

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 24, 1869.

The Parion Business.

There is real encouragement in the action of President Grant in the case of the Dupays at New York. Under the administration of President Johnson the counterfeiter and revenue swindlers have had very comfortable times. Occasionally some zealous district attorney or revenue officer would undertake to bring the robbers of the Government to justice, but conviction was sure to be followed by a pardon from the President, and it became cheaper to let the counterfeiter and swindlers have full swing without being at the trouble and expense of trying them, only to be released again. It is safe to say that, if any counterfeiter and revenue swindlers were left in confinement when Mr. Johnson left the White House, it was because their cases had been accidentally overlooked. And it is equally safe to say that under the administration of President Grant, conviction of an offence against the United States Government will not be a mere farce. "The President is in earnest about this matter," was telegraphed to the New York officers by Commissioner Rollins in regard to the withholding of the pardon of the Dupays, and the country will be glad to know that at last we have a President who believes that deliberate crime deserves the punishment of the law, rather than a full and unconditional pardon from the Executive. At the rate President Johnson has issued pardons for the most serious of crimes, our whole system of United States laws and courts has been a mere farce, and we are glad to know that we now have a President who will be more anxious to punish villainy than he will to reward it.

The Growth of the United States.

In rapidity of growth this country has no parallel among the nations. A contemporary remarks that the population has been marked for seventy years by a uniformity so regular as to enable us to predict the future with something very near certainty. Each recurring decennial census from 1790 to 1860 shows a percentage of increase varying from 32.67 per cent., the lowest, 36.45 per cent., the highest, the average of the seven periods being 34.47 for each ten years. Estimated upon this average, the census of 1870 will return the population of the United States at 42,322,731; in 1880, 57,966,268; in 1890, 76,676,388; in 1900, which many a man living will see, 103,205,880. Nor is it likely that the great variety of causes, foreign or domestic, which have contributed to our rapid increase of population since this century came in, will cease to be operative, or substantially be less effective before the century's close.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Col. Gowan, the American who recovered the English man of war sunk by the Russians before Sebastopol, after all the English engineers failed, has connected himself with a new and promising enterprise. This is neither more nor less than the recovery of the eleven or twelve Spanish galleons, sunk in action in Vigo Bay, in the reign of Queen Anne, during the war between Britain and Holland on one side, and France and Spain on the other. The sunken galleons contained six million dollars. England and Spain furnish the necessary material, and share the profits after paying the engineers handsomely.

A RISING MAN.—A correspondent of the "Pittsburg Commercial," speaking of the Democratic members of the House who were expected to participate in the debate on the Fifteenth Amendment, says: "Mr. McCullough, of Clearfield, who is the acknowledged leader, will be absent attending court."

Go in, Mr. McCullough, of Clearfield! You've held Wallace's coat tail long enough, it is his turn now to hold yours.

SPEECH OF HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.—In another column will be found the admirable speech of Hon. Russell Errett, delivered in the State Senate, on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It most effectively extinguished the coffee-pot Senator from Clearfield, annihilated his flimsy attempt at argument, and left the poor creature without a shred to cover his political hideousness.

The Copperheads are very much horrified at the passage by the Pennsylvania Senate of the Suffrage Amendment. They howl and gnash their teeth, with impotent rage, and declare that public sentiment is very much against it. What do they know of public sentiment? The poor Cops. are one hundred years behind the age, and at their present rate of progression they will never catch up to it.

The Doylestown Democrat, one of the most influential Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, is out in a strong leader in favor of Gen. Hancock for Governor. A movement in the same direction has also been made by leading Democrats in Washington. Gen. H. will probably get the nomination—but that is all. The Republican candidate is bound to win.

Our Democratic friends are sending up a "wall" about the *enfranchisement* of General Hancock, by being assigned to the department of Dakota, but no one thought it necessary to commiserate the gallant little Phil Sheridan, who has been out in that region for a year or more.

An exchange says that Andy Johnson has a fit of the blues because he can't veto President Grant's inaugural.

The New Bounty Bill.

Congress, on the third of the month, passed a most important bounty bill, the text of which has not yet been given through the Washington dispatches. It will be seen that its provisions apply very largely to the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments, and for the benefit of the members of those old organizations, and their widows and orphans, we print it at length:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service," he shall be held to have completed the full term of his enlistment, and entitled to bounty accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died, after being honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty to which such soldier would be entitled if living, under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-six, and the provisions of said act shall be construed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims for the additional bounties granted in sections 12 and 13 of the act of July 28, 1866, shall, after the 1st day of May next, be adjusted and settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, under the provisions of said act; and all such claims as may on the 1st of May be remaining in the office of the Paymaster General unsettled, shall be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all claims for bounty under the provisions of the act cited in the foregoing section shall be void, unless presented in due form prior to the 1st day of December, 1869.

LOSS AND GAIN.—The country perhaps gained something by the termination of the Cortish Congress, but it also lost something—it lost Mullins, of Tennessee, to whom Davy Crockett was hardly a printing in his best days. If Mullins never "set the table in a row" by his wit, he often astonished the House by the vigor of his oratory, which was irresistible. Don Piatt, who writes, we believe, the Washington letters of the Cincinnati Commercial, says "the best things of Mullins are not reported. The reporters fail to do him justice. He charged down on New York Chandler the other day, on mules, and it took Chandler's friends three days to dig him out. 'I will stand here, Mr. Speaker,' roared Mullins, 'till the angel Gabriel snaps his last gun. I will stand here till the pis-entury me out piecemeal through the keyhole. I will stand here until the archangel fires the crack of doom amid the week of maters and a crash of boards, and Asia tumbles into Africa, leaving the polar star to gleam like the eye of hell upon a mighty void of collateral chaos.'"

The Tenure of Office law, the repeal, suspension or modification of which has engaged the attention of the Senate for more than ten days, and is likely for some days to come, holds all appointments, excepting where vacancies actually exist, in abeyance. So long as the law stands, the labors of the grand army of office-seekers will be in vain, as the President holds that the law restrains him from making removals except for a cause during the session as well as recess of the Senate. On the question of repeal, a close canvass about equally divides the Senate. Should repeal fail, the suspension of the law until the next session, with perhaps a modifying section added, will take place. It will be several days before the question is settled. Should the action of the Senate not be for repeal, the question will have to come up again in the House, where the Senate's stubbornness is not at all alluded. In no light is the prospect for the grand army of office-seekers—to whom the delay has already been exceedingly vexatious and expensive—particularly encouraging.

Late Elections.

HUNTINGDON, March 19.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in this borough to-day by a majority of about 51—the same that Grant had in November. The vote by the Republicans for and against the Crawford county system resulted in a majority of one hundred and twenty three in favor of its adoption. Indications are that it met with little opposition in country districts, and consequently the Republican party of this county will hereafter be governed by this method in making its nominations of candidates.

ALLENTOWN, March 19.—T. H. Gyd, formerly colonel of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Democratic candidate, was to-day elected mayor of this city. The former incumbent was a Republican.

It is rumored that General Longstreet will decline the appointment of Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, to which he has been nominated by the President. The reason assigned is that he does not wish his motives for joining the Republican party to be questioned particularly in the South. When he attached himself to that party he was influenced by higher motives than expectation of favor or reward; and as his circumstances are not necessitous, he thinks the appointment can be more appropriately given to some other gentleman equally qualified, whose acceptance could not compromise himself or others.

DEFEATED.—We are glad to see that the bill for the inspection of steam boilers, which was a gigantic swindle, has been defeated in the House, notwithstanding it received the valuable support of that distinguished Democrat—"the acknowledged leader"—Hon. T. J. McCullough, of this country. It would have been a gross fraud upon the people—a gigantic monopoly, that was too much, even for the present Legislature to stomach.

Kossuth is said to be old, poor, decrepit and living on charity.

Republican Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Republican Convention assembled on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., and organized by electing S. C. Patchin, Esq., President, Capt. Z. C. McCullough, and John W. Wright, Esq., Vice Presidents, and Wm. Radebaugh, Esq., and S. J. Row, Secretaries.

On motion of A. C. Finney, Esq., Hon. J. B. McEnally, Hon. John Patton, and John B. Hewitt, Esq., were elected Representative and Senatorial Conferees, to meet the conferees from the other counties in the District, and elect Delegates to the State Convention to assemble on the 23rd of June next.

H. B. Swoope, Chairman of the County Committee, read letters from the Chairmen of the County Committees of Clarion and Forrest Counties, saying that they had agreed upon Ridgeway, Elk County, as the place, and the first day of June as the time for holding the District Conference. Whereupon it was resolved that Clearfield concur, and the time and place were adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

WM. RADEBAUGH, S. J. ROW, Secretaries.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE.—It affords us more than ordinary pleasure to be able to announce, that Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of St. Paul's, has been chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington city, by the following vote: Rev. J. G. Butler, 112; Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, 16; Rev. Gilman Jackson, of Washington, 16; Rev. James M'Kinney, of Indiana, 14. Total vote, 158.

If we mistake not, Dr. Butler is the first Lutheran minister, that has ever been chosen to the Chaplaincy of either branch of Congress. It is an honorable post to fill, and in this instance, certainly, if ever, it has been well and worthily bestowed. We congratulate the popular branch of our nation at Legislature on the eminently wise selection they have made, and Dr. Butler on this deserved tribute to his high personal and ministerial character.—Luth. Observer.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A. J. Todd and his wife were murdered in their bed at Lebanon, Indiana, on Thursday night, March 18. The discovery was made the next morning, when Mr. Todd was found lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear and a bullet hole in his breast, and a rifle gun lying about three feet from his body. Both hands were clasped on his breast over the bullet hole. His throat had been cut while in bed, where he had bled to death. He was then dragged out of bed and thrown on the floor and shot. His wife was lying in the bed with the backside of her head mashed in, and several cuts across her face and arms, and on her head. An old hatchet was found in the bed, and an old case knife on the floor. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this bloody tragedy.

New York editors who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Some of these gentlemen have been lately casting missiles of various degrees of hardness at the Pennsylvania Legislature and Pennsylvania political rings in general. We will say nothing of how many holes these missiles made, since the history of the extraordinary bribery and corruption at Albany has been made public, the citizens of our sister State have discovered that they live in such an excessively little house—one so transparently vile, that they are willing to forget what they have thought of us, if we will only forgive them and abstain from retaliatory attack. They know how few stones would utterly demolish all their pretences of legislative honesty.

The first bill signed by President Grant—the bill for strengthening the public credit—embodies the principle on which the Republicans planted themselves in the Presidential canvass. It provides that the obligations of the Government shall be paid in coin, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or in other currency than gold or silver. This law will have a beneficial effect abroad, as well as at home, without any doubt, and it was entirely appropriate that it should be the first to receive President Grant's signature.

FEMALE LABOR.—Certainly they can if they will, and what is there to prevent trying? Intelligent, healthy women, if they had the patience and steadiness of purpose that men have, go to through an apprenticeship or course of instruction for years, would be competent to conduct many kinds of business that men now wholly monopolize. There are women now engaged in carrying on ship building, a business that requires as much skill and talent perhaps as any other. Maine returns four and Virginia two women engaged in this business.

That President Grant will shortly nominate ex-Gov. Curtin as Minister to Russia, is more than probable. The tender was one of the first made by the new President, and it is understood that Mr. Curtin returned a favorable answer. The report that Col. McCure will accompany him abroad has never been founded in truth—the idea having never been entertained.

Delaware has been elected to its record, and its Senate has rejected the constitutional amendment. Perhaps after Georgia and Mississippi have ratified it, and all of the other States, the tea patch may be induced to do the same. But it is doubtful.

President Grant's Cabinet is giving great satisfaction to the country. Every member of it is a sound Republican, and of the whole seven not one asked for his position. Like the President, each member can say, "The office came to me unsought."

Andrew Johnson seems to have left many little vacancy accounts unsettled on his departure from the White House. It is now ascertained that the bill adding two majors to the Judge Advocate's Bureau was one of those pocketed by the departing Tennesseean, although several officers of the army claim to have his promise in their behalf for its signature.

Colorado wants 1,000 marriageable women.

A Little of Everything.

Mrs. Gen. Banks is in Paris. Legal tenderness—Your wife's kiss for money. It is said that "Nabby" will be made Postmaster at Toledo.

George Berger has been appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg.

A smile that foretells sorrow—the one that you take in the bar room.

A man has been lynched in Colorado, on suspicion of having stolen \$250.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, late Secretary of the Navy, is about to go to Europe.

Volcanopedericistialistinariginologist is the latest addition to the language.

A child wanting to describe a snake said it was "a thing all tail, clear up to the head end."

A Mississippi paper has a "Grecian Dead Beau-tain" for paragraphs relative to the fair sex.

Brevity is the soul of wit, what a vast amount of fun there is in the tail of a fashionable coat.

Russia has just called about forty treasury officials to Siberia, for robbing the government.

Brick Pomroy lectured in Detroit, where the people are so decent that he didn't say his bits.

A cynical husband says that the only good run of luck he ever had was when his wife ran from him.

Mrs. Partington thinks that the pillars of liberty are stuffed with the feathers of the American Eagle.

A German committed suicide in Chicago last Saturday, because he was thoroughly disgusted with the place.

Messrs. Each—Side-of-the-Sky, Streak-of-Light and Horned—Snake are coming from the west to see Grant.

An eminent Physician has discovered that the nightmares in nine cases out of ten is produced by owing for a paper.

President Grant is said to have disposed of an old coat by bluntly telling him, "That place, sir, is not vacant."

Easter Sunday occurs this year on the 28th of March. We trust that "then fruit" will be abundant about that time.

The appointment of the new Secretary of State is considered a sudden rise in Fish, and is attributed to the intense season.

Young men anxious to get rid of their wild oats will do well to get a sewing machine. Those covered with catios are the best.

The London Telegraph calls Anna Swan, the gipsies, a "dame of harmonious and homogeneous, though tremendous, inches."

Women enjoyed at least one right in Exeter, England, two hundred years ago. That of performing the duties of the hangman.

The following rules are posted in a New Jersey school house: "No kissing the girls in school hours, no licking the master during holidays."

In San Francisco a man took one drink of whiskey, which caused him to fall before reaching the door of the saloon. He was then robbed.

The London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that "next to the Siamense twin, the greatest natural curiosity here is Reversing Johnson."

Some one of a statistical turn of mind has estimated that the corn made into whiskey in a single revenue district in Kentucky would fatten 200,000 hogs.

A contemporary says: "The Legislature of Minnesota, according to a time-honored custom, closed its session with a general spree in the hall of the house."

A man recently appeared in a Kentucky town attired in the simple costume of a straw hat and belt, carrying a bundle containing his purse and pocket-book under his arm.

A Buffalo policeman smelt smoke, sounded an alarm, got out the engines, and then discovered the cause to be a smouldering cigar burning a hole through his coat tail pocket.

A country doctor announces that he has changed his residence to the neighborhood of the churchyard, which he hopes may prove a great convenience to his numerous patients.

Sundry had a mad dog last week that succeeded in biting some six or seven other dogs, before the frightened populace succeeded in dispatching him. It will be a dog gone these shortly.

With reference to the child with no back bone, it is reported to have recently died in Ohio, the Boston Post says that by his death "the State has lost admirable material for a member of Congress."

A lady "well dressed, very drunk, and with \$8,000 in her pocket, was arrested in the streets of Alexandria, Virginia, last week. After sobbing in the lock up, she was permitted to go home.

Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordville, Ill., having lectured on the subject, "After Suffrage, What?" received an answer the other day in the shape of an old pair of trousers, a jacket and a doll.

The Bathing Police of Diogenes, France, have been warned not to catch sleeping ladies by the hair, according to previous instructions, as the present fashions render such a proceeding very uncertain.

The Boston Transcript proposes that the disappointed office-seekers be placed on Government reservations and made to till the soil since they expect the Government to provide for them in some manner.

An Englishman relates that he recently dined with an editor of that commonwealth who invited him to the health of Tenyson and Thomas T. Carlyle, remarking, "Then men ain't sinking like tin."

An editor's experience with the velocipede is thus stated: "The first pass it headed for the gutter—the next time, it ran against a fence—and next, it laid down with him" When he rides now he generally goes a foot.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, a gentleman who some time ago, out on the plains underwent the interesting but somewhat painful operation of being scalped by Indians, has arrived in Chicago in his native hair in his pocket.

A soldier in the First Empire, ex-Sergeant Legis, is beginning life, at the age of fifty-two, as a public lecturer. The Herald says that if he were only an old woman instead of a man, he might go to New York and compete with Phillips.

The editor of the Berwick Gazette has been a sight. He says it was "double headed lama's head, consisting of two faces, four eyes and two ears." Wonder if he hadn't been poking his fingers in his eyes and looking in a glass.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Sentinel says: "a little white boy, who sold peanuts and apples, complained to one of our reporters that 'Hon. Edgar Miller, Doankeeper of the House of Representatives, has removed him, and set up a stand for himself!'"

A fashionable young lady went into "vain's" book store the other day, and inquired if he had "any fine line literature for lyrical purposes?" She wanted cat-gut guitar strings. For once in his life Peter "weakened," and was carried out on a canceled postage stamp.

The following fusion, said to be the result of a "poetical agency" by a Georgian noble, who sent a young lady a "bobby" while in camp near her home, is entirely satisfactory, so far as it goes, to prove that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and we hope had the desired effect. Here it is: "Accept this bobby from a feller, Who oft has heard the keening beller; Has listened to the life's tottler, And helped to do a heap of shaver, He has seen the war clouds dark arise, Like fifty buzzards above the skies; Who bigger than his dad, And wishes to marry mighty bad."

REMARKS

OF THE

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT,

Senator from Allegheny County, on the

Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment,

In the Senate, Thursday, March 11th, 1869.

Mr. Speaker, when the majority of this body consisted together, and resolved to put this resolution through to its third reading at a night, and agreed, in order to attain that end without fail, to refrain from taking part in the discussion, it was not because they were ashamed of their cause or afraid to discuss it, but because, in order to secure its early passage, prudence dictated that they should not be present, should be present under their own count on its final passage.

At any justification had been needed for their action it was found in the weak, flimsy argumentation that characterized all the speeches on the other side—the utter absence of any say, or anything tending to the dignity of an argument. Certainly no answer was needed by any logic used last night, for none was used; and the fact that when the majority cheerfully yielded to the Senator from Clearfield an extension of time beyond his last hour, he repaid the courtesy by an insulting fling at those who had just shown their generosity toward him, knowing we were cut off from reply by the expiration of the time fixed for terminating the debate, and the additional fact that the Senator from Berks immediately on the close of the Senator from Clearfield, broke out into hoarse cries for "the orders of the day," showed conclusively that the gentlemen on that side feared nothing so much, at that time, as an answer from this side, and that they knew full well that they were fully prepared to answer that would in a few minutes have ridiculed the sophistries of the Senator from Clearfield.

The gentlemen on that side were very bold, in the early part of the evening; they were not so bold, when they saw our own stance and challenged us to the combat; yet, when the time came that the answer they had been challenging was apparently ready, they shrunk from the combat, and skulked like cowards behind the orders of the day. We were silent in the early part of the evening, because it served our purpose to be so, just then, and our courage was of the most exalted kind, as long as they thought we would not strike back; but as soon as they thought they saw a hand raised for a contest, they were fully prepared to answer at their finger ends, and all their affected horror of gag law could not keep them from resorting to it to save themselves from the answer they had been challenging. Like a parcel of boys they kept trying out all night long, and in the end they were tired and ran, on the first show of resistance.

The whole exhibition of last night was but a repetition of the stale and old exploded arguments that have been retailed here, session after session, ever since 1863. It has been the same old story, with the cry of "my god's mugget" uttered! We have all heard it so often that we can always tell beforehand what the range of such discussion is going to be. It is the sole stock in trade of the Democratic party. It had no prejudices to appeal to, it would lose the breath of its life.

I could not help observing, last night, that there has been a manifest improvement in the tone of our Democratic friends. Our colored citizens were "negroes," last night they were "niggers," as heretofore; but they had at last learned to spell that word with "g" instead of "n"; and the poor African who, only last year or the year before, was in the estimation of the Senator from Clearfield, a vile, degraded being, only last night was called a "nigger," and in the scale of human excellence as to exhort from that Senator the confession that he is willing to acknowledge and recognize his natural rights as a man.

This is unusual progress—a progress as great as that of the Senator from Fayette, who, last year, made the mountains of his district echo with his denunciations of the Chicago platform, yet last night endorsed the Chicago platform, and that platform, the Democratic party, I am sure, is well-to-do, and in the estimation of the Senator from Clearfield, a vile, degraded being, only last night was called a "nigger," and in the scale of human excellence as to exhort from that Senator the confession that he is willing to acknowledge and recognize his natural rights as a man.

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ratified by a direct vote of the people, in any of the States, nor any of the numerous amendments to it, which form no inconsiderable part of it, by the Legislatures of the several States. Yet it is none the less the work of the people. When this fifteenth amendment is incorporated in it, the preamble to the Constitution will apply to it as to all the rest, and it will be true of it as of the rest, "we, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish it."

I have said there is no limitation as to the character of the amendments that may be proposed to it, and no constitutional exception can therefore be taken to the amendment before us. But there is a limitation as to the method of its ratification. First, it must be proposed by a two-thirds of both houses of Congress, which two thirds vote this amendment received. And second, it must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in the States, as the Congress may direct. This to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, it has accordingly been submitted to us, as one of the Legislatures spoken of. It is, consequently, for us and for the Legislatures of the other States to say whether it shall be ratified or not.

And this is the only way in which it can be ratified. It is not in our power to submit it to popular vote. It is simply our duty to ratify or reject it. The power of ratification has been lodged by the Constitution itself