

# THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

I WILL TEACH YOU TO Pierce the bowels of the earth and bring out from the caverns of the mountains, metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

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## WHOLELY

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All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise attention will be paid to them.  
All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.



Every reader will be impressed with the poetical beauty of the following stanzas. They were written by J. N. McMillan, the editor of the Baltimore Monument. Such poetry touches the soul.

### I HAVE NO FATHER THERE.

I saw a wide and well spread board,  
And children young and fair,  
Come one by one—the eldest first,  
And take their stations there.  
All neatly clad and beautiful,  
And with familiar tread,  
They gathered round with joy to feast  
On meats and snow-white bread.  
Beside the board the father sat,  
A smile his features wore;  
As on the little group he gazed,  
And told their portions o'er.  
Said one—'Why standest here my dear?  
See there a vacant seat,  
Amid the children—and enough  
For them and thee to eat.'  
'Alas for me!' the child replied,  
In tones of deep despair,  
'No right have I amid your group,  
I have no father there.'  
O hour of fate, when from the skies,  
With notes of deepest dread,  
The far resounding trumpet of war  
Shall summon forth the dead!  
What countless hosts shall stand without  
The heavenly threshold fair,  
And gazing on the blest, exclaim,  
I have no father there.

### THE FADING TREE.

By Mrs. S. G. HODGKIN.

Old tree—old tree!—The only one  
Round which the poet's wish I twine,  
When faintly wakes the autumn sun,  
Or warbled sleeps the day's decline.  
I see the frost-king here and there,  
Doth mark some leaflets for his own,  
And point with his finger where,  
He soon shall rear a tyrant throne.  
Too soon! too soon! in crimson bright,  
Cold mockery of thy loveliest hue,  
And proudly climb thy lofty height,  
To hang his flaunting signal out.  
While thou, all trembling at thy fate,  
Shalt stand with sear'd and naked bark,  
Like banner-staff, so tall and straight,  
His ruthless victory to mark.  
I too, old friend, when thou art gone,  
Shall pine to my lamented go,  
Or like the lonely Droop moon,  
The blighting of the mistletoe.  
But when young spring with matin clear,  
Shall wake the bird, the stream, the tree,  
Fain would I mid the train appear,  
And hang my slender wreath on thee.

## ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York, on London 93 to 10 per cent. premium.

Bamburgh.—The bodies of the sufferers on board of the Steamer Forfarshire, are beginning to be cast on shore, four have been already discovered.

Accident.—Several persons were recently killed by the falling in of the cable end of the Wesleyan Chapel in Leeds Street, Liverpool. The sufferers were workmen engaged in pulling down the building.

Railway Riot.—The English and Irish laborers on the Lancaster and Preston railroad, have been in a state of collision. The Irish laborers worked at lower wages, so the others assembled and beat them off the ground. Some were compelled to swim the river to save their lives.

Working man's university.—We learn from the Manchester Courier, that a large meeting has been held in that town for the purpose of establishing an institution which was to be distinguished by the appellation of "The Parthenon, or Working Man's University." The object of this institution was "to supply the working man with that kind of knowledge which, while it should elevate him in intellect and circumstances, should at the same time make him a more valuable member of society." After several speeches had been made in favour of such an institution, the harmony of the meeting was disturbed by the entrance of a party of radical agitators, who had just returned from attending a "demonstration" at Manchester. The foremost of these was a shoemaker named Hunt, who declared that the people did not want knowledge, "but a more equal distribution of property, and that so long as they received such low wages, and were kept at work so long, they could neither find money nor time to spend in such an institution as was proposed." A scene of confusion took place, in consequence of Mr. Brotherton interfering to stop the speaker; but the Universal Suffrage men were too powerful to be silenced, and ultimately succeeded in electing Mr. Brotherton from the chair and in carrying resolutions favorable to their own views.

## IRELAND.

Mr. Nicholson, of Killorgan, late treasurer of

a poor fund in St. James parish, having put a bar payment of £277 balance charity money, that had been made a bankrupt, the churchwardens and vestry this week resolved upon sending out as a deputation to him all the parish poor, who are to be conveyed to Stillorgan on brewers carts.

The Earl of Gosford has at length arrived—and never was the return of any individual, in any rank of life, greeted with more hearty demonstrations of joy and delight than were exhibited on Wednesday last on his Lordship's appearance once more among his friends and tenants in Markethill.

Bonaparte's Costly Costume.—Much has been the discussion of late as to the cost of the dress so recently displayed on the coronation of our Lady Queen Victoria, of England, and of the Emperor of Germany, this month at Milan; but these were surpassed by the ordinary appearance of the Emperor Napoleon on state occasions, when attired in the full-dress uniform of a French general, as the following estimate, drawn from official sources, will testify.

Velvet embroidered suit, full dress	£120 0 0
Half-boots, gold embroidery	6 0 0
Military hat, finest beaver	1 10 0
Diamond button, weight 277 carats, for hat	232,000 0 0
Sabre, the blade of best Damascus manufacture	10 0 0
Sabre hilt a crocodile, solid gold, weight twenty-seven ounces	105 0 0
Diamond, called the Regent, in the scabbard of the crocodile	133,000 0 0
Diamonds, set as eyes in the crocodile	1,500 0 0
Epauletts, formed of the finest brilliants	30,000 0 0
Total cost	£397,741 10 0

Thus, on analysing the above, it will appear the clothing, hat, and boots, including the gold embroidery, was only £133 10s; leaving, on the score of ornament, the enormous surplus of £397,608.

The Marquis of Clairborne has sailed for St. Petersburg, where as representative of the British Government, his attention will be fully occupied by the aspect of affairs in the East, and by the intrigues which are manifestly in operation. Our Government is evidently alive to this state of things, and by some changes recently announced in Friday's Gazette, has considerably strengthened the embassy at the Courts to which these remarks principally apply.

The year 5599 of the Jewish era commenced on the 4th Oct., which was celebrated by the Jews as their new year's day. The festival continued for four days, and the twelfth day after observed with great solemnity as the day of atonement.

## SCOTLAND.

The miller of Libberton mill Lanarkshire, who has been much annoyed lately by water rats making holes in the sides of his milldam and water lead, thought of trying to catch them with a common mole-trap baited with a worm, and set in the water; but in the place of a rat he was surprised by finding the morning to find that he had caught a large trout. He set it again, and with the same effect. He then he continued his experiments for a considerable time, but he had never got a rat, and never missed a trout except on one occasion when he got a good fat duck with his head in the fatal noose.

Another whale capture took place at Scapa Bay the other day. Twenty six were caught. From two to three hundred of these monsters were chased from Flotta to Holm, from thence to Stranraer, and again to Scapa, where a part of them were driven on shore and captured. The remainder cut out to sea and escaped. The pursuit and struggle were beyond description, and many of the whales must have been mortally wounded. Some of them are expected to be yet taken. During the affray a boat was stove in, but her crew fortunately were saved.

At an Ordination recently held by the Bishop of Hereford, a young Quaker named Nevins was admitted to Holy Orders, all of whose family have of late professed themselves converts to the tenets of the Established Church, which they publicly embraced.

I will take this opportunity of communicating an anecdote relating to the vitriol department at Portsmouth, which I lately visited. Incredibly as it might appear, it is a fact, that corn was bought, ground, cleaned, mixed, rolled, cut into shape, stamped with the queen's mark, baked, taken out, carried to the stores; in how a long time did they suppose? in thirty-three minutes. (Cheers.) Dr. Johnson once said, "Wonder is the effect of ignorance." I now ask you whether it does not show how capable both agriculture and machinery is of improvement. May you not, by artificial manure, be able to grow your corn quicker than the Speech of the Rev. Mr. Litchfield at the Banbury Agricultural Dinner?

## WALES.

The New Pier at Aberystwyth is progressing steadily; it is to be about 300 yards in length, commencing at the New Bridge over the Yfwen, and carried on in a straight line into the sea, on the South side of the harbour. About the fourth part of the whole has been completed since April last, and at the same rate the whole Pier will be finished in the course of next year.

Sir John Walsh Bart. M. P. has subscribed £1000 towards rebuilding the old Church at Llanvhanog.

Novel and Ingenious Mechanism.—An accurate model of that stupendous masterpiece of architecture, the suspension Menai Bridge, has just been completed by a Scotch artificer, the name of M. Millan who for several years past has been in the employ of M. Dowell and Grundy of Manchester, and of Johnston, near Paisley in Scotland, machinists, &c. It appears that under their instructions, M. Millan was sent to superintend the construction and erection of a steam-engine for the purpose of saving timber, the property of Messrs. Richard Davies and Son, merchants, Bangor Ferry; and that during the completion of this undertaking, being delighted with the structure, order, and artistic appearance of the busy Menai, M. Millan commenced the construction of its model in wood and other materials.

On a post mortem examination of the body of Elizabeth Standing, exhumed at Stockport, on suspicion of having been murdered by her father, for the purpose of obtaining money from three Benefit Societies, sufficient arsenic was found to have killed a dozen persons. The facts of Stand-

ing having purchased arsenic, giving the deceased a mixture (which he called jallipraced), and refused to call in medical assistance, being proved, he was fully committed for trial, on the charge of murdering his daughter, and the mother was held to bail in £50 to appear when called upon.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

### POPULAR ERRORS.

That a contract, made on Sunday, is not binding.

That those who are loudest or most unceasing in their profession of regard for the People, are the People's truest friends.

That genuine courage is shown by vaporing of bravado.

That it is consistent with the character of a gentleman, to smoke in a stage coach.

That green or unseasoned wood, is as good for making fires, as dry or seasoned wood.

That, in order to exclude a child from a share in his father's estate, the father will give him something, however small; or mention him in any manner.

That hot bread, or any bread less than twenty-four hours old, is wholesome.

That excessive familiarity is not dangerous to friendship. When I hear two men, whose intimacy does not date from childhood, calling each other "Tom," and "Nat," I look for a speedy, and perhaps violent death to their friendship. The friendship is not only shown, but strengthened, by mutual respect.

That a lawyer, to succeed in his profession is obliged to utter falsehoods.

That those who are constantly talking of the dishonesty of other people, are themselves honest.

That the citation of many books, or the use of learned words, is a sign of learning.

That persons who clamor for practice as better than theory, and are celebrated by themselves and their friends as practical men, are always more trustworthy than those whom they deride as "theorists." The former have usually no guide but their own (often narrow) experience; the latter sometimes have the light gathered by a thousand clear and active minds, during ages of diligent and enlarged observation. A properly constructed theory is the methodized, the digested result, of what has been seen and done by hundreds of practical men.

That a first love is necessarily purer, or stronger, than a second, or third, or fourth love.

That keeping the door open in cold weather, is conducive to health.

That other people have not so many, or as great a cause of unhappiness as ourselves.

That any complexion will do for a legislator.

That a man, whom his neighbours would not trust with a hundred dollars of their own money, is fit to be trusted with a most important public interest.

That education consists only in being sent to school; or in book learning.

That political consistency is shown by adhering constantly to the same men, through all the changes of conduct and opinion.

That it is inconsistency to think with one party on some points, and with an opposite party on other points.

## POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING DEC. 15, 1838.

### Dictionary of the Message.

For the satisfaction of our readers, who are perplexed at the obscurity of many of Mr. Van Buren's meanings in his annual message, we have selected the following as worthy of explanation.

"The strength of our fraternal and domestic ties."—By this undoubtedly he referred to the bonds by which "the party" are bound to the loafers, bullies, and nobocrats of the Philadelphia county localities.

Other bounties more exclusively our own.—The interference of Mr. Van Buren and Co. in the State Elections, and the bounty money, offered for perjury and fraud by the division of the Office Holder's Betting Fund.

"The unlimited operation which the Constitution has given the people."—The mob at Harrisburg, and the unlimited operations of Post office hirelings, in bullying and attempting to control the free councils of a heretofore free legislative body.

"The anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth."—Whether Mr. Van Buren here refers to the association known as the Office holder's Betting Fund, or to the acquired wealth of his runaway sub-treasurers, we are at a loss to determine.

"It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a Government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of a popular will."

By this is meant the advantages which have resulted from the popular will having expressed itself against the Sub-Treasury, at the recent elections, and as still being impudently pressed before them in the present message. Has not the private Secretary made a mistake intransigible; should it not read a "Government dependant on continual obedience to the popular will?" The "Exercise" which the President here gives it, reminds us of a friend of ours, who being daily pressed by another to walk some dozen miles before breakfast for several weeks, at last was tired out, and refused to budge. "What" says the peripatetic "not walk; what objection can you have to a delightful morning's walk, and such exercise too?" "That's the rub" was the reply, "a morning's walk I like, well enough, but this exercise I object to!"

"The right of Suffrage."—An old privilege of the people; formerly recognized by all as voluntary, but now exploded, unless under the dictation of government officers.

"Doubtful questions of domestic policy, have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance."

The most beautiful part of the message, bearing as it does so appositely on the Mormon war, the Judge Lynch system, and the Indian disturbances! Mutual forbearance here, means fifty cuffs, and the sentence is as pretty a specimen of Synchysis, as Pausanias himself could desire.

"Strict forbearance on the part of the Government from exercising any doubtful or disputed power; and a cautious abstinence from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to State regulations."

Oh ye Gods and little fishes! only listen to this bombast. The Government has not exercised any doubtful powers! They did not tear the revenue from its custodians, and scatter it among their myriads! They did not seek to repeal the decision of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in the case of Stockton and Stokes against the Post Master General!

They abstain from all interference with state regulations! Where has been the election for the last six months, that their officers, their money, and their influence has not controlled as far as they could?—Witness Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, witness Reil, the Custom House officer of New York, and McMahen, the Post Office Bully of Philadelphia at Harrisburg! Bah!

"An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Government, and of their condition for the last year, will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury."

This means, Mr. Woodbury will continue his report of public defaulters, and run away sub-treasurers, and lay before the people all the beauties of an independent Sub-Treasury.

"When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would be the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms."

Which being interpreted meaneth, that the Government having tried pet banks and state banks, strong boxes and weak boxes, treasuries with legs, and treasuries without heads, have made up their minds that the good old fashioned way which suited our fathers before us, is good enough for our father's sons. That having experimented till there is a large ditch in the treasury, and the Government bankrupt, being actually in debt to every state their portion of the postponed instalment of the surplus revenue, they will most graciously endeavor with the assistance of the banks to retrieve their broken fortunes.

The revived gamester wildly in his friends for succor and assistance. The lacerated dogs of the Treasury are drained dry, and now the public officers must find some other pap to feed on, as the people have chosen to wean them.

Having thus endeavored to explain, and place in its correct light, some of the President's periphrastic catalogues, we will now do a bit of cyphering, and explain the arithmetical statements in relation to the state of the Treasury Department.

He states that the balance, available on the first of January, will be \$2,765,342, and the receipts from the sale of public lands and the customs \$20,615,593, and adds that:

"These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of the Treasury notes; of which, less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year, and by the sale of one of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, for \$3,254,871."

Now if to these we add the whole amount of treasury notes, \$17,120,531 the resources of the year will stand, \$42,765,242. This whole amount of treasury notes is wisely suppressed; but we can arrive at no other conclusion, but the correct one, if we take the President's data; for from the \$2,765,342, which the message acknowledges to be the yearly current expenses of the Government, if we deduct the amount of these Treasury notes, the balance can be nothing else than the actual revenue of the U. S.; for the Treasury shin-plasters being redeemable, can hardly be dignified with the name of revenue, and as the actual receipts do not equal the actual expenses, we must have a national debt. Now Mr. Van Buren may take his eight million of shin-plasters, or our actual balance of seventeen million, odd, deduct the \$2,765,342, available balance on the 1st. pro. x., and he will have either six or fifteen millions to be put down as national debt. If this is not plain figuring, we have forgotten our old friend Dilworth, or the President, works up an improved edition.

We have thus endeavored to give an Exposition to this message, and should occasion require we will again revert to it.

After Fanny Wright's last lecture in New York her clothes were torn by the mob in her attempt to reach the street. Let them be mended by all means at the expense of the State Government. If the State pays for the mending of Marie's unmentionables, why not for Fanny's unthinkables.—Louisville Journal.

### Further from Harrisburg.

In our last Journal, we gave the first news connected with the disgraceful riots at Harrisburg. Since that time the Whig Senators have published an address in vindication of the course they have pursued, which we lay before our readers, in the full confidence that they will appreciate as it deserves, the full and many exposition of those whom we feel proud of having elected as representatives of the Whig party, and who in time of peril and commotion, adhere steadily to those rights, of which neither force nor intimidation can deprive them.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.—Extra.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 6, 1838.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The undersigned Senators of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly elected, returned, and qualified according to the Constitution and Laws, and composing a majority of that body, feel called upon, by the novel and dangerous circumstances which have attended the meeting of the Legislature, to lay before the people of the State a brief account of the occurrence at the Seat of Government, on the 4th day of December, 1838, in order that they may clearly understand, the position in which their representatives are now placed by an illegal and insurrectionary assembly of persons at present in the borough of Harrisburg. On the fourth day of December, 1838, being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General assembly, the Senate, and a number of gentlemen elected to fill the places of Senators whose terms of service had expired, and others chosen to supply vacancies which had occurred by death and resignation, met at the Hall of the Senate, and there appearing to be a quorum of the Senate, the duly qualified members of the Senate called the meeting to order, and reported, that during the recess of the Senate he had issued writs of election to supply the places of the following Senators, viz: Alex. M. Peltz, late of the Second Senatorial District, and deceased; Cornelius Darragh of the nineteenth District, resigned; and then the Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented to the Senate the returns of the said election.

On motion of Mr. Fullerton, it was ordered that the Clerk of the Senate do now open and read the returns of the said election, when it appeared that from the said returns, the following gentlemen had been duly elected Senators, viz:

Frederick Fraley, from the 1st District.	
James Hanna, do	2d do
John Strohm, do	6th do
Wm. F. Coplan, do	18th do
John H. Ewing, do	17th do
John Killinger, do	7th do
Samuel Hayes, do	22d do
Thomas S. Bell, do	3d do

and that William Wagner had been elected from the Second District, in place of Alex. M. Peltz, deceased; Thomas Williams, from the 19th District, in place of Cornelius Darragh resigned, and that the returns from the Eighth Senatorial District were so imperfect and irregular, as to render it impossible, without an investigation of the facts set forth by them, to admit any of them at that time.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pearson, a Senator from Mercer, moved that the return from the Eighth Senatorial District be postponed for the present, which Mr. Fraley, a Senator from Schuylkill county, moved to amend by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting that "Thomas S. Bell, of Chester, be now admitted and sworn as a member of the Senate. The Speaker decided that the amendment was not in order; that Mr. Bell was undoubtedly entitled to a seat on the return which had been regularly communicated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; that a Senator did not acquire a right to a seat by motion, but by the election of the people; and the return of that election regularly made; Mr. Pearson's motion was then agreed to.—Mr. Charles Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, then went to the Clerk's table and tendered a paper, which he stated to be a certified copy of the return of the election for Senator in the Second District, but was informed by the Speaker that such a paper could not be then received, as the return of the said election was then in possession of the Senate, transmitted officially by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Carpenter, a Senator from the county of Westmoreland, then offered a resolution, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to furnish to the Senate all papers in his office addressed to the Senate, and moved that the Senate proceed to the second reading and consideration thereof; and on that question, viz: proceeding to the consideration of the resolution, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Carpenter asked the yeas and nays. Mr. Rogers a Senator from Bucks county, then rose and commenced addressing the Senate, but was informed by the Speaker that he was at that time not in order, as the motion was not debatable, in the crowd, the lobbyers crying out, "Go on and hear him, Hear!" Mr. Rogers then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and his appeal having been stated by the Clerk, the Speaker addressed the Senate, stating that he entertained the following views of the constitution of that body.—That at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution of the Commonwealth, the Senate had been regularly organized, and had continued always to be an organized body, bound by certain written laws for its government, which could only be altered by the deliberate action of the body; that the rules for debate on the motion then pending, and that until the newly returned members were duly qualified as Senators, they were not entitled to speak or vote on any other question than the election of a Speaker. Mr. Rogers then withdrew his appeal, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, the Senate refused to consider the Resolution offered by Mr. Carpenter, there being a resolution for the Senate requiring more resolution calling on a department for information to lay over for one day.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker, and the names of the Senators and the returned members, with the exception of the several claimants from the 8th District, being called by the Clerk, it appeared that Charles E. Pearson had received 18 votes, Samuel L. Carpenter 9, and the Clerk then announced that Charles B. Penrose was duly elected Speaker of the Senate, whereupon Mr. Pearson took the Chair, and after making his acknowledgments to the Senate, was duly sworn as Speaker, by Mr. Carpenter. The Speaker then called the

newly returned members to the Clerk's table, to take their oaths and affirmations as members of the Senate, according to the Constitution.

At this time Mr. Rogers of Bucks county rose and stated that he was desirous, at a proper time, of offering a paper, which he had in his hand, showing the returns of the election of Senators in the County of Philadelphia, and that he believed it was now the proper time to present it. The Speaker intimated repeatedly to Mr. Rogers that such a discussion, and presentation was not in order, and that any other evidence that the return sent up by the Secretary of the Commonwealth could not be controverted by contrary evidence, and would be required to support a petition, under the acts of Assembly, relating to contested elections. Mr. Rogers, however, persisted in making his remarks, which in some instances were highly disorderly, tending, although we believe unintentionally, to excite the feelings of a large assemblage of persons, who thronged the galleries and lobbies, who indicated by applause their approbation of his course. Order having been in some degree restored, Mr. Fullerton, a Senator from Franklin county, moved that the swearing of the members from the county of Philadelphia, be postponed for the present; and on this motion a desultory and exciting debate took place, in which Mr. Bell, a member returned from the third District, and Mr. Coplan, a member from the 18th District, neither of them having at that time been sworn, attempted to participate, and with great difficulty restrained by the Speaker.

The question, on the motion of Mr. Fullerton, then being taken by the yeas and nays, was decided in the negative, and again the newly returned members were called to the Clerk's table and severally qualified according to the Constitution. At this time Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Longacre were announced by the Sergeant at Arms as a Committee from the House of Representatives, and on being introduced, stated that the House of Representatives had been organized, and were now ready to proceed to business; they then retired, and the Sergeant at Arms announced Messrs. Henry S. Spang and Thomas S. Smith, of the House of Representatives, who were introduced, and stated that the House of Representatives had been organized by the election of Thomas S. Cunningham as Speaker, and were now ready to transact business, their announcement being interrupted by hisses from the Gallery, and then retired. On motion Messrs. Barclay and Pearson were appointed a committee to wait on the House of Representatives, and announce that the Senate was now organized, and ready to proceed with business. At this time, Mr. Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, not being a member of the Senate, rose and attempted to address the Senate, and on being informed that he could not be permitted to proceed, the mob in the galleries and lobbies commenced making intimidating noises and threats, crying out Brown! Brown! hear him! redouble your resolution—we will have our rights, &c. &c. Amidst this tumult, Mr. Rogers, a Senator from Bucks county, rose and moved that Mr. Brown be permitted to address the Senate, which being seconded by Mr. Ewing, a Senator from Washington county, who was prompted by a fear of personal violence, to the Speaker, and threats of bloodshed from the mob then pressing within the bar of the Senate, with agreed to. Mr. Brown having pledged his committee to wait on the House of Representatives, and announce that the Senate was now organized, and ready to proceed with business. At this time, Mr. Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, not being a member of the Senate, rose and attempted to address the Senate, and on being informed that he could not be permitted to proceed, the mob in the galleries and lobbies commenced making intimidating noises and threats, crying out Brown! Brown! hear him! redouble your resolution—we will have our rights, &c. &c. Amidst this tumult, Mr. Rogers, a Senator from Bucks county, rose and moved that Mr. Brown be permitted to address the Senate, which being seconded by Mr. Ewing, a Senator from Washington county, who was prompted by a fear of personal violence, to the Speaker, and threats of bloodshed from the mob then pressing within the bar of the Senate, with agreed to. Mr. Brown having pledged his committee to wait on the House of Representatives, and announce that the Senate was now organized, and ready to proceed with business.

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The unlawful and riotous assemblages of the misguided and dangerous mob, have been continued several times at the State Capitol and Court House of the county of Dauphin, and the Senate is now unable to proceed with their legislative functions, and they accordingly announce to the people of the state, that their representatives cannot with safety attend the Hall of legislation, until the insurrectionary and riotous assemblages, by which they are now threatened with violence, are quelled by the arm of the Constitutional power of the state, or a return to reason and duty, shall induce them to disperse.

CHARLES B. PENROSE,

Speaker of the Senate.

- ABRAHAM MILLER
- JAMES PAUL
- FREDERICK FRALEY
- WILLIAM WAGNER
- JOHN KILLINGER
- JOHN STROHM
- SAMUEL M. BARCLAY
- SACOB GASSAT
- JOSEPH M. STERRITT
- ALEXANDER IRVIN
- THOMAS WILLIAMS
- ELIHU CASE
- JOHN H. EWING
- WILLIAM PURVIANCE
- JAMES HANNA
- JAMES H. PEARSON
- H. S. BIDDLE
- JOHN J. PEARSON

An address has likewise been issued by the Whig members of the House, which, as it is based on similar arguments with that of the Senate we have deemed unnecessary to insert.

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Dec. 8