

FOR PRESIDENT, WM. H. HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, DANIEL WEBSTER.

For President's Message see Extra.

We have delayed this number of our paper until the present time, in the hopes of being able to lay before our readers the message of Governor Ritner, which we had expected would have been delivered yesterday.

But alas! we have other news—mournful news to communicate to our readers. We have to record the fact that our Legislative Halls have become the arena of a desperate gang of BULLIES, BLACKGUARDS, and VILLAINS as ever disgraced any country.

Yes Pennsylvanians, it becomes our painful duty, this week to inform you that the Senate Chamber, on Tuesday evening, was beset by a pack of HIRED-BULLIES from the county of Philadelphia, led on by an emissary of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT, John J. McCahen, a clerk in the Philadelphia post office, and that then and there the Senators of the People had to flee for their lives.

Desperate as we considered the leaders of the loco focos, we never thought that it would ever become our duty to publish abroad to the world that they had entered the halls of legislation, there to intimidate the Representatives of the People.

But these things have occurred. The Loco Foco bullies have possessed themselves of our Legislative Halls, and when the Senate was about being organized on Tuesday, they collected in a dense crowd, and interrupted the proceedings by shouting, hissing and stamping in such a manner that very little business was transacted, and that body compelled to adjourn in confusion.

After the adjournment took place, a scene was witnessed that was enough to make the heart of every patriot—every lover of his country—every honest man bleed within him. John J. McCahen mounted one of the member's desks, and commenced a violent speech, in which he called upon the mob to stand firm—not to be shaken but to pursue to the death the men who were obnoxious to them.

Said he, "Who are the men who are cheating us out of our rights; they are Burrows, Penrose and Stevens, let us have them (that they may be put to DEATH)." At the close of this sentence of his harangue, some of the mob cried out, "Let us first dip them in a barrel of FAR AND THEN KILL THEM." Egress from the chamber was refused to the members, some of whom were compelled to make their exit through the windows.

At the conclusion of his speech, the mob adjourned to meet at the market house at 8 o'clock. At that hour they met in the Court House instead of the market house, and were addressed by John J. McCahen, George W. Barton, of Lancaster, and an Englishman by the name of Penniman; appeals the most inflammatory were made to them by these desperadoes, in which they justified mobs, outrage and treason, and urged their men to ATTACK AND ASSASSINATE certain members of our party.

We feel ourselves at the present time unable to speak coolly upon this subject. The scenes we witnessed were enough to make the heart of every honest man bleed; we feel keenly that a stigma has been cast upon the fair name of our beloved state, which it will take centuries to wipe out. We may in our next speak again on this subject, and give to our readers the names of some of the citizens of our own county who have been amongst the foremost in this band of ruffians, villains, and scoundrels.

Extract of a letter from the Editor, dated HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1838.

The House of Representatives of this State was called to order at 11 o'clock this day. On motion of Mr. HILL, of Westmoreland, the Clerk was ordered to break the seal of the returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Secretary then handed in the returns. As soon as the Clerk had commenced the reading of the returns from Philadelphia county, Mr. PRAY moved that a return which he held in his hands should be read. After a few words passed in debate, the reading of Pray's returns was granted nem. con. After all the returns were read by the Clerk, Mr. STEVENS made a few remarks in relation to the peculiar situation in which they were placed, and hoped that no noise or out-breakings should take place, at the conclusion of which he moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, at the same time remarking that he presumed that those members who believed, and doubtless honestly believed, that the Pray set of members from the county of Philadelphia were elected, would hardly vote with them, but would elect another Speaker—a man of their own party; he then moved that Messrs. WATTS and ZELIN be appointed Tellers for the holding of the election of Speaker.

The Tellers reported that T. S. CUNNINGHAM was elected Speaker, having received 52 votes. Mr. Cunningham then took the Chair, and returned thanks to the house for the honor conferred upon him.

Whilst the Tellers were proceeding with the election, a motion was made by one of the loco focos members that F. R. STENK and his Assistant act as Tellers for the election of a Speaker for their party. Both sets of Tellers were calling the rolls at the same time. The last named declared Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington county, elected as Speaker, who took the Chair along side of General Cunningham. Upon Mr. Hopkins taking his post the Loco Foco BLACKGUARDS and BULLIES who had been brought here from Philadelphia county and elsewhere to intimidate the Representatives of the People, set up a shout, the like of which I hope may never again be heard in our legislative halls.

After the members were sworn in, a committee of two was appointed to notify the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. Whilst the Loco Foco members were being sworn in, Mr. STEVENS moved that as the other party appeared to have a little work to do, that the House adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at half past two.

We were glad to see that our friends had so much respect for themselves that they refrained from making any noise whatever, whilst the locos behaved like blackguards and ruffians.

Extract of a letter from the Editor, dated HARRISBURG, Dec. 5, 1838. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, on yesterday afternoon, and was called to order by C. B. Penrose, the Speaker. Mr. Myers objected to Mr. Penrose taking his seat as Speaker, but was promptly called to order. The Clerk proceeded to read the returns of the late election, Mr. Bell, of Chester, was returned as duly elected. The Democratic Whig members from Philadelphia county, Messrs. Hannia and Wagner, it appeared, were duly returned.

Mr. Brown offered a return from Philadelphia county, which was not received by the Speaker. Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution calling on the Secretary for any papers in his office relative to the late election.

Mr. Pearson said, it was impossible for him to understand the return from the eighth Senatorial district, and he moved that the persons returned be not allowed to take their seats—(being four in number, the law only calling for two)—all the other Senators elect are duly sworn in, and that they be postponed till that time.

Mr. Fraley, of Schuylkill, objected. Mr. Pearson urged his motion, as the return gives evidence on its face of being illegal, giving returns only from four counties out of a district which is composed of five counties. The yeas and nays were called, and were 13 for and 8 against. The Senate then proceeded to the election of Speaker, on motion of Mr. Irvin.

CHARLES B. PENROSE was duly elected, having received 19 votes, and Samuel L. Carpenter 9. Mr. Penrose voted for Mr. Pearson, Mr. Carpenter for Judge M. Mr. Hays did not vote. On taking the Chair, to which he was conduced by Messrs. Carpenter and Irvin, Mr. Penrose made a neat and appropriate address. Mr. Carpenter administered the oath.

on which a committee may be raised, in order to investigate the matter. So it was not received. The clerk then called up the newly elected members, to be sworn, when Mr. Rogers objected to the Senators elect from Philadelphia county taking their seats. He afterwards moved to postpone the swearing of the Senators for the present.

Mr. Pearson addressed the Senate at some length, very ably, in opposition to the motion. After some animated debate, the motion was negatived, yeas 9, nays 12. Mr. Charles Brown of Philadelphia county, a claimant to a seat in the Senate, was then permitted to address that body, in support of his claims to a seat. He commenced his speech by addressing the mob, (instead of the Senate,) in a most inflammatory style. "Will you permit," said he, "yourself to be cheated out of your rights, [No! No! No!] will you not avenge your wrongs, even if the floor of this chamber be flooded with the blood of the Senators." At which a shout was raised that was enough to alarm the most stout-hearted. "We will revenge ourselves—blood shall flow," was their respond.

At the close of Mr. Brown's speech the Senate adjourned in confusion, after which the mob was addressed by John J. McCahen, a clerk in the Philadelphia post office, who for that purpose mounted the desk of one of the members. Language fails me, as I attempt giving a description of the scene which then ensued; suffice it to say that several of the members only escaped with their lives by flying through the windows. The Senate Chamber was left in possession of the mob.

SHIPPENSBURG HERALD.—We are sorry to learn that the editor of this interesting little paper is about to sack the "Corps Editorial" and go into "parts unknown," provided he can find a purchaser for his establishment. He says the income is more than \$400 a year, and that he will sell for half that sum.

Various rumors are in circulation as to the causes which have induced our brother Weishampel to abandon his present lucrative and pleasant situation. Some say, that the Canadians, who are at present in great need of leaders of courage and military talents, have appointed him to the honorable station of "Colonel" in the patriot army; and that he will proceed forthwith to the frontier to assume command. Others, again, contend that he is going to Missouri to join the Mormons, whilst the "regular practitioners" assert that he is going on a tour through the country to murder simple folks, by vendng to them the "Thompsonian Nostrums." But our friend treats those slanders with contempt, and boldly announces that he is going to Ohio, having been called there to fill an office which he had been fishing after for the last six years. Now, for all this bold assertion on the part of our quondam friend, we strongly suspect that the real cause of his leaving Shippensburg, is the unusual scarcity of sour-krout, corn, pork and sausages in that vicinity; and we should not be surprised to hear that he has obtained the situation of "Cabin-boy" on board the "long, low, suspicious-looking" Loco Foco schooner, which is about to sail up Salt River from York State. Should this prove to be the fact, the locos will find in friend Weishampel a pleasant and cheerful companion *ou voyage*, one who will do every thing in his power to render the trip an agreeable one, and drive from their countenances those looks of gloom and woe which now enshroud them.

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Mr. Rogers said he had heard the return from Philadelphia county read, as sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but he had in his possession another return the legal one—which he wished to present to the Senate. The Speaker was of opinion that the return might be presented, under the act of 1791,

the prospect of holding permanently a station, which, while it released them from the troublesome details of practice, seemed to afford also a secure and honorable provision in the decline of life. We submit it to any fair-minded man, whether such an incumbent, having discharged the duties of his high office with ability and honesty, has not claims to the continued provision of it, which ought to be paramount to those of any other man in the community? If he had been appointed with a view of holding office for a given term, his acceptance with that understanding would make the case a very different one. For ourselves, however, we take the liberty of doubting whether a body of men, such as now reside in the courts of this commonwealth, doing honor to Pennsylvania, would have accepted office at the time of their appointment, if it had been offered on such conditions as the new constitution imposes?

It should also be remembered, that the president judges, whose commissions will expire in February, were appointed at a time when the complexion of political affairs in the state was different from what it is now. They have meddled little in such matters since; it would, perhaps, be hard to tell, concerning most of them, to what they belong, or whether to any. There seems, then, to be no reason even in this view of the case, narrow enough we confess, why proscription should enter the halls of justice. We believe that Gov. Porter would do much towards increasing his own popularity among reflecting men throughout the state, and at the same time give an elevated character to his administration, if he would show himself in this particular a high-minded man, above the petty suggestions of partizans, and anxious for the real interest of the people, which can in no way be better promoted than by keeping the fountains of justice pure and undefiled.

We make these remarks, not as whigs, but as citizens, and we are willing to lose sight of parties in view of the welfare of the commonwealth.

Another Runaway SUB-TREASURER. We learn from the Western Reserve Chronicle, that Abraham Jarvis, the Van Buren Post Master at Hart's Grove, Ash-tabula county Ohio, one of the noisiest and busiest Loco Focos in the State, has run away with all the public money in his possession. He is advertised as having probably made for Texas. Our sub-treasury system is a capital thing for that young Republic. It is transferring to her thro' the agency of our absconding Post Masters, all the public revenue of our country.—Louisville Journal.

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MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1838. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The cold weather, by partially impeding the canal navigation, has cut off part of the supplies expected, and the stock being light, prices since our last report have advanced 20 cents per bushel. Sales to a fair extent at \$3 to \$3 30, closing at the latter price. Rye Flour is held at \$5, sales limited. Corn Meal—Several hundred bushels have sold at \$17, part price not public; bb's are held at \$4, but a sale has been made at 12 1/2 cents less. Buckwheat Meal \$7 3/4 to \$4 per ewt and in half bush.

GRAIN.—Wheat owing to the advance in flour has also slightly advanced. Sales of several lots, Pennsylvania at \$1 70 to 75 per bushel for red and prime white \$1 80; Southern \$1 65 to \$1 77 at the latter price from stores; Rye—A sale of 2000 bushels Southern at \$1 per bushel. Corn—Sales of good Pennsylvania Royal Yellow at \$5 to \$5 1/2; Southern Yellow \$3 80; White \$3 to 84 cents, and new. Yellow tolerably dry at 76 cents. Oats—Sales of Southern about at 42 1/4 to 43 cents, closing at the latter price; Pennsylvania 41 cents. Whiskey is steady in bb's, with sales at 40, lb's, at \$8 1/2 a 58 cent per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1, 1838. FLOUR.—The market is now from large sales have been made at \$3 stock on hand light. Howard street, receipts small and stock light, wagon price \$7 6 1/2 to 7 7 1/2; sales from stores at 7 3/4 to 8 1/2. Corn, yellow prime, old \$7 88; white do. \$3 80; new 68 to 73. Rye 90 to 94. WHISKEY.—Market dull, held at in bb's, 41c; lb's, 41c. BACON.—No change; we quote new Baltimore cured at 14c; Pork, \$25. CATTLE.—Beaver 70c; in quality. Hogs, live, 50c dead, for small size, \$3 25; large size, \$3 50. FLAXSEED, scarce, \$1 50. CLOVERSEED—Ohio, sales at \$1 50.

Another Printer Caught. On Thursday the 29th instant, by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. GEORGE BERGHEI, Editor of the Democrat, (that once was,) was taken MARY ANN KEEPEES, all of this borough. Stop! that's not all. We get cake.

MARRIED. On the 22d instant, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. Jacob Bauern, of Allea township, to Miss Lydia Locke, of Monroe township. On the 29th instant, by the same, Mr. John Sargent, to Miss BARBARA MONTZKE, all of Frankford township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. George Garsen, of South Middletown township, to Miss Lydia Ritzer, of Silver Spring township.

DIED. On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Jane Spottedwood, widow of the late James Spottedwood, in the 57th year of age. At the residence of Mr. John Dewey, near this borough, on Tuesday the 29th ult. Mrs. Susan Courley, aged about 50 years.

CLAD TINGS. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. The True Riches of Life is HEALTH.

We know that Health, and the ability to labor is the wealth of the great mass of the people in this as in most other countries. To preserve, therefore, that health by NATURAL means, is a grand moral and political scheme, to fulfill which requires our utmost attention.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of disease. The number of letters received from patients recovering through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as the human frame. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholera, Flatulence, and Indigestion, for which they are not only a certain and speedy relief, but also a powerful preventive.

It is well known that from the derangement of the stomach and bowels, arising nine tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of Indigestion, Spasmodic Pains, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c. and that those in their turn give birth to Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Consumption, and other fatal diseases; therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the infirmities of the intestines, are necessarily the safest preventatives of these dreadful and the general diseases, which embitter life, and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

Speaking thus Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness, and places in a responsible position by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the history of medicine, that makes him careful to assume nothing which he is not bound to justify by a faithful proof, and hence he does not feel to put to the test in any thing which he has promised to accomplish.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state on the authority of a great number of regular physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been used, they have almost superseded the use of mercury in mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to the most vigorous action, and in giving strength and tone to the system, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JES. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. 129, Library street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills; price 50 cents. These celebrated Pills are sold by all the principal Druggists in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and throughout the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, and by JOHN J. McCAHEN, SAMUEL ELIOT, and SAMUEL WILSON, Shippensburg; LEWIS DENIG, GEORGE GARLIN, Chambersburg; December 4, 1838.

Quacks and their Destructive NOSTRUMS. THE entire testimony of the physicians throughout the world, fully proves the fact that Peters' Vegetable Pills are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of analysis; hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of every individual who is afflicted with any of the following complaints, and who is desirous to save his health, and to give a medicine safe, certain, and which are at best but slow conquerors of the vital forces of the human system, and who are obliged to resort to them must terminate in a confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that cathartic and aperient medicines are often resorted to by the most distinguished physicians, and always have been so; in the selection, and if this be done, nothing injurious can result from their use. To produce this, much desiderate result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and he has succeeded in his endeavor to lengthen far beyond his expectations. The object of his pills is to suppress the morbid action of the bowels, and to give a purgative, and to give a medicine safe, certain, and which are at best but slow conquerors of the vital forces of the human system, and who are obliged to resort to them must terminate in a confirmed dyspepsia.

of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a trial of them. 19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent. 20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system. 21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—indistinct in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however,) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' Vegetable Pills, confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. 23. Because while they are an efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger to the system.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminently for their soothing influence upon the delicate system, and for the relief which they afford to the sufferer from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature. December 4, 1838.—J.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR DECEMBER. \$30,000—\$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the town of Williamsburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Dec. 8. 72 Numbers, 18 Drawings. Prizes of \$1000—\$500—\$250—\$100—\$50—\$25—\$10—\$5—\$2—\$1—\$0.50—\$0.25—\$0.10—\$0.05—\$0.02—\$0.01.

1 Capital Prize of 40,000 1 do 15,000 1 do 10,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 3,000 1 do 2,000 10 Prizes of 1,000 10 do 500 12 do 250 25 do 100 75 do 50 Residues prizes of \$150—125—100—75—50—25—20—15—10—5—2—1—0.50—0.25—0.10—0.05—0.02—0.01. Tickets only \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120 Do do 25 Half do 60 Do do 25 Quarter do 30 \$35,204—\$10,000. 100 PRIZES OF \$1000. Virginia State Lottery. For the benefit of the Monongahela Academy. Class No 7 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 23, 1838. Capital \$35,204—10,000—5,000—3,000—2,500—2,000—1,743. 25 prizes of 1,000—25 prizes of 500—25 do 200, &c. Tickets only \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets, \$120 Do do 25 Half do 60 Do do 25 Quarter do 30 \$35,204—\$10,000. 100 PRIZES OF \$1000. Virginia State Lottery. For the benefit of the Monongahela Academy. Class No 7 for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 23, 1838. 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