

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

RAILROADS IN THIS COUNTY.

The making of a railroad up the valley of Little Fishing Creek, which shall lead to the West Branch by one arm, and by another pass through Sullivan County, and connect with Northern improvements, is one of the things greatly to be desired in this section. This would complete the list of main lines by which the county can reasonably be traversed.

Confederacy," nor any delegation whatever from that section, had called upon the President "a few days" before March 25, as stated by the writer of the above.

As to the statement that Mr. Mercer visited in the ante-room "two hours" before he was received, it may or may not be true. The assertion of this correspondent is but slight proof of the fact. But it may possibly be true, because such cases of waiting occur constantly, and are unavoidable. The malice and meanness in this case consist in publishing the fact (if it be one) without explanation, and with the accompanying falsehood about the delegation of "ex-Rebs." The plain design was to represent the President as using one Mercer very badly, and preferring ex-Rebs to him.

But the correspondent has made up his indignation story rather clumsily; he must improve in his stories if he is to be very useful to his employers. What was he there for himself? Was it to beg some favor or profess friendship, so that, in belying the President afterward, he might be ungrateful and treacherous as well as false? And how badly the point of "two hours' delay" joins to the statement of an ex-Reb, delegation!

REMARKS OF SENATOR COWAN. ANY statement which tends to explain more fully the President's views on leading questions acquires a peculiar interest in the midst of the numerous misstatements and perversions of facts that are continually being made. In this connection we give below the declaration of Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, recently made in the Senate:

"It must be remembered that this is not a Government of absolute power. It is a Government of law, and there is no right to impose any penalty not provided for by law. An attempt to do so would be an attempt to create an opinion that the President is deserting the platform on which he was elected in not punishing traitors. But I will say in the Senate, 'Get your tribunals, five hundred, or five thousand if you want them, of the leaders, with Jeff Davis at their head, are ready to be tried by a military commission, as they have been declared extrajudicial by the Supreme Court.'"

THE LOCAL PRESS.

The unanimity which marks the denunciation of the COLUMBIAN by our contemporaries, is, to say the least, significant, and a striking illustration of the truth of the old saying, "Extremes meet." We can but feel that they are not sufficiently grateful to us, and that instead of denunciation we should receive praise; for we have for some time past supplied them with sufficient material for that portion of their papers which is devoted to the abuse of others.

THE Democrat and Star, in the issue following the appearance of our first number, showed a hopeful sign of improvement in its choice of language, and we really felt that the work of reformation had commenced; but a lapse of two weeks intervening between the publication of the first and second numbers of the COLUMBIAN left it without the strength of our moral support, and it fell back into its old ways. We have not entirely abandoned it, however, and hope in time to see it become gentlemanly and courteous in tone; then it will approach more nearly to what we intend the COLUMBIAN shall be—a truly a family journal.

IN THE ANTE-ROOM.

THE following affecting scene is described by a correspondent in the Republican, professing to write from Washington, under date of March 20:

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Columbian: I DESIRE to occupy some room in your new paper, to explain my reasons for supporting your enterprise as a Union man and a citizen of this country, because I think that a good deal of misrepresentation about the motives of some who have invited you to come here has been circulated by interested persons.

The following article is from the Republican of November 20, 1865: The more we see of Andrew Johnson the more does our faith in him increase. While no one has doubted his patriotism and fidelity, there are those who thought he would err in judgment. He is proving himself master of the situation.

Now what sincere Union men and true patriots must desire above all other things in national policy, is that the Union which was struck by the Rebel should be entirely restored in such a way that it will be secure hereafter, and that we shall have continued to us all the blessings of constitutional liberty.

I shall expect you, in your new paper, to present to the people the policy of President Johnson regarding the restoration of the Union in a true light, and enable them to see with good sense and sound wisdom he has proceeded so far in his great work, and also to explain the position which he now occupies regarding further measures having the same end in view.

THE newspaper-press of this county speak of the editor of this paper as of "some other place besides this." We propose to enlighten them on this subject. At the outbreak of the war we were editing a paper in New York, but abandoned that occupation, and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers. In the month of April, 1861, we served our full term of service in that regiment, and were honorably discharged, having received promotions in the meantime.

OUR contemporaries are in a quandary. By some the COLUMBIAN is pronounced a Republican, and by others a Democratic paper. Let us assure them again that it is neither; it is not a political, but is, and will continue to be, an independent journal. Whatever it can do to restore harmony and concord between the States it will do in all earnestness and sincerity; and how this paramount duty can best be discharged we must be allowed to decide for ourselves.

THE President is a man of the people. As in the past, so in the future, we believe it is his determination to be true to them.—Republican, February 15. Never were truer words written. The President has been true to the people, and never truer than in his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau Supplement and the Negro Citizenship Bill.

THERE are now only three Revolutionary soldiers alive: Samuel Cook, of Hatfield, Mass.; Samuel Downing, of Carroll County, N. H.; and James Barham, of Missouri.

JOHNSON MASS MEETING.

PURSUANT to a call of the supporters of President Johnson and the present Administration, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House, at Towanda, on Tuesday evening, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, We were of the opinion, in the dark days of the Rebellion, that the "war for the Union" would triumph, and that the valor and patriotism of the Union-loving men of the nation and the army would gloriously triumph over the cowardly attempts of Rebel armies and Rebel sympathizers to dismember the "Union of States"; and that when the Rebellion was crushed, and the Rebel laid down his arms, and submitted to the Government of the United States; that the Union of States, for which our armies fought and bled, would stand before the world upon a firmer basis—the wonder and admiration of all civilized Governments, as lasting monuments to the glory and perpetuity of Republican Institutions; and

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the insolence of the Southern States, and in violation of the Constitutional Government, and in defiance of the laws of the United States, and in defiance of the solemn pledges of the Southern States, and in defiance of the solemn pledges of the Southern States, and in defiance of the solemn pledges of the Southern States.

Resolved, That we hold to and believe that the Union of the United States was never broken up, severed, or abandoned—that all the Rebel armies of the so-called "Confederacy of Southern States," with all their allies at home and in Europe combined, could not strike one State or portion of a State from the American Union! That all the States are as much members of this Government now as before the Rebellion, and should be treated and held as such.

Resolved, That we cheerfully express our renewed confidence in the integrity, stability, and devoted patriotism of President Johnson, who, in the outbreak of the Rebellion, contended against secession in his place in the United States Senate, and defied armed rebellion in Tennessee; who sprang from the people, and has ever been the enemy of slavery, the champion of the masses, the guiding friend, and admirer, and supporter of the measures and policy of the Administration of the lamented Lincoln, and we pledge him our hearty support in his labors and policy for a just, complete, and permanent reconstruction of the Union.

Resolved, That we have an abiding and steadfast attachment to the principles of the Union party as laid down at the National Convention of 1854, when Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were so triumphantly elected, never doubting that it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

THE PRESIDENT.

HOWEVER much President Johnson may differ with the party which elevated him to power, it is very evident that he has no intention of throwing himself into the arms of any organization which has even the smell of disloyalty upon its garments.

Resolved, That the Union of the United States was never broken up, severed, or abandoned—that all the Rebel armies of the so-called "Confederacy of Southern States," with all their allies at home and in Europe combined, could not strike one State or portion of a State from the American Union!

Resolved, That we hold to and believe that the Union of the United States was never broken up, severed, or abandoned—that all the Rebel armies of the so-called "Confederacy of Southern States," with all their allies at home and in Europe combined, could not strike one State or portion of a State from the American Union!

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

The President, however, will doubtless pay little heed to, and care less about, these unfriendly expressions of opinion. Nor need he look to mere party organizations for approval and support. If rising above all parties and influences, he fearlessly and conscientiously performs his whole duty, the voice of the American people will applaud and uphold him.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE FRANCHISE.

Equally adverse to the great examples of nations in their career of conquest, and alike abhorrent to the spirit of mercy which has heretofore distinguished our own country, is the unwelcome policy of debarring from franchise until a certain date those who have voluntarily engaged in the Rebel service. Those familiar with the subject must be aware that those who fought were the most honest, the bravest, and the best portion of the South. Their influence in the work of restoration is most needed, because it is the most beneficial. They are the natural leaders of the South, and to make them enemies by proscriptive legislation is to pursue a suicidal policy.

Resolved, That the Union of the United States was never broken up, severed, or abandoned—that all the Rebel armies of the so-called "Confederacy of Southern States," with all their allies at home and in Europe combined, could not strike one State or portion of a State from the American Union!

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

The President, however, will doubtless pay little heed to, and care less about, these unfriendly expressions of opinion. Nor need he look to mere party organizations for approval and support. If rising above all parties and influences, he fearlessly and conscientiously performs his whole duty, the voice of the American people will applaud and uphold him.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

Resolved, That in our judgment no warrant can be found in the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress authorizing the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a concurrent resolution declaring that in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States, which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States.

CAPTAIN THOMAS JOYES.

Captain Thomas Joyes, the first white male born in Louisville, Ky., died in that city on Friday, in his seventy-eighth year.