

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1866.

In our last letter, we gave some notice of several distinguished members of the XXXIXth Congress; and shall in our present continue these notices. Among the men of note who occupy a prominent position in the present House, we may name Hon. N. P. Banks. He is a distinguished man, and has won that distinction for himself; by his own unaided exertions, he has placed himself among the foremost statesmen of the country. He commenced life as a factory boy in Massachusetts, and it is among our early recollection of him that he was called "the Bobbin Boy of Waltham." Mr. Banks entered public life when quite a young man, and took at once quite an influential position. In politics he was a Democrat, but to be a Democrat then meant something more than following the wicked behests of slavery; and when the Democratic party left its time-honored principles, he left it. Mr. Banks has held many high positions in civil life, in all of which he served with eminent distinction. He was twice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of his native State. He also was chosen President of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1853, which was composed of such men as Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Rob't. C. Winthrop, Judge Allen, Charles Francis Adams, and many other men of like eminence. He has been several times elected to Congress, and was, as all know, after a very protracted contest, once elected Speaker of that body. Twice, he was chosen Governor of the old Bay State, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his party and to the general acceptance of the people. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he offered his services to his country, and during the darkest period of that great conflict, he was in the field battling for the right. His military career has been censured, but Mr. Lincoln was wont to say of him, "Major General Banks gives me less trouble than almost any other officer in the army." If he was not always successful, he was not alone in that. McClellan, Burnside, Butler, Meade, and even fighting Joe Hooker, sometimes failed, and some of their failures were worse than any that overtook General Banks. He has now returned to civil life, and, as we have said, is a member of the present House. He sits near the Speaker's desk, but immediately on his left. He is a medium-sized man, some fifty years of age, and stands erect. He retains the locks of his youth, although plentifully besprinkled with gray. He has a clear, musical voice, rarely speaks unless he has something to say, and then generally carries his point. He is known to be one of the best parliamentarians in Congress, and exerts a commanding influence over his brother members. We predict a useful and prosperous future for him.

Massachusetts has another self-made man of hers on the floor of the present Congress, in the person of Hon. George S. Boutwell, the representative from the 7th District of that State. Mr. Boutwell, like Mr. Banks, received no more aid in his early training than is offered by the Common Schools of that Commonwealth. He commenced business in early life as a clerk, in a country store in the town of Greta, where he afterward for a number of years carried on business for himself, and where he still resides. He was regularly returned to the Legislature from that town for a number of consecutive years, and served his constituents well, manifesting always much candor, and a good deal of ability, tact and industry. He, also, was then a Democrat, and abandoned the party when it went over to the cohorts of slavery. In 1850 and in 1851, Mr. Boutwell was elected Governor by the Coalition party, as it was called,—that is, by a union between the Democrats and Free-soilers in the Legislature, there being no choice for Governor by the people. The result of this union placed Mr. Boutwell in the gubernatorial chair, Charles Sumner in the United States Senate, Mr. Banks in the Speaker's chair of the House, and Mr. Henry Wilson in the Presidential chair of the State Senate. Mr. Boutwell was twice elected Governor. At the close of his gubernatorial term, he retired, measurably, from public life; but he was not lost sight of by the public, and accordingly he was soon after appointed Secretary of the Board of Education, an office once filled by Hon. Horace Mann. It is a sufficient compliment to Mr. Boutwell to say, that, educated in the common schools of his own State, he did thereafter, by his own exertions, qualify himself to fill with honor, and with satisfaction to the public, a position once occupied by one of the most distinguished scholars of the age. On the organization of the

Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Boutwell was called to its head by President Lincoln, and rendered very efficient service in organizing that department. On his resignation, he was elected a member of the XXXVIIIth Congress, a position he now holds. There are but few men in the House who can be considered his equal as a Legislator. When he speaks, which is not often, he attracts the undivided attention of the House. Gov. Boutwell is a man whose counsel in the affairs of the nation will be felt for good for a long time to come. We should judge him to be a man of about forty-five years of age, but he may be older. He may be classed among the radicals, and we use this term in no invidious sense, for he is, like all thoughtful and true men, able to give a reason for his faith and conduct. Mr. Boutwell may be rated as a statesman of the highest order, and the nation is not lost with such guides.

Copperhead Tactics.

During the war, whenever the notes of copperhead rejoicing were heard, we well knew what was portended. It was a sure indication that the cause of the Union had met with defeat. The rule was an invariable one, that in the dark hours of the rebellion, when the hearts of true patriots were filled with sorrow and gloom, copperhead faces were wreathed with choicest smiles and copperhead spirits were most buoyant and irrepressible.

At the end, when Grant crushed Lee and his cohorts of treason to the earth, though pretending, for decency's sake, to acquiesce in and rejoice over the grand result, yet the copperheads were as much as ever copperheads, and at heart bemoaned the downfall of the slaveholders' confederacy. From the beginning to the end, they were the consistent friends of treason, and devoted their every effort to promoting its interests and advancing its chances of ultimate success.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the copperheads, beaten in the field, transferred their base of operations to the forum. In the halls of Congress, we find them now attempting, by every means in their power, to nullify the legitimate fruits of our great victories by placing a premium upon treason. They would bring back into the Union, and restore to power, the traitors of the South whose hands are even yet reeking with the blood of our brethren, and whose crimes against God and man remain unatoned for.

These copperheads, who have been uniform in loving treason and hating the Union, endorse to a man the message of President Johnson vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Why is this? But a few short days ago, they had nothing for him but words of censure and condemnation. How does it come that now they unite in sending up hallelujahs to his praise? The answer is plain. The President, in the discharge of what he may have conceived his duty, thought proper to take issue with Congress upon certain points of National policy, and the copperheads fancy they see in this a probability of a rupture between President and Congress. It is their policy to fan the flames of disunion, so as to surely bring about this rupture, which they hope will end in the destruction of the great party which saved the life of the nation. In this, they see the realization of their fondest dream—the final triumph of treason. To the policy herein foreshadowed, they are bending their utmost energies. They hurrah for the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, not that they cared particularly whether the bill became law or not, but because it is part of their programme to sow the seeds of discord in our ranks; they "endorse" President Johnson, not that they admire the man or his measures to any alarming extent, but as a means of engendering discontent and jealousy amongst us. In short, in the contest of opinions upon vital questions now agitating the country, they take side with the President, who is sustained by a minority, as against Congress, which is sustained by a large majority of the masses of the people.

We are glad the copperheads have thus early unmasked the policy which is to guide them in the coming campaign.—They may hurrah for Andy Johnson and his veto message; but the people will not fail to discern in this a manifestation of the same spirit which prompted them to rejoice and make merry over the defeat of our armies at Bull Run. In the end, they will find it the worst of all the many bad policies they ever chalked out for themselves. Meanwhile, let the Union party stand firm. Stand firm—keep cool—trust in God—and all will be well.

Democratic Nomination.

At Harrisburg, on Monday, Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks county, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. He succeeded in making the landing on the fourth ballot.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: It is now nine o'clock, Monday morning, March 5, 1866, and in another hour or two the hall of the House, in which I am writing, will be crowded with Democratic delegates, each one feeling that he carries the weight of empires on his shoulders; that upon his ipse dixit rests the welfare of this great Commonwealth. Upon my word, it is pleasant to mingle and commingle with this great crowd of great men. Why, ex-Governor Bigler is here; Mr. Ward—old Mr. Ward, sole proprietor of the Patriot & Union, is here; and a hundred other distinguished gentlemen of the same political faith are here, all chock full of patriotism, all lauding Andy Johnson to the skies, and all intent upon exceeding each other in sacrifices to the public good. Of course the country is safe. Under such auspices, how could it be otherwise? Candidates for gubernatorial honors are as thick as blackberries. Only think of it,—Philadelphia alone offers three distinguished names—Vaux, Knox and Meade, General Meade at that; and will have it, that, upon the nomination of one of these favorites, depends the success of the Democratic party.—There are, of course, dissentients from this Philadelphia opinion; men who choose to think that Clymer carries the globe upon his shoulders, and other men who will swear to you a good round oath that Cass—Gen. Geo. W.—is, of all others, "the man to lead the party to victory—to take the rag off the bush. But pardon my forgetfulness. In my haste to note these exciting items, I forgot to mention the name of Wm. B. Reed, another Philadelphia candidate. This shining Democrat is pleaded for by many, and some think he is, by no means, the "smallest toad in the puddle." Good, indeed, isn't it? Why, man, he doth bestride the world like a colossus, and we are bidden to walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Be pleased to consider this, in substance, a quotation from "ould Billy Shakespeare, of Ballyporeen." But, although Shakespeare is the father of the idea, it applies very well to our own times. The Reed men, of a verity, brag of the superior qualifications of their candidate, and set him up, like Saul among the prophets, a head and shoulders taller than any of his competitors. But, notwithstanding all this, in common parlance, "he is no whar." Clymer, as I told you before, is the strongest man on the first ballot.—What may happen after that you know about as well as I do. Cass and Packer are both strong outside the Convention; how they will fare inside I will not predict farther than this—I would not be surprised if one or the other should be nominated. By the way, let me tell you the Democrats are full of hope, and I might add, with truth at this time, full of whisky. They are sanguine of success, and I feel as if the Republican party should at once put on its soldier clothes and prepare for hard fighting. In regard to the Republican State Convention, which is to assemble on Wednesday, I have little to say. It was supposed a few days ago that Geary's nomination was a foregone conclusion. It is not so now. There is much uncertainty. "Clouds and darkness rest upon it." If my opinion were worth anything, I would give it to you.—Indeed you shall have it any how, and in short it is that Geary will be the man, but the opposition to him is strong. Prepare the minds of the Republicans for any result, and urge upon them the necessity of harmony and organization in support of whomsoever may be nominated. It is true, as you have heard no doubt before now, the Republicans in the Legislature are to a man almost united in opposition to the extraordinary course of the President. The Senate passed a resolution, on Friday last, by a strict party vote, declaring that Senator Cowan misrepresented the party that elected him, and requesting him to resign. It will pass the House by a party vote also, but Cowan will not resign. Some think the Democratic Convention will nominate him for Governor; but the prevailing idea is that he will be the candidate of the Democrats and Conservative Republicans for re-election to the United States Senate next winter.

Pardon me for so brief and uninteresting a communication. I have reasons which I dare not state for saying so little; but in my next I will make amends for what this lacks in fullness and merit. Yours, &c.

The following resolution, asking U. S. Senator Cowan, of Penna., to resign, was introduced into the State Senate on Friday last, and passed by a vote of 19 to 12:

"Whereas, Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, has not, nor does not now, truly represent the majority of the people of the patriotic State that elected him, in the paramount issues growing out of the recent rebellion; therefore, Resolved, That Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, be and he is hereby requested to resign."

A dispatch from Washington says that the indications are, from what has fallen from the members of the Reconstruction Committee, that a bill will soon be reported providing for the recognition of the State of Tennessee, and the consequent admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Gold tumbled down to 183 1/2 on Saturday.

Rejoicings in the South.

We clip the following extract from the Norfolk, Va., Post, of the 22d February. It is interesting as going to show the light in which the people of the South look upon the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill:—"GREAT VICTORY FOR THE SOUTH.—Since the morning of July 22, 1861, when the news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McDowell, and the awful rout of the Federal army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South, on the wings of the wind, as it were, carrying joy and jubilation into every loyal Southern household, and gladdening every true Southern heart, there has been no news received so much rejoicing by the people of the South, as that contained in the despatch informing them the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war—greater than any of the feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson or of Robert E. Lee; and it has given them more pleasure than had Gen. Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in the President worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now begin to see, even as they saw foreshadowed at Manassas, the final triumph of the great Southern cause.—The Republicans have been ignominiously defeated and driven from the field—routed, horse, foot and dragoon; and nothing can save them from total annihilation.—All that is necessary for the South to do, is to continue to hold up the President's hands and wage an unceasing and bitter warfare against the Republican Congress. True, that Congress has numbers; but then it is only a mongrel horde of miscreants who can easily be put to flight, and with "their friends" of the North to aid them as they did in the armed struggle, all that is necessary for the South is to bring every available man to the front, and push the present victory to a full consummation of their dearest and most cherished hopes."

The Vetoed Bill.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill vetoed by the President, passed the Senate on the 25th of January last, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kan.), Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Riddle, Salisbury, Stockton, and Wright—10.

After the veto of the bill by the President the bill was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote, because of the defection of Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Morgan, Norton, Stewart, Van Winkle and Willey, marked in the above vote with a star, (*) who changed their votes in obedience to the dictates of the President. The following was the vote on the bill after the veto:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kan.), Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Salisbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, and Willey—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Foot and Wright—2.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style. The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. 458 Broadway, New York. PHILADELPHIA Office, 810 CHEST-NUT ST. Gold tumbled down to 183 1/2 on Saturday.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1866.

Wm. A. Kerr. N. F. Ames. David Miller. Wm. Ayres. James R. McConnell. I. C. Barr. Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers. Mrs. C. Badger. J. B. Miller. Timothy Brooks. Miss B. Ellen Nelson. Adam Bernhart. John Nelson. Joseph Bender. John Rowland. James Conway. Rebecca Shankel. Mrs. Maria Davis. Minnie Shortenear. Adam Elmer. Peter Semore. Rev. Thomas J. James. Thos. L. Shields. Michael Kryes. Miss Lucy Singer.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Amt. of property insured as per eighth annual report', 'Deduct amt. property insured in policies cancelled and expired', 'Total amt. property now insured', etc.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP! Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, trading under 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 settlement.

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 township. All persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan E. Davis, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

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

LOYD & CO., BANKERS.—Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted.

\$50! \$75! ON A PIANO-FORTE! \$10! \$20! \$30! \$40! ON AN ORGAN OR MELODEON. Wholesale Agents for Wm. A. Pond & Co's. Boardman, Co's, Wm. Kaabe & Co's, and other class Piano-Fortes.

MUSIC TEACHERS and DEALERS be supplied with Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Pianos, Organs or Melodeons at sale prices.

NEW MUSIC sent to any address, postage, on receipt of price. Victory at last. Song and chorus by N. Bradbury.

INSTRUMENTAL—NEW WALTZES. L'Ardis, by L. Ardis. Belles of Brooklyn, G. W. Warren.

MAIRIES AND QUICKSTEPS. Lincoln Funeral March. Funeral march, from Don Sebastian, Fradel.

PRICES REDUCED! The subscriber has just received a large and handsome invoice of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MUSIC, comprising the largest and finest stock kind ever brought to Johnstown, at establishment, on Franklin Street, when prepared, with an adequate force of excellent and skillful workmen, to execute kinds of MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, BUREAU TOPS, &c., &c.

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TO THE PEOPLE! "REMEMBER NUMBER ONE" Bring your Greenbacks along and get Horses shod for \$2.00. You can get Buggy or Wagon Ironed or repaired at Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans' Tavern, Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-3m.

JUST RECEIVED! A full assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. A large assortment of OVERCOATS, GENTS' SCARFS, &c. A splendid assortment of CARPETS!