

DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

Democrat and Sentinel.

J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Cambria county, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several districts of said County, on

SATURDAY, THE 23d, DAY OF MAY next, to choose two delegates from each election district, to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MAY, following, to nominate a County ticket, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention. The elections will open at three o'clock, P. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M. HARRISON KINKRAD, Chairman.

The Senatorial Conference.

The Standard announces that the Senatorial Conference, to appoint a Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, will be held at Altoona, on the 13th of May, inst. The Committee in this County has called our County Convention for the 25th day of May—a much earlier period than usual. The Conference in this county, cannot, therefore, meet the Conferees from the other counties in the District before the 27th inst. That time, or a subsequent period, will suit the Democracy of this county.

Our readers, we hope, will excuse any mistakes that may have appeared in last week's issue, as we had scarcely glanced at the "proof sheet," when we were summoned to the bed-side of a dying mother, leaving everything in the hands of the pressman. For the same reason, we apologize for the scarcity of original matter this week; for in the midst of grief and domestic trouble, we feel not like writing.

Judge Taylor in the "Union League."

We refer our readers to an article from the Huntington Monitor of last week, published on our first page, wherein it will be seen, by the eulogiums of his Honor, that the Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, has stooped from the high position he assumed in May 1861, "that a Judge should not be a politician," to mingle in the cess-pool of Abolitionism, a willing slave to the bitterest partisan strife. In a letter addressed to sixty-eight members of the Bar, in this Judicial District, on the 18th of May 1861, Judge Taylor said:

"It accords also, with my views and desire to come before the people in the attitude suggested. There is a prevalent and growing public sentiment, in which I heartily participate that a Judge should not be a politician; and that contests for judicial offices, as far as it is practicable, should be kept clear of party politics. It is gratifying to our sense of propriety to observe one whose office it is to administer justice with a steady and impartial hand between persons of all parties and classes, descending into the arena of local partisan strife; nor can it, in the nature of things, ever happen without impairing, to some extent, public confidence in his entire independence and impartiality as a Judge. I announce myself, therefore, in compliance with the request contained in your letter before me, as a candidate for the office of President Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, without respect to party."

Those were noble sentiments; but how do they accord with his recent conduct and eulogiums, in the Huntington "Loyal (royal) League," where he advises those Jacobins to make the atmosphere, entirely too warm for Democrats in Huntington county? Will Judge Taylor recollect, in addressing that letter to his compeers, that a majority of them were Democrats, to whom he owes his election and present position? Will he recollect, that instead of making "the atmosphere too warm" for Democrats, he has disgraced the dignity of the Bench, and destroyed in the people, that confidence which they had reposed in him. Judge Taylor is an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, but he will find, in case he gets the Abolition nomination for Governor, (and we hope he may succeed,) that no atmosphere will be too hot in next October, to deter Democrats from doing their duty at the polls, by administering a rebuke to such fanaticism.

The meeting at Chest Springs on last Friday, we learn was large and enthusiastic. It was addressed by Messrs. Michael McColgan, and John E. McKenzies.

A special meeting of the Democratic Club was called on Monday evening; which was most ably and fluently addressed by Gen. James Potts, of Johnstown, who reviewed this war, and all its disasters from the commencement to the present time, dealing with those who have usurped our government, and who seek to destroy our liberties, in the strongest terms of denunciation. He traced the Abolition party, now in power, to its earliest insignificance, showing that their diabolical doctrines always were opposed to the Constitution and its great privileges of liberty. He said it was no time for flowery speeches; the time had gone by for displaying rhetoric; the time had come when the people should act, and if they did so, wisely, that in less than two years the country would again, be prospering under Democratic rule. He spoke at considerable length on the conscript act; he would not counsel open resistance to it, although he believed it to be unconstitutional, and the most iniquitous outrage ever perpetrated on a free people; but there was another tribunal, the Supreme Court, which must decide upon its constitutionality. He spoke of the wickedness of the Abolition policy, the foolishness of Mr. Lincoln's proclamations, which reminded him of the devil who took our Saviour up into a high mountain where he tempted him, by showing and promising him all the kingdoms of the earth, if falling down he would adore him; when at the same time the poor devil owned not an inch of those kingdoms; so it was with Abe Lincoln who promised freedom and Southern territory to the African slave, when it was well known that he owned not an inch of that territory or a particle of that freedom he so wondrously promised.

We will not attempt to give a report of Mr. Potts' speech, as we could not do justice to it. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers from the audience.

Mr. McCormick of Johnstown was called upon, who declined making any remarks, for the reason that he was here under pay, attending the Teachers Institute, and might incur censure thereby.

The appearance of our town on Monday last, was made quite lively by the visitation of school directors, teachers, candidates and strangers who appeared in itinerant groups upon every sidewalk.

The Directors at an early hour in the afternoon, proceeded to discharge the business for which they had assembled, viz: the election of a competent person to the office of County Superintendent. There were a score of candidates nominated, many of whom received but one or two votes. An election was effected on the first ballot. J. Frank Condon, of Johnstown, who had received the Democratic caucus nomination previous to going into convention, was, almost, unanimously elected. This was a decided Democratic victory. The Republicans, although they evinced the strongest determination to draw party lines in this matter, could not, when it came to the test, show more than a corporal's guard in favor of their caucus nominee, Mr. Evans. Several of the districts were not represented, but the political aspect of that Convention as it stood, is an omen of an overwhelming Democratic victory in October next.

Mr. Condon, the Superintendent elect, is a young man of fine physical appearance. Our acquaintance with him being limited, we know little of his virtues; but he is said to be an excellent scholar, a man of good character and withal, a sound Democrat.

The regular meeting of the Club, on Saturday evening, was addressed by F. A. Shoemaker and R. L. Johnston, Esqs. Mr. Shoemaker is a young lawyer of fine ability and his address was delivered with eloquence and contained many truthful remarks. Mr. Johnston who followed, gave us one of those argumentative speeches, embellished with wit, for which he is noted. The spirit of Democracy in this place, is moving in the right direction; and from indications throughout the county, they will be able to give upwards of 2000 majority in October next.

We are requested to state, for the convenience of the Democracy of Conemaugh township, that the election for delegates of said township, will be held in the School House in Franklintown.

Owing to some additional names and contributions, we re-publish the following list, which is the result of a collection taken up in the Catholic Church of this place for the aid of suffering Ireland.

Hon. John Murray,	\$5.00
Mrs. Eliza McDonald,	10.00
James Myers,	1.00
Mrs. E. Gibson,	1.00
Jas. S. Todd,	5.00
Miss Anastasia Gaul,	2.50
John Buck,	10.00
Mrs. Padlock,	1.00
Mrs. Andrew Lewis,	1.00
John Dougherty,	1.00
Mrs. Mary O. Evans,	1.50
Jacob Turner,	1.00
Jos. McDonald,	10.00
Robert L. Johnston,	2.00
Jas. C. Murray,	1.00
Mrs. P. O'Connell,	1.00
Miss Mary Tierney,	1.00
Patrick Farran,	1.00
Miss Ellen Short,	2.00
M. Hasson,	20.00
Philip Collins,	10.00
Phil. S. Noon,	10.00
Edward Shoemaker, Sr.,	5.00
Edward Glass,	5.00
Jas. P. Murray,	5.00
Peter Collins, Sr.,	5.00
James Kane,	5.00
James J. Kaylor,	3.00
John M'Brice,	1.00
F. A. Shoemaker,	1.00
Joseph Buck,	1.00
Thomas M'Breen,	1.00
Mrs. F. Kittell,	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Carney,	1.00
Ed. Shoemaker, Jr.,	1.00
Robert Murray,	1.00
John Farrell,	1.00
John White,	1.00
Wm. Scott Williams,	1.00
John M'Mullen,	1.00
Charles Bradley,	10.00
Mrs. E. Shoemaker, Sr.,	1.00
George Gurley,	1.00
Mrs. Gurley,	1.00
Patrick Maloy,	1.00
F. M'Dermitt,	1.00
J. M'Kinzie,	1.00
John Daly,	1.00
Jas. Gallagher,	1.00
M. D. Magehan,	1.00
H. A. M'Cor,	1.00
Mrs. John O'Connell,	1.00
John A. Blair,	5.00
Joshua Parrish,	1.00
Mrs. Rhey,	1.00
Miss M. Daly,	1.00
Miss Mary M'Callough,	1.00
Miss Rachael Burke,	1.00
John Fenlon,	10.00
Rev. M. J. Mitchell,	20.00
Mrs. Agnes Warnock,	1.00
Small sums,	6.90
Total,	\$295.90

The American Shoe Tip Company, of Boston, are now turning out large quantities of metal tipped shoes; and are prepared to execute all orders addressed to them. These shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children as every parent will understand. Children invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not infrequently before the other parts, are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with metal tips never wear out the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers keep them.

JUST CAME.—A new and well selected stock of hats, caps and summer clothing of late style, has just been received at the store of E. J. Mills & Co. Young men desiring a neat out-fit in the clothing line would do well to examine their goods. The ladies too, will find in this emporium, every article of female attire, to suit their tastes or gratify their fancies.

The Age, a Democratic daily, printed in Philadelphia, has been during the last week, considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. It is now one of the ablest and best Democratic dailies in the State.

DEED.—At her home in this place, on the 28th ult., MRS. JANE TODD, aged 64 years.

Death has entered the portals of a peaceful home, and robbed us of an only parent, a kind and affectionate mother.

We bow to the will of Him who ruleth all things; but we cannot escape the sorrow of bereavement or the wo, of a home made desolate, which they who have felt their pangs, alone can realize; but our heart is full and "knoweth its own bitterness," and we dwell not upon this.

DEED.—At his residence in St. Louis, on the 29th April, JOSEPH M. MAGEHAN Esq. aged 55 years.

The deceased was the only surviving brother of Michael Dan Magehan. He was born in Loretto, March 1808. At an early day 1828, he removed to St. Louis where he has resided up to the time of his decease. He has filled many important offices in that city, with credit and honor to himself and benefit to the people. Faithful and kind to his friends, forgetting enemies, he died as he lived, at peace with the world—a christian in life he left for, we hope, a home where no sorrow or care can approach him—may our end be like his, surrounded by a loving family, consoled by the last and solemn religious rites. He left this world for it is to be hoped a better and happier one. R. I. P.

"The Conscription Act."

[From the Constitutional Union.]

Much has been and is being said about the constitutionality of the conscription act passed by the last Congress; and, without presuming to be very deeply versed in constitutional law, we shall venture a few remarks and suggestions on this prolific topic. In doing this in a fair and impartial manner, we know we risk the imputation of ugly names from the Republican party, whose policy has been, from the beginning of this war, to brand with one mark all attempts at fair discussion of every thing by them done. But, being familiar with their use of windy weapons, we shall nevertheless enter upon our purpose, and fear not. The assertion by very many of our opponents that the Constitution of the United States is an easy-going instrument, and will bear any amount of stretching, in a general sense, comes up to their idea of its purposes and ends, and accounts for much of their vaporing against the strict construction of that instrument by those who hold its grants and enlargements to be faithfully observed. We are of the class who look upon the Constitution of the United States as the best and greatest embodiment of delegated powers that ever emanated from the mind of man. Arising as it did out of the wants and necessities of a people who understood and were capable of appreciating the absolute and relative rights of the citizen, and who were at the same time far enough advanced in the enjoyment of those rights to be jealous of their abridgment, yet, for their mutual protection and political and national advancement, they did not fear to intrust in certain hands the use and application of certain powers in the instrument mentioned. We use the word jealous as our true meaning; for the debates in the convention that formed the Constitution, the votes upon its several enactments, and the slow approval of it by the several States go to show how careful the people were to enlarge the powers of those whom they might choose to rule over them, and how nicely the machine must be adjusted, not to interfere with its own workings and the workings of the State governments, which the people were unwilling to relinquish or impair to any great extent. But still, when put in motion by those who gave it vitality and force, it was found to be acceptable to the whole people, and but few changes were necessary to make it the complete and admired instrument we claim it to be—sufficient for all the purposes of government, directing and controlling all things that came within its purpose, at the same time not grating or interfering with the State authority, the boast of an enlightened, self-governing, and a far-seeing people.

The first thought that strikes the mind is, that the Constitution is always within the reach of the people. In saying this, we do not mean the representatives of the people, for the instrument itself provides the means in which any alteration may be accomplished when found to be necessary, and which brings such amendments immediately to the decision of the constituency themselves. That all doubtful powers are reserved to the people, keeping the development of any latent authority to receive their approbation before such power may be exercised, is another of its leading peculiarities.

These are some of the elements that cannot be misunderstood; and it has been left to the present Administration, after its successful workings for seventy years, to bring them into question. It should be kept in view that all the power, force, and extent of this instrument is received from the States—the creation of the States, in their separate and municipal capacity, culminated for one purpose, established for one end. The powers of the Constitution cannot be increased or diminished through any authority of its own, for the whole was made by the common consent of the States, emanating directly from the people. The creature cannot be greater than the creator. The source of its life must be looked to for the continuance of its vitality; and when that is questioned or lost sight of, its true purpose is defeated, and perchance the liberties of the people are infringed. The States made the Constitution—the Constitution did not make the States.

We are aware a nice discrimination has to be used that State and Federal rights shall not interfere with each other. But this has always been accomplished here-

before without difficulty, because the compromises and concessions, as made, understood, and appreciated between the State and Federal authority, were not trenchant upon or violated by either. The difficulty, so far as this act is concerned, exists in the attempt of Congress to arrogate to itself powers which the States believe were not delegated, and in doing what no other Congress, under similar circumstance, has attempted to do to get at the same end. As an excuse for the passage of this act, as well as for much else that has been done, it is held that the power granted to Congress under the Constitution is not sufficient for a time of war. With this we join issue, and claim that the act in question is unconstitutional, for the reason (among many others) that the President becomes the commander-in-chief of the militia of the several States after they are mustered into the service of the United States—which words can leave no doubt as to the meaning and intention of the framers of the Constitution. If any other construction could be placed on it, the Chief Magistrate might become at once a military despot; levying his forces where he chose; appointing his own officers, without regard to the wishes of those required to serve; exacting his authority at the point of the bayonet, and disregarding every restraint that was so carefully thrown around the rights of the people. The words "military necessity," coupled with the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, would sound in the ears of the people as the death-knell to the last remnant of civil liberty bequeathed to them by their fathers. The President, from being made the servant of the people one day, might become their military tyrant the next.

It is also unnecessary to accomplish anything that could not be accomplished under the laws of Congress, heretofore passed for the purpose of raising troops for the supply of the army. The different calls heretofore made by the President have been responded to by the proper authorities of the States, and no question has as yet arisen, and no difficulty occurred to interfere with their operations. No clashing with authority delayed the mustering of the troops into the service of the United States, and nothing appeared to destroy the harmony of the system that gave to the Government the first body of soldiery that ever entered the field. The States vied with each other in the desire to be prompt and efficient in answering the wants of the nation, and the breast of every patriot thrilled with pleasure as he saw the people coming forward to enforce a nation's authority.

But one other word, and we have done. Be the Conscription Act constitutional or unconstitutional, we trust no good citizen will think of resisting it, except in a legal manner, provided for and equal to all the exigencies of the case. A remedy (which we trust the Executive will not attempt to interfere with) is within the reach of every man—speedy, equitable, and efficient. However unjust and tyrannical its application may bear upon us—and we have no doubt it will be so in many cases—let every man show to those around him that he is a law-abiding citizen, and will seek his redress only through a proper channel and by legitimate means. Let those in high places who have so basely perverted and abused the power entrusted to them, be rebuked by the conduct of our humblest citizen, who regards the law and the remedies found within its limits as sufficient for his purpose, strong enough for his security.

Gen. Hooker is advancing with his entire army, and is reported to have taken Fredericksburg, but as yet we have no official authority, or reliable news from that quarter.

"LOYALTY."—In a recent speech at Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood said:

"Sir, there is no such word as loyalty in a republican dictionary. Loyalty is a monarchial derivative. What means it? The King can do no wrong. No loyalty for me."

During the Revolutionary struggle the devotees of old King George called themselves 'loyal men' while they styled the people who labored for and secured their independence, "disloyalists" and "traitors." Now, the men who are for the Union and the Constitution are called "disloyal," but the Union sliders, who follow Abe Lincoln, call themselves loyal men and "patriots."

Quit not certainty for hope.

The Troubles in Indiana.

[From the New York World.]

It is difficult to comprehend the condition of affairs in some of the western States—Indiana, for example, where serious disturbances have taken place in several instances. We naturally expect symptoms of disaffection to show themselves there, sooner than elsewhere at the North, from the fact so long there has been intimate commercial relations with the South, owing to the fact that many Southern men have found refuge in that part of the country. But there are other influences at work, tending directly to disorganize society. It is notorious that the laws have not been thoroughly and impartially enforced. Property has been destroyed by newspaper offices have been denuded, and individuals have suffered from personal malice, without that protection which they had a right to demand from the legitimate authorities. And for laws that have been practically nullified, a military government has been substituted, overriding to a small degree the local statutes. It is this tendency toward what probably a majority of the people regard as an objection, that opposition is chiefly manifested. As stated in the Indianapolis Statesman, a prominent cause of disaffection originates in this wise:

"We have a civil government in Indiana. There has been no resistance to its authority. Any civil officer, or constable, or any person without military or hindrance, if properly authorized, certainly the citizens of Indiana would not be so abiding as Massachusetts yet send the contrast. The military commander, the other hand, in Indiana we have a military police, alleged violations of civil law are treated as offences against military law. Citizens are arrested by military authorities without process of law, upon mere suspicion and at the instigation of persons who are opponents or spies. The civil government of Indiana is thus subordinate to military authority, exercised by those who are expected to receive no allegiance but the Administration's, and yield implicit obedience to their orders. Such is not the case in Massachusetts. Can we arrive at any other conclusion than Indiana has no regard for self-government, except in name?"

The same paper remarks, in concluding an article on this subject:

"The Democracy was never in Indiana. They have made, and will continue to make great sacrifices to preserve it. The responsibility of the law, however, rests with the public opinion, and it is for them to say, as the mass of popular rights and administration of the law, whether they will create domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to all alike, as they have the power to do, and which should be the first and highest object of every government and all its representatives."

If we have not here the real source of difficulty, the explanation must be sought, so far as it goes, in the disapproval of certain acts of the Administration, so strongly manifested in Indiana and other neighboring States, regarded at Washington as equivalent disloyalty and requiring summary punishment. Certain it is that some bold partisans pronounce it such, and that a force should be employed to subvert it. The Chicago Tribune pounds the duty of the Federal Government as follows:

"Resistance to the Government of Indiana is as much treason as in South Carolina. And why should it not be disposed of in the same way? The rebel in the North, and the rebel in the South should be treated precisely alike—that, 'powder and hemp' shall be the prescriptions so long as the resistance is continued."

It is this harsh judgement of public opponents—this readiness to suppress the usual forms of law, and set up their stand a military dictator, which evokes popular resentment. The people of Indiana should understand, however, that a bad government is better than none, and that if needs be, they may temporarily suffer wrong, till a constitutional remedy can be provided.

It becomes the Administration's Washington to exercise great prudence and caution in dealing with these Northern matters. The wisdom of Schenck is needed in times like the present—the councils of Rehoboth. If the President would close his ears to the rash and suicidal advice of radicalism, and take short trip to Illinois and Indiana, for himself the state of affairs there, doubtless could succeed in quieting the disturbance, and producing entire peace and patience on the part of the people.

The Pennsylvania Rate.

Now that the papers to the north of us have published a variety of facts and rumors in regard to a Confederate raid on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we take it for granted that it is no longer "contraband" to state that the Cumberland to Wheeling, and all the Pennsylvania border, movements of the different Confederate partisan forces supposed to be under Jenkins, Imboden and McDonald, have created no small