

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

R. F. WARING, Editor and Proprietor.

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

KNOW NOTHINGISM UNVEILED.
We comply with the request of patriotic Democrats in North Carolina, and to-day publish at length the Constitution of the "National Council of the United States of North America," and the State Council of North Carolina, with the Ritual, Degrees and all the other paraphernalia of the most mischievous and dangerous oligarchy that ever conspired against civil and religious liberty.

The election in the Old North State is rapidly approaching, and our friends are making a gallant fight. They feel confident that the people of North Carolina cannot hesitate as to their duty, when they shall be enlightened as to the trickery and monstrous purposes of a Secret Order, whose inevitable tendency is to destroy all individual freedom of action, and to make Americans the blind and servile instruments of an irresponsible, Jesuitical, proscriptive and tyrannical oligarchy. In North Carolina the Democracy are waging uncompromising war upon Know Nothingism, exposing its dark movements and purposes, and appealing to the intelligence, honesty and patriotism of the people. By such a course the Democracy of Virginia laid "Sam" low—similar result will be seen in North Carolina. All that the people want is light—and a flood of it is shed upon the subject by the following publication of official Know Nothing documents. They explain themselves and require no comment:

**CONSTITUTION OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL.
ADOPTED JANUARY 18th, 1855.**

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This body shall be known by the name of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL; and shall be composed of delegates appointed by the subordinate Councils, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. A person to become a member of any Subordinate Council in this State, must be twenty-one years of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; he must be a native born citizen, a Protestant, either born of Protestant parents, or reared under Protestant influence; and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic.

Sec. 3. The State Council shall be composed of two delegates from each Subordinate Council in the State, to be appointed at the first regular meeting of the same, that shall be held after the first of October in each and every year; provided, that this section shall not affect the tenure of office, until the first day of October, 1855, of any member of the present Council; and provided further, that an appointment may be at any regular meeting of said Subordinate Councils to fill vacancies.

Sec. 4. The State Council shall be vested with the following powers, viz:

It shall be the chief head and authority of the Order in the State of North Carolina, subject to the requirements of the National Council. It shall have power to establish term and explanation pass words for the State, and Subordinate Councils in the State, and such other secret work as it may seem necessary. It shall have power to exact from the Subordinate Councils, annual or quarterly statements as to the number of members under their respective jurisdictions, and also as to all other matters it may deem essential for full and necessary information. It shall have the sole power of forming and establishing Subordinate Councils in the State, and of granting dispensations or charters for the same—provided, however, that when the State Council is not in session, the President thereof may grant such dispensations—and provided, further, that no dispensation or charter shall be issued hereafter for the formation of a Subordinate Council, unless the application therefor be signed by at least thirteen full delegates members of this Order, who are in good and regular standing. It shall have the power to decide on a mode of punishment in case of a dereliction of duty on the part of its officers or members.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The State Council shall hear and decide all questions of appeal from the decisions of Subordinate Councils, and may establish a form of appeal.

Sec. 2. The State Council shall have power to levy a tax upon the Subordinate Councils, for the support of the National Council, to be paid in such manner and at such times as the National Council shall determine. It shall also have power to levy a tax for the support of the State Council, to be paid at such time and in such manner as the State Council shall determine.

ARTICLE VI.

The delegates to the National Council shall be elected by ballot at the regular annual meeting of the State Council, in November.

der, in North Carolina, to the President of the National Council. He shall conduct the necessary correspondence of the State Council, and attend to such other clerical business as the State Council may direct. He shall be entitled to receive for his services such compensation as the State Council may, from time to time, determine upon, not exceeding the sum of \$500 per year, and shall give such bond and security as the State Council may require.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the State Council; keep accurate accounts of all monies received by him from the Secretary, and pay all orders drawn on him by the President, and attest by the Secretary. He shall keep all his accounts regularly posted up in a book, to be kept for the purpose, at every regular session of the State Council, and submit them to the same, or to any committee appointed for that purpose, together with a written report setting forth in detail the affairs and condition of the Treasury. He shall give such bond and security as the State Council may from time to time require, and in a sum not less than double the amount he will probably at any one time have in his hands; and he shall receive such compensation for his services as the State Council may agree upon, not exceeding the sum of \$100 per annum.

Sec. 5. The Marshal shall obey the orders of the President in the government and proceedings of the State Council; shall present officers elect for installation; receive and introduce delegates and visitors, and perform such other appropriate duties as the State Council may direct.

Sec. 6. The Chaplain's duty will be to open the session of the State Council with prayer, and to lecture before the Subordinate Councils, as may be convenient.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. All officers of the State Council, provided for in this Constitution (except the Sentinels), who shall be appointed by the President, shall be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting of the Council; and shall on the last day of the session of the same, be installed in such manner and form as the National Council, or the President thereof, may establish.

Sec. 2. A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to an election to any office.

Sec. 3. In all sessions of the State Council, forty members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business.

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ARTICLE VII.

The State Council shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government, and also for the government of the Subordinate Councils, as it may deem necessary for uniformity and the general good of the Order, not inconsistent with this Constitution, or the Constitution of the National Council.

ARTICLE VIII.

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ARTICLE IX.

In the decision of all disputed questions that may arise in the State Council, the vote shall be taken *per capita*, unless a call for a division by counties is seconded by one-fourth of the members present—in which case the vote shall be taken by counties, a majority of the delegates from the Subordinate Council or Councils in each county represented, casting as many votes as the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. In the decision of all questions, the vote of the majority shall prevail. This method of voting shall equally apply in the election of officers of the State Council, and to nominations for political office or place.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1.—For the entire work of the Order, including Ritual, the Constitution of the National Council, the Constitution of the State Council, and the Constitution for Subordinate Councils, each Subordinate Council shall pay the sum of five dollars and for every dispensation and charter for opening Schools, Judges of the Superior and Superior Courts, Attorney General, and Solicitors, and all other offices now provided, or hereafter created by law, whose appointment devolve on the General Assembly, a majority of the State Council shall decide upon the candidate to be supported by the Order.

Sec. 2.—In the selection of candidates for Congress, the Subordinate Councils in each Congressional District, shall each select three delegates, who shall meet on the second Monday in May, of each year in which the Congressional elections take place, at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in the said District, and proceed to select the candidates for that District. A majority of all the delegates from all the Subordinate Councils in each and every county, shall cast the same number of votes the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons in the State Legislature—a majority of the whole number of votes cast being necessary to a selection; provided, however, that in those Congressional Districts in which the law provides that the returns shall be compared at some place other than a county town, in such Districts the delegates shall meet at the county town in that county, instead of the place designated by law.

Sec. 3.—The selection of candidates for members of the General Assembly, shall be by the Subordinate Councils in the following manner: For members of the House of Commons, for Sheriff, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, County Solicitors, and all other officers elected by the people or the County Courts, if there be but one Council in the county, the Council shall make the selection by the vote of the majority—if there be more than one Council in the county, then each Council shall select one delegate for every thirteen members, not counting fractions, in the same, and when delegates from the several Coun-

Interesting Letter.

The veteran General Swift has, from his retreat on the banks of Lake Seneca, written to a friend a letter abounding with reminiscences, which are rendered the more interesting from the distinguished character of the narrator. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, inserted it, with the permission of the writer, in the New York Courier, from which paper we copy it:

GENEVA, May 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have your note of the 14th instant, with Mr. Plumer's remarks about the probability of Washington, and especially as used to *Legat* at the battle of Monmouth. The subject carries my mind back to schoolboy days, when, with other boys, I had a place in the procession at the obsequies of Washington on Faunton Green. The impression then made promoted inquiry in after life. I have among my papers the trial of Gen. Chas. Lee, of which court-martial your grandfather was a member. That trial records no unbecoming language in any interview between Washington and Lee. I had long ago heard of Washington's using harsh language to Lee at Monmouth, and, having in 1804 a letter of introduction to Gen. Marshall at Richmond, I inquired as to the facts. The general said that the story of the French enable them to find enjoyment in the multiplicity of sensations. They speak & act more from immediate impressions than from reflection and meditation. They are therefore more social and communicative; more fond of society and of places of public resort and amusement. An Englishman is more reflective in his habits. He lives in the world of his own self dependent. He loves the quiet of his own apartment; even when abroad, he in a manner makes a little solitude around him, by his silence and reserve; he moves about shy and solitary, and as it were, buttoned up, body and soul.

The French are great optimists; they seize upon every good as it flies, and revel in the passing pleasure. The Englishman is too apt to neglect the present good in preparing against the possible evil. However adversities may lower, let the sun shine but for a moment, and forth salutes the mercurial Frenchman, in holiday dress and holiday spirits, gay as a butterfly, as though his sunshine were perpetual; but let the sun never bear so brightly, so there be but a cloud in the horizon, the wary Englishman ventures forth distrustfully, with his umbrella in his hand.

The Frenchman has a wonderful facility at turning small things to advantage. No one can be gay and luxurious on smaller means; no one requires less expense to be happy. He practices a kind of gliding in his style of living, and hammers out every guinea into gold leaf. The Englishman, on the contrary, is expensive in his enjoyments. He values everything, whether useful or ornamental, by what it costs. He has no satisfaction in show unless it be solid and complete. Everything goes with him by the square foot. Whatever display he makes, the depth is sure to equal the surface.

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