

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. H., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARED, PA., JANUARY 30, 1856.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Shall we have a united opposition to the Loco Focoism at the next Governor's Election? Or are we to have that opposition split up into two, three or four distasteful contests?

Let us set their wits to work, and try to bring about a State organization all opposed to the Locofo party can consistently unite.

2nd. That Kansas and Nebraska should not be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States.

3rd. That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

4th. That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts.

Public sentiment is converging to a point, and the indications are that it will settle upon something like the above.

5th. That we are opposed to the admission of any new Slave States into this Union.

2nd. That Kansas and Nebraska should not be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States.

THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The protection of our mechanical and manufacturing interests, is a subject that has attracted much attention at different periods in our Republican existence.

It is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted, that the Tariff of 1842 was the means, at that time, of placing the business interests of the country upon a stable and reliable footing.

Our importers and dealers being thus enabled to meet their engagements, for several years past attention was somewhat withdrawn from the subject; lately, however, it has been again attracting considerable notice.

It is further provided by this last article, that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS AND NATIVES.

We find the following letter from a member of Congress from North Carolina, in the Washington Organ of the 24th ult.

House of Rep., Dec. 21, 1855. Dear Sir—I see in your paper of the 22nd inst., a statement concerning the appointment of a Postmaster in my district, at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct.

STATE TREASURER.—On the 21st inst., the joint convention for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. On the first ballot, Henry S. Magraw, Democrat, was elected over Eli S.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Crabb recently submitted to the Senate several amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The first provides that "no person born in a foreign land, or who may owe allegiance to, or is a subject or citizen of a foreign power or government, and who shall be naturalized on or after the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight shall be eligible to vote at any political or public election in this Commonwealth, until he shall have resided under the government of the United States a period of at least twenty-one years."

The second, that there shall be an additional article, to the effect that "the aggregate amount of debt which may hereafter be contracted by the Commonwealth, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in the event of war or invasion by a foreign power, or domestic insurrection, or the intended liquidation of the whole or a portion of the present indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the money obtained on the credit of the Commonwealth, by virtue of any act of Assembly, shall be applied to defraying the expenses incurred by such war, invasion or insurrection, or the liquidation of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose whatever."

The third, that "no pay the present debt of the Commonwealth, and any debts which may hereafter be contracted in the event of war, hostile invasion, domestic insurrection, or otherwise, the legislature shall, at its next session after the adoption of this section by the people, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund which shall continue until said debt or debts shall be paid: said fund shall be made from the annual income from the canals and railroads belonging to the Commonwealth, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, and from dividends on or sales of stock or other property owned by the Commonwealth; the money composing said sinking fund shall be invested by the Governor, in behalf of the State, in the loans contracted by the Commonwealth, which loans shall be cancelled from time to time, in such manner as shall be provided for by law, and no portion of said sinking fund shall ever be applied to any other than one or more of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned."

It is further provided by this last article, that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

DOES FOREIGN INFLUENCE PERVERT JUSTICE?

A correspondent of the Newark Mercury directs attention to a remarkable contrast exhibited in two recent trials there.

The jury under the charge of the Court convicted the defendant of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to eight years in the State prison. In the second, McKinney, an American, in a drunken brawl, in or immediately after a scuffle, in one part of which he was, by the State's evidence, in great danger of bodily harm by falling over the banisters, stabs a German keeper of a larger beer saloon, not in a vital part, he being at the time exceedingly intoxicated, with a knife, drawn while actually engaged in the scuffle, and when in imminent danger of injury from the fall. The man dies from loss of blood. The jury, after a patient and fair trial, found him guilty of manslaughter. The Court sentenced him to the utmost limit of the law—\$1000 fine and ten years imprisonment.

Some people, when they write give melancholy evidence of desiring merely effect—irrespective of cost to truth. The following from the Pittsburgh Catholic for Jan. 12th, shows a disregard of fact. It says: "The 'Wakemannies,' like all other Protestants, are the legitimate children of that fertile mother of all the isms—that inexhaustible source of endless division—Bible atheism, or the fatal principle that every man and woman is to make his or her religion out of the Bible, as interpreted by private judgment."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 23, 1856. In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House, tending the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. E. K. Kane, for his discoveries in the Arctic seas, was then taken up.

Mr. Price, in a brief speech, commended the propriety of the resolution. It was a compliment highly deserved. Dr. Kane knew nothing of the intention to pass the resolution and it would be more grateful to him than an appropriation from the treasury, or anything that could be done.

HOUSTON.—Mr. Morris offered a joint resolution relative to the expedition of Dr. E. K. Kane to the Arctic seas, representing that the explorations and discoveries of Dr. Kane in those regions, and the energy, intrepidity and perseverance displayed by him in conducting the recent expedition, have made valuable additions to human knowledge, and attested the benevolence which prompted and the skill which guided said expedition, in such a manner as to call for the official acknowledgment and honorable mention from foreign governments.

The resolution recognizes the services rendered by the recent expedition, and the gallant conduct displayed in its management, and tenders the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane and the officers and crew under his command, at the same time concurring with the Secretary of the Navy in commending the results of these expeditions as worthy the attention and patronage of the Government.

MR. MORRIS made a finished speech in support of the resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, also in their advocacy.

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AN INTERESTING DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton presented a communication, which had been received from the President in Executive session, and from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, transmitting a copy of the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 19th, 1855, in which it is declared that the British Government intends to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington, of the 10th of April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America.

MR. CLAYTON then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain, and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatising it as monstrous and disgraceful.

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Speaker, with the following result: Banks 96, Orr 68, Fuller 12, Ricard 18, Campbell (O.), 3, and Messrs. Edie, Haven, Pennington, Miller (of Ind.), Kennett and Wilcox, each one.

Necessary to a choice, 102. While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced a Message from the President of the U. S. Mr. Campbell, of O., objected to its reception.

MR. CRAIGIE claimed a right to be heard, declaring that he represented a district in North Carolina, which was the first to proclaim independence from Great Britain.

MR. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that the message be received, and demand that the Speaker should call the roll.

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