches it to be religiously and morally right to hold them. The doctrines of the Catholic Church are universal in their application to its members; and no member of that Church can believe that to be wrong, which the Church teaches to be right. It is well known to those whom I have the honor to address, that the Catholic Church, or one of the orders of that Church have held, and I believe now hold slaves in Maryland; and as owner, treated and dealt with them as property. It is, therefore, clear that the members of that Church cannot become Abolitionists, and that we of the South may as confidently rely for the maintainance of our Constitutional rights upon the Catholic of Massachusetts, as upon the Catholic of Louisanna or Maryland.

I was not consequently surprised to learn that the Southern Delegates in the Philadelphia Convention, were generally opposed to the introduction of this 8th Article, and that it was in fact passed by the preponderating vote of their Northern brethren; for whilst it was natural that the Abolition portion of that Convention should proscribe those from whom they could never have aid or comfort, it seems to me that the American party South must see the false position they have been forced to occupy by those with whom it is impossible they can permanently affiliate.

If the American party had omitted from their Platform of Principles, the objectionable features adverted to, they might have found in their ranks many Naturalized *American* Citizens, many patriotic Catholics, and other Americans, who would have united in the effort to obtain a modification of the Naturalization Laws, and in maintaining the principle "that Americans shall rule America."

I am fully persuaded that those Naturalized and Catholic Americans who belonged to the Whig party, will never desert their Whig brethren with whom they have achieved victory and suffered defeat, and who now stand by them and are ready to be sacrificed in the maintenance of their Constitutional rights.

It is then, gentlemen, the solemn conviction of my judgment, that the formation of a new party, having for its PLATFORM, *the Constitution of the United States*, around whose banner, *citizens* of all parties—of all sections of the Union, may rally, without the sacrifice of self respect, pride or feeling—offers the surest, if not the only means of success to those who would be the Conservators of their country.

I can, gentlemen, suggest no more appropriate name than that of "*Union*," for the party you propose to organize; the name is appropriate to a party having for its object the union of the conservatives of all parties for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

No appeal, I am satisfied need be made to the Whigs of Maryland to induce them to join this "*Union Party*," their present state of party disorganization would naturally make them willing to join any *new* party with whose principles they could concur; and their patriotism would make them all the ardent supporters of the "*Union Party*." I am aware that, by reason of the more general organization of the Democratic Party, as well in Maryland as in other States, that by reason of pride of name engendered by former successes, an appeal to that party to abandon their organization, and rally under another banner and another name, may be, for the present, of more doubtful success. It is, to my mind, almost certain that the Democrats of the city of Baltimore, even now, at this late hour, by proposing to the Whigs to join them in forming the Union Party, have it in their power to achieve success, and will have the satisfaction of rearing and conducting to victory a new party, whose proud destiny it will be to save the American Union.

The course here indicated offers in my judgment the only hope of success; and if the Democratic party of Baltimore, and other parts of the State, will not join their brethren of this county in making this effort for the country, upon them will rest the disastrous consequences of inevitable defeat.

I have the honor to be
With great respect,
Your friend, &c.
THOMAS G. PRATT.

To Messrs. WALTON, FRANKLIN, and other gentlemen of the Committee.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE EASTON DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES," COMMONLY CALLED KNOW NOTHINGS OR TRUE AMERICANS.

Most Worthy Council: It becomes my duty to make public some features of my recent connection with your order, both in justice to myself and friends, and for the benefit of those who might otherwise be, like myself, deluded into affiliation or *sympathy* with your doctrines. I was one of the *original thirteen* who were induced by a certain Mr. Davis, (a wandering know nowthing propagandist, who was floating about the country as an emissary of the native American cabal some months ago to initiate the unsuspecting) to unite and form your Council.

We were told that the *great American party* did not intend to interfere with the political sentiments of its members, but was designed as a regulator upon the two great political parties of the nation, to put down illegal voting and all kinds of corruption, and to protect the country from the insidious and growing influence of foreigners and from the Jesuitical tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church. I was informed in the most solemn and emphatic manner that my connection with the order would not in any manner interfere with my devotion to democratic principles and that I would be free to vote as I pleased in all elections of my country. Under a variety of similar assurances and persuasions made in apparent candor, my curiosity led me to know more of the organization. I could not well understand how we were to advocate the new doctrines without abandoning some of our long cherished opinions—but in an age (like ours) of great discoveries and illimitable progress, I was willing to learn any thing that promised a blessing, and to assist as a patriotic citizen, in every movement that would conduce to the public welfare. The picture was painted in vivid and glowing colors to my imagination. The mystic charm of secret signs and forms and symbols, the wily address to my patriotism—the ardent curiosity of my youth—the mis-stated power and influence of foreigners—my prejudice against the Romish Church—the over-wrought account of the doings and achievements of the order, were all presented with a crafty hand, and I was induced to enter the order I joined; I attended faithfully to the requirements: I embraced every opportunity of learning the real character and sentiments of the order—I was zealous in the cause and was promoted to the responsible post of Examining Marshall of the Division and thus learned what was necessary to initiation and what was required of those who joined. But candor compels me to say that the more I learned of the real principles of the association, its hidden purposes, and its mystical ceremonies, the weaker grew my confidence in its truth, its merits and its virtue. Gradually I discovered that its members were expected to equivocate or were led to indirect falsehood—that its action and requirements were not in accordance with its professions—that its secrecy was only a means of obtaining clandestinely that political power which it did not justly deserve and could not procure by open discussion of its principles: and that the whole object of the organization was (and now is) to break down the two old parties and get the government in its own hands—and as the present political campaign began to open (which was the first since your council was formed) it became apparent that members would be required to vote for the nominees of the order. And whatever any of you may say to the contrary, I now assert and declare that no member of the order, can, (without violating the rules and obligations laid upon him,) *vote for a Roman Catholic nor for the son of a Roman Catholic—nor for any naturalized citizen of the country* for any office of trust or profit whatever—and you are bound by your secret laws to vote only for members of the order or for those who may serve its purposes. These are facts which you cannot deny, and the conviction which they forced on my mind aroused my apprehension of the danger of the order—they soon abated my attachment to your councils. Of the thirteen who founded the division not more than one-half now remained, and I began to conclude it was my duty to resign my membership—losing my confidence in the order I lost my zeal in the cause—and my lukewarmness brought me under the animadversion and suspicion of some of your clan. Certain members who had long since lost all character in the party to which they previously belonged and had no hopes of getting office but by pressing forward the cause of the "Know Nothings"—and who had gained some crumbs from the public purse by turning traitor to their old faith, were pleased to term me a spy and eavesdropper in your midst. Upon these suspicions, I learn from one of your members that at a recent meeting, during my absence, I was expelled. I thank you for your action—I thank you for having broken the bonds of connection, and for having silenced my doubts as to my course and my duty—I am again free from your dangerous influences, and I feel free to publish to the world those facts relating to my recent membership which may be of interest and importance to those who are tempted by the unfortunate curiosity that led me astray. I give you full liberty to pour out all the vials of your wrath upon my head and to put in force your bye-law, that is to sound my name through all your anti-American juntos in the country as one not worthy to be trusted in *business* or in office. Conscious of a rectitude of motive and integrity in action, I do not fear your anathemas unless they find a response in the hearts of better men than your leaders, and an echo in purer locations than a stable loft! The Easton Star of September 18th has an article entitled "KNOW NOTHINGISM UNVEILED" purporting to be the experience of A. Gillis, of Webster County, Mississippi, which gives most of the leading facts relating to the order and I take occasion here to state that I endorse his statement to be correct and commend the article to a careful perusal by yourselves and the community. I do not propose to speak of your papers or the names of the members, nor to comment upon those mystic and useless foibles of the organization, its pass words, knocks, grips and signs, further than to say that when any political association has to resort to such means to hide its purposes from the world, it must be dangerous to the government and to the liberties of the people. But I propose to speak more fully of the real and hidden efforts you are making—of the miserable deception and subterfuge you are practicing upon the American people, and the manner in which you are *gulling men into the belief that you have no religious test, and are not striving to invade the rights of American citizens, and the gross fraud you practice when you assert that you do not interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise.* I mean to charge all these things upon you, and I desire to open them in their proper light to my fellow-citizens of whatever religious or political persuasion. I know a number of men, who joined the order, trusting in the truth of your declarations and believing that the organization was moved by constitutional and patriotic impulses, but finding themselves deceived have since withdrawn quietly and in silence, unwilling to have their names heralded in the midnight dens of the order throughout the country—and feeling bound in honor to respect obligations which they no longer considered obligatory in law or morality. Thanks to your recent expulsion, I am not in that dilemma.

Obligations without sanction in law are not binding in law—and those which have their sanctity in the code of honor and morality are of no validity when they are obtained by fraud or imposed for base and unworthy purposes—The oaths and obligations I assumed when uniting with the know nothings are no longer binding on me, either in a court of law or a court of conscience for all the reasons above given; and being willing to brave your abuse I am resolved to advise, thus publicly, all who have not yet been beguiled by your false representations to avoid the trap that is set for them—I do more—I urge all candid and just men of the order to abandon at once a society which is secretly leading them to trample upon the rights of a large class of American citizens and is striving to mingle religion with politics—both of which things if carried out must result in the overthrow of our republican institutions—Let me say to you all,—that under the liberal and time-honored principles of the government which our forefathers elaborated amid scenes of suffering & toil, which they produced by their wisdom and sanctified by their blood and bequeathed to us as their richest legacy, our country has gone onward to greatness and glory, with a rapidity that has outstripped and astonished the world and with a power that has bid defiance to all her enemies—and now shall we, for light reasons, abandon our glorious legacy? Shall we foster in political cabals, headed by disappointed office-seekers, a series of doctrines that are designed to overturn the fundamental features of that system? Shall we give our support to an institution which practices one doctrine in secret conclave and in darkness and preaches quite another in the light of day in the press and before the people? Forbid it Heaven! Members of the order, let me ask you a question. If you are true Americans and seek only your country's good and are not ashamed of the sentiments adopted by your council, why do you continue to sanction an organization that veils its real character behind a wall of oaths and signs and ante-chambers? If your principles would or should justly commend themselves to the lasting confidence and sober judgment of the American people and redound to the permanent prosperity of the country, why could they not be entrusted openly and candidly to the public, in a nation where nine-tenths of the population are native born citizens, and where less than a thirtieth part are Catholics? Either the know nothings distrusted their own principles or they distrusted their countrymen—either they knew that the sober judgment and liberal spirit of the people would repudiate their heresies or they knew that they could make no political capital for themselves by their operation. Which of these is the true reason? The order is now a heterogeneous compound of all the elements that floated upon the boiling surface of the political cauldron—and I shall be greatly mistaken if the iron hand of American justice does not speedily skim off the scum as it rises.—You boast that you design to build your party upon the "*ruins*" of the whig and democratic parties—but already the edifice your fancy was erecting is falling upon your heads.

What are the means you have resorted to that you might entice men from the allegiance to the cause in which they have gallantly battled heretofore? You are "all things to all men" except to the Germans and Irish in general and to Catholics in particular.

You appeal to Protestants to know if they are willing to be under the power of the Pope, not because you believe there is any danger that the Church of Rome will ever be the religion of the United States, nor because the Roman Catholics are increasing more rapidly than the other denominations, for the statistics of the country would give the lie to such an intimation—but you do so because you know there is a deep seated feeling in the breast of Protestants hostile to the power of that Church and you hope to arouse prejudice to favor your own base purposes of political aggrandizement. You appeal to the whig to join you, not because your sentiments should commend themselves to his intelligence and approval, but because you are opposed to his old opponent, the democratic party: and having disorganized his party and plundered its "ruins" you wish to lay hold of his political prejudices to bend him to your purposes and lead him into paths that he would despise if he could see beforehand to what point they must lead him.

Again, you appeal to the democrat—you crawl upon him craftily—you do not ask him to help you to break down the whig party, but you tell him that his party is fast dissolving, that many of its members are now in the order—that both the old parties were corrupt, and that you wish to build up a great national party which shall subdue and hold in check the mighty and overweening influence of foreigners and stay the threatening dangers of the Roman Church which is destroying all the governments in christendom—that yours is the great progressive party;—full of the spirit of the age and will make Americans only rule America and carry the country with rail road speed to greatness and glory. But you conceal from all the unsuspecting the true motive of your action; you do not tell them the plain, homely fact which is at the bottom of your whole movement, to wit: that you desire to get the government in your own hands and distribute the offices at their midnight orgies to the "faithful" of your secret order. And in order to accomplish this end you are willing to trample the rights of the American citizen and the freedom of conscience in the dust beneath your unhallowed feet. For if ever the time arrives that the know nothing dynasty (*die nasty*) is strong enough to engraft its doctrines upon the legislation of the country we shall see in the disfranchisement of naturalized citizens and the persecution of Catholics the pollution of two of the noblest features of our American Constitution—namely, civil equality among citizens and religious toleration to all: then will the serpent have crawled over the purest page of our revolutionary history and have blotted out its beauties with his poisonous slime.

Many of the order are not aware of the real designs of its founders and managers—they are not aware that every locality has its different stratagem and device to inveigle men into its oath-bound embrace. In the North, you have absorbed the abolition party into the order, because they are the strongest there—in the South, you have tried to convince the people that you are building up a great national party to silence the agitation of the slavery question and settle the subject upon Constitutional grounds (though fortunately the South has observed your free-soilism and repudiated you in every election except in Kentucky, where you carried the day by driving your opponents from the polls with the knife, the bullet, and the fire brand.)

The Protean shapes which you thus assume may gain for you a temporary triumph, but you are going on to a sure and speedy destruction. Already has the opinion entertained by those outside of the order, been confirmed by the statements of those who have left you, and all the equivocations you may resort to will not shield you from that just condemnation to which the sound sense and incorruptible integrity of the American people will soon assign you.

I entered your order with more of curiosity than of judgment and reflection it is true, but I joined it in the most earnest quest of truth and with the utmost honesty of purpose—and being duped and deceived I abandon and expose it with the same singleness of purpose to do the right.—Many of your division I respect as gentlemen and friends and I earnestly trust they may see their error and abandon lid for truth—for they have left the stars of our country's constellation and are now following a jack o'lantern that will lead you to a "*swamp*" at last.

These are my views of your order—They have been written at my request by a friend who has given them better shape and language than I could command—and they are indited by myself without inducement or solicitation from him or other—so that when you hand my name around in your halls and "lofts" as a traitor, a spy, an eavesdropper or by any other name able handle you may choose, you may also hand these reasons around with it.

I am no longer yours,
THOS. G. GALE.

Easton, Sept. 24, 1855.

LABORERS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The scarcity of labor afflicts not only Ireland but England. Most persons will be surprised at this, as there is supposed to be a large surplus population in that country. The London Times, however, in its issue of the 5th inst., says.

"From all parts of the country there is a complaint of the want of labor to get in the harvest. The great Irish supply is not so copious as it was, and our own population is said to be running short. In some counties the militia has been allowed a fortnight to help in the field. The difficulty, indeed, is only a matter of degree, and has been one of frequent, if not annual occurrence, in this country; but just now, while there are so many drains on the population the difficulty assumes a political color, and a sort of panic has arisen."

The "political color" to which the Times refers is the great demand for men for the armies engaged in the Eastern war. Britain, with twenty-eight millions of people, has no more soldiers at Sebastopol than Sardinia. It was supposed that this might be attributed to defects in the machinery of enlistment, but the complaints of scarcity of laborers show that there are no men to spare in either England or Ireland.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—James Brosnwell, Esq., an old esteemed citizen of Cincinnati, died on the 17th instant. He was at the battle of Bladensburg, where he did good service, forming one of the few brave men who halted at the White House and saw the President conveyed to a place of safety.—He voted for every President from Jefferson to Pierce.

CAPT. GRAHAM.—This veteran officer, who lost a leg in the battle on Lake Ontario, in 1812, and afterward his hearing at the battle of Lake Champlain on board the flag ship of Commodore Macdonough, and who has since been three years at sea, and fifteen in the recruiting service, has been furloughed, and allowed $1,250 per year. His friends, it is said, consider that injustice has been done him.

James M. Drake has recovered in the Court of Common Pleas $25,000 damages against the Harlem Railroad Company, being the amount advanced by him on fradulent shares presented by Kyle, the late transfer clerk of said company.