

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Bloomsburg, Pa.

VOLUME 7.

HIRAM W. THORNTON. MERCHANT.-Store on the South side of Main Street, second square below Mar

DAVID LOWENBERG,

CLOTHING STORE, on Main street, tw doors above the 'American House.' SIMON DREIFUSS, & Co.

CLOTHING STORE in the 'Exchange Block,' opposite the Court house.

EVANS & APPLEMAN.

MERCHANTS.—Store on the upper par of Main street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

S. C. SHIVE. MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE.—Wareroom is Shive's Block, on Main Street.

A.M. RUPERT, TINNER AND STOVE DEALER.-Shop on South side of Main street, be low Market.

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BOOKSELLER. Store in the Exchange Block, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

R. W. WEAVER, A TTORNEY AT LAW.-Office on the first floor of the "Star" Building, on Main street.

SHARPLESS & MELICK, OUNDERS AND MACHINESTS. Build ings on the alley between the "Exchange "American House."

BARNARD RUPERT. AILOR .-- Shop on the South Side of Main Street, first square below Market. MENDENHALL & MENSCH,

MERCHANTS.-Store North West of Main and Market Streets.

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HENRY ZUPPINGER, CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, south side of Main street, above the Railroad. Every kind of disorder in jewelled or oth-er newly invented Escapements faithfull re-paired.

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BRADY & BROWN'S EAGLE HOTEL, No. 139 North Third Street, above Rac No. 139 North Third Street, above Rac PHILADELPHIA. SAMUEL A. BRADY. GEORGE H. BROWN [June 8th 1854-19.

BLANKS! BLANKS !! BLANKS !!!

BEEDS, SUMMONS.

SUMMONS. EXECUTIONS, SUBPENAS, and JUDGMENT NOTES, paper and desirable forms, for sale at the fice of the "Star of the North."

Justices of the Peace ND CONSTABLES can find all kind of blanks desirable for their use, in proper m, at the office of the "STAR OF THE NORTH

Fancy Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Writing sand. 8 n be found at the cheap Book store of JOSEPH SWARTZ.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA dimminum Cattavoissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroa

THE STAR OF THE NORTH le published every Thursday Morning, by R. W. EAVER, OFFICE-Upstairs, in the new brick building on the south side of Main street, third square below Market.

TERMS:-Two Dollars per annum, if paid thin six months from the time of subwithin six months from the time of sub-scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription re-ceived for a less period than six months: no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid, upless at the option of the editor. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square will be inserted three times for one dollars and twenty-five cents for each additional in-sertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The Temporal Power of the Pope. SPEECH OF HON. JOS. R. CHANDLER,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. January 11, 1855.

In the National House of Representatives on Thursday, the House being in Commit-tee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Oan in the chair) on the bill " to pro-vide for the establishment of railroad and telographic communication from the Atlan-tic States to the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes," Mr. CHANDLER, of Pa., took the thoor and replied at length to the recent charges preferred by Mr. BANES, of Mass., against the fealty of the Catholic citizens of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER-I rise to express my opinions on a st bject which ought never to have been introduced into the Congress of he United States; but having been brought hither and discussed, the suggestions of many friends lead me to believe that it is my duty to present, not merely my opinions, but certain facts, in relation, thereto I purpose making some reply to the re-

marks of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. BANKs,] who recently addressed this House, in committee, on some of the prevailing topics of the day, and made special and inculpatory allusion to the creed of the Roman Catholic Charch; involving a charge of latent treason against its members, or at least imputing to them an article of religious faith that overrides all fealty to the government of the country, and would tender them unworthy of public trust-suspe-ted citizens, and dangerous officers.

Before I commence my direct reference o the subject of my remarks, let me say that, whatever may be my religious belief and connections I trust that all who know me in this House will acquit me of the charge of any attempt to obtrude those opinions upon others, or to press upon my associates, publicly or privately, any defence of the creed of my church, or the peculiarity of its forms and ceremonies. Beheving, sir, that religion is a personal matter, I have avoided public exhibition of my pretensions; and, krowing the unpopularity of my creed, I have been careful not to jeopard my means of usefulness, in their legitimate channel by any nutimely presentation of irrelevant nd unacceptable dogmas. But now, sir, I think I cannot be deceived in supposing that a well tempered reply would not only be patiently received in this House, but that an attempt at such a reply

House, but that is a attempt at such a repry as the charge of the gentieman from Massa-chusetts would suggest to a Catholic, is ex-pected from me, as the oldest of the few, the very few, (I know but one besides myself in this House,) who are obnoxious to any censures justly made against professors of the Catholic religion, and who may be di-rectly interested in a defence from imputaions of a want of fealty to the government of the country, in consequence of the nature of their obligations to the Catholic church. If, Mr. Chairman, I had not long been a member of this House, and thus become able to form an opinion of the honorable

gentleman who compose it, I might startle at the risk of presenting myself as the profrom with loathing and disgust at the offen-sive details, and with horror at its intimate fessor of a creed "everywhere evil spoken association with the men, the motives and the means of modern times. I leave such of," and standing almost alone in the assern of a fact which seems to be everywhere considerations to others and pro doubted. I stand, too, sir, without the sympathies of a host of partizans to sustain me in my weakness, and to pardon me the infirmities of my defence in consequence of their attachment to the principles 1 advo-

is our friend from Pennsylvania, [Mr. CHAND-LER,] an annable, learned, and eloquent of those who would make political capital out of demunciations of her children, or mis-Cabblic as he is in profession when the two procession of the political capital out of demunciations of her children, or mis-to the set of the political capital or the two political capital out of demunciations of her children, or mis-to the set of the political capital or the set of the political capital out of demunciations of her children, or mis-to the set of the political capital or the set of the political capital or the set of the political capital of the political capital or the set of the set of the political capital of the set of the political capital or the set of the set of the set of the political capital of the set o representations of her creed. Nay, more, Catholic as he is, in preference, perhaps, to others nearer my political faith than he is.— What he thinks of the Seven Sacraments, my disavowal. I am not bound by any acor how many he accepts, is no concern of mine. To me it is no objection that he re-

ceives the interpretations of the council of Trent as to the doctrines of original sin and out a contract with Kings and Emperors to justification. It cannot concern me, and it secure to them the integrity of their posses can concern no man, that, as a matter of sions; and the perpetuity of their power. faith, any person cherishes the doctrine of transubstantiation, accords the full measure As I cannot accept the honorable gentle man's discrimination between me, as a Cath

of Catholic veneration to sacred relics or olic, and other mem images, and accepts every as 

Summer all the in my way to do so." I thank God, and the honorable gentle-

cene

an, for that. I may think as I please or matters purely spiritual. But the honorable entleman proceeds. "But there is another branch of this sub ject. It is a current belief that the Pope, the head of the Roman church, who stands as the Vicar of God, and is invested with his attributes of infatibility, is not only supreme in matters of faith, but has also a temporal

power that cannot only control governments but, in fitting exigencies, may absolve his lisciples from their allegiance. I an aware sir, that this is disputed ground. But it is a well attested historical fact, that olten, in time past, the claim to secular power has been made ; and I am yet to learn, that by the Pope, or any general council speaking with his acquiesence-the only anthorized exponents of the true faith-that this claim has even yet been disavowed. It has not BEEN DONE IN ENGLAND. \* \* \* I will say that, if it be true that the Pope is held to be upreme in secular, in sacred affairs, that he can absolve men from their relations with others not of the true faith, it is not strange that men should hesitate in support of his followers. I would not vote for any man holding to that doctrine, and, I doubt not.

other gentlemen here would concur with me in that feeling." The charge, then, against the Roman Catholics of this country is, that their views of the supremacy of the Pope renders them un-

safe citizens, because it renders them liable to be withdrawn from their allegiance to their own civil government by the d or ordinances of their spiritual superio the cruelty of disturbing the public with such questions, and disfranchisin disposed citizens, I shall not now speatshall leave to other times, and other per

and in other places, too, the task of impeach ing and developing the motives upon which such discreditable and unrightous proceed-ings rest. I shall leave to those who have more bitterness of temper than I possess, to show that, though newly revived, the charge is as old as the hostility of Paganism to Christianity; and that those who are vitiaing public sentiment in thus ministering to appetite which they have made morbid, have their prototype in the malignants who would crucify the Savior " lest the Roman ome and take out city from us," or in the litus Oates of later times, who disturbed the public mind of Ecgland by discoveries of plots that existed only in his infamous invention, and who, by his perjuries, sent men to the scaffold whose innocence is now as generally admitted as is the corruption of the court in which such fantastic tricks were played, and as the infamy of the wretch

who could destroy the peace of an excellent portion of the community, and send to the caffold and block men of immaculate purity, merely to give himself a temporary no tority, and a sort of political aggrandize-ment. That branch of the discussion I turn

to a higher obligation ; pointed at, sir, ch a man, if otherwise it lay as a man who, while he swears to maintain the Constitution of the country, and profess is to make the fulfilment of his obligatio to that country his paramount political duty. yet cherishes in his heart the principles of latent treason. I may be allowed, without the imputation of vanity, to make one more direct allusion to myself and my creed. And

sir, clearly and distinctly do I deny that the ower of the Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations with the members of his church, or impresses, in the least degree, upon the political allegiance which any Ro-man Cetholic of this country may owe to the government and Constitution of the United tates

And, sir, that this disavowal of a divided ealty may not be regarded as a more generleastly may not be regarded as a more gener-ality, I give it explicitness by declaring that if, by any providence, the Bishop of Rome should become possessed of atmics and a fleet, and, in a spirit of conquest, or any other spirit, should invade the territory of the The spirit, social invade the territory of the United States, or assall the rights of our country, be would find no more earnest antagonists than the Roman Catholics. And for myself, if not here in this Hall to vote supplies for a defending army, or if too old t phies for a centening army, or in too not to take part in the active defence, I should, if alive, be at least, in my chamber, or at the aliar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders. [applause.] Mr. Oan reminded the gentlemen that

applause was not becoming in a deliberative Mr. CHANDLER .-. Or ...

of his army as coolly and as complacently as on the misfor and punishment of any other ambitious monarch, and, safe in my love of right, and in the employment of my religious creed, and the comforts of my home, I could say, "Let the Volscians plow Italy and harrow Rome.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to attract attention by declamation; I wish to state sim-ply and distinctly, but very emphatically, what are the opinions of a Roman Catholic as to the influence of the dogma of Papal supremacy on political allegiance, and my own opinion I have given. But since som exception was made in my behalf-an ex ception which I cannot admit, though thank the honorable gentleman for the courtesy with which it was expressed—and since it may be asserted that, as a republican and layman, I could not be supposed to under-stand all the relations and influences of the dogma of the supremacy of the Pope, let me add, that what I assert as my belief of the entire political independence of every Ro-man Catholic out of the Papal States—polit-ical independence, I mean of the Chief Ma-gistrate of that State—is fully held, and openly asserted and approved by every Catho-lic bishop and archbishop of the United

I have not time here to quote from the

That, I suppose, Mr. Chairman, depends that council interfere in the mode of our

of that power, retained in their own hands

the right to withdraw or invalidate their for-

mer bestowal, and leave in the hands of the

Roman Pontiff only his spiritual rights over

Kings or people, dehors the limits of his own

its exercise. The question which c electing but an assistant to a turnkey of a pation. Let that council lay a tax of one cent only upon any of our clurches: we not whether the right has been claimed; will not pay it. Yet we are most obedient Papista-we believe the Pope is Christ's II it was a divine right. will not pay it. Yet we are most obtained, but on what grounds this right was asserted. *Popists*—we believe the Pope is Christ's II it was a divine right, a right inherent in Vicar on earth, supreme visible head of the church throughout the world, and lawful

Church throughout the world, and lawid successor to Si. Peter, hen, sir, I contess we cessor to Si. Peter, Prince of the Apoetes. We believe sil this power is Pope Leo XII., lieve that a general connoil is in-nectional decisions. Yet we deny d council united any power to the one tille of our political rights we deny the power of interfe-people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety, and approved by the people for their own Safety approved by the people for the peopl

temporal dominion.

with one title of our spiritual rights to dy, willing and able to contribute means for the President and Congress. We will obey each in its proper place; we will resist any encroachment by one npon the rights of the stances in which if was conferred; and those other. Will you permit Congress to do the who invested the Pope with the right, be. cause they could assist him with power, and duties of your convention ?', Here is another extract from the writings because general safety required the exercise

of the same Roman Catholic prelate : "Kings and Emperors of the Roman Cath-

olic church have frequently been at war with the Pope. Yet they did not cease to be members of the church, and subject to his spiritual jurisdiction, although they reis solution of the state of the state of the second state of the least degree acquainted with the bislory of Europe, can easy refer to several instances. The distinction drawn by our blessed Saviour, when he stood in the presence of Pilate, who was the principle of these rulers. They were faithful to the head of the church, whose kingdom is not of this world, but se kingdom is not of this world, but repelled the attack of an enemy to rights. You, sirs, acknowledge the and see how naturally Christian monarchs on the spirit of the middle ages, and see how naturally Christian monarchs they repelled the attack of an enemy to their rights. You, size, acknowledges the and see how naturally Christian monarcha authority of bishops. Suppose a bishop un-der whom you were placed, proceeded to and how much human fights and Christian take away your property, could you not de-fend your rights at law without infringing ousies which, while they distingu upon his spiritual authority? Are you re duced to the dilemma of being plundered or of denying an article of your religion? Can you not keep your property, and deny rannical power. But such was the state of the right of the bishop to take it away, and the times, and such the unestablished condi-tesist his aggressions, at the same time tion of religion and civil government, that

Mahommedan, or by a Pagan. It is, then, untrue to assert, as you have done, that a consistent Papist, and a dutiful subject of a Protestant administration must be incompatible." Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, one that alone.

of the most learned of the Roman Catholic Church, assens, positively, that the tempo and disorder were rampant, and the passions ral power of which we speak was never claimed by the Church, and he challenges the production of a single decree or definition in which this power was propounded as an article of fuith. "Such," says the

learned Bishop, "does not exist." Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, in his Supplement to the Pastoral instruction, says: "The disposing power of Popes never was an article of faith, or a doctrine of the Catholic church, nor was is ever proposed as such by any council, or by any Popes themselves who exercised it." Archbishop Hughes, of New York, is e-

gradly explosition this point. And I might fill volumes with citations to prove my posi-A council in the Catholic church in Balti-

I have received a treatise by Finite purple ding, of Kentucky, on this very subject, sus-taining my view. It is a timely and accept able offering, by a lady in the gallery, to the spirit of truth, and her influence will assist tempose ; as every church surely must be a judge of the qualifications of its members,

minion, was conferred by the Christia entirely upon the foundation of the right, Princes, and that it was exercised by the de-and the demand which may be made for mands and apreals of those who were intermands and appeals of those who were inter

John Ent

mands and appeals of those who were inter-ested in its object, viz : order, religion, and princely right, and sometimes, popular rights I have only to say that, of course no Pope thus receiving and thus exercising his pow-er could, with truth, assert a divine right; or, asserting it, he could not hope to have that right permanently admitted. It hence follows that such a right never was an arti-cle of Roman Catholic failb.

cle of Roman Catholic faith. It cannot be denied that the spiritual pow-er of the Pope, the admitted fure divino, was a motive atmong others for conferring the political power, and, perhaps, also a motive for exercising that power, and the rever-ence in which the character of the Pope was held by Princes and nobles, as well as the people, gave great consequence to the deci-sions of the Pontiff, right or wrong, and insured prompt obadience, when otherwise there might have been hesitancy and even calcitration: No doubt, the temporal power conferred by temporal consentand by a con-stitution, was mistaken for, and admitted by, certain weak persons at that time as the spinitual power conferred by Christ, and sus-tained by the Scriptures. But nowhere us the right to such pewer claimed, as of divine right, by the Catholic church. In the Catholic church, as in all other

hurches, there have been found a few in-To understand how the Pope ever posese dividuals of less discretion than zeal, who have, from a mistaken view of the Christian ed any power over Emperors and Kinge, and by such power, influencing their sub duties, thought it a merit on the Christian duties, thought it a merit on themselves to impute to religion a direct secular power which it was never intended by God, nor understand by good, prudent man, to ex-ercise. We see it in the careless writings of certain Catholic scholars, as we find it in the praching such discipling of jects, we must enter more minutely into the circumstances of the far distant age in which it was conferred and exercised, than the time here allowed for a speech, or the space neof certain Catholic scholars, as we find it in the preaching and discipline of many other denominations. But in the Catholic church those individual opinions have been discountenanced by the bishope, and in oth-er churches they have grown much out of practice; by all they are considered as ren-dering nucle fast by the bishope. and how much human rights and Christia principles owe to combinations; and jealuished, and really illustrated that period, would now be regarded, if they could exist, as the resort of men of bad principles, to perpetuate ty-rannical power. Bat such was the state of the times, and such the unestablished condibractice; by all tiny are considered as ren-dering into God the things which are Ca-sar's. The assertion by individuals, or the practice by a few Popes, of any power, does not make that power right. That on-ly is of faith which is so declared, and which is for all times and all circumstan ces.

The most distinguished instance of the combine to support the former. And in exercise of the Papal power of deposing a monarch, is that by Gregory VII., (Gang. formed a legue, by which peace, order, and aneli,) who excommunicated and deposed religion were, as far as possible, to be main-tained among them by a reference to the inthe Emperor Henry IV. The peculiar char facences which the Pope, as a spiritual sov-ereign would naturally have to enforce tem-poral and temperary power with Kings people, and with Kings through their people; and this influence was augmented by the acter of these times I have already noticed The peculiar character of Henty may be lasted turbulent, cruel, blasphemous, hypocritical. He had violated his cotonation oath, and was engaged in enormities that drew submissioh on the part of individual sovereigns to the decrees of the Pope, founded from every part of Germany and the north of Italy, appeals to the Pope for the exercise of on the power which the united sovereigns had conferred on the Pontiff, and founded on those powers which the Pentiff held from th Emperor ; and when the Pope was exerci-

sing his admitted legal powers against the Emperor, Henry called a council, and canwrought ont its work of social good ; vice sed to be passed and promulgated a sentence

of disposition against Gregory, the Pope. Of course, this drew from Rome a sentence of men seemed to be allowed indulgences little realized in these times. To secure something like order, religion, and cathelicof excommunication, and excommunic unless ternoved within a year, was to assist ity, among the Christian nations, and to sein working out dispositions. The Princes of cure the ultimate social effects of the true Germany, even assembled to elect a succes sor to Henry ; but the excommunicated Em principles of religion, the Christian Princes conferred upon the Pope a power, which peror, in full acknowledgement of the powpreviously he had not attempted to exercise er of the Pope, hastened to Italy, made subnever, indeed, claimed to posess. The spir mission, saved himself from dethronement, itual power was always admitted as of di-vine right, the gift of God. The temporal returned to his German home, fourfold more a child of the devil than he had been, was power was conceded, was conferred, by the Emperor and Christian Princes, not to agdeposed, and died a miserable outcast Though those events took place at a time and under circumstances when little regard was paid to the niceties of temporal d tions, yet the Pope (Gregory) did not claim A council in the Catholic church in Date more has expressed the same idea in the rested. No one then pretented that the right to depose a King was a divine right in the Pope. He claimed the power to could all knew, thet, by a law of the Empire, Hen-ry had forfeited the Imperial throne, and that the Pope was as much authorized to depose the church all who him for violating a law of the Empire as he was to excommunicate him for

that you are canonically obedient? Can you it became a matter of the deepest moment not be faithful to him as a bishop, and to to Christian Princes, that the latter should yoursell as a man? Thus, suppose the bish-op of the Protestaut Episcopal church of Macombining, the Christian (Catholic) Princes ryland claimed some right which he neither

had by your church law nor by law of the You may, and ought.

St hours between Phil'a. and Milton. O and alter Monday, Sept. 25th, and until extension to Williamsport, pass-enger trains will be run every day (Sundays

enger trains will be run every day (Sulnays excepted) as follows : Leaving Millon at 11 A. M., connecting with Reading Rail Road, at Port Clunton, ar-riving at Philadelphia at 7 30, P. M. Leaving Philadelphia, at 7 30, A. M.; ar-rive at Millon at 4 30 P. M. A Freight Train will leave Millon, on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, and Port Clinton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of earch week.

eight is carried to and from Pliladelphia without transhipment, from Reading Rail Road Freight Depot corner of Broad and Cherry streets. T. McKISSOCK, Sept. 28, 1854-tf.

NEW GRIST-MILL

AT MILL GROVE! THE subscriber has relited 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 run of stones, and the Mill will work to gen-eral satisfaction. A competent miller has era-l satisfaction. A competent miller has has charge of the establishment, and the patronage of the public is respectfully so

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

TABLE CUTLERY-A Splendid asso ment received and now on hand at MENDENHALL & MENSCH'S

FANCY GOODS, of every description and variety, new styles, and fresh from New York and Philadelphia, for sale at the obeap store M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.

BOOTS, Shoes and ready made clothing for eash by MENDENHALL & MENSCH.

country, owe to the Bishop of Rome. The question raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts is one of political power, and that I imagine, is the leading objection I stand alone, indeed ; the generous defence offered by the genileman from South Carolina, [Mr. KEITT.] and the gentleman from Mussiesippi, [Mr. BARRY.] was the magnanimous effort of men who would de-fend the professors of a creed which they do not hold. I, sir, speak for a creed which I do hold. I stand alone, sir; but I stand in Bishop of Rome has, or that he claims for himself, the right to interfere with the pothe Congress of the nation. I stand among gentlemen. I stand for truth; and how feegentement. I shall for that, and now ide-ble soever may be my effort, I feel that I may continue to depend, at least, upon the forbearance of a body that has always enti-tled itself to my gratitude by its unfailing couriesy to my humble excitions.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the honoraole gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. hattes, j in his defence of the secret combi-nation to put down the Catholic religion in his country by density of the secret combi-BANKS,] in his defence of the secret this country by denying to its members the this country by denying to as meret that he does not bring into discussion the general creed of the Catholics, but only that portion creed of the Catholics, but only that potion which, it is asserted, unakes the professor dependent upon the Bishop of Rome, not merely for what he shall hold of faith to-wards God, but what he shall mannain of fealty towards his own political government. Let me read a paragraph from the publish-ed remarks of the honorable genileman: ed remarks of the honorable genileman: "Mr. Baxes.-I save no objection to any man of the Catholic church, or faith. Here I are not bound by the imputations of its op-

eed to take notice of that part of the subject which concerns the political relations of American Catholics, with the head of the Roman Catholic church-the character of the fealty which I, and all of the Catholic creed in this

to Catholics and to catholicity with gentlemen who venture on the dangerous move ment of dragging religion into the political arena. Mr. Chairman, I deny that the

litical relations of any other country than that of which he is himself the sovereign ! I mean-and I have no desire to conceal any point-I mean that I deny to the Bishop of Rome the right resulting from his divine office, to interfere in the relations between office, to interfere in the relations between a singcom, it is true, in which we pay no subjects and their governments. And while I not of this world—and whilet we reader unto make this denial, I acknowlenge all my ob-ligations to the church of which I am an humble member, and I recognize all, the rights of the venerable head of that church to the spiritual deference of its children: and I desire that no part of what I may say, or what I may concel, in my remarks, no give it to the President; we do not give

their opinions on the subject, nor shall I have to promote and reward attention throughout space to copy them in my published remarks, the House, as the woman's offering of cint but I may say that such are the views which ment from the alabaster box was scattered over the head of the Author of truth, while I have learned from them in conversation and such is the view of the late Dr. its fragrance was diffused throughout the land, a Roman Catholio Bishop of Charles-ton, a divine whose erudition and whose chamber in which the offering was made. But I shall, of course, be asked, whence

the boldness of the assertion against Catho well-established fame gave consequence to all he asserted, and whose lofty position in the estimation of the sovereign Pontiff, renlics, and whence the readiness to believe the charges, if they are altogether unfounded ? dered it unlikely that he would underrat Has not the Pope exercised the power of de posing monarchs, and thus of releasing sub the Papal power.

Extract from a letter from Bishop England to an Episcopal clergyman, vol. 2, pages eign, and thus exercised a power suffici 950-51

"This charge which you make upon the to justify the apprehensions of the timid, and to give some appearance of probability to the assertions of the bold, reckless, and unprincipled party politician of the present Papists is exactly the same charge which the Jews were in the habit of making against the Apostles. From that day to the

we have met as we meet it now. We have a kingdom, it is true, in which we pay no obeisance to Cæsar; but our kingdom is not of this world-and whilst we tender unto American legislator, I have nothing but truth to utter; and I scorn to utter less than the

or what I may concede, in my remarks, may be considered as yielding a single dog-ma of the Catholic church, or manifesting, on my part, a desire to explain away, to suit the spirit of the imes, or the prejudices of my hearer, any doctrine of the Catholic church. I believe all that that church be-lieves and teaches as religious dogmas, but I am not bound by the imputations of its op-

Christianity, at that period, had

ects from their allegiance ? Has he not in terfered with the temporalities of a sover

er. And this was not all. It was admitted that every crown should be held by the ten-

ure of Chtistianity in its weater; and yet ure of Chustianity in its weater; and yet Paganism and infidelity were continually grasping at the sceptre.<sup>®</sup> Kingdoms were constantly changing. Monarchs were dri-ven from their thrones by violence; and and recent time ? Mr. Chairman, as a Christian man and an

whole of the truth. Undoubtedly, the Pope has proceeded to their successors rarely thought of any other object than the permanency of their own power. Meantime, the Papacy was permadethrone Kings, and thus to release subjects. History declares that more than one mon-arch has been made to descend from his nent; and, in proportion to the troubles, dis-orders, and disasters of the times, the Papadescend from his throne by the edict of the Pope, and that the allegiance of his subjects has been trans-

church.

a judge of the qualifications of its members, and must so far as its influence extends, ex-ercise the power to bind and loose. That is a question purely theological, and cannot be discussed here. I certainly do no injustice to any one in aying that snch was the disorderly state of Europe, that, if dependence had not been placed by sovereigts in the influence of the Pope's spiritual power, no King could have maintained his possessions without an ack-nowledged physical superiority; and no people could have retained a show of free-todm, could have found any advantage, or even momentary gratification, by sacrificing sith-er. And this was not all. It was admitted that every crown should be held by the ten-

have presented the smaller right of human-authority. The following, from a work on the tem-poral power of the Pope, by Mr. Cossettin, is directly to the point, and will illustrate this part of my remarks: "From these observations it follows, in fact, first, that Gregory VII, the first that ev-er pronounced a seatence of deposition against a sovereign, did not pretend to ground his proceeding solely on the divine-right, but to laws both human and divine. Secondly, that in the opinion of Gregory VII, and of his successors, as well as all their cotemporaries, the deposition of an VII., and of his successors, as well a their cotemporaries, the deposition excommunicated Prince was not an sary consequence of excommunication did not follow from the divine por binding and lossing alone, but from cial provision of a human law, and p pally from the laws of the Empire, declared deposed of his throne any E remaining obstitutely under excommu-tion during a whole year.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)