

Another Outrage upon the Freedom of the Press.

The office of the Monitor, a Democratic paper published at Huntingdon, Pa., was entered by a party of returned nine-months volunteers, on their arrival at that place on Wednesday last, and its effects completely destroyed.

It is given out that this outrage was provoked by some previous editorial remarks in reference to some of the officers of the regiment, or company, to which these soldiers belonged. However true or false this may be, it affords neither justification nor palliation.

The proprietors of the Monitor, we understand, started for Philadelphia the next day, to renew their establishment, and expect to be out again in the course of the present week in vindication of the rights of American citizens.

A meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon county is called for at Huntingdon on next Friday night. The call is signed by a number of the leading Democrats of the county, who are determined that those rights for which their forefathers perilled their lives and shed their blood, shall not be surrendered to a mob—at least not without a struggle worthy of the sons of noble sires.

The New York and Eastern Banks have just declared their semi-annual dividends for the past six months, and the average is about 12 per cent. per annum. The James "Steam Mill Company," at Newberryport, Mass., have declared their third annual dividend for the past year, and together amounts to 80 per cent!

The reader may doubt this, but it is a fact well authenticated, and published in the Boston papers, and is but in harmony with the business interests generally in the Eastern States. The Mill establishment alluded to is manufacturing lumber on the orders of the Navy Department for gun boats, &c., and all the stockholders are in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," especially on the part of the Navy.

That ancient philosopher and law-giver was wise, indeed, when he said that was the best form of government, where an injustice committed against the meanest citizen was considered an injury to the whole people.

What are we then, who have been educated in the law of liberty—what are we, whose instincts should, at least, be all of freedom, if we forbear to express our disapprobation of this military usurpation, and hold the civil administration of the country responsible for its actual fulfillment?

A fellow citizen of the United States has been wrongfully seized, tried, convicted and sentenced by military court, having no legal jurisdiction of the case, and, we are told by telegraph, is now on his way to Fort Warren, to suffer the imprisonment to which he was sentenced.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, mark what we say, and mark it well—if this thing is endured—if this gross outrage upon civil liberty is permitted, without your solemn protest and earnest remonstrance, you are no longer fit to call ourselves citizens of a free country.—Pat. & Union.

WASHINGTON RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes: I learn that the President has accepted an offer of Gov. Curtin to raise a force of 50,000 men for the defense of Washington.

Who wouldn't live in Clearfield? One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court and two candidates for Governor! Well—no better material can be found.

The Democratic Reading Room.—We have heretofore omitted special notice of the Reading Room lately opened under the auspices of the Democratic Central Club of this place and vicinity.

Although the room is furnished in a plain and economical style, few reading rooms are supplied with better or a greater number of daily newspapers—the leading, latest and best papers of both parties being there found.

It is open to the public, and all persons are invited to stop in and keep themselves correctly informed of the great events now transpiring in the country—a conformance to such rules as will not disturb others being all that is required of them.

THE DIFFERENCE.—About a score of Democratic newspapers have been destroyed, during the last two years, by Abolition mobs—but not a single man has been arrested for committing these outrages upon the liberty of the press—these violations of law and order.

During all this time but one Republican, or Abolition, paper—the Dayton Journal—has been thus destroyed—and for this one offence more than sixty persons have been arrested and bound in heavy bonds to keep the peace, and will no doubt be tried, convicted and punished as the law directs.

The Case of C. L. Vallandigham.—If the Administration permits this man, Vallandigham, to be conveyed to Fort Warren and imprisoned there, for a long or short term, under the authority of the military court by whom he was tried, convicted and sentenced, they will be guilty of a wrong against the personal freedom of every citizen, which can never be forgiven to them or their descendants.

What! are we, American citizens, to be seized at the pleasure of every military District despot—seized in defiance of the fundamental and statute laws—seized at the hour of midnight, by armed men, carried before an armed military court, constituted in defiance of the civil law, tried and convicted of imaginary offenses, and sentenced to imprisonment, exile or death?

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The Sentence of Vallandigham.—By the assigned officer, order of Major General Burnside, it will be seen that Mr. Vallandigham has been sentenced to close confinement in Fort Warren during the continuance of the war.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1863.—Special Orders, No. 68. 1. A military commission which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to special orders No. 135, of April 21st, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. volunteers, is president, was assigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

Charge—Publicly expressing, in violation of general orders, No. 37, from headquarters department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification.—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows:—Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wised, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation from France; that 'propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions,' meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that 'the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;'" characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority; "inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, 'the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;'" declaring that "he was at all times and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy on the ruins of our free government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

And as to these words, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officers of that Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside, Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adjt. General.

Cincinnati, May 20.—Vallandigham was last evening placed on board a gunboat now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet, and attracted no crowd.

The New York papers have the following rumor from Washington: The President has approved the findings of the court-martial in Vallandigham's case, but has ordered him to be forthwith sent beyond our lines. It is understood that Gen. Burnside has already executed the order.

ABOUT "SNAKES."—A subscriber in the upper part of the county, closes a business letter as follows: "You will please warn all Copperheads to beware how they display their copper in this vicinity, as a huge monster of the Blacksnake species threatens each of them with his bowie knife! It is possible that this blacksnake is the same who would have turned out and crushed rebellion out of the South had he not feared that the cruel copperheads might either bite or swallow his precious progeny, and thus greatly retard the natural increase of blacksnakes. In fact the blacksnakes appear to be much alarmed here for fear the Copperheads should turn out on the Second Tuesday of October next and inflict a death wound in their old fashioned way, upon father Abraham and all the lesser blacksnakes even down to the low grade of deputy postmaster of B**** Post office.

Yours in haste,

A Copperhead is exposed.—In our issue of the 5th April last, we published in our news department the following item: "My lord, I can't catch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can't touch a bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

In the introduction to the above item it was represented that Mr. Seward used the language attributed to him "in a letter to Lord Lyons." We copied the article from some of our exchanges, and gave it no further attention. Recently, however, the subject has been revived by the Abolition organs, under the above caption—"A Copperhead is Exposed"—the State Department appealed to, and the following authoritative contradiction given as conclusive proof of the "forgery," "lie," &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1863. J. M. W. GRIST, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of 22nd, enclosing extract from the "Intelligencer," has been placed in my hands. No such passage is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence. That you may satisfy yourself, I have sent you the volumes by this day's mail.

This is conclusive—very. "No such passage is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence!" and it is a "copperhead lie" to say that he did. Now, we have the authority of the editor of the Venango Spectator—a gentleman whom we know to be entirely truthful and candid, and a very close observer of the passing incidents in the political world—for saying that "Lord Lyons, the British Minister, avers that Mr. Seward used the language referred to by him in a conversation"—the substance of which conversation was communicated to the British Government, and afterwards published.

The "copperhead lie," therefore, consists in saying that Mr. Seward used this language "in a letter to," instead of a "correspondence with," Lord Lyons; and hence the denial of Mr. Baker amounts to nothing at all. It makes a distinction, but without a particle of difference.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—We observe that the Berks County Press recommends Simon Cameron to the Loyal Leagues for Governor. The citizens of Pennsylvania would no doubt like to have an opportunity to put their seal of condemnation upon the Winnebago Chief.

Simon has been sentenced by a large majority of Congress, and has twice been condemned by the Legislature of his own State; removed as Secretary of War, and as minister to Russia, he is therefore a suitable candidate for the Leagues during the approaching gubernatorial canvass.

CHANGING ITS NAME.—A Republican having urged an old Quaker to join a so-called "Loyal League" got the following reply:—"Friend, thou changeth thy name too often; I have known thee as a whig, as a free soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as a Loyal Leaguer, and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace, and became a rogue, he changed his name, and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means they are always likely to do the same. If thou dost ever adopt one name and set of principles, and hold on to them for fifty years, as the Democrats have done, I may begin to trust thee."

THE CAPTURED REPORTERS.—The corps of newspaper reporters captured a few days ago by the Confederates near Vicksburg give a good account of themselves. In a letter dated Jackson, 6th inst., one of them says: "We are now en route for Selma, under guard, and will probably be sent to Richmond. We have been fortunate, from the moment we fell into the Confederate hands, in being treated with great kindness and courtesy, and having our situation made unusually pleasant for that of prisoners. I write this hasty note in the Appeal office which we are allowed to visit on parole. Messrs. Dumble and McClannahan are here, and, with other members of the press, have been very kind in their attentions."

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their officers, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

REGISTERS NOTICE.—Notice, is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of June, 1863, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Final Account of William F. Johnson, Administrator of the estate of Ralph Campbell, late of Union township, Clearfield county, deceased.

2. The Final Account of Amos Bonnell, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Reuben Bonnell, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

3. The Final Account of William Feath, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Aaron Feath, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, deceased.

4. The Account of William Feath, Trustee of the estate of Hannah Young, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased.

5. The Final Account of Maria E. Hillburn and Matilda Magee, Administratrices of the estate of Mary Magee, late of the borough of Clearfield, deceased.

I. G. BARGER, Register. Clearfield, May 11, '62.

J. CRANS, WALTER BARRETT, CRANS AND BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, CLEARFIELD, PA. May 5, '63.

MIRRELL & BIGLER Have just opened a large and complete assortment of New Goods At their old stand in Clearfield.

They have the best assortment of Hardware that has ever been brought to this county, which they will sell at the most reasonable prices, among which will be found a splendid CUTTLERY.

To which they invite the special attention of public, embracing Heavy Blistered Spoons and Butter knives of the best manufacture.

A lot of Pistols of the best pattern, and all fire-arms. Also a general assortment of all the articles—all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

They continue to manufacture all kinds of Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Stoves, Pipes, etc., which cannot be surpassed in this county.

They also have on hand Pittsburgh Plate among which are Steel Centre Lever Pumps, Plow Castings, and many other Agricultural implements.

Cook Stoves, Parlor and Coffee Stoves a general assortment, and of the best terms, for sale at reasonable prices.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamp, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, a general assortment of Glass, Turf, Nails, Iron and Castings of every variety: in fact almost every thing wanted by the public can be found in their establishment, and at prices that cannot be beat.

Now is the time to purchase! If you desire any thing in their line of business, give them a call and examine their stock. Give them assurance that you can be accommodated. Remember, their establishment is at the corner of Street, Clearfield, Pa., where you can be accommodated to the very best advantage.

Old silver, copper, brass, pewter and castings will be taken in exchange for goods. May 20, 1863. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Still at Them! NO MISTAKE NOW THE subscriber having returned from the East is just now opening up one of the largest and most carefully selected Assortments of Summer Goods.

ever offered to the good people of Clearfield and its vicinity, and which he will sell at rates than any house in the county.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES Sugar from 12 to 15 cents per Best Syrup at 87 cents per And all other groceries at the same rates.

Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings of all kinds, CHEAP—CHEAP Ladies who wish to make a good investment should call and examine the assortment of Summer Dress Goods, where they will find the very latest, best and most fashionable patterns of POPLAINS, CHELIEES, HERRINGBONES, LAWNS, &c., &c.

For Rent, Corn, Fish, Bacon, &c., sold at the lowest prices for cash, or exchange for Country produce. J. D. THOMPSON, Curwensville, May 28, 1863.

TRIAL LIST for June term, 1863. FIRST WEEK. Fry & Carson vs. John Leonard McNaughton & Carson vs. John Briel Wm. S. Sankley vs. R. Williams J. Campbell vs. Swartz & Knapp R. Wallace vs. Boone Schell's Heirs vs. E. McGarvey Kerlin vs. Leonard & Gill Spotts vs. Reed Johnston vs. Shaw & O'Neil Reed vs. Dillen & Darrin Leonard vs. Baum & Co. Leonard vs. Swartz

SECOND WEEK. Morgan vs. Shoffe Potter vs. Blanchard et al. Urian vs. Ruyter Hoop vs. Rayhom Reid & Co. vs. Albert & Brod Patchin vs. Lamborn Furness vs. Adams Leonard vs. A. G. Gess, vs. Patchin Fitch, Boynton et al. vs. Patchin Patchin vs. Thompson James B. Graham vs. William Jordan's Adm'r Huyok et al. L. Bloom vs. I. Weld Kuroff vs. Thomas Best William McKee vs. L. A. Wald Bingham vs. Blanchard Irvin vs. Hoult Pruner vs. McKean & Ky Kratzer & Sarver vs. Fagan Kratzer & Sarver vs. Thurston Mays vs. Canfield & Re McFarland & Co. vs. Rollin Gensmyr Erbabaugh vs. Leonard & H. Babel vs. Leonard & H. Hartshorn vs. Ben Ryan Gaines vs. Knickerbocker Lefvers et al. vs. Kratzer & Co. H. H. & E. Kephart vs. Whitson & So Kriner's Adm'r vs. Baird & Best Josiah W. Smith vs. Harvey Shaw N. N. Sabins vs. Moore & Talg

To the Presidents and Secretaries of Boards of School Directors: BY reference to the Pennsylvania School Journal for March and April, pages 224, it will be seen that the Annual Report of Presidents and Secretaries are subject to ten cents tax. But by an amendment to the act passed March 3d, last, and now just published the stamp required is only a few cents, will, therefore, be the duty of the President to attach to each Certificate a five cent stamp.

The officers of the different Boards, will, by as may be convenient, send me the Certificates, that the Schools "Have been" and in operation according to law," so may forward it to the Department that may be issued at once for the Districts of the appropriation. C. B. SANDFORD, Co. Sec. Clearfield, April 22, 1863. 31.

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