

Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor.
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S. M. Pettegill & Co.,

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

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JOHN BUCK, of Carroll Tp.

TREASURER.

THOMAS CALLIN, of Johnstown.

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P. J. LITTLE, of Allegheny Tp.

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Irv Rutledge, Chairman.

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County Commissioner.

In setting up our editorial article, last week, with regard to the County Ticket, that portion of it which referred to Peter J. Little, Esq., our nominee for Commissioner, was accidentally omitted. The omission was entirely unintentional. There is no man in the county, whom we personally or politically esteem higher than Mr. Little. He is an accomplished clerk, an excellent business man, and what, possessed of strong, practical common sense. The tax-payers of Cambria will be perfectly safe in entrusting their interests, as affected by the action of the County Board, to his keeping. At this time, when taxation is the order of the day with the County, State and United States, when four hundred million of dollars is regarded by Congress as scarcely large enough a sum, to place at the disposal of his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, and his worthy Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, for putting down the Southern rebellion, the people of Cambria owe it to themselves, to elect as Commissioner next fall, an honest, intelligent, and practical man, who will insist on an economical administration of their County affairs. Such men they have in Peter J. Little, the Democratic nominee for Commissioner, and we hope they will elect him by a majority such as his abilities and worth merit.

The Treasury and War Department.

It is positively refreshing after reading the weak and puny production of President Lincoln, which is given to the world as his message to Congress, to turn to the report of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, and that of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. They are both able and statesmanlike documents, and reflect great credit upon their distinguished authors. We regret that we have not room to publish them at present. Our readers must be content with a brief synopsis. The Secretary of War gives the following clear and highly satisfactory statement, of the present condition of the Army:

Regulars and Volunteers for 3 months
and for the War, 235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of Vol-
unteers for the War, accepted
not yet in service, 60,000
Add new reg'ts of regular army, 25,000. -75,000
Total force now at command of Gov't, 310,000
Deduct the 3 months' Volunteers, 80,000
Force for service after the with-
drawal of the 3 months' men, 230,000

It will thus be seen, says the Secretary, that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will still be an available force of volunteers, amounting to 188,000, which added to the regular army, will constitute a force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger force. In making appointments of officers for the new regiments, the rule has been adopted of selecting one half of them from the regular army, and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental officers, all, except one, are either graduates of West Point, or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the Lieutenants, Colonels, Majors, Captains and first Lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious Sergeants, from the regular army. This is the testimony of Simon, and we presume his testimony is true.

As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is of importance to our citizens in a pecuniary point of view, it is likely to arrest as much attention, if not more, than even that of the War Department. From it we learn, that the Secretary in addition to the appropriations already made by the last Congress, the sum of \$217,168,550, nearly all of which it seems is for the army and navy. For the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1862, the demands upon the Treasury, are estimated at \$318,519,581, which he proposes to raise by the following means:

By taxation direct and indirect, \$80,000,000
By Loans, 240,000,000

On the branch of his report, with regard to Ways and Means, the Secretary says:

To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that the duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate.

The deficiencies of the revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied by direct taxation and from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of the varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that \$80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that \$240,000,000 should be sought through loans.

It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable. Public credit can only be supported by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation.

It has been already stated that the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions, amounts to \$65,887,549.34, and the interest to be paid on the debt to be incurred during the year has been estimated at \$9,000,000, making an aggregate of ordinary expenditures of \$74,887,549.34. If to these sums be added \$5,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be \$79,887,549.34.

To provide for these payments, it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of \$80,000,000. In considering the choice of methods to ensure a revenue adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxation and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxation include capital taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property, included in lists embracing all descriptions and valued by a uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption and taxes on special descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value.

The principal advantage of the system of direct taxes is found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed. In the motives that incite for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means, rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation by duties on imports, are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State Administration must necessarily be upon levies of property.

He recommends a direct *capitation* tax, and a tax on real and personal property. He also recommends that a duty be laid on sugar, molasses, tea and coffee, and a tax on tobacco; distilled liquors, ale and beer in the nature of an excise.

A careful perusal of this report, is calculated to bring the war home, if not to the bosoms, at least to the business of men. In one year from this time, the National debt will be, at least, six hundred million of dollars, and the debt of our State will be increased to a sum exceeding forty million.

The burthen of taxation with which the people of the loyal States, especially of Pennsylvania, will be saddled for years, will be grievous to be borne. But we presume they will, like true patriots, bear it patiently, and heroically exclaim with all the self-sacrificing devotion of a Romeo—

"Come taxes, and welcome,
Lincoln will it so."

The rotten clothing and unwholesome rations contracts of Gov. Curtin, and the manner in which matters have been managed by the War Department, gives us every assurance, that not a cent will be expended, but what will be strictly necessary for carrying on the war, and that economy will be the motto of the immortal Simon Cameron. Seriously, we may look out for a grand scheme of plunder, fraud and peculation, during the next few years, and magnificent fortunes will be amassed at the expense of the people. But what of that? The people, in the way matters are now managed, are very "small potatoes" and have therefore, we suppose, no right to complain.

Hon. L. W. Hall, of the State Senate, has kindly forwarded us by mail, a file of the Legislative Record for last session. He has been remarkably attentive, during his term of office, in sending us valuable documents. For this our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered. We are not without a hope that he will one day get his eyes open, and become a Democrat.

We neglected, last week, to acknowledge the receipt from Col J. M. Swank, our efficient County Superintendent, of the Pennsylvania School Report for 1860. It is neatly bound and printed, and will be valuable to us hereafter as a matter of reference. Colone

The President's Message.

Although we are not willing to go so far as those who contend, that even his brimstone Majesty, should be duly honored for his burning throne, yet we do hold, that a certain amount of respect is due to those who occupy high and responsible positions in the Nation. It is impossible to degrade the incumbent, without also in some degree degrading the office, and weakening in the minds of the people, that feeling of reverence for the Government, which in a Republic is essential for its preservation. We therefore could never admire, either the patriotism or good taste of those, who during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, were in the habit of applying to him such degrading epithets as "an old scoundrel"; "a heavy headed traitor"; "a second Judas," &c. Feeling thus, we have no disposition now to speak of Mr. Lincoln, save in the kindest and most respectful terms. We will not therefore say, that we believe, that he was a first class rail-splitter, it would have been a happy thing for the country if he had remained at the business; and that if in Illinois he was nothing more than a second rate lawyer, in Washington City he has proved himself to be not even a second rate statesman. Neither will we insinuate, that he is nothing more than a political Mountebank, better fitted for playing the part of clown of the ring, than that of Chief Magistrate of the Republic—but we do say, that his Message to Congress, which we publish on our first page this week, is not such a one as the people had a right to expect, at this fearful crisis of their country's fate. There is nothing either in the manner or matter of the document, calculated to excite admiration. On the contrary there is a levity about portions of it, which is calculated to shock and disgust every right-thinking citizen, at this period when they feel, that the fate of themselves, of their wives, of their children, of everything near and dear to them in this world, in all probability depends on the action of the present Congress. Nothing like exalted patriotism, freedom from party bias, or clear and logical reasoning is anywhere displayed. From the glib manner in which the President talks of sugar-coated pills, one is almost compelled to believe, that Patent Medicine advertisements are his favorite literature, and that he is willing to lend a helping hand to those who manufacture "pills for the million." The history of the policy pursued by the Administration, from the fourth of March till the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was known to the whole country weeks ago; while we have seen the elaborate argument to prove the fallacy of the secession doctrine, excelled in the columns of almost every paper on our exchange list. The only portion of the Message worthy of any consideration, is that in which he asks for 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000 to carry on the war. For our part we cordially say, let him have all that he asks, if this amount of men and treasure is really necessary for crushing out this great rebellion. All that we ask is, that this shall be a war for the Constitution, and that sacred instrument shall not be nullified and ignored, in carrying it on; and that a fierce crusade for the extermination of slavery shall not be inaugurated. And further, we insist that the President shall be a constitutional President, and not the usurper of powers which do not belong to his office. We reserve the portion of the Message which refers to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, until next week, when we will publish the opinion of Judge Taney in the Merryman case in full; merely remarking now that it is an extraordinary thing, to hear the President of the United States, claiming the right to do that which the Monarch of England *dares not do*—that is to suspend the privilege of this writ.

The President in the concluding paragraph of the Message, insinuates pretty plainly, that the party which elevated him to power, can of itself, crush out this rebellion. This is certainly a decidedly left handed compliment, to the Democracy of the loyal States, for the prompt and enthusiastic manner in which they flock to arms, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But for them, it is very doubtful whether or not Abraham Lincoln would to-day, be the incumbent of the white house. At least two thirds of the volunteers now in the field are Democrats. If their patriotism was not worthy a compliment, it certainly did not merit a broad insult. But it is highly probable this is "a way" Mr. Lincoln has about him, and that he can't help it.

Resolved, That whilst we are now as heretofore willing to concede to every section of the country its constitutional rights, and, if assailed, to aid in defense thereof, we are determined to assist in the preservation of the union, maintenance of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws;—and to this end we will energetically support by all honorable means the national administration in its praiseworthy efforts to put down rebellion and punish treason.

Resolved, That the war in which we are now engaged, is one for the maintenance of the best and freest government which has ever existed; not a battle for the abolition of domestic slavery, or the preservation of any sectional party,—and, whilst we acknowledge it to be the duty of every good citizen to submit willingly and freely to the decision of the people as expressed through the ballot box, however disastrous that decision may be, we will hold to a strict accountability the party now in power for a strict, impartial, and constitutional administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government, assisted by the patriots of the loyal States, is abundantly able to put down rebellion without the perpetration of a single act which would bear even the semblance of unconstitutionalities; and we regret exceedingly the action of the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and while we acquit him of any intentional disregard of the rights of the people, we cannot but regard his action is the late case of John Merriman as an illegal and dangerous precedent.

Resolved—That the puerile vacillating and dishonest administration of our State Government, by Andrew G. Curtin, merits and receives the unqualified condemnation of all honest men—its speculations in supplying rotten breeches & rotten beef to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania, who are fighting the battles of the Union and the Constitution, will render that administration infamous in the sight of posterity, a disgrace to our State and a disonor to the people.

Resolved—That we hereby reiterate our unswerving devotion to the glorious time honored principles of our party; principles promulgated by Jefferson endorsed, by Monroe, sustained by Jackson, and we hereby pledge ourselves that for getting past differences on minor and unimportant questions of policy, we will lend the ticket this day nominated,

sincere, earnest and hearty support.

United.

Since the adjournment of the Democratic Convention on Monday of last week, we have received from every section of the country, the most gratifying assurances, that its action gives universal satisfaction to the party. The ticket will everywhere throughout the county receive the united support of the Democracy, and this of course will be sufficient to secure its success. All past differences are now "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," and we sincerely hope, there they will remain forever. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, should at once in every county in the State, unite and present an unbroken front to the enemy. The obvious efforts of the party now in power to revive the old Federal organization, to ignore the Constitution, undermine the Sovereignty of the States and secure the establishment of consolidated military despotism, on the ruins of the Union, should arouse every lover of Constitutional liberty in the old Keystone, to prompt, determined and energetic action—The National Administration must be sustained in all legitimate and lawful efforts to put down the Southern rebellion, but it will not do to let it go unrebuted for its flagrant violations of the Constitution. This shows how important and sacred is an instrument of the Constitution. It is to maintain it in its full force and vigor, that Lincoln asks for a supply from Congress, of four hundred thousand men, and four hundred million of dollars in money. It is for this that the cry of blood! blood! is borne on every breeze from the National Capitol, that reaches our ears. How important then, that while resistance to the enforcement of the Constitution is being put down, its letter and spirit should be rigidly carried out by Lincoln and his Cabinet. This the citizens of the loyal States should sternly insist on. This alone will prevent the war from becoming instead of a struggle for the preservation of the Union, a crusade against slavery, and a systematic effort to establish a consolidated Government, in this land of Washington, and home of liberty. We are not the blind follower of Abraham Lincoln or any other man; but we regard the Constitution as the palladium of all our rights as an American citizen, and we are ready to defend it even to the last drop of blood that warms our heart, against the assaults of its enemies, we care not in what section of the Union they may dwell.

Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic County Convention, which we failed to present in time for last week's issue, as we then stated; they meet our qualified approbation.

WHEREAS, the Democracy of Cambria county true now, as ever, to the constitution and the union, and whereas, unfortunately, a portion of the people of some of the States have raised the standard of revolt, and are in armed rebellion against, and in defiance of the constitutional authority of the General Government, have seized the property, reduced the forces fired upon and murdered peaceful citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That whilst we are now as heretofore willing to concede to every section of the country its constitutional rights, and, if assailed, to aid in defense thereof, we are determined to assist in the preservation of the union, maintenance of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws;—and to this end we will energetically support by all honorable means the national administration in its praiseworthy efforts to put down rebellion and punish treason.

Resolved, That the war in which we are now engaged, is one for the maintenance of the best and freest government which has ever existed; not a battle for the abolition of domestic slavery, or the preservation of any sectional party,—and, whilst we acknowledge it to be the duty of every good citizen to submit willingly and freely to the decision of the people as expressed through the ballot box, however disastrous that decision may be, we will hold to a strict accountability the party now in power for a strict, impartial, and constitutional administration of the Government.

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we will lend the ticket this day nominated, sincere, earnest and hearty support.

Speak gently; it is better far,
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently—let no harsh words mar,
The good we may do here.

Speak gently; He who gave his life,
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were fierce with strife,
Said to them "peace, peace, still."

How much of happiness, it is often in our power to convey to others, by a kind word, or even a gentle smile, and how much of misery is often caused, thro' the medium of a harsh word, or scornful sneer. Let us do all the good we can in this world—Let us endeavor to love and esteem, at least let us not hate and malign each other. When the grave has closed over those who were the objects of our hatred in life, how loathsome, how vile appear to us the emotions we cherished towards them during their earthly pilgrimage. As Washington Irving says—"who can look upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctions thrill that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies moulder before him?" Excuse us for this preface, but we think it contains a few truths the perusal of which will not prove entirely profitless to our readers. We may remark before closing, that we have no idea who "Amicus" is, as he did not send us his name.

LORRETO July 13th, 1861.

Mr. Editor.—In your paper of the 16th of