

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.]

VOLUME 7.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

NUMBER 1.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bloomsb. Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
CLOTHING STORE, on Main street, two doors above the "American House."

SIMON DREIFUSS, & Co.
CLOTHING STORE in the Exchange Block, opposite the Court house.

EVANS & APPELMAN,
MERCHANTS.—Store on the upper part of Main street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

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MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE.—Ware-room in Shive's Block, on Main Street.

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R. W. WEAVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the first floor of the "Star" Building, on Main street.

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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. Buildings on the alley between the "Exchange" and "American House."

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TAILOR.—Shop on the South side of Main Street, first square below Market.

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MERCHANTS.—Store North West corner of Main and Market Streets.

HIRAM C. HOWER,
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MERCHANTS.—Northeast corner of Main and Market streets.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN STOVES, TINWARE &c.—Establishment on Main street, next building above the Court house.

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No. 129 North Third Street above PHILADELPHIA.
SAMUEL A. BRADY. GEORGE H. BROWN.
[June 8th 1854—ly.]

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DEEDS,
SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPENAS, and
JUDGMENT NOTES,
duper and desirable forms, for sale at the office of the "Star of the North."

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By the hundred for sale at this office.

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Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Writing sand, &c. can be found at the cheap Book store of JOSEPH SWARTZ.

NEW GRIST-MILL AT MILL GROVE!

THE subscriber has refitted his Grist Mill at Mill Grove, near Light Street, Columbia county, and is ready to do any and all kinds of grinding. He has three runs of stones, and the Mill will work to general satisfaction. A competent miller has charge of the establishment, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS TRENCH,
Mill Grove, Sept. 9, 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA

Collieries, Williamsport and Erie Railroad OPEN TO MILTON.
8 hours between Phila. and Milton.

On and after Monday, Sept. 25th, and until extension to Williamsport, passenger trains will be run every day (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leaving Milton at 11 A. M., connecting with Reading Railroad, at Fort Clinton, arriving at Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M.

Leaving Philadelphia, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Milton at 4:30 P. M.
A Freight Train will leave Milton, on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, and Fort Clinton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, each week.
Freight is carried to and from Philadelphia and intermediate stations, by the Reading Railroad Freight Depot corner of Broad and T. McKISOCK.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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Select Poetry.

THE "LADIES' MAN."

BY DAVID BARBER, ESQ.

Who is a "ladies' man?" Not he,
The "dem foiner," art-begotten foe,
Who lives through life a devotee
To dancing hall and tailor's shop;

Who lacks for ballast nor for wall—
Whose beard around the place he chews,
Is like a kink in puppy's tail,
For ornament and not for use.

He cannot be a "ladies' man,"
Who dreams that for a world of gold
The love of woman can be won,
Or virtue can be bought and sold.

Nor he a "ladies' man," I ween,
Who dares assert, or dares expect,
That trappings can be made to screen
The poverty of intellect.

He is a "ladies' man" the kind
Who lives to learn, and learns to prize
The sterling brilliancy of mind
Beyond the brilliancy of eyes;

Who feels that purity and love,
That native modesty and taste
Are gems which man should hold above
The small circumference of waist;

Who knows that all the foys on earth,
The pride of rank, the power of might,
Are always tipped by mortal worth,
When weighed upon the scales of right.

He is a "ladies' man"—the best—
Who, though he toils at sledge or cart,
Has got a something in his breast,
The dictionary calls a heart.

There, girls, if you understand that, some of you will not, in future, curl your pretty lips at sensible men, and then court the favors of those brainless things that flutter around you, which are of no more use in the world than so many poodle dogs.—*Portland Pleasure Boat.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1855.
FELLOW CITIZENS—Custom succinct and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such a declaration. All the just powers of the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective and coordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated, and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every impulse of my nature.

Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them as our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience and freedom of worship—the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to reverse home and native land as sacred objects of its affection—it is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partisan attachments, unswayed by ecclesiastical authority or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of

the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and privileges can and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences, should be encouraged by the State—not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed and controlled by, sound and elevated moral principle—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the textbook alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the promotion of the arts and sciences in one or more seminaries of learning," that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge, is its true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No division of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed; and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep, over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, a reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forests, and our rushing streams; all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill, the hum of the spindle and the din of the work-shop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plough, the loom and the anvil unite in the production of wealth, commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance; and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to advance and perfect the first and noblest pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial empire should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union. To make her the first among the cities of our country should be the just pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interests of the commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual and otherwise, imposed by the law on these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance. Notice of numerous intended applications

to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and saving institutions, has been given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, cannot be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper, or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and cannot be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital, should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of imprudent banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase, in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views, I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old solvent banks which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purpose of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they are located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education; and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvement—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restriction contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers, while at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State and beneficial to the purchaser may be secured.

It is in vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public works. Incumbered with debt and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagant expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from those burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all, or any of the public improvements is effected or not, the abolition or re-organization of the board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every

measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power, protect the interests of the State, and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public houses and taverns, and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people, and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of the community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be imperilled by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits.

"Omnibus legislation," being improper in itself and demoralizing in its influence, cannot receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, merit my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other States, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to her great principles of American freedom—the great centre-truth of American Republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is and always has been, pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated; until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the States, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the principles involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence and strife, have resolutely affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery to territories now free, and re-

newed their pledge "to the doctrine of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining in violation the writ of *habeas corpus*; to the assertion of the due rights of the North as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriot fathers at the watch fires of our country's defenders, and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They are stamped with indelible impress upon the great character of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and proudest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherish. They have been the watchword and the hope of millions who have gone before us, and the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many other questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the national defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of public lands among the States, in aid of education and "to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill;" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested, and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day, is, that "I will try" to realize their expectations and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unfeigned distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I can not secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow-citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all others to disregard. Cognizance of the rectitude of my intentions, with no ambitious desires to gratify, no resentments to cherish, no wish but for the public good, it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly; and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people, assured, that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the Constitution for my guide, "equal and exact justice to all" my desire, the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty and highest ambition will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

JUDGE PORTER'S CHARGE.

We-republish below an extract from the Charge of Judge PORTER, to the Grand Jury of Carbon County, at the late sitting of the Court, relating to conspiracy. It has been the subject of much misrepresentation in the Federal papers, as a reference to the extract will prove. After giving the Grand Jury some instructions as to the mode in which they should transact their business, with order and regularity, and giving a construction to the act of 9th of May last, making it penal to sell or give intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, to persons of intemperate habits, to minors and insane persons, and urging searching inquiries in relation to such offences, the Judge proceeded to say:—

The gist of conspiracy, says Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusetts, is the unlawful confederacy to do an unlawful act, or even a lawful act for unlawful purposes. The offence is complete when the confederacy is made, and any act done in pursuance of it, is no constituent part of the offence, but merely an aggravation of it. The rule of the common law is to prevent unlawful combinations. A solitary offender may easily be detected and punished. But combinations against law are always dangerous to the public peace and to private security. The unlawful confederacy is therefore punished, to prevent the doing of acts, in the execution of it. Of this principle the adjudged cases leave no doubt. *Commonwealth vs. Judd*, et al. 2 Mass. 326.

A combination, says our own Gibson, is a conspiracy in law, whenever the act to be done, has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or oppress individuals, by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederate, and giving effect to the purposes, of the latter, whether of extortion or mischief. *Commonwealth vs. Carlisle* (1 Journal of Jurisprudence, 225.

The constitution of the United States provides that congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. And the first amendment to that constitution adopted immediately after the adoption of the instrument itself, provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

The constitution of Pennsylvania declares that, "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human power can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall be given by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship."

No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

By the constitution of the United States there is no distinction made between natural born and naturalized citizens, except that the latter are excluded from the office of President and Vice President of the United States. The citizens of each State are declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Undoubtedly any citizen or number of citizens may take the constitutional means of altering, modifying or changing any of these provisions of our organic law, because that privilege is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of our own State, which also provides that the freedom of speech or of the press shall not be abridged, and recognizes the right of the people, peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. If, therefore, as we have said, any person shall think himself aggrieved by any of the provisions either of our constitutions or statutes, he is at liberty to use all constitutional and legal means for their revision and alteration, but he must not resort to unlawful means even for this purpose.

If any two or more men shall combine together for the purpose of preventing any of our citizens, naturalized, or native, from enjoying the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

If any two or more men combine together to prevent any citizen from enjoying the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution, on account of his religious feelings, or particular mode of worshipping God, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

If any number of men, combine or form themselves into an association, by agreements, vows or oaths to control the opinions and votes of any portion of our citizens, in the exercise of their suffrage, so that they shall vote not according to their own choice or the dictates of their own consciences, but as a majority of such association shall determine; it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

And you will remember that it is the agreement to do the act, that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done. It may be well here to observe that if any person or persons, shall have, unthinkingly, unadvisedly and without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law and ought not to be taken in morals. He may enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or association and abandoning the illegal enterprise. He may not, it is true, be compelled to say whether he has entered into any such combination, if called upon to testify in a Court of Justice, but he will be bound to tell the truth in regard to any others having done so. His own exemption depends upon the principle, that no man is bound to criminate himself, or to testify as to subject himself to prosecution and punishment for a criminal offence, but no extraordinary oath, vow or obligation can excuse the person taking or making it from testifying the truth when called as a witness in a Court of Justice, to testify to what may affect others.

If, therefore, it shall appear to you, either by the personal knowledge of any of your members, or by the examination of witnesses sent to you for the purpose, that any such combination as those to which we have referred, or for any other unlawful purpose, exist, it will be your duty to make a presentment or return a bill or bills for the offence."

Those dear young wives who have a desire to please their husbands with the most immaculate shirt collars and bosoms, will thank us for this receipt for "doing up" the same:

Take two ounces of fine white gunflint powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint of water of boiling water according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it set all night—in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner will give to white shirt collars and bosoms, a look of newness without anything else and restore them about washing.

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