



CLEARFIELD, PA.,  
Wednesday, December 20, 1854.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, for December has been received. It is a more than usually interesting number. This periodical commends itself, not only to the teacher, but to the parent and guardian. Theo. H. Burrows, Editor, Lancaster. Terms, \$1 per annum, in advance.

"Graham's Saturday Mail," the first number of a new volume, comes to us very greatly improved. It is now one of the neatest and best of the city weeklies.

We have received the Address of the State Central Prohibitory Committee to the Legislature, and regret our inability to lay it entire before our readers. It contains many valuable and interesting statistics, and is an able production.

The Democratic Union, has changed hands, Lauman & Co. having sold out to Jacob Zenzler, Esq., who will hereafter preside over its columns. Mr. Zenzler is a talented editor and accomplished gentleman, whose only fault is his deep dyed lococoism. We wish him success in his new undertaking, but if we mistake not, he will find that with a lococo paper on his back, "Jordan is a hard road to travel!"

GRAMM, for January, the first number of the new volume for 1855, has just been received. It is a splendid number for the Holidays, containing, in addition to a number of elegant illustrations, some of the most ably written articles we have read for a long time. Those who desire to obtain it for 1855, can send us their orders—\$3.00 per year, in advance, or \$3.50 for Graham and the Journal.

THE COMMERCIAL PARALYSIS.

We are daily and hourly reminded by every thing which surrounds us, that the country is verging upon a state of universal insolvency. If we pick up an exchange it is only to find an account of banks breaking, manufactories closing, and business men suspending. If we go into the street it is only to meet some anxious inquirer for information where to obtain money. If we open our letters it is only to find a dun, or an apology for non-payment of money over due. In whatever direction we turn our gaze, we see something to indicate the unparalleled scarcity of money that prevails, not in any particular locality, but over the whole country, and we are reminded that our whole financial system is passing. The question naturally presents itself, what is the source of this melancholy situation of our commercial affairs?

It will be observed that the banks and bankers who are suspending in different parts of the country, have securities plenty, but no money. That the merchants, of whose failures we are hearing from day to day, have property in abundance, but are unable to command money. That the manufacturers who are discharging their hands, are in want of money, and that, in short, this valuable commodity is not in the country. What then, has become of it? It has gone to pay for the enormously excessive influx of foreign manufactures, which we ought to have, ourselves, in abundance. This is plainly apparent from the fact, that while the financial affairs of the citizen are embarrassed and paralyzed, the government coffers are filled to overflowing, with the proceeds of the tariff for revenue. That the aggregate value of imports shows an excess of \$26,000,000 over the total aggregate of exports, including specie! That, consequently, the country is flooded with French and English goods, and a paralysis has fallen upon all the leading branches of American enterprise. We have been exporting the money which forms the basis of the credit of our banks, merchants, manufacturers, and business men, thus causing a deficiency in the medium of exchange, which renders the labor-power of the country inactive, and permits our raw material to lie inert in the bosom of the earth, while we are overstocked with the wares of the foreign producer. Let this depletion of the country of its gold and silver, to pay for the fruits of alien labor, continue but for a short time longer, and bankruptcy is inevitable.

The cause and effect being known, what is the remedy? Certainly not, as the President recommends in his message, a still greater reduction of the duties on imports. Nor would such a measure accomplish the object he desires—a reduction of the revenue. On the contrary, it would stimulate importations, and thus keep up the revenue by their increased quantity. For years, Great Britain has been reducing her tariff, yet her revenue from customs is larger now than at any former period. The remedy for both evils is to pursue the same course of policy by which our country was so rapidly reconstituted from 1852 to 1847—the policy of "protection for the sake of protection," and not merely for the collection of revenue. We must stop the drain of gold.—We must make our own cloth, our own iron, and grow our own sugar, instead of getting them from abroad. We will thus preserve in our own land the medium of exchange, and keep alive the labor-power of the country.—Then would the confidence and prosperity of business revive. The mills and workshops would reopen, foreign debt and domestic stagnation would no longer exist, and strong within ourselves we might defy the world.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

There is a great deal of "twaddle" in certain journals, about "secret organizations, conspiring in the dark, to disfranchise a portion of our citizens" and "to wrest from them their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution," together with the same thread-bare charge of "proscription, &c." Now, the Constitution does not guarantee to Foreigners, any "rights" whatever, on the contrary, all its provisions in relation to them, save one, which is *permissive*, proscribes them! Yes, starting as the announcement may seem to some of our zealous lococo friends, the Constitution of the United States *PROSCRIBES FOREIGNERS!*

Section 5, Art. II, of the Constitution says: "No person, except a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

That is proscription.

Section 8 of Art. XII, of the Constitution says: "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

That is proscription.

Section 3, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been *NINE YEARS A CITIZEN* of these United States."

That is proscription.

Section 2, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five, (25) years, and been *SEVEN YEARS A CITIZEN*."

That is proscription.

Now there is but one more provision in relation to foreigners, and so far from that "guaranteeing" them any "rights," it merely *permits* them to become naturalized. It is left entirely to the discretion of Congress whether to make them citizens at all.

Section 8, Article I, says: "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

There is nothing whatever to compel Congress to exercise the "power," or to restrict its limits when exercised. The Act of 1790 required two years previous residence. That of 1795 five years, and the Act of 1798 fourteen years. Thus Congress may, fix either of these limits, or may withhold naturalization altogether. It is a mere matter of expediency, and entirely within their discretion.

Foreigners derive their rights to vote, not from the Constitution, or from their Naturalization, but from the regulations of the different States. And it is no more "proscription" to prevent them from voting until they are citizens for twenty-one years, than to do so until they have remained in the Commonwealth five years. The simple question is whether or not it may be expedient.

Foreigners, even when naturalized, have no right to hold office, they have simply *permission* to hold it, *if the laws of the State so provide*, and whether or not they shall have it, and if they choose to exercise that right in "secret," it is nobody's business. We have the right to vote for whom we please, and for what reasons we please, whether they are religious or political. And we have just as much the right to choose between the members of different churches, as we have to choose between the members of different political parties.

The talk about the "secret machinations against the constitutional rights of foreigners and naturalized citizens," and the cry of "proscription," is all gammon." It has no foundation in truth, and is only intended to catch the unwary. No man who has common sense, can read the Constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, and say that their provisions are violated by the refusal of any citizen to vote for a foreigner or Roman Catholic for office. And we doubt very much whether any citizen who loves the true interests of his country more than the success of his political party, will do it.

The Hon. C. B. CURTIS will accept our thanks for valuable public documents. We hope to find him an attentive member.

EXHIBITION.

We are requested to announce that the Students of the Clearfield Academy will give a public Exhibition, on Friday evening next, in the Town Hall. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The exercises will commence at 6 1/2 o'clock.

OUR RAILROAD.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Moxrogers, the Engineer who recently surveyed the proposed route for the Tyrone and Erie Railroad, which will be found in another column. We coincide with him fully in the importance of the meeting advertised to be held in Tyrone City, on the 11th of January, and hope that every friend of the road will endeavor to be present on that occasion.

We have repeatedly urged those interested in the success of this great enterprise, to activity and energy, as without labor nothing can be accomplished. The time has now arrived for *work*, and we hope that this meeting may be but the precursor of determined and energetic effort on the part of all the friends of the road.

That the route is not only favorable, but the very best for the construction of a road over the Allegheny Mountains, has been plainly and satisfactorily demonstrated by the recent survey, and report of the Engineer. Its utility, as the great connecting link between Philadelphia and the Lakes, is also as clearly proven, and nothing therefore, remains to secure the success of the enterprise, but energy and perseverance on the part of its friends. Clearfield is deeply interested in the construction of the road, let her be well represented at the meeting in Tyrone. Strike the iron, while it's hot.

THE NEWS.

From Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on Wednesday noon, the 29th ult. The news is one week later than that brought by the Union. There is nothing decisive from the seat of war.

In England, matters were in a crisis, and Parliament would probably be summoned for the purpose of imposing new taxes.

Since the terrible battle of Ikermann, on November 5, when the Allies lost 4000 and the Russians 10,000—neither party had been in a condition to resume active hostilities—consequently there is no news.

The reported battle on 13th is false.

The utmost activity is manifested in France and England in sending reinforcements, as the existence of the Allied army depends thereon. Several thousands had arrived.

Austrian, Prussian and German diplomatists were active; but France and England have notified that they will not now treat on the basis of the four points.

The Arabia arrived out on the 26th. It is reported that the Russians have captured two English cruisers in the Baltic.

Napoleon says that a powerful diversion will be made in Bessarabia.

The Monitor says the siege operations were still advancing on the 13th. The weather had become bad, but the health and spirits of the troops were fine.

The steamers Alps, Thames and Ripon had arrived out with troops.

Parliament will assemble the 12th December. The object is to provide means to prosecute the war. The effect on trade, says the Times, "can not fail to be very serious, but success must be achieved, no matter how heavy the reckoning." Napoleon had issued a spirited address to the French army in the Crimea.

He distinctly pledges himself to persevere in humbling the pride of Russia. The Russian loss on the 5th, is now estimated at fifteen thousand killed and wounded.

The allies found five thousand Russians left dead on the field. During the past ten days fifteen thousand men have passed the Bosphorus to reinforce the allies. Terrible storms had prevailed between the 14th and 19th.—The San Jacinto left Bordeaux on the 20th for Madrid with Mr. Soule on board.

It is announced from Austria that the people will not grant the Railway Company's loan unless the Government joins the Western Powers.

The Baltic fleet had not yet returned. Thirty transports are ashore in the Black Sea. At the latest dates, the siege works were suspended, and the bombardment almost entirely ceased.

The Cossacks have been repulsed in the Dobrucha. Omar Pacha has been ordered to suspend operations in Bessarabia and send reinforcements to the strong bridges of boats across the foot of the north fork of the Danube, with the intention of withdrawing the garrison.

It is rumored that Austria is willing to sign a treaty with the Western Powers, but repudiates the obligation to adopt immediate hostilities, and insists upon the assurance of support, should there be an eventual outbreak with the Czar.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The steamship Prometheus, before reported below this city, arrived up to-day. Our files of California papers contain very little intelligence of general interest. The mining news continues favorable, though the miners were, in some localities, greatly in want of water, and were anxiously expecting rain, of which less than the average quantity has fallen thus far in the season.

The Daniel Webster, of the Nicaragua line of California steamers, sailed from this port this morning.

The advices from Nicaragua as still in progress, but we do not learn that either party has yet achieved any decided advantage.

The British ship of war Vestal and the steam frigate Termagant were at Greytown.

Advices from Oregon state that the numerous and powerful tribe of Indians called "Snakes" had commenced war upon the whites, and slaughtered a whole train of immigrants.

The commercial advices from San Francisco represent affairs in about the same condition as at the state of our previous advice. It was not anticipated that there would be any material change for the better until the commencement of the new year.

The Golden American Mean.

The New York Tribune, as the organ of the Northern fanatics, said on Wednesday, Dec. 13:

The Native American party intends to elect the next President. For that purpose it has placed itself on pro-slavery ground. The attempt is not a novel one, and has not always succeeded. We shall see how it comes out now.

The Washington Union, as the organ of the Southern factionists, on the same day said: The real character of the American Inquisition is forcibly illustrated by the bold effrontery with which it seeks to impose upon the people of the South the idea that its principles and objects are consistent with Southern interests and institutions.

With the hint that the "Native American party" referred to by the Tribune, and the "American Inquisition," according to the elegant courtesy of the Union, mean one and the same thing, we leave the two extracts to be compared, and to decide whether the Americans have not found the "golden mean" when it is censured by both extremes of fanaticism and folly.—Sua.

EXCITEMENT IN DANVILLE.—The Danville (Va.) Republican states that on Thursday last the citizens of that town were thrown into the greatest state of excitement, on learning that one Mathew Weichtman had that morning committed a most brutal assault with a stick, upon two ladies. The officers could not prevent the infliction of mob law upon him. The citizens seized him, rode him around town on a rail, ducked him in the canal, and then committed him to jail.

Pencil Notes.

Thruout—Court.  
Christmas—next Monday.  
Sabbath—our town. Typhoid Fever.  
Gossip—the price of newspapers.  
Spend—the sleighing. Snow about a foot.  
Left alone in his glory—the man that wears the white hat.  
Wanted to know—the velocity of a running account.

A Siberian literary—raw cats served up in bear's oil. Makes that dish.  
Not good for much—a man who has no enemies. He don't speak what he thinks.

Haven't come yet—that "gobbler" for our Christmas dinner. Whose fault is it?  
Numerous—copies of the President's Message. All our exchanges are filled with it.  
Don't forget—the Prize Concert on Christmas night. It promises to be an interesting affair.

Get it—the man that called for our hat last week. We always endeavor to fulfill our promises.  
Exhibition—at the Town Hall on Friday evening next. We are assured it will be very interesting.  
New arrival—at the new restaurant of Charles Greaff, in the basement of Hemphill's Hotel. Call and see.

Rather disappointed—the hat of the man that drives the two—male cows." It's empirically a "hut team."

To town—the new Secretary of State. Not a bit proud—shakes his head with all his old friends, just as he used to do.

Still undecided—our devil about issuing a New Year's Address. Thinks it exceedingly doubtful. Will know by next week.

Auxiliary—some persons, to know whom we alluded to in our article last week, smiled "Busy-bodies." Who were always open and admiring free.

In it is—the greatest rake, it is said, makes the best husband—on the principle, we suppose, that the greatest drinker makes the best temperance lecturer.

A new title—A young friend over the way had had the epithet of "Nepoleon" applied to him on New Year's day. He desires explanation on call on Nepoleon.

Equally handled—the "Witling" Catholic, by the "Gothic" Servile right. It's the most bigoted, intolerant, unholly, and outrageous sheet published in the State.

Sympathetic—There is an old lady in this village, who is so sympathetic, that every time her husband takes a bath in the mud gutter, she dries their feet by the fire, to keep them from catching cold.

Call in—We invite our friends, in attendance on Court, to give us a call. We should be happy to see them, especially if they bring us new subscribers. The latch string is always out, give it a pull.

In his element—the Pope. The council of Prelates has assembled at Rome, and is about to ratify the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. We hope he won't bust his suspenders.

Don't let it—Some of the ladies object to our item about the baby show in the Lutheran Church a few Sabbaths since. Can't help it, we're conscientiously called to expose the show of any kind on Sunday.

Conceded—was called on Monday afternoon by the Associate Judges. On Tuesday morning, Judge Burnside took his seat, and things are going along swimmingly, and we are proud and exceptionally disposed off.

A new view—in the Mrs. Robinson Case—the Albany Transcript is advised that this marvellous case was settled on the 10th inst. with a lady. Mrs. R. has been confined in jail over a year!

Good!—We were pleased to see their Honors, the Justices of the Peace, at the meeting and tipping house. We hope it will be continued.—There are too many of them in our county.

About our independence—the reply of the Clarion Democrat to our item. Cant, for the soul of us, understand what you are driving at. Col. Lowry party will make hard times, before they get out of the mud.

More of the Bible Case.—Mr. Throckmorton, who married Miss Mudge, since the conviction of Dr. Beale, has made an affidavit that from his personal knowledge, he is satisfied that the same was committed by the priest.

Had, we—The ague in some parts of Iowa. The people have to sleep with corn cobs in their mouths to keep them from shaking their teeth out. They gather hickory nuts by climbing a "shell-bark" tree, and when the nuts come on, and by the time it is over there is not a nail left on the tree.

A model young man—one who has plenty of brain room credit—a knowledge of the names of champagne—an unpaid tailor's bill—a suspension of his own feelings in the presence of a lady—an act of capacity—and wears a pair of barber-pole pantaloons. He's some punkins—in his own estimation.

Always of five—on Wednesday evening last, caused by some shavers becoming ignited from the stove pipe in the barber shop of "The Old Robin." We were rather amused by hearing some persons express their disappointment that it proved a "five."

We presume they would have been highly delighted to have seen several thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

MORE LAWLESS ACQUISITIONS.—The administration must certainly wink at the conduct of Gen. QUERMAN, for he is doing that with which Adams B. was once charged with, but acquitted upon trial. Gen. Q. who is the first robber in the filibustering expedition, writes to a gentleman in Baltimore, that it is especially desirable to evade any intimation of the neutrality laws, and to that end it is essential that the expedition should be organized in some locality adjacent to, but outside of our borders.

The invading army is to be composed of five thousand men—picked bloods of the country—each man is to pay his own expenses to the place of rendezvous, and to contribute fifty dollars towards his own equipment. Some efficient ex-officers of the United States service are engaged, and this organized detachment is to be made at some point near Havana, where the Spanish defenses are strongest, thus, by the very audacity of the movement, striking terror into the tyrants who rule the destinies of the "Gem of the Antilles." If President Pierce is really honest in the pacific tenor of his recent message, let him call upon the Baltimore Argus—his devoted friend—and find out to whom this letter is written, and arraign Gen. QUERMAN for contemplated breach of the Neutrality Laws.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.—In a criminal case now on trial in the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Taylor has decided the following to be the proper qualifications for a juror to try the issue:—"If the juror has formed an opinion that the prisoners are guilty, and entertains that opinion now, without waiting to hear the testimony, then he is incompetent. But if, from the reading the newspapers or hearing reports, he has impressions on his mind unfavorable to the prisoners, but has no opinion or prejudices which will prevent him from doing impartial justice when he hears the testimony, then he is competent."

The general observation of this decision in our courts, coming as it does from so high a source, and as legally correct as it is in accordance with common consent, will have the happiest effect in doing away with the chicanery that in too many instances excludes men of honesty and intelligence from the jury box.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State assembles and organizes on the first Tuesday in January, annually; and the Inauguration of the Governor takes place on the third Tuesday of the same month. These are provisions of the Constitution.

ITEMARIAN.

There are 357,225 slave holders in the United States.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

Life is like a flower, which is no sooner blown than it begins to wither.

A want of confidence has kept many persons talkative.

The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer had a nice Thanksgiving present. A turkey? Bah!—a live, kicking baby!

We fancy that we hate flattery, when all that we hate is the awkwardness of the flatterer.

They have come to soling shoes with cedar shingles—venerating the wood with a piece of sheep skin.

Sausage made of red flannel, boot jacks and blind quarters of a night mare are good for those who like 'em; but we never did fancy 'em.

Several iron companies in the east are reported to have failed, and a number in this and other States have suspended operations. Why not increase the tariff?

The celebrated "Doesticks," describing a New York boarding-house, says you can always tell when they get a new hired girl, by the color of the hairs in the biscuit.

The first American edition of the Bible was printed in the Indian language in 1663 for the use of John Eliot's converts in Massachusetts. Not a man now living can read it.

Somebody says that a pretty woman is a brilliant poem, full of rhyme, sentiment and all manner of illustrations. When bound in one's arms she increases to several volumes.

An old author quaintly remarks, "Avoid argument with ladies. In spinning yarns among allies and allies a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up."

A teller in one of the oldest banking houses in Chicago is said to have disappeared being defaulter to an amount ranging from \$40,000 to \$70,000. It is supposed to have been squandered in gambling.

A massive gold-headed cane, made out of one of the joists taken from the ceiling of Independence Hall, will be presented, in a few days, to Hon. Jas. Pollock, Governor elect.

Talking of "the Dutch of Amsterdam," our Jim wants to know what is the difference between an Amsterdam Dutchman and any other Dutchman? Profane question, can't answer it.

The spirit of Napoleon having been summoned to give an opinion on the state of European affairs, the New York Express, with a favorable desire to hear both sides, suggests that Peter the Great be called up.

The National Convention at Washington city, on the 8th January. The object of the Convention is to procure an increase in the pension rates.

Judge Watts, of Carlisle, is spoken of for Attorney General under the new administration. He is one of the soundest lawyers in the State, but it is not certain that he would accept the appointment.

It is understood that resolutions will be offered in the House for inquiry into the management and utility of the Smithsonian Institute, and as to the expediency of abolishing it and returning the request by which it was founded.

The New York Times expresses the opinion that there are in that city hundreds of Portuguese merchants and others who are constantly and largely engaged in the slave traffic, make fortunes by it, and live in splendid style.

On Saturday in the Boston Police Court, John J. Adams, formerly noted as the "Mormon Elder," but who has more recently denounced that doctrine and professed to become a convert of the Methodist faith, was fined \$2 and costs for being drunk.

Robert Schuyler, the great defaulter, it is stated, has bought a place on the Rhine, where he now resides, and has sent for his family to join him. His confidential clerk came a passenger to New York last week in the Baltic, on his master's business.

Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor were Episcopians; Jefferson, Adams, John Q. Adams and Fillmore were Unitarians; Jackson and Polk were Presbyterians; Mr. Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed church, and President Pierce is a Trinitarian Congregationalist.

The Soirees at the President's House, it is said, will commence next week, and be continued once a fortnight for the season.—By the way, we see it stated that President Pierce reached his 50th birthday on the 25th ult. Among the special guests on that occasion was Gen. Scott.

The Boston Times comments severely upon the facility with which the jury credited the testimony of Miss Mudge in the Beale case, and says: "A dozen of those wooden heads that seem almost to monopolize jury business would as the old English bishop said, convict Able of the murder of Cain."

The New York papers state that CHARLES F. LOVELL, the Austrian Consul at that port, sailed for Europe in the Baltic, on Saturday, under very mysterious circumstances. It is alleged that the officers were on the alert for his arrest, on the charge of being concerned in certain extensive frauds and larcenies.

The Catholics of Milford refuse to obey the commands of their priest. The priest threatened to excommunicate them if they attended the lecture of Mr. Doherty, a Meagher man. They felt indignant and attended the lecture. One of them, through the columns of the Milford Journal, denies the right of pope or priest in their political affairs.

AMERICANISM.

During the last term of the Wayne County Court, James M. Potter, President Judge, charged the Grand Jury against all combinations of persons handed together by vow, oath, or other obligations, to do or purpose, whether accomplished or not—of depriving any citizen, native or naturalized, of any right or rights, given and secured to him by the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania or of the U. States.—He told the Grand Inquest that no oath or obligation taken to do or purpose, or could be binding in law, or conscientious though no person could be compelled to swear that he himself was a member of such a combination, still he could be compelled to swear who others were, if within his knowledge, notwithstanding he had taken an oath to keep such knowledge secret, as such oath was clearly illegal and void, if the secret was kept among the members of an illegal combination.

Judge Potter is well known in our State as one of the most widely denominated and tricky politicians within its borders. In good standing with no party, he has always made himself prominent by efforts to excite the passions of clanks and dissensions. Thus he became Secretary of the Navy under the Tyler administration, but held office only until the U. States Senate had an opportunity to reject him. The above charge is a fair specimen of his sophistry which he carries even to the bench. He knows well enough that no combination can deprive any citizen of an elective franchise, or of the privilege of voting and holding office is not a right, but is regulated differently in different States, and persons may be disqualified from both. He knows too, that electors have a legal right to say for whom they shall cast their vote, and have as broad a privilege to prefer a native born to an adopted citizen, or a Protestant to a Papist, as to select between the white and a colored man.—The Constitution of Pennsylvania prescribes that no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious opinions, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust under this Commonwealth. But this does not debar the electors at the polls from voting against any one who entertains religious sentiments which are thought to be anti-republican. If there is any apparent conflict between the Constitution and the elective franchise, the ballot box is the arbiter, and the will of the majority is the supreme law. The fundamental charter of our State prevents any legislation to disqualify a man for religious sentiments, for that would be an incorporation of Church and State, but it was never contemplated that the choice of an elector between different religious sects shall be debarred. He may vote for a Methodist in preference to a Baptist, a Trinitarian instead of a Unitarian, or a Protestant instead of a Papist, without violating the Constitution. All this hue and cry about illegal combinations, unlawful oaths, and secret associations, are "weak inventions of the anatomy" to distract attention from the main point of controversy, which is that all Papists in this country are subjects of the Pope, which potentate asserts that the Roman Church has the right to dissolve the tie of subject and the oath of fidelity, and therefore Papists are the most dangerous and untrustworthy American citizens.

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