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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 16. CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. No. 21.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,

PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To Clubs—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

Special Notices.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines, will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

ESTATE OF JOHN E. GALE

Maryland; Kent county, Orphans' Court, August 13th, 1855.

On the application of James H. Gale, administrator of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased;

Ordered, That he gives the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, (SEAL) I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 13th day of August 1855.

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscribers of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal astate of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 12th day of March, 1856, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 13th day of August 1855. JAMES H. GALE.
Adm'r John E. Gale, dec'd.

August 11, 1855—4t.

LOOK.

GOOD city property to exchange for land in Maryland or Delaware, they now have a chance to exchange, for as good property as there is in the city, and good stands for business. Also; I will exchange my store and dwelling, carriage house and stable, in Brandywine Village. This is a good stand and where there is at present a business of from fifteen to eighteen thousand a year and could be increased. This also would be a good opening for a doctor as there is from fifty to sixty houses going up in the neighborhood, and a cotton factory five hundred feet long. This is in excellent order and the property at Brandywine Village will rent for $250 to $300 per year—it can be leased any thing for $258 for 5 years, and the taxes low $7. Any person wishing to exchange will learn more particulars, by addressing

W. H. REYNOLDS,
Wilmington, Del.

July 21, 1855—6w

Tinware at Reduced Prices!

THE subscribers has now on hand a large supply of Tinware, which they will *retail at wholesale prices*. Persons wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give them a call.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

They are also prepared to do every description of the above work, in any part of the county, at the following prices: Roofing 9 cts. per foot, Spouting 10 cts., no extra charge for bands, straps, nails, &c. A call is respectfully solicited.

BENJ. ELLIOTT & Co.

At the new store house up town, lately occupied by John Russell.

Chestertown, Aug. 15, 1855.—tf.

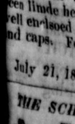
FOR SALE.

A TEN ACRE LOT OF LAND, situate in Broad Neck, lying adjoining the lands of G. F. Beck and Isaac Gale, Sr., (on the public road leading down to Cackle Point,) which was formerly a part of the "Stepny Farm." It is all in cultivation, with the exception of 1½ acres, which is in thriving young chestnuts. It has been limed heavily, and is kind and productive, well enclosed with chestnut rails and locust posts and caps. For terms apply to

E. MANSFIELD.

July 21, 1855.

THE SCHOONER MARY REBECCA.



The undersigned will run the schooner Mary Rebecca regularly to Baltimore from Travilla's Landing, up Chester River, for the purpose of carrying Wood, Grain, &c.

All freight put on board, the subscriber will be personally responsible for. No pains will be spared to please all who may patronize him.

The public's ob't serv't,

Aug 25, 1855.—tf. LEVI ROGERS.

WILMER & FORD,

HAVING opened a Lumber, Grain and General Warehouse Business, at Wilmer Point George Town, respectfully solicit a call from those wishing to buy or *sell*, so they may be able to determine whether their interest will not be promoted by patronizing said firm.

N. B. Orders for Schuylkill Lime received and promptly attended to.

Kent county, June 16, 1855.

BRICK! BRICK!—100,000 BRICK, a prime article, for sale by *Abel J. Rees.*

Rees' Corner Md., Aug. 22d, 1855.

TAR—for sale by

July 28, 1855. T. W. Eliason.

VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale all that FARM OR PLANTATION lying in the Upper District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of Jas. F. Woodland, Esq., and others, containing

162 Acres, more or less.

This Farm lies on the stage road from Chester Town to George Town X Roads, about 11 miles from the former and 4 miles from the latter place. A school house is within 100 yards of the farm; a public landing is within 1½ miles of the farm, where boats ply regularly between the landing and Philadelphia and Baltimore. The situation is healthy, and the land susceptible of the highest improvement. The neighborhood a most excellent one. The BUILDINGS consist of a Frame Dwelling House, and Out-Building in ordinary repair.

The Terms will be made liberal, and any one desirous of purchasing are requested to examine the premises. Mr. Jewell, who lives on the Farm, will show it to any one who may wish to examine it.

ALSO, will be sold at private sale, the Farm near the above, containing

147 ACRES,

adjoining the Freeman Farm and the Culbreth Farm. This farm is also a desirable one, being convenient to Schools, Mills, Churches, Stores, &c.

The fencing is good, with a sufficiency of

WOOD & TIMBER for the use of the farm. THE BUILDINGS are in ordinary repair; the land kind and can easily be improved.

The Terms will be made easy. Any one wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, who will show them the premises.

JAMES W. HURTT.

Georgetown X Roads P. O.,
Kent Co., Md., Aug. 1855.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to al persons whom it may concern, that they intend to apply to the County Commissioners at their first meeting held thirty days after the date of this notice, to locate the following road, viz:

Beginning at the junction of the main road where the road from Still Pond X Roads to Chestertown intersects with the road leading from Bowers' Corner, to run straight with the Still Pond road until it intersects with the private road leading into the farm of the late Col. Hepbron, to follow said road (or near it) as now used, until it reaches near Mary Hepbron's woods gate, thence obliquely across her new ground to somewhere near the northwest corner of Rev. J. B. Ayer's back farm, following the division lines of said farm, and Mary and Sewell Hepbron, John Lusby and S. Hepbron, and Isaac Cotton and Elizabeth Smith, (f. ns.) to terminate at Cotton's gate, near the Fountain meeting house, on Quaker Lane.

SEWELL HEPBRON
AND OTHERS.

Aug. 11, 1855.—1m.

NOTICE.

TO RENT for the ensuing year, my Grist and Saw Mills, with the land attached, now occupied by A. S. Sappington. For terms apply to

W. Bacchus.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One that can do plain sewing, and has been used to children. Apply to W. Bacchus.

PAY UP AND BUY MORE.

All persons indebted will call and settle their accounts. "The harvest is past and I am not paid"—no further notice will be given.

Goods of all kinds in his line on hand and for sale low for cash. W. Bacchus.

Juet received, Super and Family Flour, at reduced prices. W. Bacchus.

Aug 4, 1855.—tf.

GUANO AND PLASTER.—We have received a quantity of brown and white Mexican Guano, the *valuable* properties of which no farmer having read the reports of the State Chemist, Dr. Higgins, and noticed the table of the State Inspector, Wm. S. Reese, Esq., is now uninformed. Also a lot of superior Peruvian, all of which will be sold at very low rates for *cash*. 100 barrels Plaster for sale at Baltimore prices, at Wilmer's Point, or Georgetown, by

WILMER & FORD.

June 16, 1855.

Wrightsville Lime.

THE subscribers inform the Farmers of Kent and Queen Ann's counties that they are prepared to furnish them with the best quality of Wright's Ville Lime at all good landings on Sassafras River, Still Pond, Worton and Fairlee Creeks and Chester River. Persons wishing lime will please direct there orders to the firm at Havre de Grace, Md., and if possible give one month notice. BAKER, PHILLIPS & HILLES.

Havre-de-Grave, April 14, 1855.—tf.

VERY CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber intending to change his business next fall, will sell his present stock of DRY GOODS at reduced prices for cash. All persons in want of the same are invited to call at

W. B. WILMER.

All persons indebted are requested to call and settle. W. B. W.

Chestertown, July 7, 1855.

LUMBER!

Just received by Schooner Miner, a prime lot of Hemlock Fencing boards, scantling, white pine boards, plastering lathes, &c., which I offer to the citizens of the lower district at Baltimore Prices, with the freight added.

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, May 5, 1855.

Ploughs and Castings

CAN be had cheap at Wilmer's Point or George Town, of *Wilmer & Ford.*

June 16, 1855.

ATTENTION!

Now is the time to obtain a nice Boot!!

The undersigned returns his thanks to his friends and a generous public, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and respectfully informs them that in consequence of the high price of leather—which is a *cash* article—he will hereafter conduct his business on the the CASH PRINCIPLE, and will still endeavor to keep on hand a good supply of *Fashionable* BOOTS & SHOES. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to aid him, will please give him a call at his old stand and favor him with their patronage and the benefit of their full purses.

JAS. E. JOURNEY.

Sept. 1, 1854.

ROAD NOTICE.

IN compliance with a commission from the Honorable Commissionerrs for Kent County, authorizing the undersigned, as Examiners, to determine upon and locate a public road in the 2d election district of said county, beginning at the public road somewhere between the hickory tree at the outer gate of Isaac Parsons and haw tree corner, or corner of Mr. Beck's farm, and to run across the country in a direction to Worton Point until it reaches some point of the road leading to the said Worton Point—the undersigned hereby give notice to all persons concerned that they will meet at the said place of beginning on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1855, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., to execute the duties required of us by the above mentioned commission.

JAMES GALE,
WM. T. SKIRVEN,
JOHN C. MURPHY,

Sept 1, 1855.—1m.

ROAD NOTICE.

The undersignod intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent county, for Examiners to straighten or alter the public road leaning from the corner of the Fancy farm and at or near its junction with the lands of Benj. Chew, to Smyth's Cross Roads, so that the main road may be extended in a straight line till it reaches the lands of Robert Nicholson, Thomas Parsons and Richard Smyth to Smyth's Cross Roads.

ROB'T NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SMYTH,
JOHN S. CONSTABLE.

Kent County, Aug. 25, 1855.

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING!

THE undersigned having made arrangements with James H. Johnson & Co, New York, are prepared to put on Fire and Water Proof Roofing at the shortest notice. These roofs are warranted against either fire or water. They require an inclination of only one inch to the foot. The cost is less than any other roof in use. The materials are non-nonductors and do not expand and contract with the heat and cold. In case of injury, no roof is so easily repaired. The preparation for these roofs is sheathing-boards laid closely and smoothly on the rafters, as for tin.

They would refer the public to James Frisby Gordon and Josiah Ringgold, Esqs., who have already roofs of this description.

SMITH & LAMBERT.

Chestertown, August 25, 1855.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern that they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent County at their first meeting thirty days after the date of this notice, to alter, open, widen and straighen Cherry Lane. To widen the said road and to alter it, so as to run a straight course from the mouth of said lane, where it intersects the new public road from Washington College to Millington, till it renches the top of the hill near a Sassafras tree, and running from thence a straight course to the public road leading from Perkins' Hill to Chester Ville, at some point between the present intersection of said road with the public road, and Chester Ville.

WM. T. BURGESS, JOSHUA COVEY,
R. I. LUSBY, ROBERT H. ROUSE,
JESSE WILSON, JOHN D. WELCH.

Kent County, August 11, 1855.

LUMBER YARD.

A FULL and excellent lot of White Pine and Hemlock Boards; Rails, Joists, Studding, &c., &c., &c., now on hand by the subscriber.

This is a prime lot of lumber, was stacked before being rafted, and will, when dry, be thoroughly seasoned. The white pine Boards and Plank is *very* superior. It will soon be dry and will be sold on very accommodating terms.

CHBRLES H. WICKES.

July 21, 1855.—tf.

LUMBER.

T. W. ELIASON has a good stock of *Boards, Plank, Pine and Hemlock Fencing Boards, Siding, Shingles, Scantling, Joists and Laths*—which he will sell at moderate prices.

He has moved his yard to the lot back of the Tavern-house, recently occupied by Mr. James Clayton.

July 21, 1855.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF LAND, near the Union Church adjoining the lands of Wm. Vannort John F. Yearly and others—about 20 Acres of it is cleared, the balance in Wood, which could be easily cleared. The soil is kind and susceptible of improvement.

Adjoining this property is 60 or 70 acres which could be purchased cheap. Apply to

E. MANSFIELD.

Feb. 10, 1855.

E. B. HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4. Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

CONTINUES to attend to the sales of Grain &c. &c.

April 7, 1855—tf

POETRY.

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

BY MRS. RACHEL RHOADS.

'Tis nothing but a lock of hair
Of grey or silver hue;
Yet that one tress, I would not spare
For all far famed Peru!

Ah, yes, and how I guard the prize—
With what devoted care—
Less it should vanish from my eyes,
That little lock of hair.

And such associations, too,
Come crowding o'er the mind:
It brings a darling face to view,
Once sweetly true and kind.

A visage, that will fondly be
In coloring deep and fast;
Impressed on holy memory,
While time and life shall last.

Ah! yes, I see in vision clear,
As in those moments gone—
That tender, loving, bosom dear,
I once could lean upon.

And then how often could I see
Upon her angel cheek,
The tear of silent agony,
When I of woe would speak.

Then is it any wonder, pray,
That I should guard with care,
This little lock of silver grey,
It is my mother's hair.

For the Kent News.

BUSH MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor:—Recent circumstances, have called public attention, to the laws of Maryland, in relation to negro out door meetings of a religious character, and as the public interest is involved to some extent, in the continuance or prevention of such assemblages, we have made some examination of the Acts of assembly upon the subject, and submit the results, with some explanations and comments, to your readers. The Act of 1831, chap. 323, sec. 7, permitted in or out door meetings of negroes, if conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher or some respectable white person of the neighborhod authorized by him. The Act of 1845 chap. 94, sec 1, repealed so much of the Act of 1831 as authorized the holding of "negro Camp Meetings, as well as all other out-door protracted negro meetings," and declared that "all such meetings should thereafter be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, under the penalties and provisions in the said section (7th of 1831) contained for the suppression thereof." The Act of 1846 chap. 166, repeals the Act of 1845 chap. 94 with a proviso, "that this act shall not be construed so as to repeal that portion of said act of December Session 1845, chap. 94, which prohibits negro camp meetings and other out door protracted negro meetings, and declares them unlawful and tumultuous."

From this review, it is evident, that the act of 1845 ch. 94, is in full force as far as it relates to negro camp and out-door protracted meetings.

The question arises, are the Bush and other out-door meetings such as were intended to be prohibited by the Legsilature? The object of the law was to prevent large assemblages of negroes at any one point, to remain together longer than the time usually occupied in any meeting for religious exercises. The danger to be apprehended, to slave owners, by the concoction of schemes, detrimental to their interests, was an object of solicitude, and concern in the mind of the Law makers. The evils likely to result from such meetings held under circumstances favorable to the forming of plans, which could not be mattured in the narrow limits of a House of worship, every part of which, would be subject to the vigilant eye of the Preacher or his Agent, must have been apparent to the Legislature. To avoid the evil, camp meetings are expressly prohibited, and next "all other out door protracted meetings," that is, protracted beyond a single exercise of religious service;—they are now held during the whole day—the attendants going in large numbers from a distance of many miles, neglecting service performed in their own houses in their immediate neighborhood, as well as those in the churches of the whites, where ample accommodations are provided,

The practice is, to hold one of these out door meetings in some house in or near a woods on one Sunday—in another house a few miles distant the next, &c., until nearly the whole summer season and part of autumn is consumed in these meetings thus protracted, and extended to their various houses of worship. Another practice, we learn, is for the Preacher to take his position in or near the door, and from it speak to those within and the multitude without. This cannot change the nature of the meeting and make it an indoor one, because the purpose and object of calling such meetings, by extensive notices, is to collect a crowd of persons from distant sections, much larger than would usually fill the ordinary dimensions of their houses.

These meetings being declared unlawful, it is not competent for any Preacher to give validity to them by his sanction, that privilege being confined to those held within doors, under ordinary circumstances. The duties of all constables then arises to disperse them as "unlawful and tumultuous meetings," and it is made the especial duty of the *nearest* constable.—The fine for omission of duty is not less than $5, nor more thon $20, to be imposed by any Justice of the Peace "on information being given of such neglect." It is the privilege of any citizen to make the complaint, and if such meetings are continued, it will be the duty of all to do so, if the officers shall not be aroused to diligence and duty. The indulgence has become so common, of allowing horses, carts, wagons and carriages to servants, and free negroes own so many themselves that to meet them on the public road, in vehicles or as equestrians, excites so little attention, that no steps are taken to hail or arrest them under such circumstances. Would it not be good policy to have a Cordon of sentinels on the upper margin of Kent and Queen Ann's, whose compensation should be derived either from a tax or voluntary contribution, and who should also be well remunerated for every arrest by the owner, whether reward be offered or not. Besides greater vigilance at night, and especially on Saturday and Sunday nights, by owners and employers, the suggestion would seem to possess some weight.

Although we would be among the last to abridge any reasonable or proper enjoyment or recreation of this class of our population, yet recent developements have made the law of necessity or preservation of our property paramount, and will oblige us to draw the rein with a tighter hand, while we forget not the law of humanity. C. D.

THOS. G. PRATT'S LETTER.

Hon. Thos G. Pratt has addressed quite a lengthy letter to a Committee who desired an expression of his views upon the national topics which are agitating the country. He advocates the organization of a new party—a Union party—discusses the slavery question, and intimates that the only hope of of the South as a component part of the Union, is in maintaining a strict observance of the constitution. A proposition which no sane, rational man will deny, and which the American party pledges itself to the advocacy of. In commenting upon the American Platform, Mr. Pratt says:—"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.*" Higher-lawism with a vengence.

Again, in defence of the national position of the Catholic church upon the subject of Slavery, he contends that because *some* Catholics of the *South* hold slaves, it is clear that the members of that church *cannot become Abolitionists.* Sage and philosophic conclusion. Has Mr. Pratt any recollection of O'Connel's letter to the repealers of Cincinnati, concerning slavery in the United States.

In refering again, at more length, to the letter of Mr. Pratt, we will publish the appeal of Mr. O'Connel, to show that the former gentleman is not entirely correct in his statements.

The letter closes with an appeal to the Whigs of Maryland to join the "*Union Party,*" and admits that even "at this late hour," the democrats would do well to propose to the Whigs to join them in forming this new party.

It is too late, Mr. Pratt, for that; *Democratic* primary ward meetings have been held—called together by *Democratic* Committees—*Democratic* Conventions have assembled and made *Democratic* nominations. So it too late now to appeal to those who have had no hand in *making* the nominations, to *support* them.—*American Democrat of Monday.*

SENATOR PRATT AGAIN.

We alluded yesterday to the very singular letter of this gentleman; we cannot permit it to pass without further notice.

The Senator commences his letter with a declaration that a mere fusion of Whigs and Democrats for the purpose of putting down a third party, will go a very little way towards the object which both profess to have in view—the preservation, namely, of the Constitution and by consequence, of the Union also. Thus far, we are sure, he will find not a dissenting voice in the American Party. His second proposition, that the great danger to the Union Springs out of the Slavery question which will, we opine, command a general assent from all parties. Not less general will be the agreement as to the views of the Abolitionists in pressing the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which is conceded extended to the abolition of the Constitution itself. The proposition that the late Whig and Democratic parties at the North had become thoroughly Abolitionized, though disputed by certain of the latter, is not the less true on that account. It would seem, then, that the Senator, being desirous above all things else, as he ought to be, to assist in preserving the Constitution and the Union, could do nothing better than join the great American Party, which preserves the only shade of Nationality now left. But to this party he has one grand objection, upon which he rings the changes throughout the rest of his letter. We propose to examine it; and in order that all justice may be done Mr. Pratt, we give him the benefit of his own words.

"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, legislative, 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 political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign party, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, '*Americans only shall Govern America.*'"

Now we take it upon us to say that the 8th article, here quoted does not say that "no Roman Catholic, whether native or naturalized, and that no naturalized citizen" "shall be eligible to office." They are "eligible" by the Constitution, and we seek no change in that document, even in the slightest particular. The utmost that can be made of this sentence is, that the American Party will not *vote* for a foreigner, or for a man who owes allegiance to a foreign power, or when in possession of the appointing power, appoint such to office. The framers of the article in question never meant to declare, and did not declare, that such persons were not eligible. Senator Pratt misapprehends the meaning of the word *eligible.* He seems to think that the act of voting against a man, amounts to a declaration on the part of the person voting, that he is not *eligible*, that is, if elected, he is forbidden by some impediment, to serve.—We must refer the Senator to a dictionary. A true understanding of the meaning of the word in question, will assist him amazingly in his next assault upon the American Party. In the interval we shall endeavor to assist him in his difficulty by reference to an example with which it is to be presumed he is somewhat familiar. In 1844, he ran for Governor of Maryland and, to the best of our recollection was bitterly opposed. Now the bitterest enemy he had never pretended to say that he was not *eligible.* They pledged themselves, it matters not in what manner to vote against him, and they did so.—This was the extent of their operations, and this is all that the 8th article of the Philadelphia platform requires in this direction

While the late Whig party was in existence, it was not thought violative of the Constitution for a Whig to pledge himself not to vote for a Democrat. The late Democratic party was in power for a third part of a century. It never appointed a Whig to office when it could be avoided.

If Senator Pratt had examined the obnoxious article with more care, he would have seen that it does not exclude Roman Catholics, as such, from the American party. Analyse it, and inspect its members. It proposes in the first place, to resist "*aggressive policy*, and *corrupting tendencies*" of the church in question.—Surely Mr. Pratt will not endorse the conduct of Archbishop Hughes with regard to the school fund, (which is the aggressive policy alluded to,) nor his attempt to get the entire property of the church under his own domination, which called for a special law on the subject in the State of New York. Thousands of Catholics, native born and foreign, have looked upon these things with alarm, and are ready to resist them, even to blood, if it be necessary. The Constitution of the United States has pronounced a perpetual divorce between Church and State. Priestly interference with politics is abhorrent to the feelings of our people, no matter to what denomination they may belong, and from what church the intervention may come. It was because Archbishop Hughes, and others acting under his authority, choosing to forget the doctrine of the Constitution, and the general feeling of the people endeavored to drag religion into party politics, that the American party felt itself bound to proclaim resistance.

But how is it proposed to render that resistance effective? By disfranchising any body? By procuring a change in the Constitution, whereby the class of persons indicated may be declared ineligible? Not at all. The 8th article simply proposes to resist the policy and tendencies alluded to, by electing and appointing to all offices, none who hold *civil allegiance* directly or indirectly, to any foreign power. Does Mr. Pratt object to this? Would he himself vote for, or appoint to office, any person of this description? Does not every officer, when inducted into office take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States? And if such officer owe allegiance to a foreign power, how can he take such oath? If Mr. P. would do this, surely he is not the man upon whom a party professing peculiar reverence for the Constitution ought to rely.—*American Democrat of Tuesday.*