

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERLEY, Secretaries. A. W. BENNETT.

The President and Congress.

Seeing that Congress have the sole power to declare war, and, collaterally, to determine when a state of war is ended and a state of peace begun, and seeing also that by the act of March 3d, 1865, providing for the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen, the present bureau of freedmen is to continue in operation during the war of rebellion and one year thereafter, the simple vetoing of the amendatory act extending and enlarging the powers of this bureau ought not to cause alarm to the country nor alienation among the members of the Union party. It is a matter of regret that the President conceived it to be his duty to withhold his assent from a bill that had passed, both branches of Congress by a two-thirds vote, but entertaining the conviction that the measure was needless, or unconstitutional, or dangerous to the welfare of the country, he was right in exercising his constitutional prerogative. Had the President, however, so chosen, he could have made use of his vetoing power without precipitating upon the country an actual or threatened disruption of that great party to which he owes his elevation. The declaration in the second paragraph of his message, that there is no immediate necessity for the measure, the act of March last not yet having ceased to be effective, and that before it would cease, further experience might guide us to another and wiser policy, would have been an abundantly sufficient reason for his action. Or had he added to this, that the expense to be incurred under the vetoed bill was too great, that its tendency was to disturb trade, that it kept the mind of the freedmen in an unsettled state, that it centralized too much power, he would have secured his end without producing a breach with Congress, and without unsettling the business of the country in all its branches to an extent far greater than the passage of a dozen such bills could have caused. But the President elected otherwise. He either did not understand, or he chose to misrepresent, one of the main features of the bill, by saying that it proposed to establish military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing freedmen and refugees, while it merely made provision that military jurisdiction and protection should extend over all employees and officers of the bureau in the exercise of their duties.

Many, if not a majority of the objections urged apply with no more force to the bill vetoed than to the one now in operation, or to any other that can be framed. That the powers given to the President, and through him to the officers of the bureau, might be abused, that a system for the support of indigent persons was never contemplated by the constitutional fathers, that trials of persons in certain cases by the officers of the bureau are to take place without indictment and the usual forms of evidence, that the bill contemplated for the black man what has never been thought of for the white, (though the bill applies alike to white refugees and black freedmen,) are objections having no greater bearing against the measure discarded by the President than against any other that would recognize the cruel injustice of the laws and the unchristian hatred of the white people of the entire South toward the emancipated black loyalists.

Taking advantage of that clause of the Constitution which gives to each State at least one Representative, and provides that no State shall, without its own consent, be deprived of its right to two Senators, and bringing to his support that cardinal principle of the early fathers that there should be no taxation without representation, the President assails the right of Congress to pass this law in the absence of the Senators and Representatives of eleven States. Going still further, he makes whatever of disloyalty there is in the South an argument for the immediate admission of the Southern delegation, in order that they may "explain their condition (disloyalty), reply to accusations, and assist in the per-

fecting of measures immediately affecting themselves." In other words, the President having laid down certain tests of loyalty, prescribed certain conditions and required conformity thereto, assumes to himself the whole responsibility of reconstructing the rebellious States, and denies to Congress all right of examining his work, or of requiring further tests or conditions from the disloyal portion of the country.

Neither the President nor his friends, however, tell us why he could require of the Southern States the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution, the declaring void of all acts of secession, and the repudiation of the rebel debt, without any violation of the principle of taxation without representation, nor whence he derives the sole power of prescribing tests of loyalty to the lately insurgent States. If a President may require the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, or of an annulling of the acts of secession, why not Congress and President require to be abrogated all laws that make the most unjust discriminations against a people unflinchingly loyal throughout our late sanguinary conflict?

While the President talks loudly and often about that principle "firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation," not only he but each of his friends persistently shuts his eyes to the stupendous fact that if the eleven rebellious States would even approximate to that great principle, there need not be a vacant seat in either house by the time the Ides of March have gone. But no! Neither he, nor his friends, nor the South, will abide by that principle. Both he and his friends profess to speak in the name of ten millions of people, but of those, four millions have had no more voice nor influence in sending to Washington the delegations that have been denied admittance to the Congressional Halls than the Nation's dead—

"Who make the pageant of kings Like shadows seem and unsubstantial things." The conviction forces itself upon the mind that the President was determined upon a quarrel with Congress, else he would not have assailed Congress as he did, denying in point of substance the right of Congress to any part in the reconstruction of the country. Dark days may be ahead; but brighter ones will follow.

The President.

Apparently afraid of the country, though all the while prating of its support of the President's position, the admirers of the veto message called a ratification meeting in New York on the evening of the 22d of February. Making a personal staff out of his cabinet, the President sent Mr. Seward, its head, and Mr. Dennison, not its tail, (counting the Attorney General its tail,) but just next to its tail, to reconnoitre. The venerable Secretary of State not deeming it prudent to take time to go to Auburn, his home, to make his speech, as is his usual practice, addressed the audience at considerable length. The much-loved Secretary, however, could not have felt very comfortable at a meeting that would not listen to the resolutions, and that would interrupt the speakers, and proposed that the police be brought in to preserve order. Meanwhile, the President made such a speech in Washington as would befit a New York Ward politician. Reproaching some of the Congressional leaders with violence, he denounced Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens as traitors, called Forney a "dead duck," asserted that Stevens if not others wished to have him assassinated, and asked if the opponents of this government, i. e. the radical majority in Congress, are not satisfied with the murder of Lincoln! The leaders of the President's auditory were Sunset Cox, of Ohio, A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and John Hogan, of Missouri, all Copperheads. To these men the President said, "come with me, or I will go with you." Vallandigham fired a hundred guns at Dayton, Ohio, in honor of the President, and the conservatives (?)—bushwhackers, &c.,—of Missouri did the same. The Richmond Examiner, suppressed the other day by Gen. Grant and resuscitated by the President, supports (?) him. Every rebel in the South, every Copperhead in the North just now supports (?) the President. Heister Clymer and Wm. A. Wallace, though they wished to shut the doors of the State Capital on him in sixty-four, we dare say "support" him now. The Democracy feel jubilant over the anticipated split in the Union party, but they will do well not to sell any skin before they catch the rabbit.

Rumors of changes in the Presidential Cabinet are rife, and it is now positively asserted that Secretary Stanton's resignation of the portfolio of the War office is in the hands of the President.

The New York Herald just now is in favor of Grant for President.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: You are aware that the Legislature adjourned on the 16th inst., to meet again on the 27th inst., (to-morrow.) The consequence is, that there is nothing to communicate in reference to action in either the Senate or the House. In the absence of any Legislative news, I must make up my letter by descending on other subjects.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation in political circles is in relation to the veto of President Johnson of Senator Trumbull's bill to enlarge the powers of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. So far as I have been enabled to ascertain the views of the Republican party of the State, they are those of regret that the President has deemed it advisable to oppose the bill by his veto, thus turning his back upon the great loyal party to whom he owes his elevation to the prominent position he now occupies.

While the loyal citizens, in this vicinity and from different parts of the Commonwealth, are decided in their expressions of disapprobation of the veto, they do not indulge in bitter iminations. They seem to manifest sorrow rather than anger, and are yet hopeful that some measure may yet be inaugurated, that will meet the views of the President, and, at the same time, secure the main requirements of the vetoed bill. Indeed, Senator Doolittle (who voted to sustain the veto) has promised to draw up and present such an one. If he should succeed, he will deserve, and most undoubtedly will receive, the thanks of every loyal citizen in the land.

The vetoed bill was supposed to (and really did) cover the ground taken by the President in his inaugural. He there expressed a desire to secure all men in their rights, and to protect the freedmen in all the privileges granted them in the Emancipation Proclamation.

There has been the most glaring misrepresentation, by the opposition press and the secession-sympathizing members of the present Congress, as to the objects and tendencies of Senator Trumbull's bill. The Illinois Senator, in an extempore speech, on the question, "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President," most completely sustains the large majority in both houses of Congress who voted for the passage of the bill. He proves, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that the bill was in accordance with the views of the President, as expressed in his inaugural—that it was not an original bill, but merely an amendment to the original bill, under which the Freedmen's Bureau is now acting; and simplifying it in many of its features—that the operation of the bill was only intended to be temporary, or until otherwise provided by law—that, as a measure of economy, it would save millions to the Government—that its object was not to feed, clothe and educate the freedmen, but rather to enable them to do these of themselves—that a large number of whites were to be benefited by the provisions of the bill, as well as negroes, and that, unless some action be taken by Congress, both these classes will be left helpless, as the present or original act will expire by its own limitation, in the month of May next,—that it only extends jurisdiction over the officers and employees of the bureau, and not over the States—that officers and agents were not to be appointed in every parish or county, except the President should deem it advisable—that, so far as the constitutionality of the bill is concerned, the President's own acts answer his present objections, in so far that arbitrary powers have been and are now being conferred upon officers of the army and navy, and that it is competent for Congress to regulate these two arms of the service; and further that the President is still exercising the war power by suspending the writ of habeas corpus, which he could not do consistently, if the rebellion is entirely at an end—that there have been more than one hundred and forty-seven thousand persons in care of the bureau, fifty-seven thousand of whom were white refugees—in fine, that, as to the passage of laws by the State Legislatures, protecting freedmen, said laws are as infamous and oppressive as slavery itself.

I have thus endeavored to give you a brief synopsis of the able effort of Senator Trumbull; being convinced that, in the absence of Legislative news, your readers will be satisfied with it.

The absence of Gov. Curtin, at the commencement of the Session, and the present long temporary adjournment have had the effect of postponing legislation to a considerable extent. It is to be hoped that the members, when they re-assemble, may feel like "taking off their coats" and going to work in earnest. All experience has gone to show that, when the passage of important bills has been left to the spring months, members become restless, being desirous to get home to attend to

their respective private affairs, and as a consequence, designing men in and out of the Legislature "snake bills through," that otherwise would be properly considered and defeated. We find here, this winter, the veteran corps of borers who have grown gray and rich, as members of the third house—through whose instrumentality nearly all the iniquitous laws of the last score of years have been passed—and whose avarice will never abate until death shall summon them to a final account, when their moral deformity will be exposed in all its ugliness.

It has been my good fortune to have frequently met, in my peregrinations through the city, Col. Robert A. McCoy, the Private Secretary to Governor Curtin. Col. McCoy is the successor of that prince of good fellows, A. C. Mullin, Esq., and is in every way worthy of his predecessor. The Col. has any number of friends at the Capitol, and his course will undoubtedly be "onward and upward." I know such a result would meet the wishes of a large number of the citizens of your county, embracing all with whom he has a personal acquaintance.

In my next, I hope to give you an interesting detail of the proceedings of the Legislature, after it shall have met and gone to work. In the meantime, adieu. Yours, &c.

The Vetoed Bill.

As many of our readers have doubtless forgotten the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, now conspicuously important in consequence of the President's Veto, we reproduce it, as adopted by the Senate:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law; shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States not to exceed twelve in number; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give the same bonds and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may in the discretion of the President be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum, and such agent shall, before entering the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. Each Assistant Commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, one of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub-district may employ two clerks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction over all the employees, agents and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem useful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 4. That the President be authorized to reserve from sale, or from settlement under the Homestead or Pre-emption Laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and consigned in parcels not exceeding forty acres each to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such a term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term, or sooner if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels assigned may purchase land and receive the title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the occupants of land under Maj. Gen. Sherman's Special Field Order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 18, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possessions for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years unless a settlement shall be made with the said occupant by the owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on

the Government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered upon, nor other expenses incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made; and the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold, in the manner and form provided in the preceding sections, provided that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police, or other regulation, custom or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and enforce general contracts, to sue, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, are refused to negroes, mulattoes or freedmen, or refugees, or any other persons on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or wherein they, or any of them, are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains or penalties, for the commission of any act or offence than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

SEC. 8. That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, subject or cause to be subjected any negro, mulatto, freedmen, refugee or other person on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or for any other cause, to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this bureau to take jurisdiction of and hear and determine an offence committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the officers and agents of this bureau is to cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any State after it shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States, and the courts of the States and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.

Lincoln and Palmerston.

In his eloquent eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, the Hon. George Bancroft draws the following contrast between the martyr President and the late Lord Palmerston: "Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prince Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburg and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his Shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as of his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his narrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenuous, knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence toward the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right. Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being willfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of

Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it was gravitate to France; Lincoln finished work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of the country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the grave of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed across the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the people of the world."

LOYD & CO., BANKERS.—Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Loans allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accounts payable in the United States and a General Banking Business transacted. March 1, 1866-tf

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Allegheny tp., in the month of December last, a two-year old BULL, red and spotted, with right ear off. The owner, come forward, prove property and take away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. SIMON BENNETT, March 1, 1866-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William G. Williams, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cambria county. All persons indebted to said estate, or all persons claiming against the same, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment of those having claims against the same, or present them probated for settlement. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, Executor. March 1, 1866-6t.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thos. B. Moore, A. A. Barker, D. Evans and David Lewis, under the name and style of MOORE, BARKER & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Lumbers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. A. Barker and Evan D. Evans having their interest to Thos. B. Moore. All of the firm will be settled by Moore & Lewis who still continue the manufacture of Lumbers at the old mill. MOORE, BARKER & CO. February 22, 1866-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, trading in the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. J. MILLS retiring. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm are requested to make settlements. E. J. MILLS & Co. The undersigned will continue the mercantile business at the old stand of E. J. MILLS & Co., and respectfully requests a continuation of the patronage given to the old firm. J. MILLS will continue to have charge of business and make settlements. V. S. BARKER. Ebensburg, Feby. 17, 1866.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have their petitions for licenses, which will be presented for the action of the Court of Sessions of Cambria County, before the Judges thereof, on Monday the 5th of March next, to wit: TAVERN. Jacob Gerhart, 2 Highley township, Cambria Co.; Michael Lutz, West Cambria tp.; Simon Schroth, Carrolltown, West Cambria Co.; Jesse Patterson, Johnstown, W. D.; Henry rad, Ebensburg, W. D.; Henry rad, Ebensburg, W. D.; William J. Johnston, W. D.; Matthias Wisell, Johnston, W. D.; John R. Williams, Johnston, W. D.; Charles Zimmerman, Johnston, W. D.; August West, Johnston, W. D.; Thomas C. Williams, Johnston, W. D.; Peter McDermott, Johnston, W. D.; Dominick M. Hugh, Millville, Johnston, W. D.; James M. Riffel, Summitville, Johnston, W. D.; M. Gough, Clearfield township, Otis, Washington tp.; James D. Hamilton, Westmore borough; Valentine Maltry, Westmore borough; George Wantroth, Wilmore, Westmore borough; Daniel Confer, Taylor tp.; Christian Conemann, Westmore borough.

QUART. Richard H. Tudor, Ebensburg, W. D.; GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. Feb. 15, 1865-3t.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Amt. of property insured as per eighth annual report.....\$247,000 Amt. of property insured since eighth annual report.....110,000 Deduct amt. property insured in policies canceled and expired.....\$7,500 Total amt. property now insured.....\$349,500 Amt. premium notes in force as per eighth annual report.....\$45,000 Amt. premium notes taken since eighth annual report.....110,000 Deduct premium notes cancelled and expired.....\$5,000 Total amt. premium notes now in force.....\$150,000 No. policies in force as per eighth annual report.....1,000 No. policies issued since eighth annual report.....1,000 Deduct policies canceled and expired.....\$10,000 Total number policies in force.....1,000 Bal. in hands of Treas. and agents as per eighth annual report.....\$10,000 Percentage on prem. notes & collected since eighth an. rpt. Compensation officers & agents for past year.....\$217 50 Incidental expenses for past year.....80 00 Leaving bal. in hands of Treas. and agents.....\$10,000 JOHN WILLIAMS, D. J. JONES, Secy.