PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. SAMUEL McWILLIAMS. OF FERGUSON.

> ASSOCIATE JUDGES. PETER WILSON OF GREGG. JACOB BAKER, OF HOWARD.

C. G. RYMAN, THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

> OF POTTER. J. H. McCLURE. OF BELLEFONTE.

Court Week.

This has been a busy and exciting week 'in Bellefonte. Our streets have been thronged by crowds of our triends from the country, and our hotels and business places have been a "perfect jam." On Monday after-'noon everybody went to hear Judge Linn's charge to the Grand Jury. The Judge delivered it and every union loving man present was highly pleased with the production and in a few hours afterward it sold readily in our streets at five cents a copy. 'On Monday night a Union meeting was held in the Court House, at which Wm. H. Blair presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hale, McAilister, Brown, Blair and Stover. Resolutions, favorable to a union county ticket were adopted 'On Tuesday night the Democratic Convention assembled and nominated their county ticket; their proceedings will be found in another column, -It was reported through many parts of our county that the much talked of murder trial would come off on Wednesday, and consequently the crowd was immense. The trial however, did not come off; but was postpon ed until next Session. On Wednesday evening the Republicans held their Convention all feelings of mere passion or resentment, and nominated their county ticket. Proceedings in another column. On Thursday morning the disappointed office seekers of both parties, left town and consequently our streets were "almost deserted. The Grand Jury was discharged on Thursday.

Our paper is behind time this weeck. One of our hands has been sick a portion of the week, and our subscribers gave us so little encouragement, by way of paying up, that we cared but little whether the paper came out or not. "Our friends" will have to do with this number of the paper, like we do when we ask them for money-wait until the gov roment in the vigorous prosecution

Real War about to Commence.

No one can read the accounts of the masterly reforms introduced by Gen. McCleltan in the army, the thorough re-organization. the correction of abuses, the close attention to the comfort of the individual soldier, with-

dertaken by the rebels obliged them to see that Committee :to the efficiency of every officer in whose charge they put their men, we with a sort of blind confidence, thought we must con- Humes, James H. Mann, Constance Curtin. 'quer' under any circumstances; at least such is the only possible explanation for the appointment of many irresponsible hangerson, to responsible commands.

Now all is changed. Politicians are bumbled, and military merit recognized. We and declaring the forfeiture of all property time a number of armed men were seen raphave had our probation, and may now ex. peet our triumph. 'It'must not be forgotten, however, that the enemy has thrown his whole strength into Virginia and Missouri, and that we must collect an army large enough to ensure victory.

A National Army.

'We heartily hail the new movement of Gen. McClellan in forming a National Army -not an army d'moused of State Regiments but an army in each regiment of which every loyal State may perhaps be represented. We hail it as a step 'in advance in every respect, and more especially as tending to make us less a Confederation and more a Nation. The founders of our Government did not make our national name indicative of a federation, but of a Union, and everything that tends to make us more Americans and less citizens of petry' Commonwealths. is a step in a direction which dire experience has shown to be the right one.

Our State Governments were intended for the administration of local affairs, and such purposes the answer, more or less, wel! .-But the obnoxious dogma of superior State alleg ance strikes at 'the' vitals of our nationality, and we see with the greatest satisfaction every step that tends to make us one great nation, rather than an assemblage of insignificant nation.

· Judge Linn's Charge,

· charge to the Grand Jury, empanelled at the stated that from fifty to sevenly five tine of press entitles editors and civizens to the right two hundred tims were sent. of assailing the Government, because they peril. Judge Linn understands, thoroughly which among other fully by every citizen of Centre County. down the crowd.

The Union Meeting.

In accordance to previous notice published in all the papers of this place, a Union Meeting was held in the Court Room on Monday Evening. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. H. Blair of Bellefonte to preside, after which Daniel Koons, Ino. Thomp son, Jacob Scruble, Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Maj. James Armor, Hon. John Hasson, Jas. G. Lucas, G. H. Weaver, Esq., W. Vanvalin, Christain Derr, and J. Keller were elected Vice Presidents. J. V. Foster and M. T. Milliken, Secrétaries.

The meeting being ready for business, the President stated the object of the meeting by reading the call from one of the papers, with appropriate remarks. H. N. McAllister moved for a committee on resolutions, to which Way. A. O. Furst, Adam Hoy, Wm. Allison, Jr., Jas. Gordan, Jos. Sehnell, Sr., R. H. Foster, Austin Brew.

While the Committee was engaged in the performance of their duty, Hon. J. T. Hale, was, on motion, called on to address the meeting. It is not necessary that we enter into any details as to the import of the speak ers address further than to say that, as usual, he took a desided stand in support of the Government, and the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels and enemies of our common country and the Union. The Committee on resolutions having returned in the meantime read a series of resolutions which were subsequently, unanimously adopted. II. N. McAllister, as Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, supported the same in one of those speeches peculiar to that gentleman. He spoke with vigor, with a feeling of determination on his part to crush the rebellion at once, and took particular pains that men occupying prominent positions before the public, and whose every act and sympathy was in the interest of the seceders, should be made known to the friends

Judge Linn was called on to speak, but that gentleman thinking the hour sufficiently late already declined to speaking further sentiments than those expressed by the former speakers, and endorsed the resolutions heart-

short speeches owing to the lateness of the

1s. Resolved that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the c by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the Constitutional Gov ernment, and in arms around the capital : that in this national emergency, banishing we would recollect only our duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institution those States, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplish-

ed the war ought to cease.
2nd. Resolved, that it is the duty of all good citizens to select for offices of trust and profit, without regard to their former party nnection, such men as will co-operate with of the WAR, in the successful issue of which

beratic and Republican conventions to secure, if possible, the numeration of a Union Ticket worth of the support of every unconditional Union man.

A Committee was appointed to confer with out feeling that the real war has yet to begin. the two party Conventions on the expediency The desperate nature of the enterprise un- of a Union County ticket. The following is

Dr. J. M. McCoy, Bart Galbraith, R. H. Foster, R. H. Duncan, S. Haupt, Jr., E. C. The meetiong then adjourned.

The Presidents Proclamation. the proclamation, will prove, by their vigi- prisoner. lance, activity and determination, that they are fit for their places. And it is further to be hoped that no more property such as the President denounces will be obestered or purchased by the officers of the government as has been done for some time past here against the earnest protest of loval citizens.

Secretary Cameron and Cabinet. Mr. Cameron's labors in the cabinet are necessant. His duties are continual, and inlude a greater number of important details than those of any other member of the cabinet. 'The attacks upon him by certain thoughtless or malevolent journals are best refuted by his own action. To him the country is largely indebted for the reorganization of the army. There is no probability of his dismissal from a position in which he is so valuable; and, indeed, notwithstanding the clamors of a part of the press, no changes will be made in the cabinet at present.

PROVISIONS FOR GEN. RO ENCRANZ'S ARMY- dition. - We are conducting a large war in Western Virginia, and the extent of our military op-We publish, to-day, Hon. Samuel Linn's erations may be easily estimated when it is present term of our Jourt of Quarter Ses- provisions are shipped daily from Cincinnati sions. The Judge defines the law in regard to to the army in Virginia. A week or two treason in a manner which sets to rest the since the amount was four bundred and flfty dogma that the freedom of speech and of the tons, and in three days of one week about.

object to its policy when it is seeking to resthe reception and speech of Daniel S. Dickwe have noted before. Ou the door of the This court cannot, therefore, take cognizance
tors order in times of public and private inson, in Tunkhannes of made a speech.
Secretary's office is a notice. "no visitors of any act of treason, or misprision of treason tore order in times of public and private inson, in Tunkhannoch also made a speach, Secretary's office is a notice, "no visitors the present condition of affairs, and discussreply to some compressed man to the orowd old Arr, and the epaulets of General Mees them like a patriot and statesman. This who cried out: The Battle says Blessed is Clellan, seen slipping in past the notice and not against the State of Pennsylvania. production is worthy of the man who con- the peace maker," and quick as thought the would seem to indicate that the work was ceived it, appropriate to the place in which speaker replied, it says too, "recet the Devil being arranged, and the calm we now feel is which are grave misdemeanors, and may, like treason or misprision of treason, be of-

Excitement in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, August 24. was hoisted at Stepney ten miles north of Gentlemlen of the Grand Jury: Bridgeport, Conn., this afternoon at 2 o'clock According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been addressed by Pennsylvania; also by exiPostmaster Goodsell, of Bridgeport, and one Belden, a sixthrate lawyer from Newtown, Conn ; but bee fore one of these secessionists had time to open his mouth a procession of carriages appeared, containing one hundred of the first fallen upon strange times and are experiencitizens of Bridgeport, and twenty five of the returned volunteers. In less than forty seconds the secession flag was trailing in the dust, and in twenty seconds more it was torn and the compact of these States were formed the chair appointed H. N. McAllister, John in five hundred pieces. Several pitols and under which, until recently, remained one gun were taken from the secessionists, who drew but dared not fire them.

A Union meeting was then organized, of which Elias Howe, Jr., was appointed president, and P. T. Barnum, secretary. Some glorious Union resolutions, denouncing peace ssion meetings, were passed.

The volunteers are determined to sack the Farmer office at Bridgeport to-night, but our citizens are endeavoring to have them wait the action of the proper authorities.

The secession Farmer office has just been gutted by the volunteers, in presence of 3,000 5,000 citizens. The windows were smashed, the type all thrown into the streets, and the presses destroyed

BRIDGEPORT, August 25. In cleaning out of the Farmer and Advitiwas found filled with papers addressed to leading secessionists in Alabamy, Georgia, and other Southern States, also some two burdred wooden hillies, turned and furnish. ed with strings for the rists. These clubs were made from shovel bandles, and were probably furnished by a secession shovel nufacturer in Bridgeport. Some curious ters were also discovered, exposing the reason of politicians in Hartford and elsewhere. One of the editors of the Farmer has Col. Brown and Capt. Stover also mide paper from the Register office to-morrow.

Grand Jury's Presentment of the Democratic Watchman.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Centre. AUGUST SESSION, A. D., 1861. CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

The Grand Inquest of and for the County of Centre, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present the following facts to the Court :

Vatchman, edited by Cyrus T. Alexander and P. G. Meek, of this county, which is in the practice ment of force to overcome them. Said newspaper is published in the Borough of Bellefonte; in this

county. der the instruction of the Court to go into a long

Prisoner.

the train bound west, which had Gov. Thomas mmercial intercourse with the rebel states, ties thrown across the track, and at the same which is attempted to be passed, and of all idly descending a neighboring hill. The enenforce-the non-intercourse commanded in the secessionists was to take Gov. Thomas

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Brilliant Achievement Expected.

FORTES S MONROE, Aug. 27. The much talked of expedition from Old heats Menticello and Harriet Lane, steamers' Adelaide and George Peabody, propellors Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of will fellow in a few hours. The vessels carry over 100 guns and about 4,000 men .-Several powerful gun-beats remain at 'Old int and Newport News. 'A brilliant punish of death. achievement is expected from Gen. Butler and Commander Stringham, Cols. Max. Weper and Hawkens take part in the expe-

A Calm in Washington.

the streets are the customary throng at the War Department, the usual audience in the Senator, Landon, who was present at aisles, and a larger portion of officers than was one in received until one P. M." The tall form of crouching of the tigress before she leaps.

JUDGE LINN'S CHARGE TO THE

A secession flag, under the name of 'peace,' Grand Jury, August Term, 1861.

We enter upon the discharge of our official duties to-day under very solemu and impressive circumstances. Since the last term of this court, events have occurred in the histoanable, a broken down politician from ry of our National Government of the most serious and startling character. I need not a conspicuous part of the history of the rebellion against which this nation is now struggling, with which every intelligent citizen is presumed to be familiar. to have been apprehended by the fathers and founders of this Confederacy. In that linked together by a strong and peaceful bond of union, there are no provissions which contemplate either an amicable separation or an attempt on the part of any one or more of the States to forcibly withdraw from the Union, and, consequently, those public functionaries whose duty it is to provide for the public safety and protection have been occasionally embarrassed by constitutio resirictions, apparent or real, or want of constitutional authority to meet fully and promptly the exigencies of the times.

When we consider the magnitude of the rebellion, the years which have been occufor this attempt to overthrow the government —the number and the character of the individuals concerned in it -the object and purposes which, as we have reason to believe. have long been secretly meditated and are now being openly and defiantly avowed--the acts which they have already done in furtherance of their plans, and the further In cleaning out of the Farmer and Adviti-ser office last night,-a United States mail bag seem to have in immediate contemplation, we cannot but consider it the most alarming event that has ever occurred in our history There is enough in this to fill the stoutest heart with dismay and terror.

When our country is in the midst of such perils, every citizen has duties which flaw from the allegiance that he owes to the gov-ernment and which as a loyal freeman he is lound to perform. The sum of these duties is that be shall do all that in him lies to aid of the imagination. Such toleration could in protecting and defending the existence and the honor of the nation. This is a demand to which a patriot is always ready to yield a cheerful obedience. Next to his gone to New Haven, threatening to issue his Maker, he acknowledges that his country

has the highest claims upon him.
We as a constituent branch of the State We as a constituent branch of the State Government have duties devolving upon us, It is the duty of the officers of the law to which relate to the present condition of fairs-duties which we should perform, promptly, faithfully, and without fear, favor r affection, but we should at the same time give to them a temperate and impartial consideration. Of these I shall come presently

I am compelled, though with deep regret, to believe that there is not at the present the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring in time amongst the inhabitants of the loyal States, an entirely unanimous and hearty co-operation with the national government in the attempt now making to suppress the rebellion, nay, more, I am credibly informed that there are amongst us not only persons who secretly sympathize with the re-belion, but those also who boldly and pubof encouraging the rebels now in arms against the liely avow sentiments which are in opposidovernment, by expressing sympathy and agree-ment with them, the duty of exceeding to their Such persons, whilst they merit the condemands, and dissatisfaction with the employ- tempt of the people of this, and every other civilized nation on earth, and are bringing of the nation for aid to put down a redisgrace upon themselves and their posterity, should nevertheless receive the punishment throw of the government?

ent may be made to understand something of rimentally of a state of war, and it therefore should not surprise us that their atten- The late Judge Kane in Cumberland, some secessionist raised a disturbance which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the Alleghanian utmost energy and decision. We trust that the train, it is supposed by mistake, but or reliable which is not the spontaneous outthe officers on whom the President relies to without doing any damage. The design of going of a patriotic heart, but needs the un-

By the law of England there were various upon the United states within the meaning made to restrain the right thereof.

Mismission of Treason, is the concealment stitution? The framers of that there are other misprisions affecting the

there are no sensation rumors affoat, no gos- the sovereign authority of a single State, it sip worth noting, or no facts to record; on falls within the jurisdiction of the courts of the State wherein it was committed, waged against the federal government, the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction .growing out of this rebellion inasmuch as the war levied by the confederate States, as they

the case may be. I have heretofore neglect. ed to explain to you that the term "mispris-ion" is of French derivation, and means in legal parlance contempt or neglect. Thus, misprision of treason, consists in the neglect to give information of the commission of an act of treason and is what is termed a nega-

The positive misprisions which cencern our present inquiry and of which we shall now proceed to speak, are such as involve an attempt to weaken the strong arm of civil power, or a contempt of lawful authority. Thus, for example, to dissuade a witness from giving evidence, or from obeying the process of subpoena, to persuade or assist a prisoner in custody to escape; to refuse obedience to the call of a police officer for assistance to quell a riot or apprehend an offender or endeavor to pursuade others to disobey such call, are all misdemeanors of this sort, based upon the principle that it is unlawful to offer resistance to lawfully constituted author-ity. It is safe to assert as a general principle, that any wilful attempt to resist the authority of the government, or to prevent or hinder the success of its plans or designs in the prosecution of a war offensive or defensive, or to induce or pursuade others to do the like, is unlawful and punishable as a high misdemeaner. Now apply this genera principle to the present condition of our national affairs. A state of war actually exists. The President of the United States by virtue of the power reposed in him, has is-sued his proclamation calling upon the Govquota of troops for the organization of a mil-itary force sufficient to protect the govern-ment and suppress a formidable rebellion. to this demand has issued a proclamation calling upon all able-bodied citizens within the Commonwealth, subject to military duty, to form themselves into military companies, and regiments, to be called and mustered into the public service. Now it must be perfectly apparent to the most ordinary understanding that any attempt to prevent the carrying out of the design would be a gross insult to the government and a daring contempt of the author ty vested in it and there fore a high misdemeanor. For if the designs and plans of the government can with impu-nity be thwarted and rendered abortive, then all our high sounding theories respecting the supremacy of the government, and allegiance spring from no principle other than would assert that the citizen is only bound by his allegiance to the government so long as its measures may be in accordance vi h hisown views, and is obliged to obey only such laws as meet his entire approval.

suppress it, and it is the duty of all good citi z ns to aid and assist, for without such regulation the public peace could not be main tained, and we would constantly be in the midst of disgraceful scenes of tumult and dis order. Now, suppose that on such an occa sion some indivivual would take it upon him self to assembled multitude, denouncing the t was passed, and assailing and condeming ne political views of the officers who are endeavoring to preserve the peace, and advis-ing and persuading the bystanders to withold any assistance for these or any similar easons. How should a court and jury deal with such an offender? The question need only be asked. And is not that man a thousand times more cultable who, by we actions, persuasions or threats, would attemp to prevent or persuade our citizens from re sponding to the call of the cheif magistrate

which the law assigns to them.

This leads us to consider and define the offences which may be committed directly agains: the government. Although some of these belong to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal courts it may not be out of place. of the WAR, in the successful issue of which resists our tope for the integrity of the Union and the restoration of an honorable peace.

3rd Resolved that a Committee be appoint their country, they beg leave, respectfully, to reople of the country who happen to be pres | be corrected, and in our remarks on this or casion we are doing what we can to accom the nature and extent of the ebligations which they owe as cirizens. The present generation of Americans know but little ex-Last evening, while Governor Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a botel at the duties which at such a time are incident to the relation that exists between a governing to the case of United States v. Handrak and the case of United States v.

home, and the destruction of the Alleghanian conduct or those who may have seemed to office; a secession newspaper. This morning forget or depart from their allegiance, and to pression on this subject among a portion of attribute most, if not all, such cases of delinour people. If it has been thought safe to attribute most, if not all, such cases of delin-quency, not so much to a disposition openly counsel and instigate others to acts of forci-President Licoln's proclamation, forbiding Cumberland, came suddenly on several crossrance of the law's demands and of the nature appeals to passion and denunciations of the and design of the rebellion. I am led to more than suspect that ariful and wicked men are making it their business to deceive men—to present the constitution of the land vessels belonging to rebel owners, is a vigorous and timely exertion of executive authority. It is a strong evidence that the Presithe track with but little damage to the entiny descenting a telegratoring it. The cut
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the people by le dent feels the necessity of acting with the gine. Some federal scouts then fired into utmost energy and decision. We trust that yielding last of penal sanction to keep it in shape. Still it is better then open rebellion. in its fullest integrity, may relieve himse The ofiences which directly affect or are from the duties of citizenship by devesting jurious to the government are Treason. Misprison of treason, and certain positive within our borders, he is to remember that misprison or contempt of its authority or successfully to instigate treason is to commit

The views that we have just expressed, do acts defied by statute which would render not, in our opinion, conflict in the least, with the perpetrator guilty of treason, but by our the freedom of speech or of the press. B National Constitution it is directed that treas the constitution of the United States Conson against the United States shall consist gress is forbidden to make any law abridg-Point has sailed under command of General ring to their enemies, giving them aid and the constitution of this state provides that Putler. It consisted of the frigates Minne comfort. That the inhabitants of those Butler. It consisted of the frigates Minne comfort. That the inhabitants of those the printing presses shall be free to every sota and Wabash, sloop of war Pawnee, gun States of this Union which have assumed to person who undertakes to examine the proo withdraw therefrom, and form a new and ceedings of the legislature or any branch adependent government, have levied war the government; and no law shall ever be of the Constitution will not admit of a coubt. free communication of thought and opinions ocners, barges, etc. The Quaker City Giving and comfort to such persons, by such is one of the valuable rights of man; and light of the valuable rights of man; and overt acts as giving them intelligence, sending them provisions, furnishing them with rrint on any subject being responsible for supplies, or arms, or the like, would be treated son, and would render the offender liable to understand from the words "freedom of speech or of the press" as used in the Con of treason, by giving merely passive, for any evidently recognized it as a well defined, preassistance given to the traitor makes the parexisting right, or they declare that it shall ty a principal as there are no accessories in not be abridged. Certainly men of learning treason. This misprision is of a negative and experience, would not in so important a character, but, as has already been stated, paper, forbid the abridgement of a right which was without any certain measure or government of a positive nature, which we extent; for it would involve one of the most Washington. August 27.

There is a perfect dearth of news to day; everything seems quiet upon the surface; United States. When the offence is against the freedom of the press was spoken of, the boundaries were well marked, and have continued so to this day.

Justice Blackstone in his commentaries vol. 4, p. 156, says, "Where blaspheme-"ous, immoral, treasonable, schismatical, "ous, immoral, treasonable, schismatical, seditous, or scandalous libels are punished the liberty of the press, properly understood, is by no means infringed or violated. The liberty of the press is indeed executed that the control of the press is the deed executed the control of the press is 'indeed essential to a' free State: but "this consist in laying no previous re-"straints upon publications, and not in "ter when published. Every freemen would prove them to be unworthy of their has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to was passed in this State, on the 11th Feb.

"the press; but if he publish what is im"proper, mischievous or illegal, he most
take the consequences of his own timer"ity. To subject the press to the re"strictive power of a license, as was
formally done, is to subject all freedom
"of sentiment to the mainline." of sentiment to the prejudices of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points "infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion and government.—
"But to punish any dangerous or offensistive writings, which when, published, is shall, on a fair and impartial trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, of government and revisition the only, solid foundations of "ligion, the only, solid foundations of "civil liberty. Thus the will of individ-"uals is still left free; the abuse only of "that free will is the object of legal pun-'ishment. Neither is any restraint here-by laid upon freedom of thought or in-'quiry; liberty of private sentiment is still left; the disseminating or making public of bad sentiments destructive to the ends of society, is the crime which

society corrects. A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not publicly to vend them as cordials, and the only plausible argument heretofore used for restraining the just freedom of the press, that it was necessary to pre-vent the daily abuse of it, will entirely loose its force, when it is shown (by a 'seasonable execution of the laws) that the press cannot be abused to any bad purpose, without incurring a suitable punishment; whereas it never can be used to any good one, when under the control of an inspector. So true will it he found that to censure the licentious 'is to maintain the liberty of the press." Judge Addison, in a charge delivered to the grand juries of the 5th judicial District of Pennsylvania, in 1798, makes use of the following language "Freedom of the press consists in this, that any man may, without

the consent of any other, print any book or writing whatever, being in this as in ail other freedom of action liable to punishment if he injure an individual or the public.— Such is the liberty of the press which the people of the United States of America, for its greater security, have made part of their fundamental law, In their State constitutions, they provide that their legislatures should not make any law restraining the liberty of the press, that is, should lay no pre-vious restraints on the press; or, as the Pennsylvania Constitution expresses it, that every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.' The same princi-ple was afterwards adopted into the federal Constitution, and the section established it there is to be construed in the same manner. So that the liberty of the press is precisely as stated by Justice BLACKSTONE, it being free from all previous restraint, but, as all other rights or liberties are, subject to correc-

On this subject I shall refer to but one more au hority, which may serve to mark out the distinction between those publications respecting the government, which are unauthorized and unlawful. The case of the Commonwealth vs Dennie, reported in 4th Yeats 267, was an indictment for libel tried in the Supreme Court of Pennsy'vania in 1805. I quote here so much of the opin-ion of the Court in that case as is applica-The legislative acts, or of any branch of

the government, are open to the public dis-cussion, and every citizen may freely speak, write or print on any subject, but is amend able for the abuse of that privilege. No al teration is made in the law as to private men affected by injurious publications, unlese the discussion be proper for public in-formation. It is no infraction of law to publish temperate investigations of the na-ture and forms of government. The enlightened advocates of representive republican governments pride themselves in the reflection, that the more deeply their system is examined, the more fally will the judgements of honest men be satisfied that it is the most conducive to the safety and happi ness of a free people. But there is a mark-ed and evident distinction between such publications and those which are plainly accompanied with a criminal intent, deliber. ately designed to loosen the social bonds of union totally to unhinge the minds of the citizens, and to produce popular discontent with the exercise of power by the constituted authorities. Such writings are subversive of all order and government. erty of the press consists in publishing the truth from good motives and for justifiable ends, though it reflects on governments and magitrates, Crooswell's Trial; pp. 73, 64. Such publications add to the co fect the public mind with a subtle poi and produce the most mischieveus and duct is punishable by the Constitution. may be difficult to draw the line of demarcation in every instance, but the jury are to judge for themselves on the plain import of every word without any forced or strained construction of the meaning of the editor, and determine on the correctness of the innuendoes. To every word they will be innuended to the true intenassign its sense, and collect the true intention from the context.

It is evident from these quotations, which are from highly respectable authority and should be accepted as a sound interpretation of the law, that the government by holding its citizens criminally responsible for ever wilful design to interfere with its authority vails in many parts of the country because of the apparent sympathy manifested by es and the contents of printing offices have mob rule. This is much to be deplored on that spirit of riot and insubordination which is exceedingly dangerous in its tendencies and never can be justified on any pretext condemnation of all good citizens, and we trust there may be no repetition of them in future. It is sincerely to be hoped that those who have control of the public press, will conduct it so prudently as not to excite feelings at a time when the public mind is extremely sensitive to every apparent expression of disloyalty or indignity to the government-and, there should be any abuses of the liberty of the press, resort will be had to legal au-thority, and not to the power of an excited mob. There is no necessity for a resort to violence the government has ample power to correct such evils, and in such tir these has never scrupled to exert it when occasion required. The right of self preservation by all the means within reach in times of imminent peril, belongs to the government as fully as to an individual, and it is a great mistake to suppose that in time of war a government may not remove every obstacle which tends to embarrass or hinder the suc-cess of its military defences, or to weaken its power moral or 'physical. Neglect or hesiation on the part of those who administer the government to resort to such measures whenever exigencies arise that in their opin-ion require it, would expose them to the just indignation of their constituents, and would prove them to be unworthy of their

forbid this is to destroy the freedom of 1779, the 4th section whereof is in these words: "If any person or persons within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of this State, or the United States of America, or by publicity or deliberately speaking or writing against our public defence, or shall maliciously and advisedly endevor to excite the people to resist the government of this Commonwealth, or persude them to return to dependence upon the crown of Great Britain, or shall maliciously and advisedly terrify on the control of the country of the control of the country of iously and advisedly terrify or discourage the people from enlisting in the service of the Commonwealth. or shall stir up, excite or raise tumults, disorders or insurrections in the States, or dispose them to favor the enemy, or oppose and endeavor to prevent the measures carrying on in support of the freedom and independence of the said United States; every such person being thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses, in any Court of General Quarter Sessions, shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of Treason, and shall suffer imprisonment during the present war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and

This act having been passed for a temporary purpose, expired by its own limitation at the close of the war.

lished in New York and elsewhere, which have rendered themselves obnoxiovs to the people because of their alleged secession of our proper courts, and we may therefore expect before long, we shall be favored with an opinion on this subject from the Circuit Court of the United States. And the newspapers report that the press, type and fix-tures of a printing office in Philadelphia, which was alleged to be advocating the right of secession was seized by the Mashall of the Eastern District a day or two ago.— This looks as though the government had determined to trifle no longer with those who disregard its rights or bid defiance to its authority. We should rejoice at every indicaproceedings from a prudent exercise of its power in the suppression of the rebellion and of anything that affords it aid.

and of anything that affords it aid.

We have hitherto been speaking of a class of offences which lie beyond our jurisdiction. Each State possesses the right, however, to pass laws regulating the conduct of its own citizens. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last regular session, passed anaet to which it is our duty to direct your attention. The first section provides "that if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commis protection of its laws, shall take a commis sion or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or shall levy war against this State or Government or knowingly or willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies or by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by fur nishing such enemies with arms or amuni-tion, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous cor-respondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any plot or conspiracy or commination for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the government of this State or the United States, endeavor to persuade any person or persons from en-tering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer com-pany or association of this State about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions or offer any bribe, or hold-out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from ary volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, for that purpose; every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, that this act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other

instruments of writing. This law is free from obscurity and its meaning and intention cannot be misunder-stood. We have brought it to your notice so that if any of you know of any of the offences therein mentioned having been com-mitted within this county, the offender may be dealt with as the law directs. If any of you know of the commission of such offence, it will be your duty to make it known to your fellows so that the matter may be duly and formally presented to the court. It is your duty to present all violations of this act, as well as all other known offences against the criminal law, but we should be areful that no act that is done in this behalf should spring merely from political preferenthy motive, but that every such discharge of what is always an unpleasant duty, should be solely in vindication of the honor and authority of the State and the Nation.

Letter from Richmond, Va.

We publish below a letter from one of the Centre County prisoners, now at Richmond, Va. It will give pleasure to their friends to know that they are well cared for.

RICHMOND, July 22d, 61. DEAR PARENTS : - I seat myself this morning, to inform you of my present situation. We are now in Richmond, as prisoners—44 in number out of our Company. I am in good health, as ever, and feel well, and beide, we are treated here with the utmost of good at that, and we are all well cared for, as regards our health. We have a physician who attends to all those complaining of us, is a perfect gentleman. So you need not apprehend no danger as to our welfare. When I shall see you again I cannot say, but I trust it may not be very long. I think we will all be exchanged before very long, and if providence permits, we will see you all. We were taken on the 22d of Ju-

I hope this may find you all enjoying good health. I ask of you not to be alarmed as to our situation. We are, indeed, well ed as to our situation.

cared for. Nothing more,
I remain your son,
W. P. PALMER.
Mills, Cent

To JOSEPH PALMER, Potters Mills, Centre

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS .- The company about to be organized for the service by Lieut Wm. L. Raphile and Sargeant James Hughes, is fast filling its ranks, and has announced next Tuesday as the time of its departure. These gentlemen, havingserved in the three months service, are known to be qualified to assume command of, and lead to victory all that may enlist under