

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston...

Democratic Ticket.

- Assembly, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Register and Recorder, JAMES G. GRIFFIN, of Johnstown. Treasurer, ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore. Commissioner, E. GLASS, of Ebensburg. Coroner, WM. FLATTERY, of Johnstown. Auditor, F. P. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. MCCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John McBride, Thomas McKerran, Wm. P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglass, Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunnington, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Snodgrass, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Breen, Irvin Rutledge, William McKee, John A. Barnes, James F. Campbell, A. Kenenly, P. H. Shields, James McCoy, John Still, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stahl, Joseph A. Diamond, William McGowan, George Walters, John McGowan, George Washburn.

Who shall Rule Pennsylvania?

The great issue before the people of this State is, whether the Administration at Washington, or the people, shall govern Pennsylvania. The political voice of Pennsylvania, which has always carried influence with it, and her geographical position, render her a target for the schemes and machinations of this Administration...

The Returned Soldiers.

The nine month's men who left this vicinity, returned on last Friday. They were met at the cars by a large number of friends, who escorted them through the town, which was beautifully decorated with arches, motto's and flags.

Senatorial Conference.

A notice was published in the District papers, for a meeting of the Senatorial Conference of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties, at Tyrone on the 27th ult. The Conference from this county accordingly, proceeded thither on the appointed day...

The "Tyrone Herald"

We received the first number of a paper printed in Tyrone, called the "Herald," edited by H. R. Holsinger. It professes to be neutral in all things. Pecuniary, we wish it success; but we have so little faith in neutral papers, especially at this time, that we cease to expect much from any of them.

There was a disgraceful scene occurred in the streets of Tyrone last week, in which officers of the law, and other prominent citizens were engaged. A discharged soldier from the county of Clearfield, while wearing his way homeward, carried in the city of Tyrone, where he was interrogated as to his politics.

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Indignation Meeting.

The noble Democracy of Huntingdon county held a colossal mass meeting in Huntingdon, on Friday last, for the purpose of denouncing mob law; to declare their principles openly, and to take measures to re-establish the Moxron, which was recently destroyed by a mob. Upwards of a thousand people were in attendance.

We are glad to chronicle this honest manifestation of the Democracy of Huntingdon. It shows that they not only love the freedom of speech and the liberties of the citizen, but that they know how to appreciate a fearless Democratic paper, such as was the Monitor.

The Genius of Liberty, Fayette county, says that Joseph Epley, of Smithfield township, in that county, was shot through the neck and instantly killed, by a man named Henry B. Malaby. Mr. Epley was attending a Democratic meeting at the time. The cause of this bold murder is not stated; but Malaby was at once committed to jail.

The Show.

It is, no doubt, gratifying to our readers to know that the great Circus of Messrs. Gardner and Hemmings, will again exhibit in our town. This celebrated circus passed through our town about a year ago, and appeared to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Smith of the Fulton Democrat, has been notified by some petty provost marshal, to be more careful about the editorial matter which may appear in his paper hereafter, lest he incur the displeasure of the Lincoln dynasty, and render himself liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is but an abortive attempt of a Lincoln hireling to enslave the freedom of the press. We have been long a reader of the Fulton Democrat; its course has been manly and upright. It has always been true to the Constitution, and the teachings of the Democratic faith.

Editors may be kidnapped and exiled, printing offices may be "gutted" and upturned, Democratic newspapers may be suppressed, or not allowed to pass through the mails. Abolitionism may for a time raise its hydra head, in tyranny over the citizen; but the people of Pennsylvania will never submit to have those great constitutional privileges torn from them.

R. Milton Speer, Esq., a young lawyer and sterling Democrat of Huntingdon; and Mr. James E. Cambell of the Johnstown "Democrat," visited our office in the beginning of the week. They looked hale and hearty.

R. A. O. Kerr, of Altoona, has just received an extraordinary stock of goods at his store. Persons in need of groceries or dry goods, can save money and expenses of a trip to Altoona, by purchasing from this well known store.

The weather for the last few days, has been very cold, accompanied by incessant high winds, which send the dust and sand drifting in clouds; altogether, making out-door exercise very unpleasant.

Great Mass Meeting.

The Democracy of Cambria in Council: Pursuant to the published call of the County Committee, the Democracy of Cambria assembled in large numbers, in the Court House, at Ebensburg, on yesterday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the County Nominations; to give free expression to their sentiments and to hear discussed, the great truths of the Democratic faith.

Wm. Kittell, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, called the meeting to order; and stated the object thereof, in a brief and spirited address.

The meeting was then organized, by electing Gen. Jas. Potts, of Johnstown, President; P. Dougherty, Esq., of Summitville; P. Hoover, of Carroll township; Jacob Fronheizer, of Johnstown; Dr. H. Yeagley of Johnstown; John Dougherty, of Ebensburg; Charles Murray, of Jackson township; John B. Carney, of Johnstown; Peter Collins, Sr., of Ebensburg; William Palmer, Esq., of Wilmore; Vice Presidents: and J. S. Todd, Jas. F. Campbell, Samuel S. Black, Dr. R. S. Ramm, John Gillin, Secretaries.

The President elect, Mr. Potts, being called upon for a speech, responded in a brief, but spirited address, which was received with great applause.

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in front the American flag, and playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Three cheers were given for the Democracy of Carrolltown and their accompanying Brass Band; after which R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, who had been previously called upon, arose and most eloquently and pertinently dealt with the issues now before the people, in a manner which done credit to the speaker, and which would grace, if published, the columns of any Democratic Journal.

LUDWICK May 29, 1863. GENTLEMEN,—I wish it was possible for me to accept your invitation to attend the meeting which you hold on Tuesday next, for it would give me great pleasure once more to take by the hand my old friends and fellow Democrats of Cambria county; but the state of my health forbids me to participate as actively as formerly in political assemblages, and you will therefore excuse my attendance.

Liberty, despairing and dying elsewhere, may yet find her last refuge in the iron bound mountains of Pennsylvania, from which her legions may issue to vanquish tyrants, punish usurpers and restore the reign of reason and justice. The mercy of Heaven for a suffering people is shown in the fanatical fury of an administration which by its wanton excuses, if such longer continued, will ultimately rouse the masses to resistance.

The mercy of Heaven for a suffering people is shown in the fanatical fury of an administration which by its wanton excuses, if such longer continued, will ultimately rouse the masses to resistance. Oppression, less flagrant than that under which the nation now groans, has hurled from power men far stronger than those who assume to govern us. Let us commence the good work at the October election by purging Pennsylvania of the foul stain with which her garments are now soiled; so that united in all the departments of her government, on the firm basis of constitutional Republicanism, she may be able to assert and defend against all enemies abroad or at home, the rights of her citizens, the powers of the States and the unity of the nation.

To the Legitimate and organized power of the Commonwealth, we alone confidently look for protection from the all absorbing monster of military despotism, which now boldly rears its hidous front and which is now equally adored by the gulfed soldiers in the field and peaceable citizens at home. Pennsylvania is our mother, on her bosom we were nurtured, here we shall find final repose. While life lasts let us all directed her to the utmost extremity, for he does not die in vain, and cannot die in vain, and cannot die too soon, who perishes in the cause of his country.

I wish you, gentlemen, all success in every measure which may tend to vindicate the integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and above all the rights of Freedom.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, WILLIAM A. STOKES.

To Messrs. Hasson, Devine, Blair, Kincaid, McDonald, Johnston, McDermitt and Myers, Committee &c.

C. L. Pershing, Esq. of Johnstown, was next called upon, who responded in an elaborate and learned speech, which was received with cheering and applause. The cars having arrived this morning, it was learned that Gen. H. D. Foster, of Greenburg, was on the train; and the Chair appointed a committee, composed of Messrs. M. Hasson, Cyrus Bailey, P. S. Noon, to wait upon Mr. Foster, and request him to address the meeting. In the meantime, R. L. Johnston, Esq., was loudly called for. He responded in a brief but flattering compliment to the mountain Democracy. He was greeted in return by the hearty cheers of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder."

Mr. Foster although taken by surprise, calmly addressed the Democracy of Cambria, for a considerable time, in a manner both pleasing and instructive; and the cheering and applause, during the intervals of his speech, were most earnest and manifest from every quarter of the assemblage, showing that the Democracy of the mountain, appreciate an intelligent enunciation of their principles.

P. S. Noon, Esq., was vehemently called upon. He arose and said it was with reluctance that he appeared before the meeting, after the eloquent addresses they had just listened to; he fully concurred in every view and endorsed every sentiment uttered by the able speakers who preceded him. Mr. Noon, indeed, made quite an enthusiastic and logical address in favor of a peaceable adjust-

ment of our difficulties. Loud cheers from every quarter of the crowded building, greeted the speaker.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for the Union the Constitution, the county ticket, and Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

(From the Fulton County Democrat.) An Attempt to Establish a Censorship over the Press of Pennsylvania.

On last Thursday afternoon, after our paper had gone to press, we received the following official communication by mail: "OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, Chambersburg, Pa., May 29, 1863. HENRY G. SMITH, Esquires, JOHN U. SHAFFER, Esquires, Publishers of the Fulton Democrat, McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—Your newspaper of the 28th inst., was brought to my notice, and by me forwarded to the Chief Provost Marshal of this Department.

Some of the language used therein is considered highly improper under the circumstances, and I have been therefore directed by the General commanding this Department "to warn you against allowing anything of the kind to appear again, under penalty of arrest, and suppression of the paper."

You will please acknowledge, immediately, the receipt of this communication. Very Truly, Your Obedient Servant, ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Lt. & Provost Marshal.

To this, at our earliest convenience, we replied as follows:— "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE, McConnellsburg, Pa., May 29, 1863. To ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Lieutenant & Provost Marshal.

SIR:—Your communication of the 29th inst., reached me yesterday.

I am at a loss to know what articles or clauses thereof the authorities except to. Can you specify them to me? Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, H. G. SMITH, Editor of the Fulton Democrat.

On Monday last we received the following answer to our communication: "OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, Chambersburg, Pa., May 29, 1863. HENRY G. SMITH, Esq., Editor of the Fulton Democrat.

SIR:—In reply to yours of the 22d inst., I would state that the newspaper referred to in my previous communication was forwarded to the Chief Provost Marshal of this Department, in Baltimore, Md. by order from H. and Quakers I was directed to communicate with you and did. The articles or clauses of articles to which the authorities except in the fore-mentioned communication, is your own judgment does not indicate those that are improper. Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Lieutenant & Provost Marshal.

There the correspondence ends on our part, for the present at least. We believe that in the publication of the Fulton Democrat we have never violated the Constitution of the United States, or that of the State of Pennsylvania; neither do we believe that we have at any time transgressed any law of either. We have, however, carefully reviewed the law which is applicable to the publishers of newspapers, and find it to be about as follows:—The freedom of the press is absolutely essential to the existence of a free government. In a republic like ours, where the people are the immediate, and the only source of power, and the rulers but the representatives of the ascertained will of the people; it is impossible to see how the government can be conducted according to the spirit and design of the founders thereof, unless perfect freedom of the press, and of speech, be allowed. Whatever restraints are imposed must be those of laws wisely framed to prevent undue license, and made public, as all legal enactments have heretofore been. The right of the people freely to discuss in print, and in speech, all the public acts of their rulers is one which has never, until lately, been questioned in any government pretending to be free. Chief Justice Blackstone says:—"The liberty of the press, properly understood, is essential to the nature of a free State." And Chief Justice Story, in his great work on the Constitution, declares that, "to subject the press to the restrictive power of a licenser is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudices of one man, and to make him the arbitrary and infallible Judge of all controverted points."

Our fathers were especially careful to hedge these rights about with constitutional enactments, which are so strong that we must conclude they intended to put them forever beyond the reach of any assault. A few quotations from the Constitution of the United States, and that of the State of Pennsylvania, will show how very strong are the barriers which the framers thereof tried to set up to prevent any possible assault upon these most sacred and invaluable rights of the people. FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments to the Consti-

tion were passed by the Congress, at its first session:— ARTICLE I. Congress shall have no power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, except when in actual service or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. ARTICLE VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed, who shall have been previously sworn in; and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Section VII of Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the following most valuable provisions of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS are found:—said article IX reads:—"Declaration of Rights." The Printing Press shall be every person who undertakes the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of Government, and exercises his or her office, shall be held responsible for the same. The free communication of opinions is one of the invaluable rights of the people; and every citizen is responsible for the same. The following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, were passed by the General Assembly, on the 22d of the month of May, 1835:— "The liberty of the press, properly understood, is essential to the nature of a free State." "The right of the people freely to discuss in print, and in speech, all the public acts of their rulers is one which has never, until lately, been questioned in any government pretending to be free. Chief Justice Blackstone says:—"The liberty of the press, properly understood, is essential to the nature of a free State." And Chief Justice Story, in his great work on the Constitution, declares that, "to subject the press to the restrictive power of a licenser is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudices of one man, and to make him the arbitrary and infallible Judge of all controverted points."

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