The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

SALUTATORY.

THE COLUMBIAN commences its existence with the present number, and a statement of its objects and general character will be expected. It is intended to supply, so far as this immediate section is concerned, a want very generally felt in the country at this time—a want of Independent Journalism, which shall rise above the passions of the past, and address itself earnestly but fairly to the living questions of the hour.

The COLUMBIAN will be an Independent Journal, with reference to past party organizations, and, so far as its main principle of conduct will permit, with existing ones also. But its Independence is not to be Neutrality. It will have opinions to express and defend upon most subjects of current debate, without disguise, and with complete freedom.

The COLUMBIAN will not occupy the exact ground of any other journal in this county, or generally in this section. In this county the Ancient Democracy have an organ for the expression of their sentiments in the *Democrat and Star*, and another in the *Gazette* of Berwick. These are competent to expound the resolutions of '98, and also the more modern doctrines of their party. On the other hand, the *Columbia County Republican* may be taken as the representative of radical opinion in that party or faction opposed to the President. Its boast, only recently made, is that *it is radical*. The truth of this boast will not be questioned. It gives its whole heart and devotes its utmost fealty to the support of radical measures. And in adjoining counties existing journals fall under the same lines of classification.

But the COLUMBIAN is intended to be pre-eminently a journal of UNIONISM, to support all principles and measures of policy which look to the "consolidation of the Union," the object announced by General Washington as the principal one had in view in forming the Constitution of the United States. To this end support must be given to those men in public station who represent and uphold Union principles and a Union policy. They must be supported, their hands upheld, their hearts cheered by words of approval and encouragement. And, on the other hand, public men who oppose the unity and harmony of the country, and who would keep alive sectional or partisan hatred to the injury and detriment of the people of the United States, are to be denounced and opposed.

Union men, and independent men of all parties, the COLUMBIAN comes to you speaking words of true patriotism, pure loyalty, and salutary truth, and asks a hearing and approval, and confidence and support. It will not belie its engagements nor disappoint the trust of its patrons. That it may do good and win an honorable name among the journals of the country is the desire and hope of its conductor, and he will give all earnest and honorable means to secure these objects.

THE JOHNSON POLICY.

IT is a common trick of the Disunionists to represent the President as desirous of introducing unrepentant Rebels into Congress. They rant and tear over this falsehood in the hope that ignorant men, and men of strong passions, will be mis-led by it, and become instruments in their hands, or as clay in the hands of the potter, to be shaped and moulded to their purposes. Nothing can be more untrue than this assertion of theirs, as they well know, and as can be proved beyond question by referring to plain and notorious facts. Let us examine some of them.

1. Large classes of leading men of the South were excluded by the President from his General Amnesty Proclamation of last year, and many more than were excluded by Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty, published during the war, for the purpose of reclaiming the South, restoring it to the Union, and renewing its representation in the Federal Government.

2. Special pardons issued by President Johnson, to persons of the classes excepted by him, amount to but a small percentage of the whole number of such persons, and have been granted only upon submission and petition, and upon proof of loyalty; and all to whom amnesty or pardon has been extended have been required to take a stringent oath of allegiance to the United States.

3. The President has caused new loyal State constitutions and State governments, to replace those which existed in the so-called Confederacy; so that all the instruments and machinery of the Rebellion have been made to disappear; and in the new constitutions express provisions have been inserted to repudiate all Rebel indebtedness of every description.

At the instance of the President
islatures of the reorganized States
larly adopted the amendment
nstitution of the United States
shing slavery, and the Secretary of
tate has, in consequence of that action by them, announced the adoption of the amendment by a vote of three-fourths of all the States. The amendment is now a provision of the Constitution, binding every State and every citizen, and irrepealable, except by a like vote of three-fourths of the States.

5. The President has steadily and always advised the Southern people to send loyal Senators and Representatives to Congress, and none others. He has been urgent upon this point, and still insists upon it as one of the material points in his policy of restoration. We believe that no unpardoned persons have been selected as Senators or Representatives in the reorganized States, and it has never been the desire or expectation of the President that such should be admitted into either House of Congress. Most of the leaders and influential men of the Rebellion are now excluded from Congress by this rule or principle of policy, if Congress shall act in concert with the President in enforcing it. The power of pardon is with the President, and he has exercised that power cautiously and prudently, in good faith and with great wisdom, with the double purpose of facilitating the complete restoration of the Union and excluding unrepentant and leading Rebels from official power and influence. By this policy loyalty is cultivated and encouraged, and reunion promoted, while the demands of justice against conspicuous offenders are regarded and enforced.

6. The President, in his annual message, called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation to enable the United States Courts to act upon the cases of Jefferson Davis and the other Rebel leaders, and subsequently sent to Congress his correspondence with Chief-Justice Chase, showing the refusal of the latter to hold court at Richmond until Congress should act. Now why has not Congress acted? Why this delay for more than four months, while the Disunionists in and out of Congress have howled about Rebels going unpunished, and even untried? One way to keep Rebel leaders out of Congress would be to convict them in court of treason. That would exclude them effectually; for, even if they were not hung or permanently imprisoned, they would no doubt be pardoned only upon conditions which would exclude them from office under the United States. But the fact is, the Disunionists do not want any Rebels punished in the courts. They prefer to force universal negro suffrage upon the whole country, as the condition of universal amnesty to Rebels. Their leaders have openly said this in Congress—their cry is, "Universal suffrage and universal amnesty." They have no objection to receiving unpardoned and "red-handed" Rebels into Congress with open arms and shouts of welcome, if the ballot-box can be degraded into the gutter at the same time.

7. The oath act passed during the war requires every member of Congress, upon taking his seat, to swear that he has never voluntarily been engaged, directly or indirectly, in rebellion, and provides a severe punishment for taking the oath falsely. This amounts to universal exclusion from Congress of all Rebels, great and small, and it depends upon Congress alone to enforce it. Each House is the judge of the qualifications of its members, and neither the President nor the Supreme Court can interfere. It is true that the validity of this law is questioned by some, but it is not questioned by the majority in either House, who have full power to enforce it.

We have thus proved that the President has no desire nor intention to have unrepentant Rebels admitted into Congress, and that he has not acted with any such purpose. It is said that slavery caused the Rebellion. Then, as it is abolished, and irrepealably abolished, by Constitutional amendment, the great cause of Rebellion is removed. And in agreeing to the amendment, at the instance of the President, Southern men have given us an express guaranty against future danger from this cause. And by this act of theirs; by their applications for pardon; by their submission to the laws; by their taking oaths of renewed allegiance; by their repudiation of Rebel indebtedness; and by their reorganization of loyal State governments, they have exhibited repentance for the past, and furnished a justification for so much of clemency and confidence as has been extended to them by the President of the United States. In this connection should be read, by every citizen desirous of ascertaining the truth, the instructive explanation of his policy given by the President to Governor Cox, of Ohio, in the interview between them about the end of February. No one can read the report of what was said by the President on that occasion without being impressed with a conviction of his sagacity, integrity, and patriotism, and also of the wisdom of his course, and the propriety of supporting him in his great but arduous work. His is not a policy of distrust, jealousy, selfishness, or sectionalism; it is national, disinterested, and judicious, and at the same time bold, independent, and manly. He knows, as all reasonable men must know, that in any possible reunion of the country, more or less of trust, and confidence, and forbearance, and magnanimity must be exercised, and that to carry on our great and pure system of republican government we must obtain and hold the consent of the governed, and by a just and broad-minded policy inspire respect and awaken attachment for the power which demands their obedience. But while these considerations have been kept in view by the President, he has been careful to obtain all the securities possible for the future peace and harmony of the country, and has never contemplated the sudden admission into Congress of the leading men of the Rebellion, as has been impudently asserted by his disunion enemies of the present time. And this is what we proposed to show in our present examination of his past conduct and present views upon the subject of restoration.

WE call the attention of our readers to the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, published on our first page. It is worthy of a careful perusal. For this veto the President has been and continues to be most vehemently and maliciously denounced. This denunciation is mainly by those who read neither the bill itself nor the veto.

PERSONALITIES.

UPON one subject we choose to be explicit in the outset of our editorial labors—we mean the subject of personalities. A journal has opportunities for offending or wounding the sensibilities of individuals which it would be ungenerous and criminal to embrace. Keeping within the limits of the laws which punish defamation, it may inflict grievous wrong upon the citizen, and gratify that love of scandal and personal abuse which will always be too extensive without being cultivated and encouraged. It has become too common for newspapers in this country to abuse private citizens with a freedom and pertinacity better suited to some other place than a civilized community. It is neither witty, Christianlike, nor gentlemanly, howmuchsoever it may gratify the spleen and malignity of an editor, to assign nicknames to respectable citizens. The practice hitherto has not been, nor ever can be, indulged in by an editor who has any of the instincts of a gentleman. It is, in short, a base, unmanly prostitution of the function of journalism to the purposes of petty resentment or ingratitude, and is sure to result in the disgrace and discomfiture of its author.

But a journalist has duties as well as privileges; his function is educational; to instruct the people in good manners and civility of language, as well as to expound his views upon more recondite subjects, and to convey to them the current information of the times. We do not mean that he should always speak with cold and stately sobriety. He may be, upon occasions, jocose, amusing, familiar, witty, or humorous. And his duties may require him to speak plainly of individuals, and even sometimes to expose their errors or imperfections. But this should be done rarely, and only for a useful purpose, and from no motive founded in personal spleen, mortified vanity, or malice. The COLUMBIAN proposes to speak of its contemporaries and of private citizens under the restraint of those rules which govern gentlemen, and which are necessary to the peace, harmony, and contentment of the social state. It will receive no insult unrebuked; but it will not assume to itself the post of censor over men who are not subject to its jurisdiction nor accountable to it for their conduct—who are not, upon public and manly grounds, obnoxious to its censure and castigation.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION.

SUBSCRIPTION to a newspaper is a *private* contract between the publisher and the subscriber. This contract, unless the contrary is stipulated, terminates at the end of one year from its date. Thereafter it is the privilege of the subscriber to discontinue his paper at any time after payment of whatever may be due. This is at once law and common sense; at least we are of that opinion, and shall, in our conduct of this journal, act upon it. To take or not to take our paper is a clear right that every citizen may exercise without subjecting himself to [illegible] use from us. We desire, therefore, to say to our subscribers that if at the end of the year, when the private contract between them and us has expired by its own limitation, they shall be dissatisfied with this paper, either with its moral or political tone, they will be permitted to discontinue it without public attention being drawn to the fact in our columns, and without any effort on our part to injure them in their business. To this rule we shall faithfully adhere. Before we would consent to so debase ourselves as to adopt any other we would gladly abandon our enterprise.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

UNDER this head we propose to give weekly brief extracts from neighboring newspapers upon topics of interest, accompanied by such observations as shall appear to us to be appropriate. This will be a convenient mode of alluding to many things scarcely suited to elaborate treatment in our strictly editorial department. We will thus also be enabled to convey to our readers an idea of the spirit and character of other journals, which might not otherwise come under their observation.

THE COLUMBIAN is to be a *newspaper*, and not a hand organ of sect, party, clique, or interest. We propose to publish the proceedings of all party conventions and meetings, with more or less of fulness, and with fairness, assuming that our readers will be able to judge for themselves between what is good and what is objectionable in the sentiments or actions of public bodies and popular meetings, and do not expect to find it necessary to caution them against accepting all that we print as conveying our individual sentiments or convictions. These will be conveyed, from time to time, in our editorial columns.

A COUNTRY newspaper, which must have a good part of its circulation among farmers, and among people who cultivate gardens and lots, ought to bestow a reasonable amount of attention to questions of agriculture and horticulture, including the cultivation of fruits, and the management of the garden. We propose, therefore, to publish, from good periodicals devoted to these subjects, occasional articles of merit and interest, practical in character and suited to the wants of our patrons; and we shall be able occasionably to furnish original articles devoted to the same subjects.

THE delay in the issue of our first number was unavoidable, owing to our inability to procure the press and material for its publication from the manufacturers at the time agreed upon. It will be observed that our first number is dated Saturday, May 5. The second number will be issued on Saturday, May 12, and regularly thereafter on every Saturday. We had selected Tuesday as our regular publication day, but have made the change out of deference to the wishes of a number of our subscribers.

THE size of the COLUMBIAN is precisely that of the Boston *Commonwealth*, a weekly four-page newspaper, which ranks among the first in this country for form and general appearance. The COLUMBIAN is of the largest convenient size for the form adopted, and has been deliberately chosen by us as combining the advantages of neatness and convenience, along with ample space, more perfectly than any other. Where sheets of great size are required, as in city papers, they are very properly broken into eight-page forms; but their extended space is beyond the present requirements of this location. We hope to make our journal pleasing to the eye in its general appearance, and instructive to the mind in its contents—a welcome and valued weekly visitor to all our patrons and readers.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

IT is a common practice, when new papers are established or old ones enlarged, for contemporaries to greet their advent or improvement by complimentary or friendly notices. And even such newspaper projects, before they are carried out or accomplished—when in embryo merely—receive such kind of notice. This has not been exactly realized in the case of the COLUMBIAN. Our contemporaries here have not been complimentary in their lucubrations upon the subject of the new paper, but have indulged in denunciation of it, and in calumnious assertions concerning the objects of those connected with its establishment. Instead, therefore, of taking commendatory extracts from their columns, we have left to us only the privilege of collecting and arranging some of the choice and sparkling, but unfriendly notices with which they have favored the public.

The *Democrat and Star*, of March 21, announced that:

"There is a plot in process of formation to establish a new organ in Bloomsburg, which shall gather its strength and support from all parties, and number among its leaders the most violent and inveterate enemies of the Democratic party. It is one of the inalienable privileges of an American citizen to choose his course; yet *we* do not see the present necessity for a new paper in this county."

Of course our neighbor, the Junior of the *Democrat and Star*, can see no necessity, propriety, or policy in a new paper which may, peradventure, run from him some subscriber or advertisement; and in the excitement of his visionary speculations he imagines he has discovered a concerted "plot" against his business interests. To prevent the "plot" from gathering head and becoming a success, he proceeds to appeal to the Democracy against it as a scheme of the Republican "Disorganizers" for—

"The disruption and defeat of the Democratic party of this county, along with the person of the *Republican* editor of this place."

And further on, he adds:

"Again we warn our Democratic friends to be prepared for the coming conflict. Stand firmly and unflinchingly to the great Democratic principles. [That is, subscribe for and support the *Democrat and Star*.] Keep aloof from the designing combinations of our most bitter enemies."

This eloquent warning is followed by a still more eloquent article upon "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing." The Junior says:

"That such bipeds (?) are again to ravage Columbia County, under the mask of 'Johnson men,' there no longer appears to be a shadow of doubt."

The important discovery of the Junior, that wolves are bipeds, or animals upon two feet, is somewhat new in natural history, and equally interesting is his discovery that sheep's clothing upon a biped is a Johnson mask. It is very evident that the Junior's ideas upon natural history and masquerades are slightly mixed, and require readjustment in his mind.

The Junior then indulges in what we may describe as a left-handed defence of Senator Buckalew, against alleged complicity with the disorganizing "bipeds" aforesaid, and exclaims:

"No, fellow Democrats; we think we know Mr. Buckalew too well ever to imagine that he would thus "sell his birthright for a mess of pottage."

Now what is here meant by birthright, and what a mess of pottage means, and how one is to be sold for the other in this case, are all obscurities, which it would be well for the Junior to explain in his next disquisition upon "bipeds."

The heighth of the sublime, however, is reached in his following appeal to "fellow Democrats:"

"When you read this, stop and meditate, contemplate your treatment at the hands of these men [the Republican Disorganizers], who are preparing to solicit your favor; revolve it in your minds, then raise your hands and stamp your foot, and swear, by God and high Heaven, that no social ties, no earthly power, all the United States Senators in America, can never delude you to worship at the political shrine of a set of knaves and demagogues."

No wonder the Junior is opposed to "Union prayer-meetings" in Bloomsburg. Such terrific oaths as he recommends are not exactly in the prayer-meeting style, but one better suited to "bipeds" who have been educated in fish markets and at street corners. The Junior's grammar might be improved, but his capacity *for* venting "highfalutin" and somewhat irreverent language cannot, in view of the above eloquent burst, be any longer questioned. It is almost equal to a paragraph, in the same number of his paper, under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," in which some imaginary person is enlightened upon a point in the Junior's educational career, and also in the juvenile employments of King David, "the sweet singer of Israel."

Here is the passage:

"J. C. A.—Our most important lessons in composition were learned by writing squibs with a pencil on the mill floor, posts, and boards. If you try you can accumulate knowledge in any position. Remember that David, the Shepherd King of Israel, studied the heavens and the earth while watching his father's flocks on the Plains of Judea."

We have no doubt that these mill "squibs" would be most interesting to the public if they could be recovered and published. If yet in existence upon the "mill floor, posts, and boards," and not entirely obscured by cobweb, dust, and flour, it would be a good thing to send our young men of academies and schools to contemplate, in their original location, those first dawnings of genius in one of our editorial "bipeds." That "knowledge can be accumulated in any position" is also an important announcement, and particularly that it can be obtained while lying upon one's back star-gazing, after the example of King David, who studied the heavens while "watching his father's flocks on the Plains of Judea."

At a later date (March 28) the *Democrat and Star* announced that—

"The faction opposed to the editor of the *Republican* are about to start an organ of their own, to be styled the COLUMBIAN, with Captain Moore, late of the Washington *Chronicle* office, as editor. We learn that their first edition will appear on the 10th of April, or that after that date we shall have three newspapers in Bloomsburg—two Republican and one Democratic."

Take notice, all good people, there will be *two* Republican newspapers and one Democratic. No Democrats are to touch the new paper, which will be strictly a Republican organ; the *Democrat and Star* is the only sheet which will deserve their patronage and be worthy of their money. Stick to our shop, and you will be completely safe against "plots," "conspiracies," "disorganizers," "wolves in sheep's clothing," and all sorts of "bipeds," who may desire to "ravage Columbia County." All this is "important if true;" but we must pause to observe that we choose to define our own position, instead of having it defined by others, and shall do so, in our own way, in our editorial columns. We will add that "Captain Moore" is *not* "late of the Washington *Chronicle* office," never having had any connection whatever with that establishment.

While such has been our greeting from the *Democrat and Star*, on the other hand, the *Republican* has assailed our enterprise upon precisely opposite grounds. According to the former the COLUMBIAN is to distract, divide, weaken, and injure the Democracy, which it assumes to have especially in charge; while, according to the *Republican*, it is to disorganize and damage the Republican party, in the good fortunes of which the *Republican* feels a deep if not disinterested concern.

On the 15th of February our enterprise was announced by the *Republican* as "a flank movement of the enemy," and sundry hints, inuendoes, and assertions (mostly false), as to its authors and subjects, were indulged in. It said further:

"The President *needs no new organ here*. We have always stood by him, supported him, and *continue to do so*. The Republicans of this county do the same. And we know their temper and feelings well enough to say in advance that they will frown down all these efforts at disorganization, because they know their success can only aid our enemies and the enemies of the President."

Again, in the same number, appeared the following:

"The Disorganizers here have concluded to play into the hands of the Copperheads. The bargain is made."

The following week the *Republican* said:

"Our *expose*, in our last issue, of the intended "flank movement of the enemy" fell like a bombshell in the guerrilla camp. It was a *stunner*. How the d—l did Doctor John find it out? was the amazed inquiry all along their line. It is enough for us that we *know all about it*, and are able to *outflank* them in their secret plottings to distract our party."

On the 22d of March it exclaimed:

"The Republican party of this county is a unit. *It will remain united*. The attempt to distract and divide it has failed. * * The Copperhead hope of division or dissension will not be realized. The true spirit is manifested, the right sentiment is operating."

This happy state of things, and the complete contentment of the *Republican*, seem, however, to have been disturbed immediately afterward, for on the 29th of March it said:

"The Disorganizers have got out a prospectus, and are canvassing for their *new paper*. Having done our duty to our friends and to the party, in exposing the plottings of these men, we feel comparatively indifferent to their movements."

But this asserted indifference does not seem to have been real; for a little further on natural indignation breaks forth as follows:

"Let every true Republican weigh well these facts, and the influence for evil his support will give this corrupt enterprise, before he agrees to subscribe to the new paper."

The term "corrupt enterprise" is strong, but the provocation which begets it is very grievous, being no less than an attempt at independent journalism without the slightest regard to the pecuniary welfare of the *Republican*.

Throughout all these extracts it will be seen that the main point put forward and insisted upon is the peril to the Republican party arising from the new paper. There is no suggestion of individual interest in the writer. He is only concerned and anxious about party interests; and as to the President, he is his fast friend, supporter, and defender, and the intrusion of a Johnson paper into the county is denounced as quite unnecessary, if not impertinent.

We need hardly repeat that we choose to define our position for ourselves, through our own columns, and we shall exercise our right to do so with feelings of utter contempt for the interested and malicious picture of our enterprise drawn by the *Republican*. We choose to be judged by our own performances, and not out of the mouths of interested enemies.

We might give other extracts from both of our contemporaries subsequent in date to the foregoing and similar in character; but "enough is as good as a feast." We have no design to inflict a surfeit on our readers. We hope, however, that they, like ourselves, will be amused in reading, in connection with each other, the contradictory, inconsistent, absurd, groundless, and impertinent denunciations of the COLUMBIAN by its rivals. We can almost forgive our neighbors their malice, ill-temper, and injustice, in consideration of the amusement they have furnished the public, and of the destruction by each of the accusations made against us by the other.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

THERE is no doubting that it was the Monopoly that killed the General Railroad Law—the only question is, what were the tools with which it did it? In other words, what Senators voted to record the will of the Monopoly? Let us look at the record.

The motion to submit the question of a General Railroad Law to the people of the State came up in the Senate on the 5th of April, and was defeated by the following vote:

AYES—H. B. Beardslee, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne; T. J. Bingham, Allegheny; R. A. Brown, Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong; A. H. Glatz, York and Cumberland; J. L. Graham, Allegheny; Wm. Hopkins, Washington and Beaver; O. P. James, Bucks; John Latta, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene; M. B. Lowry, Crawford and Erie; D. R. Montgomery, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan; G. R. Schall, Lehigh and Northampton; W. A. Wallace, Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest, and Elk; J. Walls, Lycoming, Union, and Snyder; Henry White, Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson.

NAYS—R. Chapman, Lancaster; George Connell, Philadelphia; C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia; J. M. Dunlap, Lancaster; Kirk Hains, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry; L. W. Hall, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry; Thomas Hoge, Mercer, Venango, and Warren; G. W. Householder, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton; George Laudon, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming; D. McConnaughy, Franklin and Adams; Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia; W. M. Randall, Schuylkill; J. E. Ridgway, Philadelphia; H. Royer, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery; L. D. Shoemaker, Luzerne; W. Worthington, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery; D. Fleming, Dauphin and Lebanon.

The Democrats voting aye were Messrs. Beardslee, Glatz, Hopkins, James, Latta, Montgomery, Schall, Wallace, and Walls—8. The Democrats voting nay were Messrs. Donovan and Randall—2.

The Republicans voting aye were Messrs. Bigham, Browne, Graham, Lowry, and White—5. The Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Chapman, Connell, Dunlap, Haynes, Hoge, Householder, Laudon, McConnaughy, Nichols, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Worthington, and Fleming—15.

The above is a record for the people to examine preliminary to going into conventions for nominating candidates for the Fall campaign. We perceive that the local papers, in certain quarters, are praising Senators who voted against the General Law as faithful representatives, especially as to the railroad interests, of their constituents, when the fact is they are, have been, and ever will be faithful servants to the Monopoly. Let not the people be deceived. Let them examine the record of their representatives. They who refused to allow the question of a General Law to be submitted to the people will find themselves before that tribunal. Let the inquiry be searching, and the decision promptly and firmly rendered.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

PARDON-GRANTING.

No pardons are now considered by the President unless they have special peculiarities to recommend them, and even these few cases furnish a considerable addition to the labor of the departments employed in the preparing of them. The method used in obtaining a pardon is as follows: The petitioner sends his or her application either to the Attorney-General or the President, in which is set forth the offences committed; the extent of the offence; the exception under which the pardon is asked; the assurance of present loyalty and faithful allegiance; and the recommendations of one or more prominent individuals. If the pardon is to be granted, the President directs the Attorney-General to make a requisition on the Secretary of State for pardon, upon which the Department of State fills up a pardon and transmits it to the Attorney-General for his endorsement. The Attorney-General then sends it to the President for his signature, who returns it to the Department of State for the great seal and the signature of the Secretary of State; after which it is forwarded to the petitioner. Major Andrew K. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the President, has charge of the duties relating to pardons at the Executive Mansion. Colonel M. F. Pleasants and Major F. U. Stitt have charge of the Pardon Bureau of the Attorney-General's office; and Messrs. George Bartle and and William Daggett have been assigned to those duties in the Pardon Bureau of the State Department.

GASES INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

JUST a quarter of a century ago Professor Daniell, at the request of the British Admiralty, made an examination of some samples of water from the African coast, found that they contained sulphuretted hydrogen, and showed that sulphuretted hydrogen was produced when decaying organic matter came in contact with sea water. He pointed out that the places most favorable for this reaction were those which had become extremely unhealthy, and suggested that sulphuretted hydrogen and the diseases prevalent might stand in the relation of cause and effect. If we observe the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers we find that they are salt, and that the utmost care is taken to bring our fermenting sewage in contact with them. Twenty-five years have passed, and we are now in possession of the researches of Eulenberg, Snow, Fablus, and many others on the effects of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen and its allied compounds. The effects of these gasses have been found to vary with the circumstances under which the patient has been exposed to their influence, and probably also from the varied nature of a mixture of gasses containing these among others, till the non-medical reader hardly knows what disease may not be caused by their noxious fumes. Typhus and various malarious fevers, diarrhœa, cholera, with other diseases, have been ascribed to their influence; with how much reason the doctors must decide.

But taking cholera as an example, because there is a general dread of this pestilence appearing here, I find that its effects on the system are said by Fickel to be those which would result from a relaxation of the *nervus vagus*, a nerve which exerts an important influence on the animal secretions. I turn to the cases of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen, as given by Eulenberg, and find that "sulphuretted hydrogen in the smallest quantities produces, not merely violent vomiting and colic pains, but also accelerates the circulation of the blood, and increases the separation of carbonic acid, urea, and uric acid. The larger the reacting quantity the more marked is the depression and debility, and, lastly, the paralysis of the circulatory and nervous systems." Again, Pettenkoffer has observed that cholera can be propagated by the fecal emanation of cholera patients; Snow has shown that, where (as in New York) the water is good, it is probably not propagated solely in this way; and Simon had long previously shown that the fæces of cholera patients could, without undergoing any putrefaction, evolve sulphuretted hydrogen. I do not say that Fickel is right, nor do I intend to deduce from these statements that cholera is merely poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen. The question, "how large a quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen must be present in order to produce evil results?" will be asked; and I think that the experiments of Eulenberg will warrant me in saying that exposure for a few hours to an atmosphere containing one ten-thousandth of its bulk of sulphuretted hydrogen would produce sensible results, and that protracted exposure to a far smaller quantity might be accompanied by serious ones. Sulphuretted hydrogen is not a gas, therefore, in which we can expose ourselves with impunity. Fortunately, it has a detestable smell, which warns us of its presence, even in small quantities.

Yet sulphuretted hydrogen, though perhaps one of the most poisonous gases, is not by any means the only poisonous gas that we let loose in this city. There are probably a dozen others always present, to a greater or less extent. Nor is this mode just mentioned the only one adopted for loading the air with poison. There is a list, taken from Eulenberg, of the various manufacturers to generate the gas. Manufacturers of phudrette, butchers, tanners, glue manufacturers, bone boilers, sugar refiners, distillers of spirits and petroleum, starch makers, brewers, and gas works are among those who add their quota to the volumes of this gas sent forth by poor sewers, rotting manure, and imperfect water-closets.—*New York Evening Post.*

STATISTICS OF MANKIND.

THERE are on the globe about 1,000,000 of souls, of which 369,000,000 of the Circassian race; 552,000,000 of the Mongol race; 190,000,000 are of Ethiopian race; 176,000,000 are of Malay race; and 1,000,000 are of Ande-American races.

There are 3,648 languages spoken, 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 3,333,333 persons. Thus at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 a minute. So each pulsation of our hearts marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is thirty-six years.

One-fourth of the population die at or before the age of seven years, one-half at or before seventeen years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1,000 persons 65 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months in the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity.

In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years 42 are priests, orators, or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists; 33 are workmen; 32 soldiers or military employes; 29 advocates or engineers; 27 professors; and 25 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 355,000,000 Christians; 5,000,000 Israelites; 60,000,000 of the Asiatic religion; 160,000,000 Mahomedans; 200,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches 180,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic; 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith; 80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

COSTUME OF A PRINCESS.

HER highness the Princess Epon[illegible] wore a most superb thick white moiré antique silk robe, with a long train trimmed with handsome point Alençon lace, having rich ruches of tulle and pink artificial daisies all round it. The body and sleeves were also trimmed with silver ribbon and daisies. The bertha was composed of rich lace, ribbons, and daisies. Her slender waist was encircled with a ceinture composed of sapphires and diamonds. On her arm she wore diamond bracelets. Around her neck was clasped a superb diamond necklace. Her head was adorned with a tiara of diamonds, arranged in the shape of Indian wheat, the weight of which was very great. An immense branch, forming a geranium flower in full blossom, composed of opals, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and amethysts, formed the stomacher of her dress. A pink satin Turkish cloak, with sleeves and cape, was placed on her shoulders. Her face was covered with a rich Brussels lace veil, one end of which was placed over the head, and the other end crossed over the mouth and nose, passed round the back of the neck, and tucked down behind the cloak. Her feet were incased in white silk stockings, white satin shoes, richly embroidered with colored silks, pearls, and gold and silver thread, with high gold heels, over which she wore a pair of yellow morrocco *pipoosheo*—slippers. In her hand she held a rich pink silk parasol, lined with white satin, trimmed with a deep silver fringe, with a gold handle, inlaid with a great variety of precious stones. On her fingers were a large yellow diamond and a beautiful sapphire ring. Her grandmamma held overhead a handsome large pink silk umbrella.

THE artist-author, J. Ross Browne, is sick in Arizona.