Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5,

VOL. 9--NO. 9

Belert Poetry.

REMEMBER NOW THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH.

Remember thy Creator now. When youth and years are bright, For evil days draw nigh, when thou Shalt find them no delight; Now, when the moon and stars above Are pleasant things to see; Now, when thy days are soft as love,

And all joy and glee. The voice of song and mirth must cease, And Music's daughters die; The bird,s sweet voice be hushed to peace, And earth's best beauty fly; And Almond buds shall blossom white, Where now thy locks are dark. To dim thy young eyes sapphite light,

Or ever then the silver cord Shall loose the golden bowl, Remember thy Creator Lord With overflowing soul; For dust to dust must mingle then, And earth its earth must claim. And thy free spirit flit again

To God, from whom it came.

Or hyacinthine spark.

the Editor of the Democrat and Sentinel A great deal has recently been said and mitten relative to a law, passed at the last ession of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act for the protection of Sheep and taxing of Dogs, in the County of Blair, to the county of Cambria." In view of this fact, and as the member under whose auspices the act a reseal I desire also, with your permision, to say a few words in regard to it, brough the columns of your paper.

In reply to the abuse which has been heaped upon me, I will be brief. No mater what course he may pursue, it is simply mpossible for a legislator to please everybody. In matters purely of local cencern, the best rule he can adopt is, to pass or endeavor to pass such bills as may be petitioned for, when he believes them to be right in themselves, and likely to prove beneficial to his constituents. If he legiss are in this wise, then, whether his measures are popular or unpopular-whether he deases or displeases he has at least the conductisfaction of knowing that he encavered to do his duty. I claim to have been governed by this rule, in securing the passage of the bill in question, and if I erred t was an error of the head-certainly not of the heart.

It is not my purpose to enter into any

dired defence of the Blair county law.

which, by the passage of the act of the last tession, it was intended to Cambria, I leave it to speak for itself, merely remarking that such a law had been asked for, and upon all examination of its provisions, I believed that, if extended and properly carried out, t could not fail to prove benficial to our people. And while nothing has transpired store to change my opinion, yet it is a fact worthy of note, that some who were anxious furits passage, and who pronounced it a smaller at first, suddenly turned around and joined in its wholesale denunciation. A transition so violent and sudden, can only be satisfactorily explained, upon the hypothesis that such things are sometimes one for the purposes of political capital. It cannot be denied that the "law" under ensideration has its friends as well as its enemies; and in judging of them, the true riterion seems to be this-the law is poptilar with those engaged in, or in favor of, the lasiness of raising and keeping SHEFP, while it is unpopular with those in, or in favor of, the business of raising and keeping Dogs. Numerous weighty arguments have been urged against it by the latter class-a fair sample of which pressed upon my attention but a few days since. It was this; " There is not half enough of Dogs in the County, and too many d-d Free Schools." Against the crushing force of an argument like this, it will readily be seen that no other argument, however sound, further. solid or sophistical, could possibly prevail,

But let me state a few facts connected with the passage of this " law," and the attempt made to enforce its provisions-this law which it seems to be generally conceded is no law at all.

Knowing how sensitive men generally are

Valuation of Cambria County, for 1862, as returned by the Assessors.

							REAL ESTATE,	Horses & Mulks.	CATTLE.	Monrys at inter-	Stocks.	Occupations, & Propessions.	Ferniture, over	PLEASURE CAR- RIAGES.	YEARLY INCOME.	Gold Lever Watches.	SILVER LEVER WATCHES.	ALL OTHER WATCHES OVER \$200	STAGES & HACKS	EXCRSS ON OCCU- PATIONS O'ER \$200.	SPIGLE FRENEN.
							Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.	Dol's.
Allerhen	y Township		_	_	-		85246	9290	4176	400			200	605	545						
Blacklick		-	_	-	-	-	20464	1781	2599	50	000			407	1229						8,0
Cambria	**	-	_	_	-		71453	5233 2672	3863 2366	50	200			461 40	1465 795				1		4,0
Chest		-			-		15134 66175	6911	5486	475				320	264						8,5
Carroll Croyle					. –		25544	2420	1949	320			100	0.0	1502	1					13,0
Clearfield		_		_	-		38677	7205	2592	300				120	3158			2	1		1
Conemany	zh ** .			-		-	39351	2648	8179					25	2806			2			11,0
Coneman	gh Borough			-	-		43298	438	625					100	6455						8,5
Chest Spr	ing "	-	-	-		_	9057	750	354 440	500				125	1545 1125	1	1				2,0
Carrolltoy	WIL **		-	_	_	-	6129	950	442	500				170	2990	1 2					-,1
Ebensbur	g East ware West "	1	_				25514 40025	1134	472	500			525	245	3535	14	6	2			1
	n B rough	1st	ward		. –	_	69942	460	152	1			300	210	6288	2					1,0
JOHNSTON	n Detougn	2		_	_	=	46230	280	198						6455	3	3				1 1
44	66	8	**	-		-	49665	525	374						5675		, 1				4
**	44	4	**	_	-		39299	895	312	20,520				185	4790	- 1		2			1
**	54	5	240	-		-	42495	465	304	140				25	7285					1	5,
Jackson T	lownship	-	-	-	-	-	35307	3647	2607 284					215	1171 1493				30 135		1
Loretto B	orough			-		_	15177	450 3950	1652		1		50	295 455	300		1		100	1	8,
Munster T	ownship	-		-	-	-	23092	4200	280				00	50	12270	2			50	t	0,
Millville	Borough		_	-	-		105175 94259	7594	4116	1350		1		448	1392				90		5,
Summerh	Township		_	-			46284	3942	3809					90	280		3				14.
Susquhan	110 64	-	_		-		26123	2981	2237		1				461		0				14.
Summerhi	ill Borough		-	1			3870	385	278	925			1	15	435			1	1	1	7,
Taylor To		-		_	_	0 0-	69806	3910	3441	811			2000	380	4170	2	1			1	5.
Washingt	OD: **	_	_		-	-	47206	4590	2488				3000	100	5994	1	ė.			1	11,
Wilmore	Borough	-	-	-	-	-	14233	980	539	3620			100	20	2440	2	1			1	2,
Yoder To	wnship	_	_	-	-	_	76878	3079	2217 2649	300					7800 1455						
White	** —	-		_	_	-	43368	3760	2049						1499						l.

The Commissioners of Cambria County will meet as a Board of Revision at their office during the Second and Third week of February next, for the purpose of revising correcting and equalizing the valuation of all property taxable by law for said County, when they will hear all communications relative to the same.

All persons interested may attend if they think proper. The Assessors of the several Townships in said County will be notified of the time when they may be required to D. T. STORM.

Commissioners' Office. Ebensburg, Jan, 27th 1862.

an act similar to the one in question. No bill having been sent to me, it devolved upon me to draw one myself, and while making preparations to that end, my atten- sage, or is it quite likely I should have tion was particularly called to a couple of bills which came up, on the 12th, of Feb .-One of these was entitled " An act to tax further thought, until informed one day, by Dogs in the county of Eric," and the other was an act to extend the Blair county law to the county of Crawford. After examining by the Governor. Involving, as I thought both carefully, I concluded the Blair county act was the better one, and believing its pro visions in harmony with the wishes of those asking a similar enactment, I determined to chick has been so roughly assailed, and adopt it. In the bill extending it to Crawford, therefore, I proposed at first to embrace Cambria also, but did not do so for the reason 'hat the bill had aheady passed ber.

the Senate, and the member from Crawford

was anxious to have it pass the House with-

out amendment, in order that it might re-

ceive the Executive approval, and become a

law as soon as possible.

Having both passed the House, on the 12 February, the Erie county bill was taken to the Senate; and the Crawford county bill was sent to the Governor, whose signature it received on the 27th, of the same month. With this precedent before me, 1 drew up a bill extending the Blair county act to Cambria, which was read in place and presented to the House on the 1st of March following. Knowing the member from Craw ford to be experienced in matters of Legislation, and supposing of course that he knew whether the Blarr county act was in force or not, at the time his bill passed, I did even think of making any inquiry or examination in relation to it; nor was it natural, under the circumstances, that I should do so. By the passage of the act extending it to Crawford county, both Houses, as well as the Governor, had but a few days before recog-

On the 26th of March, my will passed the House, and it was, I believe, in the evening of the same day, that I first learned that the Blair county act had been repealed. My informant, if I mistake not, was the member from Blair, who merely stated it as an impression. Having examin regard to the subject of taxation, it was ined the matter, and found his statement to mly after I received a number of letters and be correct, the next morning, (March 27).

nized it is as an existing law, and in the ab-

the contrary, it would have been exercising

more than ordinary prudence to have look-

me that it had already been passed.

It was then quite too late in the session to introduce an other bill and secure its pasdone so. But regarding the one passed as being inoperative. I gave the matter but the member from Erie, that the bill passed in relation to his county had been vetoed precisely the same principle of taxation, though not the same in detail, I supposed indeed, that mine would share a similar fate. I was somewhat surprised, therefore, when on the 8th of May, in a Message announcing the approval of some three or four hundred bills, I found it too among the num-

Here then, was a law which, though regular enough on its face, was nevertheless very doubtful and defective in its character -not to call it an absolute nullity. Perfectly harmless in itself, and obligatory upon nobody, the attempt to enforce its provisions, after a knowledge of the facts, could only be viewed as a very delicate and hazardous experiment. While therefore I have no desire to shirk any responsibility attaching to the passage of the bill, or which might or could have legitimately resulted from it, yet I wish it distinctly understood that I am in no way responsible for the effort recently made to carry its provisions into effect. It was but a short time after the adjournment of the last Legislature, that I had a conversation with Abel Lloyd, Esq.,(then one of the county Commissioners), in which I informed him that, although an act had been passed, yet for the reason already indicated, I did not think it could be enforced. And he then assured me, that, even though it were a legal and valid enactment, the Commissioners would take no action under it until they had first received an exemplified copy of sence of any knowledge or information to the bill.

Sometime afterwards, I had a second interview with Mr. Lloyd upon the subject .-He then informed me that the Board had received a copy of the Pamphlet Laws, and had examined the act in question, and approved its provisions. But he added, that, as I had suggested some doubts about its validity, and as the assessments had then all been made and were partly distributed they could not act under the law until the following year-and not then unless they

and was desired by the people of the county led up at all. But Senator Hall with informed one day that a "Dog Tax" had that I determined to secure the passage of whom I conversed in regard to it, informed actually been levied; and then Mr. Lloyd assured me that it had been authorized during his absense from the sessions of the

> Had the Commissioners pursued the ourse indicated by Mr. Lloyd, it would have given a year to the people of the county to consider and discuss the merits and demerits of the act in question, and-assusming it to be valid and legal-they might, il they so desired, have secured its repeal by the present Legislature. If, on the other hand, the act is reality a nullity, then it should have been treated accordingly. And thus, in either event, if its passage had done nobody any harm. But they have undertaken to enforce this law, after having ample notice of its doubtful character. I they are right in this, so be it; but they are wrong, then I submit that, under the circumstances, it would be unjust and unreasonable to hold me responsible for any unpleasant consequenses resulting from Respectfully, &c., A. C. MULLIN.

EBENSBURG, Jan, 28th 1862.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New York World. WASHINGTON, Jan, 23 .- Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among prominent military men with the risks to which it it alleged the Burnside Expedition is and will be subject .- These prognostications of danger are based in part upon the incompleteness of the equipment and mobile fa cilities of the sixteen thousand troops concerned,but principally on the exposed points of debarkation attack selected for their

An officer of high rank and connection as this morning expressed to me his anxiety on this subject. He says (and this, owing to the lateness of the present date, without any violation of official reticence) that the orders under which the Burnside Expedition left Fortress Monroe embrace the fol lowing commands: The first peremptory the second depending on the judgement of the leader.

1. The entire fleet was to pass through one of the inlets below Cape Hatteras, rendezvous in Pamlico Sound, sail up the Neuse river, and attack and possess the city of Newbern, on the North Carolina

11. If matters should progress favora bly, and a dash inland seem feasible, Geu, Burnside was to make a forced march with were first satisfied it was all right and prop- his army to Geldsboro, sixty miles from invinced that it would prove beneficial, the bill indefinitely postponed, or not cal- never thought of the matter again, until the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Allen Skillinger.

with the road from Raleigh, and thus a main point on the great through line from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah and the Gulf. Its occupation would not, however, also lost on the beach. Six of the crew of completely sever the Rebel railway connec- the latter perished. tions, inasmuch as they have a roundabout track from Ridgeway to Raleigh, and the march to the interior should seem too peri- Spe may be got off. lous, the leaders of the expedition were authorized to re-embark their forces, make a two days' sail for Cape Fear river, and oc- got off. cupy the important and strongly defended seaport town of Wilmington. The latter city is also a main point on the grand

JAMES COOPER.

PETER J. LITTLE.

route from Richmond to Charleston. BURNSIDE ARMADA.

From the Richmond Dispatch Jan. 25 1862. This formicable fleet of all sorts of vessels and all sorts of troops has certainly been hetd very uncomfortably since it departed on its mission of love to the South. The sharp winds of a stormy interval of weather on a very dangerous coast must have occasioned some peril, if not some disasters from it. There would be no tears shed in this part of the world if the diststers were the greater that ever befull such an armed force upoa the seas.

We have said that if its destination was Palmico Sound, we did not see any great results in store for it; and if the people of the South were to select a point for its attack, thet point would be the North Carolina Coast. But it is so far from being certain that that point was selected by the enemy, that it may now be rather believed that a more Southern field is that chosen for the more threatened demonstration. Mobile has er S. R. Spaulding says that on Thursday been suggested with much plansibility, as when she left Hilton Head, the joint exthe point for which it took its departure. pedition against Savannah was about to sail The entrance into Palmico, in that case, was The gun boats of Commodore Dupont were merely to escape the storm.

preparation, employment will be given to every able and gallant officer and well disciplined and brave army under him, that have been a long time waiting anxiously for being put on board the transports. The the appearance of the enemy in some way or other. More delibeate and terrible salvos which quieted the ferocious Brown, may January. Gen. Sherman and Commodore have some effect on Burnside.

Burnside is certainly now presented in a questionable shape. Where and when he pleted all their arrangments for this most will throw his thunderbolts are questions important expedition. not to be answered except by himself. Should the weather not frustrate him altogether, we suppose he will soon let us transports being compelled to remain on

NEWARK, Jan. 23 .- John Cowan-was ex-

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, San 28,-By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State, we have the most direct and official intelligence of the arrival of the Burnside Expedition at its destination. The Eastern State lef. Hatteras last night and arrived here late this afternoon.

The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the Expedition, but when the Eastern State left everything looked favorable.

The Expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th instants, and consisted of 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds which prevailed at that time. After their arrival, they experienced a series of storms of such unparalelled severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm, it was discovered that instead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet being able to go over the Swash, or bars, as Gen Burnside had been informed, no vessels drawing over seven and a quarter feet could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel either could pass the outside bar drawing over thirteen feet, unless skillfully piloted; consequently the steamer City of New York struck on the bar, loaded with a cargo valued at \$200,000, and consisting of powder, rifles and bombs, and proved a total loss. The captain and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging for forty hours, were saved.

near the lighthouse, and became a total wreck. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island Battery, were on board were all drowned, including several valued at five hundred dollars each.

The Grapeshot parted the hawser by which she was towed, and went down at sea. Her crew was saved.

An unknown schooner ladened with cats. and another schooner, also unknown, were

The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar. where she still remains. The report of her 'North Carolina Railroad.' But if the having been burned is entirely incorrect,-

> The Eastern Queen and also the Voltiquer are ashore. The latter will probably be

> The water vessels had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensors on board of some of the vessels and on shore, terrible sufferings would have occurred. As it was, the water casks were old whiskey, campline and kerosene oil casks. It is thought that the Union Pilots of Hatteras have proved themselves traitors, having intentionally ran several vessels ashore.

> One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam, the waves dashing with a clear sweep across the Hatteras shore and completely cutting off the post from all communication. The current was rushing at the rate of five miles per hour, and tho chop seas prevented Gen. Burnside from answering any of the signals of distress or communicating with his Generals. At one time flags would appear Union down on a number of vessels, indicating a want of water, coul or provisions,

FROM PORT ROYAL.

A gentleman from Port Royal in the steam moving towards Tybee Island by the way If Mobile is the object of the grand naval of Skull Creek, a much shorter route, and intended to pass in the rear of Fort Pulaski, so to as avoid that formidable fortress.

The troops were in fine spirits and were weather war mild and pleasant, more like th month of May in this region than that of Dupont were acting together in the most harmonious manner, and had nearly com-

No civillans were allowed to land at Hilton Head, those who had arrived on the board the vessels.

-The vote on the confirmation of the petitions earnestly requesting it, and when I went to the Senate, with a view of having er to do so. With this understanding I Newbern. Goldsboro is at the junction of ecuted to-day, at Newton, for the murder of nomination of Mr. Stanton, as S cretary of War, was 38 to 2.