THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

☞ Justices of the peace, and others are informed that we have always on hand a supply of neatly printed blanks of every variety.

☞ Those of our subscribers who changed their residence on the first of April, will not neglect to give us notice, if they wish their papers properly directed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—The House Committee of Ways and Means have reported a general appropriation bill amounting to $4,000,000;—$277,000 of which is to complete the new Portage.

SPEAKER STRONG ON THE BANK VETO.

On the reading of Gov. Pollock's Veto of the Bank of Pottstown, in the House, Speaker STRONG launche forth in a tide of bitter invective against the Message. He argued that the doctrines of the Message had long since "exploded," and "were fast wearing out in this state, and had entirely worn out in several of the states." We fear that like old Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Speaker Strong has just woke up from a profound slumber, with the remembrance of his dreams fresh upon him, which as Rory O'More says

—"always go by *contraries* my dear."

It strikes us if he will examine the history of banking, back as far as Simon Snyder's Administration, he will discover that it is *his* policy which has "exploded" and not the doctrines contained in the Governor's Messsage. What was the result of chartering a tremendous batch of banks at that time, and what doctrine exploded when the United States, and Girard banks were chartered? We advise Mr. Speaker Strong to give the legislative history of the State a more thorough examination, before he sets himself up in opposition to the policy of restricting bank capital within its present limits.

LITERARY NOTICES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—We have entered into an arrangement by which we can procure on a few days notice, for those who desire them, any or all of the recent publications, together with other books of every description, at the publisher's prices. Those who desire to procure a copy of "Ruth Hall," "The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," "Kate Aylesford," or any other book, or any of the monthly magazines, can do so by leaving their names at this office. We have made the arrangement to supply, as far as possible, the want of a good book store in our County

HOUSEHOLD WORDS,—for April, has come to hand, and is one of the very best numbers yet issued. By the way, we observe that the publisher, Mr. J. A. Dix, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. A. T. EDWARDS, and hereafter, in addition to "Household Words," they will issue "PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE," with an entire new editorial management. For either of the Magazines enclose $3, to DIX & EDWARDS, No 10. Park Place New York, or to us, and we will obtain them for you. $350 for a copy of either of the Magazines and the *Journal*.

LIFE IN THE FORREST, by the REV. S. M. COOPER of this place. We noticed this interesting little work some time ago, and the numerous inquiries that were made for it by the friends of the author, induced us to make an arrangement to supply those who desire to procure it. The book can be had at this office.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

We are glad to learn that the Trustees of the Academy have been planting trees, and otherwise beautifying the premises, and that they contemplate making other improvements. We have every facility here for building up an institution second to none in the State. It is now under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. CAMPBELL, who are well qualified to conduct a first class establishment, and who have proven by their success, since they have resided among us, that they are talented and accomplished teachers.

Located as our quiet little town is upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, it posseses no ordinary attractions to the student who wishes to devote his time to his books, and enjoy a salubrious and healthy atmosphere.—There is nothing here to attract his attention from his studies, while he can enjoy the most robust health, and roam over a vast field rich in botanical and geological specimens.

To those young men among us who are fitting themselves for teachers, and who are unable to bear the expenses of a collegiate education, this institution offers peculiar advantages. In fact, they can enjoy all the benefits of a Normal school, and for a very trifling sum can obtain that instruction peculiarly adapted to their profession. It has been the complaint of our County Superintendent, and we think not without much reason, that a large number of teachers are wholly unqualified to discharge their duties. If they desire to obviate this difficulty, and to prepare themselves properly for the profession, they should embrace this opportunity, one which, we can assure them, is very seldom offered. Mr. CAMPBELL, is a practical and experienced teacher, and fully competent to give all those instructions that are required in order to obtain a proper knowledge of the profession.

"OPEN ORGANIZATION."

We hear a great deal of talk about an "open organization of the American party," and we observe that the cry has been caught up by a number of sound American papers, which devote whole columns to its advocacy. Now we dont know exactly what is intended to be accomplished, but if *any* material change whatever, is to be made in the present system of operations adopted by the American party, then we are opposed to it. We believe in the old adage, "let well enough alone," and we can certainly see no necessity for a change—As the American Organization stands, at present, it has been successful, beyond even the expectation of its most sanguine friends, and is fast accomplishing all that it was designed to achieve. Why then change its policy?—What object is to be gained?

But why is this call for an '*open* organization?' Have not all parties their *secrets*, and are the Americans peculiar in that respect? And would you spreaad out all your plans and your mode of operations, on a printed sheet for your insideous adversary's perusal? If not, why is the organization to be more "open" than it is at present? Are not the principles of the American party already known and published to all men? Are they attempted to be kept secret? How then, would you have it more "open," unless by revealing to your enemies your strength, and your plan of battle? When a beseiging army is about to assail a strnng citidal, does the Commander in Chief, send to the Captain of the adverse host, the number of his forces and the plan of attack, with directions how best to repel the assault? Remember that we are fighting a wiley enemy, one that for centuries has baffled the tactics of the wisest statesmen of the Old World. We have, thus far, succeeded in the contest, but our enemy is not conquered—only obliged to retreat, and is now refitting and preparing again for the struggle. Shall we, then, spread out before him our plan of battle; shall we invite him to scrutinise it in all its parts, and so mould his own system as to counteract all our efforts!

The American party, as it is now organized, has already, in a great measure, achieved the object for which it was instituted, and we have every reason to believe, from present indications (which could not be more auspicious) that in a very short time it will be crowned with final and entire success. Would it not, then, be most suicidal policy to alter it in any essential particular? Shall we throw away a certainty for an uncertainty? In short, shall we place ourselves, after all our struggles and all our victories, now when we are almost at the summit of success, in the power of our enemies, and be compelled to "fight all our battles o'er again?"

We fear that this cry for a change in its organization does not come from the friends of the American party. It sounds to us more like the insideous whisper of its Jesuit enemies, who, having failed in every attempt to counteract or inpede its all conquering march, because ignorant of its tactics and when and where it would inflict the blow, now seek to accomplish a change in its organization, well knowing that when Sampson of old revealed his '*secret*' to Delila, his *strength* departed with it!

THE BANK VETO.

GOV. POLLOCK'S veto of the "Bank of Pottstown," seems to be universally sustained and commended by the press of the State. It is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature will see in this enough to stop them in their wild career, and cause them to beware how they violate the wishes of their constituents and sacrifice the interests of the Commonwealth.

When the veto was read in the House, it kicked up a terrible 'muss' among the gentlemen with gum-elastic consciences and capacious pockets. Among others, Speaker STRONG let forth a windy tirade against the message, attempting to argue that because Boston and New York had more bank capital than Pennsylvania, therefore it should be increased in our State! What an illustrious idea? Who but Speaker STRONG, would ever have discovered that the interests of Pennsylvania were languishing for want of shin plasters! Does he suppose that bank notes will develop the resources of Pennsylvania? Why, if they were as plenty as flies in a molasses hogshead in summer time, the price of *labor* would not be increased. The merchant and the banker it is true, might enjoy the good things of life, but would it assist the hardy sons of toil in their struggle with helplessness and poverty.

When money is abundant and times are easy, bank accommodations are freely offered. Then loans can be obtained, and bank notes are plenty, but when hard times come, then the bank managers must take care of number one;—they immediately contract, call in their loans and stop their accommodations. Who is benefitted then? Is it the poor man?

We hope and believe that GOV POLLOCK will pursue the course he has adopted, which is so evidently in consonance with the wishes of the whole people. Let him veto every charter of corporation, which is not *indespensibly necessary*, and he will be, as we long since predicted, one of the most popular Governors Pennsylvania has ever had.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Baltimore Conference has made Clearfield and Curwensville a Station, and appointed A. M. BARNITZ, to take charge of it. On the Clearfiled Circuit, CHAS. CLEAVER and W. M. SHOWALTER are appointed. At New Washington, Dr. G. C. LINTHICUM, the former very able and eloquent pastor, is retained. At Glen Hope, PRESLEY B. SMITH, is appointed.

AMERICAN CITIES.—The recent elections have resulted in the election of American Mayors in *eighteen cities* of this Union. Truly Sam *is* 'round." His foot makes a big hole in the old party platforms all the way from Maine to California, and down to Virginia.

ATTEMPTS IT, BUT FAILS.

The editor of the Lewistown "Democrat," makes one of our squibs the text for a long article, in which he undertakes to prove that Sam Housten is opposed to Know Nothingism because he said he "would oppose *no law* making those who profess the Catholic religion inelligible to office." And who told you Mr. Democrat, that the Know Nothings wanted to pass such a law? They give *us* the credit here, of being the "principal Instructor," and "Grand High Priest" of that order, in this region, and we can assure you that we believe it would be the darkest day that ever shadowed the history of Pennsylvania, when such a law should be placed upon her statute books. Rather than see any religious test incorporated into the Constitution or laws of our noble old State, we would be willing to sacrifice all we hold most dear on earth.

There is a wide difference between men voting for whom they please, for what reasons they please, and a religious test incorporated in the laws or Constitution. If we understand Americanism, it is the determination not to vote for Roman Catholics, *so long* as we believe their *Church* to be interfering in the politics of our Country, because it is under the control of a *foreign* power, and is antagonistic to republicanism. This, we believe to be demanded by that great first law—"self preservation," but we have yet to hear of any organization in this State, calling itself American, that seeks to incorporate a religious test among our statutes, nor do we believe such to be the object of the "Know Nothings," in any portion of the Union. We know that it is the great 'bug bear' which the opponents of Americanism use to frighten the unwarry, but we have yet to hear any member of that party advocate such a measure. All they ask is an extension, or a repeal of the Naturalization laws, and that Americans *will not* vote for those who acknowledge allegiance to a foreign power.

JAIL DELIVERY.

On Monday night, three prisoners, by the use of a false key, cast of lead which they procured in some way, succeeded in making their escape from our County Jail. Having opened the door, and passed into the yard, they very easily scaled the wall, and left for parts unknown.

Aaron Hoffman was arrested and imprisoned to stand his trial on a charge of horse stealing. He was arrested in Kittanning, Armstrong County. Michael Smith, was committed for trial at the next Sessions on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences. He hails from Allegheny Furnace, Blair County.—Robert Woods, was serving out a sentence of six months for the larceny of a watch. For the arrest of either Hoffman or Smith, and their return to this County, the Sheriff offers a reward of $50. For the arrest of either of them, and his confinment in any prison in the State, a proportionate part of the reward will be given. For the arrest of Woods, $20 *provided*, the Sheriff says, that he gets his "posterior arrangement" well kicked.

THE NEWS.

The arrival of the Atlantic, with one week's later dates from the Seat of war, confirms the news of the death of the Emperor of Russia, and the ascension to the throne of his eldest son, Alexander II. His manifesto, of which only the most interesting parts are published in the European journals, declares that he will do all in his power to maintain Russia in the high position she holds, and that he will pursue the policy of Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and his deceased father.

The news of the Czar's death has been received in England with great rejoicing, as coarse and vulgar as it was ungenerous. In France, on the contrary as soon as the news arrived, Louis Napoleon postponded a party at the Tuileries. How much more becoming a noble and magnanimous enemy?

The other portions of Europe are tumultuous and restless. Switzerland has broken out into some ominous disturbence. It would be a singular coincidence if that little alpine republic, for the second time, as in '48, sounded the first call which started Europe into revolution.

SALE OF MAIN LINE.—It is stated that a company has been formed who offer about three quarters of a million of dollars more for the Pennsylvania public improvements than has been offered by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

☞ "God save us from being a Christian!" —*Jersey Shore News Letter*.

Don't be alarmed. The "*cloven-foot*" did that long ago. He's selected you to haul charcoal and brimstone.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. SWOOPE:—I think if you had noticed the remarks of the gentleman who represents the twenty fifth Senatorial district in the State Senate, on the bill to extend the Charter of the bank of North America, you would have been led to the conclusion that there were other interests that required 'bank accommodations' besides the lumbering business. I refer you to the 'Legislative Record' of 23d ult. where we find that the Senator spoke in high terms of this bank—it was one of the most accommodating institutions of the kind in the State.—He had himself, when not a Senator, but merely a "*hog driver*," been accommodated at this bank to the amount of fifty thousand dollars! I confess that, like yourself about the extent of the lumbering business, I was 'astonished.' I had no idea that a sum so large would be required by a single individual in the 'hog business,' particularly in this State. The Senator knows more about the trade than I do and I presume he is correct.

When you next have occasion to say something on the 'Bank question' don't forget the *hog driving* interest. I would suggest that you recommend to the Committee on banks to report a bill for the Charter of "the Hog drivers bank," to be located somewhere in the twenty fifth Senatorial District.

Yours truly, JUNIUS.

Pencil Notes.

Coming—garden making time.

Prevailing—Small Pox, in Altoona.

Interesting—our outside. Read it.

Confirmed—the death of the Czar.

Left us—winter, yesterday. 'Prehaps."

Muzzled—three of our 'jail birds,' on Monday night.

Up in the figures—wood in Chicago. Selling at sixteen dollars a cord!

Waiting anxiously—our lumbermen for a 'rafting fresh.' Its bound to come before long.

Mad—the man that got his coat tore. He ought to have '*tore*' the jackass that did it.

Green—for one editor to ask another to pay a printing bill, before 'rafting.' Looks squally.

Postponed—the Prohibitory Liquor Bill in New Jersey until the next Session of the Legislature.

In circulation—counterfeit $2's and $20's on the Madison Bank of New Jersey. Look out for them.

A family fight—between the Pittsburg *Union* and *Post*. There's a good deal of talk on both sides.

Rich.—Some of the papers that supported Pierce for the Presidency are now calling upon him to resign!

Dead—William S. Archer, of Virginia, formerly a United States Senator, and a distinguished Statesman.

Query—if this is Spring, as the Almanacs tell us, what the dickens has it been for the last four months?

Being debated—the Erie question in the House. It is to be hoped it will soon be settled one way or the other.

Wanted—some seed potatoes at this office, in exchange for subscription or advertising. Fetch 'em along.

Great excitement—among the "piggy-wiggies" last week. The borough constable was about with a 'sharp stick.'

Accident.—A man named Bullock, was severely injured, on Saturday last, by a timber-stick rolling on his leg. He is recovering.

Appointed—WM. ROBINSON, of this place, to the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures for Clearfield County. A good appointment.

Bright day—Tuesday. It really looked a *little* like spring. But we have been fooled so often lately, that its better not to be too sure.

Repeal of the License Laws.—The Senate has passed this bill as far as the eighth section. It will undoubtedly become a law.

Cold weather and bad liquor.—The Green Bay Advocate, says that an Indian was found dead from "the whiskey freezing in his stomach!"

Stopped—our despatches from Curwensville Is there nothing going on at all up there this week? Don't neglect to send us the items.

In operation—the new Sunday Liquor Law. It commenced the first of April. Landlords and other liquor dealers, had better keep their eyes skined.

Prevailing—the red-shirt mania in this neighborhood. The boys are going into it strong. Buttons and red flannel are twenty five per cent above par.

In a quandery—Squibob. He want's to know how in thunder Clearfield got so near the North Pole, as we have no Spring, and not much prospect of Summer.

Puffed up—the chap that 'strutted' down the board walk on Sunday, to the imminent danger of his suspenders—and the "stu-mach" of the man what wears the corduroys' and red shirt.

Another.—A new secret society has sprung up, in opposition to the Know Nothings, calling themselves "Wild Cats." It's no use. They're bound to come down on the report of "Sam's" fuse.

Is it true—that the only two surveyors in town refuse to run off lots because, as they alledge, the Council is composed of Know Nothings? If so, we should like to know it, and we'll have a word or two to say on the subject.

A question.—What is the arrangement, under the late postage law requiring all letters to be prepaid, in regard to Members of the Legislature and State Officers? It seems to be misunderstood in this neighborhood.

Cant come it—those papers that are soliciting an exchange. We have cut down our list and *will not* enlarge it. Every exchange costs us $1,50 a year, for our paper is a cash article, and that is a *leetle* mole than some of them are worth.

Small business—for men to carry political prejudices into private life. When we enter the social circle, politics should be forgotten. No man ought to be proscribed for his political opinions, so long as he is a respectable and orderly citizen.

A suggestion.—Had'nt our friends who are "rafting in" better save time and money by using "icicles" instead of 'pins?' There is'nt the least danger of them thawing out, unless its twenty-degrees warmer down the river than it is up in this region.

Increasing population—that of Utah territory. It is now 40,000, and it is strongly intimated that Brigham Young, himself, will be the cause of a goodly number being added during the ensuing year. We have no doubt of it. Brigham's some punkins in that line!

A racy paper—the Clinton Democrat, last week. It contained Mahaffey's exposition, and that illustrous individual can have the gratification of knowing that it was the *best* article in the sheet.—It's a "magnificent" production after all. The oftener we see it, the better we like it.

Consistent, very—Senator Crab, on the Bank question. In imitation of the 'thing' after which he's named, he has been moving backwards, forwards, side ways, and in all directions. He'll certainly manage, in *some* point, to hit the wishes of his constituents.

High—the price of a vote in the New Jersey Legislature. A thousand dollars were lately offered for one. The purchaser had better come to Pennsylvania, where he can procure a cheaper article. He might buy *some* of the posies at Harrisburg, 'body and breeches,' for about "three fips."

Flourishing—the Clearfield Academy. The Trustees, in addition to the improvements, they are now making, should erect a substantial and commodious addition to the present building for a boarding house. The institution can be made with proper management, one of the very best in the State.

Still 'alive and kicking'—Mother Moore. One of our friends who has recently been down the river, informs us taat the old lady is as "fraxious" as ever. We supposed so. She could'nt make a 'die' it, no how, unless the 'krout' has all 'vamosed' and there was no prospect of a cabbage crop next season.

Notice.—Those who desire to procure a copy of "Life in the Forest" or "The Trials and Sufferings of a Pioneer," can be accommodated at this office. The book is written by the Rov. S. M. COOPER of this place, and we have no doubt will have a large circulation among the numerous friends of that gentleman.

Quiet—the beginning of April. But few of our citizens changed their residence, and there was consequently, no rattling of Kettles, pans, pots, and other culinary utensils—none of that smashing of crockery, 'pitching' and swearing that usually distinguishes "moving day" from all the other days in the year. Happy people!

Grand run off.—Just as we are going to press, our streets are full of people, in a state of considerable excitement, produced by a horse running off, breaking up the wagon to which he was attached, and making a grand wreck of Mr. J. Hemphill's Rockaway and stable door. The horse, we believe, was not injured. No body killed, but a good deal of suffering inflicted on several pockets.

Commissioned.—The new Justices of the Peace have nearly all lifted their commissions, and are preparing for business. Some of them who have been here to procure blanks, look as if they knew how to attend to it, and we have no doubt they will preserve the peace, protect the rights of the citizen, and discharge faithfully all the other duties appertaining to that very responsible and important office.

Dont want them—the letters sent by our New York correspondent. We believe we've published two of them, and if they consider them worth anything, we are ready to pay them as we agreed.—We can compile better letters, containing later news from the daily papers. They can send them to some other sheet—the "Jersey shore News Letter" for example, where they can make them pass with the signature of "Peter Polo!"

From the Pittsburg Weekly Gazette.

TO THE REV. DOCTOR O'CONNER, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP, ETC.

SIR:—Your letter of the 10th inst., in reply to a correspondent, on the subject of Roman Catholic church property, as held in this State, under a special law in your favor, is truly remarkable. And 1st, in regard to the Pope's TEMPORAL POWER. You say, "I will enter into no controversy on the Pope's temporal power. If what has been said and written on that subject within the last half century is not enough to satisfy any one that *we admit no temporal power in him outside of the small territory known as the States of the Church*, I will not attempt to supply the deficiency. I admit my incompetency to counteract *the benighting influences under which* those labor who will *insist on the contrary*."

We understand this language to mean,—(1.) That you for yourself deny utterly the Pope's claim to temporal authority in any land, except the narrow district of Italy known as the "States of the Church." And (2ndly) when you say *we*, and speak for others also, we understand you to mean that no such doctrine of the Pope's temporal power is held by your fellow Bishops, or by the Roman Catholic Church. And (3dly) you have even gone further. You are pleased to denounce '*those who insist on the contrary*,' as '*laboring under benighting influences*, which you are utterly *incompetent to counteract*,' and therefore you will make no such attempt!

What are we to understand by this language? Are you at length brought to confess the "*benighting influences*" under which Pope Pius labors, and under which all your Holy Fathers, the Popes, have labored?—for they have notoriously *insisted on the contrary*. Of the facts you are very well aware. In what uncompromising terms Gregory VII, and Boniface III, and Pius V, and Innocent III, and Leo X, and Paul V, and Sixtus V, and Pius IX himself, "*insisted on the contrary*," cannot be unknown to you. Surely Sixtus V is denounced by you as laboring under the most "benighting influences" when, in his Bull against Henry, King of Navarre, and the Prince of Conde, he said, "The authority given to St. Peter and his successors by the immense power of the Eternal King *excels all the power of kings and princes*—it passes uncontrollable sentence on them all. We *deprive them and their posterity forever of dominions and kingdoms*. By the authority of these presents we do absolve and set free all persons, as well jointly as severally from any such oath, and from all allegiance whatever in regard of dominion, fealty, and obdience; and do charge and forbid all and every of them that they do not dare to obey them, or any of their admonitions, laws and commands."

What means it that from the time of the Emperor Leo III, down to that of Henry IV of France, *no fewer than* SIXTY-THREE *monarchs* were excommunicated and deposed by over forty Popes?—and this number not including subordinate princes, royal dukes, and others similarly treated.—(See the list in "Bruce's Free Thoughts," p. 50.)

To all this sad chapter in history we have your word for it, that all these tyrannizing claimants of a temporal power outside of "the States of the Church" were *laboring under* most "benighting influences."

"I grant," said King John of England, 'that I ought to obey his Holiness in spiritual matters—but that this submission should reach to my temporal jurisdiction, and lesson my prerogative, I cannot allow." To which Cardinal Pandulf, the Nuncio of Innocent III, replied, "that this distinction with respect to his Holiness' authority was unsound, and that His Highness ought to obey the Pope in *temporals* as well as in *spirituals*." And then followed that scene immortalized by Shakspeare:

"Thou canst not, Cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an answer, as *the Pope*. [land
Tell him this tale, and from the mouth of Eng-
Add thus much more that no Italian priest
Shall tithe or toll in our dominions.
But as we, under Heaven, are supreme Head,
So, under Him, that great supremacy
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,
Without the assistance of a mortal hand.
So tell the Pope—all reverence set apart
To him and his usurped authority."
—*King John*, Act III. Scene I.

Then followed the thunders of excommunication, the closing of churches, refusal to bury the dead, &c., till the frightened monarch gave up his crown and sceptre to the Pope's Nuncio, who kept them five days before restoring them in the name of the Pope!

Can there be any doubt *in what sense* this Pope, the same who declared Magna Charta void, claimed temporal power outside of the States of the Church?

Says Thomas Aquinas, "The power of the Pope is the top of both powers, so that when any one is excommunicated for apostacy, his subjects are, *ipso facto*, freed from his dominion and from his oath of allegiance."

Baronius, your standard author, adds:—"There can be no doubt of it but that the civil principality is subject to the sacerdotal."

These dignitaries and doctors of your Church, therefore, you pronounce to have been hopelessly under "benighting influences," and you plainly join with us in thus condemning them.

We have always regarded these *influences* as *benighting* whether at home or abroad—whether at Rome or in Pittsburg—and on this very account, we have honestly and conscientiously, as in duty bound, warned our fellow citizens against coming under such 'benighting influences,' either in the state or in the schools. But at length, strangely and suddenly enough, we find you on our side, conceding this most important point, allowing us *your public testimony*, that whoever (in your church or out of it) is found insisting on the *temporal power of the Pope*, in other lands than his own, is under such *benighting influences* as you would fain, if possible, counteract, but cannot.

What, then, is the position of the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg," in regard to the power claimed by the Pope? If you had simply claimed to differ from the Ultramontane faction on this point, and to side with the Gallican party against the Popes, Councils and Cardinals, who have "*insisted on the contrary*," we should have hailed it as evidence of more liberal views in the head of this diocese than those which Brownson and Bakewell have promulged with the sanction of your co-prelates of St. Louis, Baltimore and New York. But when you have undertaken to *condemn* them all as irreclaimably *in darkness*, we wonder if our senses have not deceived us, or whether indeed you are getting a step toward the light.

Or, peradventure, are we to understand you that a new dogma has been decreed by Pope Pius, along with that of the 'Immaculate Conception,' and that HENCEFORTH he who insists on the temporal power of the Pope, is to be regarded as so irreclaimably benighted as you allege? Then what becomes of the boasted unity and infalibility of your Church? I can easily see how absurd it must seem at Rome, in this day, to maintain the old doctrine of the Pope's supremacy over the kings of the earth, now that the pauper Pope is so powerless, and must owe his throne and his very life from day to day, to the arms of a foreign prince. But what then becomes of the tripple crown, or *triregne* representing the Pope's *three-fold sovereignty*—the second circlet, given by Pope Boniface VIII, about A. D. 1300, to signify the *union of the temporal and spiritual sovereignty*—and the third cirlet, added by John XXII, or Urban V, to show the combination of the Pontific, Imperial and Royal dignities?

But in what position then do you find yourself? Baronius, your own Church Doctor, pronounces YOU, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, A HERETIC!! He says, "All those who take from the Church of Rome, and from the See of St. Peter *one of the two swords, and allow only the spiritual*, are BRANDED AS HERETICS." Look, then, I beseech you, at the imminent danger in which you stand. The text book in your Theological Seminaries puts the question, Are heritics rightly punished with death? *Ans.* St. Thomas answers (2. 2. quest. XI, art. 3, in corp.) YES! beause, &c.

But your disclaimer is too serious to be dropped. We must ask further for the meaning. When, so recently, one of our Pennsylvania representatives on the floor of Congress maintained this position as the doctrine of your Church, it was generally ascribed to the ignorance of ecclesiastical affairs into which a politician might easily fall. But when a Bishop—and one who has proved himself not lacking either in knowledge or in tact—recent, too, from the court of Rome, and from the conclave of hierarchs met under the special eye of the Pope himself, returns to his diocese, to promulge this doctrine, what are we to infer?

Mr. Chandler's speech in Congress has surely drawn forth replies numerous enough, and well enough fortified by all the facts of history to have refreshed the memory of one, who, in this free land, might have forgotten, for a moment, the antecedent of his own politico-religious system. And we could rather say: If what has been said and written on the subject within the last half century, is not enough to satisfy any one that the Pope *does claim* temporal power outside of the States of the Church we will not attempt to supply the deficiency. Neither shall we attempt it. Our people are not so easily brought under "benighting influences" as to take the asertion of Mr. Chandler even when so remarkably endorsed by yourself, as wiping out the history of so many hundred years, and of so many various lands—history which every child of our common schools can quote against you, if, indeed, the class books have not been *expurgated* to suit the demands of your Church.

We take your declaration as so in the face of all the well known facts, that we ask, What can you mean? You, who have just returned from a fresh sight of the *two swords* of the Pope, representing the *temporal and the spiritual power*, and of the Tripple Crown, signifying the Pontifical, imperial and Royal dignities, you are not ignorant that this is a *fundamental* claim, 'INSISTED ON,' in most direct and weighty terms, and with most terrible fulminations by the Court of Rome. I might cite the case nearer at home and on our own American continent, fresh enough in the recollection of our citizens—that of the Pope's allocution in the Sacred Congregation against the Republican government of New Grenada—or the case of like assumptionof Pope Pius in Mexico, to dissolve former marriages and annul laws—or the very recent and flagrant case of the present Pope's Bull against the Bishop of Lima, for asserting in a published treatise that in questions of civil jurisdiction, (under their republican government) that of the civil power is paramount to that of the Church. (See his 'Defence of Civil Government against the pretensions of the Roman Court.' June 10, '51.)

But are we to regard you as, indeed, so utterly at war with the Papacy as to take the position of a *heretic*, and to brand Pope Pius IX and his Cardinals, and all the line of Popes and Councils, as lying hopelessly 'under benighting influences" in insisting on the temporal power of the Pope?

Much rather should we believe this, than suppose for a moment that you are either ignorant of your own church doctrine and history, or intentionally disingenuous. Could it possibly be, that you should use such language in public defence, or for popular effect, without really disclaiming the doctrine of the Pope's temporal power? Can't it be, that while your express declaration is, that you "*admit no temporal power in the Pope outside of the States of the Church*," you mean something else than to deny his having or claiming temporal power anywhere except in his own immediate kingdom in Italy? Does anything *lie under* the words, which does not appear? Our American people are accustomed to take our plain English in its plain sense. They are anxous to know the truth on this great subject, in which the interests and independence of other governments are so seriously involved. And you will do me the justice to believe that I seek only to elicit the truth, to understand yourself, and to serve the cause of truth and freedom.

Our blessed Master said to the Roman Governor, "My kingdom is not of this world."—Again we remind you of your very words, '*We admit no temporal power in him* (the Pope) *outside of the small territory known as the States of the Church.' NO temporal power!* You and your Church *admit none*. Pius IX declares, July 5th, 1847, "We have chosen Pius V. as our patron." This Pius V., what was his doctrine in Queen Elizabeth's time? "*Christ*," says he, "*has constituted me king over all nations and realms, to pluck up, destroy, scatter, demolish, and build*." The said Queen (Elizabeth) *we deprive of her pretended right to the kingdom, and of all dignity, dominion and privilege whatever*, and ABSOLVE *all nobles, subjects, and people of the kingdom, and whoever have sworn to her, from their oath and* ALL DUTY WHATEVER.—Mag. Bull, vol. 2, p. 324, Lux. 1727.

This we take to be a claim of 'temporal power,' and a sufficiently haughty and preposterous exercise of it. But this, and such like, we should understand you, from your language, to repudiate and to ascribe to '*benighting influences*.' What benighting influences, then, but of the *Papacy*, whose claims he asserted, and strove so eminently to carry out? "NO temporal power," you say. None whatever—direct or indirect. "*We admit*" none! How entirely are we agreed, then, on this important point!

Alas! for the Popes, Bishops and Doctors who have labored and are still "laboring under such benighting influences," as to "insist on the contrary"!

But what then of the Bishop's oath to the Pope—"I shall not sell nor give away, nor mortgage, nor enfeoff, nor in any way alenate the possessions belonging to my table, even with the consent of the chapter of my church, *without the leave* of the Roman Pontiff, and should I proceed to any alienation of them, I am willing to contract by the very fact, the penalties specified in the Constitution publised on the subject." We are not ignorant of the shifts made by your Doctors, on certain occasions, to avoid the fair sense of the terms, and to declare that the Pope claims only a *spiritual* supremacy which nevertheless must *include* a "temporal power" to carry into effect the spiritual. But you admit no temporal power in him. If you hold any such doctrine under cover of such language as you have used, we must charge you with using terms every way calculated to give a false impression. And if this be your doctrine, that the claim of spiritual supremacy does of needs include the temporal, then we must charge you with seeking temporal power for your Lord the Pope under guise of *mere religious claims*. Then we understand the calls you make for special legislation for the Roman Catholic Church, on the plea of your religious policy. And then too we understand how our legislators have been misled by granting you the right of holding in your own name, as *Bishop—but still in your own name*—all the church property of your Diocese. M. W. JACOBUS.

Allegheny City, March 22, 1855.

☞ GOV. POLLOCK has signed the bill to incorporate the "City Bank of Philadelphia." We presume, of course, that he had positive evidence of being indespensably necessary.