

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1866.

A SLANDER REPEATED.

The Democrat and Star in its last number dishes up and serves out to its readers the shameless abuse and falsehoods of the Radical Press about the President of the United States in regard to his alleged intemperance, and includes in its assault some imaginary Members of Congress. According to this abandoned journal the President and his Congressional friend "hobnob" together, and their supposed revels are denounced with virtuous indignation. That the Democrat and Star should do dirty work for the Radical enemies of the President will not astonish any one who is familiar with its past course, or comprehends the position and motives of the men who manage it; but it is surprising that it should expect its malignant falsehoods to be received and tolerated by its readers who are not enemies of the President or of those measures of national policy and of constitutional government which he supports. We have no idea that these desperate men believe one word written by them on this subject—they believe no more of it than does P. John, their confederate adviser and friend, under whose inspiration they act and whose house is a house of honorable and arduous work, and not of revelry or dissipation. And no man who ever filled the high office of President has been more laborious, regular, and irreplicable than the present incumbent in the performance of all his duties at the Executive Mansion. Order, sobriety, and hard work characterize the White House; nor have there ever been any complaints from any responsible or intelligent source, of dissipation within it since the present Chief Magistrate assumed the duties of his office; nor have any Members of Congress been accused of "hobnobbing" in connection with visits there made until the charge appeared in the prostituted columns of the Democrat and Star.

It is true there have been groundless charges made against the President of intemperance, known to be false by all who are personally acquainted with him, and distinctly refuted even in the columns of leading Radical journals. They are the coinage of embittered enmity at a time of political excitement, and are unjust and false.

In former numbers of our paper we wrote upon this subject with intelligence obtained as a resident of Washington before commencing the publication of the COLUMBIAN, and from friends and acquaintances in that city since. And we have nothing further to add to our remarks before made, except to say that from subsequent information our convictions then expressed have been strengthened and confirmed.

CORRECTION.

By an error of the press in our last number we were made to say that General Geary's majority was about fifteen thousand less than the Republican majorities of 1864 and 1865. The article should have read that his majority was fifteen thousand; being less than these of the years mentioned. By fuller returns it now appears that his majority is somewhat greater than the figures then given, although several thousand below the majorities of his party in 1864 and 1865. The Republican majority in the Legislature upon joint ballot will be eight less than it was last winter, but still it will be decided. It is probable that Governor Curtiss will be selected as United States Senator as colleague to Mr. Buckalew, which will be much more satisfactory than the selection of Simon Cameron.

COMMUNICATION.

LE RAYSVILLE, October 22, 1866. To the Editor of the Columbian: Having a little leisure to-day, and thinking you might like to know if any Conservative men were in existence in Bradford since the election, must be my excuse for writing you at this time. Mercur, the high salary and negro suffrage candidate, is elected to Congress by a small majority, owing to a tremendous increase in the Radical vote of this county. In addition to the clique of politicians at Towanda, they have thirty-three thousand dollars worth of county and Federal offices, all of which were brought into direct action in long ways. All things taken into consideration, we made a good point, and have increased the Conservative vote some five or six hundred in this county, which will aid us in the future, as this fight between radical and revolutionary action of the Radical party is to be continued from year to year, until the supremacy of the Constitution and an undivided country is obtained. The Radicals claimed a majority of fifteen hundred for Mercur in the district, but that is leaving them, and if they can have ten or twelve hundred they will have much more than they deserved. Columbia County did well for Mr. Elwell. All honor to her for it. Radical and Disunion rule must go down, and Conservatism and constitutional law and liberty must ultimately prevail. Truly yours, S. W.

MR. SAMUEL JESSUP, aged sixty-five and rich, died lately in Lincolnshire, England. He was chiefly noted for the immense quantity of pills he consumed. It was proven in a trial before the court that in one year he took over fifty thousand pills. It was shown that, besides, he had taken forty thousand bottles of different mixtures. All this was supplied to him by one apothecary, whose bill, presented in court, took up fifty-five closely written columns. He must have made a good profit on his bread.

INDIANA POLITICS.

It would be worse than useless to pretend that Democrats and Conservatives are not grievously disappointed in the result of the late election. It was confidently expected that we would carry the entire State ticket, elect a majority to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and gain at least three, if not four, Congressmen. Instead, we have gained only one Congressman. The majority in the State has been reduced fully one half. It is true, but the election of a Radical Legislature, which secures the election of Morton to the Senate, is a cruel offset to this meagre advantage.

Morton is more obnoxious to the Democracy and Conservatives than any other man in the State, and the hope was entertained that he would meet with a crushing defeat which would make his permanent retirement from politics necessary. But the result has shown that the Democracy have underrated his power. To him and him alone are we indebted for the defeat. No other man in the State could, in the short space of three months, have effected so complete a revolution in the public sentiment of the Republican party. Up to the time of Morton's Masonic Hall speech, his party in this State, with the exception of the adherents of Mr. Julian, in the burnt district, was almost unanimous in support of President Johnson's restoration policy; Morton himself was known to favor it. For years he and Julian have been deadly enemies, hating each other with a fervor surpassing that of Abolitionist and Copperhead.

Mr. Julian was recognized as the leader of Radical impracticables of the State, while Morton was the champion of the conservative bulk of the party. Morton has bitterly denounced Julian, on the stump and in private conversation, while the organ of the Julian family at Richmond has teemed with exposures of his Excellency's corrupt administration of his office, and dark hints at the loathsome licentiousness of his moral character. The lion Morton and the lamb Julian do not even now lie down together, but continue to hate each other cordially. Morton has cut completely and utterly, and stolen his kingdom. The latter's chances for figuring in the United States Senate, which, second in making suitable provisions for the best of other Julians, was the daring ambition of his heart, are now slimmer than ever.

A WOMAN FOR CONGRESS IN NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH, by the Constitution of the State of New York, woman is denied the elective franchise, yet she is eligible to office; therefore I present myself to you as a candidate for Representative to Congress. Belonging to a disfranchised class, I have no political antecedents to recommend me to your support, but my creed is free speech, free press, free men, and free trade, the cardinal points of Democracy. Viewing all questions from the standpoint of principle rather than expediency, there is a fixed uniform law, as yet unrecognized by either of the leading parties, governing alike the social and political life of men and nations. The Republican party has occasionally a clear vision of personal rights, while in its protective policy it seems wholly blind to the rights of property and interests of commerce; while it recognizes the duty of benevolence between man and man, it teaches the narrow selfishness in trade between nations. The Democrats, on the contrary, while holding sound and liberal principles in trade and commerce, have ever in their political affiliations maintained the idea of class and cast among men; an idea wholly at variance with the genius of our free institutions, and fatal to a high civilization. One party fails at one point and one at another. In asking your suffrages—believing alike in free men and free trade—I could not refrain either party as now constituted.

Nevertheless, as an independent candidate, I desire an election at this time, as a rebuke to the dominant party for its retrogressive legislation in amending the Constitution as to make invidious distinctions on the ground of sex. That instrument recognizes as citizens all persons who obey the laws and support the State, and if the constitutions of the several States were brought into harmony with the broad principles of the Federal Constitution, the women of the nation would no longer be taxed without representation, or governed without their consent. One word should not be added to that great charter of rights to the insult or injury of the humblest of our citizens. I would gladly have a voice and vote in the Fortieth Congress to demand universal suffrage, that thus a republican form of government might be secured to every State in the Union.

If the party now in the ascendency makes the demand for "negro suffrage" in good faith, on the ground of natural right, and because the highest good of the State demands that this Republican idea be vindicated, on no principle of justice or safety can the women of the nation be ignored. In view of the fact that the freedom of the South and the millions of foreigners now crowding our Western shores, most of whom represent neither property, education, nor civilization, are all, in the progress of events, to be enfranchised, the best interests of the nation demand that we outweigh this incoming pauperism, ignorance, and degradation with the wealth, education, and refinement of the women of the Republic. One high ground of safety to the nation and justice to its citizens, I ask your support in the coming election.

ELIZABETH CARY STANTON.

LATEST NEWS.

News by the Cable to Wednesday, October 24.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO AT MIRAMAR.

Conflicting Accounts of Napoleon's Health.

THE CAUSE OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

The Miantonomoh and other Vessels at Chorboung.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Troubles in Baltimore.

By the Atlantic Cable we have a new report dated in London, Paris, Berlin, and Liverpool Wednesday evening, October twenty-fourth.

The Castle of Königstein, on the Elbe, has been ceded to Prussia.

The Empress of Mexico was at Miramar from Rome. A London Journal of the thirteenth instant says: "The intelligence reported from Miramar relative to the health of the Empress Charlotte is not satisfactory."

It is said in Paris that Napoleon's health is considerably improved. On the contrary, it is reported from Berlin that he is in quite a dangerous condition, and that his death may be looked for at any moment.

Most of the French journals give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico. Some Paris writers, however, assert that he will not abdicate, but attempt to rule in a narrow area of territory.

From the seat of war in Candia we have an account of the massacres perpetrated by the Turks on many unarmed Christians after the late defeat of the Sultan's troops, with official evidences of the high-toned feeling which animates the revolutionists.

THE UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS MANTONOMOH AND AUGUSTA AT CHORBOUNG.

The London Times of the thirteenth of October says: "The Americans have been devising fortifications and casting guns on various models, and they have now tried one of these novelties against the other. The experiment at Fortress Monroe proved more than the weakness of unarmored granite, for it showed the insufficiency of four-inch armor."

THE BALTIMORE EXCITEMENT.

ATTEMPTS are being made to secure indictments against John W. Forney, the editors of the American, and the Police Commissioners for attempts to incite riot and insurrection. Witnesses are already summoned. The Grand Jury have not yet acted.

There is no change in the situation. Abundant evidence will be furnished on Friday to justify the Governor in any action he may take.

There is no truth in the statements that returned Rebels registered here. They have all held aloof.

The tone of the Radical press is considerably modified.

Neither the Rebel raider, Harry Gilmer, nor his friends, have had anything to do in this matter.

The city is very quiet.

The Washington special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the proclamation of Governor Swann is fully approved by the President, and should it be necessary for him to call for aid in maintaining peace and order, and enforcing his legal authority, it will be promptly furnished.

There are no new developments in regard to the Police Commissioners. Their counsel still adhere to their determination not to participate in the examination of witnesses on Friday.

The interview of General Canby with the authorities here, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, was of a most friendly and mutually satisfactory character.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

There are good reasons to suppose that an energetic movement in regard to Mexican affairs will soon be made by this Government. Our Minister to Mexico, Colonel Campbell, has been sent for by the President, and arrived on Sunday night. Mr. Plumb, of New York, will probably be appointed Secretary of Legation. The President is desirous of a prompt solution of the Mexican question, and it is apprehended, will not be tardy in initiating vigorous measures. It is not at all unlikely that instead of United States regulars being employed in the occupation of Mexico, if such an exigency should arise, volunteers will be called for from the several States, who shall be commanded by regular United States officers of the higher grades, or by officers appointed by the State governments, and the volunteers accepted by the Government pro rata from the several States. Probably not more than twenty thousand volunteers will be required, thus leaving the regular army comparatively intact for other service. It is possible our Minister to the Mexican Republic may be averse to crossing the border except under the shield of General Grant, but that the President means work on Mexican matters very shortly there is at this time very reasonable probability.

Semi-official intelligence received here from Mexico affirms that grievous financial troubles beset Maximilian, and there is an open rupture between his Minister of Finance and his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Significance having been attached to the visit of the President to Baltimore in connection with the recent inflammatory proceedings of the Radicals there, it is proper to state that it was purely a private visit to witness the imposing closing ceremonies of the Catholic Council. He was politely received by the Archbishop of Baltimore, and received in a quiet and becoming manner by all the distinguished prelates present. So far from this visit having any connection with the difficulties prevailing between Governor Swann and the Police Commissioners or populace, the President did not even see Governor Swann during his stay in Baltimore, but after the ceremonies of the Council were over he went to the Eatow House, took dinner, and without particular observation from any quarter, returned by the regular train to Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

The letter from the distinguished General, endorsing the President's policy, which was alluded to in my dispatches a few days since, it is not improper to state is from General Sherman. This is important, in view of the fact that the General has been asked to become Acting Secretary of War. It is understood that his permission has been asked to make it public.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The widow of a deceased officer having applied for the three months pay proper that would have accrued to him under the law of March third, 1865, had he been living at the date of the passage of the law, the proper accounting officer had decided that the right of inheritance did not survive, as the law makes no provision for the descent of this extra pay to the heirs of an officer, in case of death.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The employing printers of this city have withdrawn their names from their late protest against the eight-hour system, and thus the Typographical Society has triumphed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the eighteenth instant the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited proposals for a very large supply of Indian goods, such as blankets, dry goods, and hollow ware. The bids were to have been opened on Monday, but at the suggestion of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is to enter upon his duties the first of November, the advertisement has been withdrawn, for the reason that the contract should not be made by the retiring, but by the incoming Commissioner.

MAINE DISASTER.

Acting Master Holly, commanding the United States steamer Nebersee, reports to the Department from Key West, on the fourth, when in twenty-nine degrees and thirty-eight minutes north longitude, eighty degrees and six minutes west he discovered a large piece of floating timber, and by a vigilant watch discovered a raft containing five men. They proved to be the captain, second mate, cook, and two seamen of the British bark Ambrosine, which foundered in a gale October first. They were from Pensacola, Florida, bound to Queens-town, and when picked up were without food or clothing, and nearly exhausted. The raft was small, the sea heavy, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were enabled to hold on until rescued. These men were the remainder of a crew of fifteen, ten of whom perished. It appears from a report of this to the English Consul at Key West, who was apprised of the disaster by Acting Master Holly, that the parties rescued were fifty-eight miles distant from the nearest land. Their vessel floated seventy-five miles east of Cape Canveral.

SOME ENTHUSIASTIC HERO-WORSHIPERS.

has discovered a typographical error in the Scriptures. "There were giants in those days," should read, he says, "There were Grants in those days."

A DISPATCH DATED VIENNA, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD, STATES THAT THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO HAS VISITED THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS AT ISCHL, A TOWN IN UPPER AUSTRIA.

It is said that in those interviews the probable return of the Emperor Maximilian was broached, and also his eventual redintegration in his rank, title, and honors of an agnate of the Imperial and Royal Family of Austria.

THE LATE JOHN VAN BUREN.

The death of the Hon. John Van Buren has created widespread regret, not only in political circles, but among the whole community.

A few months since Mr. Van Buren sailed to Europe for the benefit of his health. Shortly after his arrival in Liverpool he proceeded to Scotland, where he remained for some time. While there the illness increased which resulted in his death.

When he embarked on the steamer Scotia for New York, he was in a feeble condition; but he presented no indications that his demise would occur before the vessel reached her destination.

A few days after the vessel left, he was confined to his bed, where he was attended by Dr. Brice, of the Scotia, and Dr. Crane, one of his personal friends.

His daughter and niece were also present, and ministered constantly to his relief.

On Wednesday he became delirious, and repeatedly solicited his physicians to permit him to leave his room and walk on the state deck. Against their advice, it is stated, he rose from his bed, and soon after appeared for a short time on deck. He was subsequently conducted to his room.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Van Buren presented traces that his last hours were approaching. He was suffering intensely from disease of the kidneys—but the pain was occasionally relieved by spells of delirium.

At eleven o'clock, while the steamer was westward of Cape Race, he expired.

Mr. Van Buren's mind during his illness is said to have been greatly agitated on the political affairs of the country. At one time he said, with great emphasis, to a fellow passenger: "We have been fighting for four years—we have given our sons and ruined our credit—to bring back the South into the Union, and now we are doing our best to keep her out of it."

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Best mare and colt, between 2 and 3 years, James J. Hays, 100.00

Best pair of horses, between 2 and 3 years, James J. Hays, 50.00

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CLASS IX.—HISTORIC MANUFACTURES.

Best butter, Mrs. Samuel Meigs, 100.00

Best cheese, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best soap, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best candles, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best paper, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best ink, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best pen, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best pencil, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best brush, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best comb, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best case, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best box, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best bag, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best bundle, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best parcel, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

Best package, Mrs. George W. Correll, 100.00

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