Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

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TERMS.

The "*Carlisle Herald & Expositor*," will be issued WEEKLY, at Two Dollars per annum, *if paid in advance*, $2,50 at the end of six months, and $3,00 if ot paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Letters addressed to the editor, on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will receive no attention

AGENTS.

The following named persons have been appointed Agents for the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," to whom payment for subscription and advertisement can be made.

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P. Koontz, Esq. Newburgh do
Thos. W. Himes, Esq. Shippensburg do
John Wunderlich, Esq. do. do
J. Mateer, Esq. Hoguestown do
R. Wilson, Esq. Mechanicsburg, do
William Runsha, Esq. Hopewell do
R. Sturgeon, Esq. Churchtown do
Dr. Asa White, New Cumberland do
Thos. Black, Esq. Bloomfield, Perry county.
A. Black, Esq. Landisburg do

R. FENNER,

General Agent for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, &c. No. 3½ South 7th street, three doors below Market street, Philadelphia, and No. 10 North street, Baltimore, near the Post Office.

Health secured by the use of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, London.

Which have obtained the approbation and the commendation of thousands, who have been cured in Consumption, Cholora Morbus, Inflamations internally or externally, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreaux, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Appoplexy, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which send so many of the fairest portion of the creation to their untimely graves; Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary Obstructions, Fistula, Piles, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders; in short, every complaint which the human frame is so direfully subject to, under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is, that *man is subject to only one real disease*; that is to the *impurity of the blood*, from whence springs every complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame, and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, (the gift of Almighty power) to disencumber itself of its vicious acrid humors; with which it has become commixed.

This valuable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive to the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering, the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of pills, and being called a few extra times to the purpose of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of pain, exhaustation of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different from their accustomed habits. These pills cure in all cases, and cannot be taken to excess. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them has already verified its truth in this country.

These medicines cure by purging, and yet the week, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; and invariably produce sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious medicine to take to sea, preventing scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility, from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as the body; first calming, then curing all mental derangements, eccentricities, nervous affections, irritabilness and restlessness, from whatever source; complaints which have hitherto not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity, or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary, of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; old age will be attained by the use of them and passed free from pain and infirmities.

They are not enveloped with the mysteries of other medicines; they only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will come off well; when a disease is obstinate, patients frequently do not take doses large enough.

The medicines are comprised in three different articles only, viz: in two kinds of pills, of different strength or power, designated by No. 1 and 2. The first is a powerful but most mild and gentle apperient, or opening medicine, detaching and partially removing the billious ropy humours, whilst the No. 2 pills carry off those and the serous acid and putrid humors incidental to the body, and act together as a ferret in a warren, never resting until every avenue of the human frame is thoroughly searched and cleansed of its impurities.

The Vegetable Cleansing Powders are of great assistance to patients, and facilitate the evacuation of bad humors; they soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegm; are cooling, and allay the thirst. One, two or three powders may be taken throughout the day, mixed in half a tumbler of water.

The pills are sold in packets of $1, $2, and $3, and 25 and 50 cent boxes—the two former consist of three boxes each, viz. one box of No. 1, and two boxes of No. 2—the latter, one larger box with a division; the powders are in separate boxes at 37½ cents each.

☞In consequence of the repeated solicitations of the agents, and for the convenience of the public in general, boxes of fifty cents and 25 cents each, can now be had of all the agents.

Respectable parties may be appointed agents on liberal terms, by applying to the General Depot, No. 3½ South Seventh Street, three doors below Market street, Philadelphia—and at No. 10 North street, Baltimore, nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Genuine Medicine may always be obtained.

☞CAUTION.—In consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled host of counterfeiters to attempt imitations, under deceptive terms thus to delude the unwarry, foisting their nostrums for the Genuine Hygeian Medicine; in consequence of which, the agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an Extra Yellow Label fixed on each packet, signed by the agent of each state and district, and by their sub-agents, in every county; the imitation of which will subject the forger to the severest punishment the law can inflict; and it is further to be noticed, that none of the above Medicines can be obtained in any drug store throughout the Union; the drug stores being the principal source through which the Counterfeiters vend their spurious articles.

For sale in Carlisle only at the store of CHARLES OGILBY.

MARTIN MEILEY, Mechanicsburg, and WM HUNTER, Millerstown, Perry county, Pa.

March 6, 1839.

Quacks and their Destructive NOSTRUMS.

THE united testimony of the physicians throught out the United States has fully proved the fact thog Peters' Vegitable Pills are the only true Vegitablet Pills which will stand the test of analyzation; hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them for the notice of those who have been in the habit of using, as cathartics or aperients, the destructive and irritating quack pills so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vita unctions, and murderous agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a puative effect, and sometimes transient relief; but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that carthartic and aperient medicines are often required but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection; and if this be done, nothing injurious can result from their use. al

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has succeeded at length far beyond his expectations. The object of his pills is to supercede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine safe, certain, and pleasant in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. No. 129 Library street, New York.—Each box contains 40 pills. Price 50 cents.

Headache, Sick and Nervous.

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering from these distressing complaints, will find in *PETERS' VEGITABLE PILLS* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

IN DYSPEPSIA they stand unrivalled; many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under this dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegitable Pills ever yet discovered, and besides this they are recommended by all the eminent and leading members of the Medical Faculty.

A Catalogue of Reasons.

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegitable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usualattendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.

12. Because as well as being an rivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Bscause they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application create no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal 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 envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies 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' inestimable pills, confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases 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 so 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.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminent, for their soothing influence upon young ladies while suffering from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

December 4, 1838.—1y.

TEETH.

SILICIOUS METALLIC, OR MINERAL INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

It has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living Teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi-transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials, attached to the teeth, artificial gums, which shall imitate the gum and supply the loss of substance.

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause foetid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer.

He also performs all the various operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

E. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist,
N. W. corner of Charles & Fayette streets,
Baltimore.

The Counterfeiters.

He must be a miserable villain indeed, who would place the life of a fellow being in danger, for the purpose of making money.

TO HONEST CITIZENS.

What do Druggists prove by making and selling Counterfeit Pills purporting to be

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills

1st.—That they are without honest and honorable principles.

2d.—That no other medicine is required by the public; or why do not these druggists counterfeit other pills in the same way they do Brandreth's?—Simply because no others save Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills ever effected the extraordinary cures that these Pills are known—universally known—to have effected.

There never was a person who used the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, *Who did not recommend them in terms of the most unequalled praise.*

Nevertheless, these counterfeiting druggists have done & are doing the character of the Genuine a great deal of injury; but it is hoped that individuals will not allow themselves to be deceived by designing persons, whose only object is to make money, and who are perfectly careless of consequences. It is a matter of no importance to them whether the poor child is rescued from a bed of sickness and restored to the yearning arms of its parents, or whether him on whom a large family rely solely upon for support, is prevented from filling an early and untimely grave. The time may come when the greatness of their guilt shall become clear to their benighted understandings, and then it is hoped they will endeavor to make some amends by the after purity of their lives.

Every authorized agent has a copperplate certificate of agency, and has it exhibited in his store. Never purchase unless this is seen; and have some regard also to the character the agent bears among his fellow citizens. He must be a miserable villain who would place the life of a fellow creature in danger for the purpose of making money.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in Philadelphia.

Principal, No. 8. North 8th Street.

Minor office, No. 43, Chestnut Street, near 2d st.

Remember the above officers are kept exclusively for the sale of the true and genuine Brandreth's Pills.

The following persons are duly authorised Agents for the county of Cumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, whose respective names are:

GEORGE W. HITNER, Carlisle.
S. CULBERTSON, Shippensburg.
JOHN MOORE, Newvie.

N. B. No druggist, apothecary or pedlar, is allowed to sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills; under any circumstances whatever. Also observe when you purchase of any advertised Agents, that they have a certificate of agency, signed and sealed by me,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
No. 8, North 8th Street, Philadelphia.

August 8, 1838.—1y.

GARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH.

Prepared only by JOHN S. MILLER, at his Drug Store, opposite the Market House, Frederick, Md.

THIS valuable Medicine has already acquired a celebrity to which few others perhaps in so short a time ever arrived, and its extensive use for 4 or 5 years, in various parts of the Country, Cities, and Towns, in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Lentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and New Orleans, which has attended it with unparalled success.

Hundreds of persons have used it, and nine out of ten cases have been permanently cured of Dyspepsia, Cholics, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitations of the heart, and all those train of Diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the Digestive functions, such as General debility or weakness, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Sour Eductations and Acidites of the Stomach, Costiveness, Headaches, Jaundice, Flatulent and Bilious Colics, &c. &c.

To Adults and Children who are troubled with Worms, it will operate as a safe and thorough vermifuge. It is entirely Botanical in its composition, and may be used by both sexes and of any age, with perfect safety, without any change of habit or diet.

It is not recommended like most patented Medicines as a cure, all but the proprietor recommends it, for what he has full confidence it will and has cured, which can be substantiated by the testimony of hundreds of persons, that have experienced its good effects.

It is neatly put up in square half pint Bottles, with the name blown on the glass thus, Garlegant's Balsam of Health, prepared only by John S. Miller, and his signature on a label, pasted on the outside wrapper of each Bottle, which completely secures it from being counterfeited.

A full and satisfactory Direction accompanies each Bottle, and by the quantity at a liberal discount of the proprietor and of all his agents, which are named at the bottom of each direction.

New testimony of its cures are frequently received, a few of which follow this advertisement, and many more can be seen on the directions around each Bottle.

John S. Miller.—Dear Sir.—I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last 4 or 5 years, which has been increasing on me ever since, to such a degree, that for 3 or 4 weeks previous to using your valuable Garlegant's Balsam of Health, I am certain I have not eaten one ounce a day of any kind of diet, neither was I able to sleep with any kind of comfort during this time, for a severe pain in my stomach, in fact I had given myself up as incurable, as I have had resource to so many different remedies without any kind of benefit; at length heard of your Balsam of Health, being advertised, I purchased a Bottle of your agent Wm. Miller in Winchester Va.—After taking the three first doses I found my stomach to retain in some degree what I eat, and the pain in my stomach subsiding gradually, and after using one and a half bottles, I found myself entirely well, and have eat anything I have an inclination for, and sleep well at night. It was surprising to see the quantity of morbid matter I discharged from my stomach, which I once inclined to believe was thick with it, which no doubt rendered all diet indigestable.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of December 1836.

JOSEPH SNAPP,
Living near Winchester Va.

Certificate of Nicholas Weaver.

This is to certify that I bought of your agent at Gettysburg, several bottles of your valuable Balsam of Health, which completely cured me of the Dyspepsia. I had taken much of other patent Medicines, but found no relief, until I made use of your Balsam of Health, which affected a radical cure, and do recommend it to all those Who are troubled with that obstinate disorder Dyspepsia.

N. WEAVER.

Gettysburg Pa. Nov. 2, 1836.

Certificate from the Rev. D. F. Shaeffer, Pastor of the Lutheran Church.

John S. Miller.—Dear Sir.—I deem it my duty to inform you that I consider Garlegant's Balsam of Health, prepared by you, a superior medicine. My wife has long been in a delicate state of health, and of course, no means were left untried of which we could hear; myself opposed to nostrums and patent medicines—I nevertheless consented to purchase a bottle of your Balsam of Health, and do hereby certify that Mrs Shaeffer derived more benefit from the use of it than any other medicine. My opinion is that if a cure can be effected, as regards the disease you mention, your Balsam will, if used in the first stages of the disease.

F. D. SHAEFFER.

Frederick, Aug. 23, 1836.

P. S. I used the Balsam in my own family and administered it to some indigent persons and invariably found it a most efficacious vermifuge.

For Sale by SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

Carlisle, December 25, 1838.—1y.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Hon. Charles B. Penrose,

Speaker of the State Senate, in relation to the difficulties which existed at the convening of the State Legislature in December last, and in vindication of the course pursued by himself and the Democratic members of the Senate.

TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:—

Every public man has a double duty to perform, a duty to the people of explanation of his public conduct, and a duty to himself of vindicating his reputation from reproach and obloquy.

And yet it is a duty which every public man, who is conscious of pure motives and of undeserved censure, performs with reluctance; a reluctance which springs from an honest confidence in that justice in others, which he feels to be the regulating principle of his own conduct.

No one feels this reluctance more sensibly than I do. I have long suffered in silence the outpourings of that common sewer of society—the party press of the day, disregarding its foul and unfounded invective, known to have its source in the low malice of unworthy men, whose ambition would have been gratified by any notice, even in the way of censure or animadversion.

I feel now constrained, by the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed by the extraordinary events which have occurred, and by the official consequence imparted to unfounded charges against me by the address of the Van Buren members of the Legislature to the freemen of the Commonwealth, to subdue all reluctance, and to ask your indulgent attention to the vindication which I am about to offer.

Attempts have been made to excite popular prejudice and invoke popular indignation against me, and to that effect repeated and inflammatory appeals have been addressed to the public mind.

A double motive may have influenced those who are engaged in this unjust persecution. It may have been their purpose either to divert the attention of the people from the outrages which have been perpetrated by themselves upon the peace and good order of society, and the stability of free government, or they may have expected to drive from public stations the representatives of the people, or overawe them in the conscientious discharge of their onerous duties.

So far as I am concerned, they will accomplish neither of these objects. I am prepared to meet my accusers face to face in the presence of the people.—I ask nothing but the suspension of the public judgement until all the facts bearing on these questions are disclosed in an authentic manner. I make no appeal to my fellow-citizens of any party; I address myself to the candid and reflecting of all parties, who have in truth a deeper interest in the transactions to which I am about to refer, than any which can possibly belong to me as an individual; and I am persuaded that I shall be enabled to show that my whole conduct, under the most trying circumstances, has been governed by a regard for the constitution and laws, which I have sworn to support, and which it is the duty and interest of every good citizen to sustain.

The grounds of accusation against me are manifold. My defence must necessarily be co-extensive with the attack. I shall therefore proceed to examine the several charges which I am required to answer, in the order in which they are presented, and with as much fullness as the time afforded me will conveniently allow.

First.—I have been charged with the design of suppressing inquiry into elections which had taken place, for the purpose of preventing those who were duly elected from obtaining their seats.

This charge is utterly false. On the contrary, it is now and always has been my desire that a thorough investigation should be made, and all frauds committed at the late election exposed, so far as practicable, in contesting the right to seats in the Legislature, as well for the proper determination of the right itself, as for the purpose of disclosing more particularly the defects which are generally admitted to exist in the election laws. As the presiding officer of the Senate, however, I had no discretion in that matter; I was bound to refer the determination of that question to the tribunal provided by the law, under the authority of the constitution itself.

The twelfth section of the first article of the constitution of this State, provides that "each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members," and that "contested elections shall be determined *by a committee* to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law."

In obedience to this constitutional injunction, the act of the 29th of September, 1791, was enacted, which prescribes the presentation of a petition "complaining of an undue election or false return of a Senator or Senators," &c.; regulates by whom and in what manner such petition shall be presented; and directs how the committee shall "be selected, formed and regulated" under the constitution.

If, on the returns made according to law, a candidate be apparently entitled to a seat, he obtains it in the first instance, although it may turn out upon investigation that those returns are false.

To say that, because it is *alleged* that returns are *false*, they may be investigated and set aside by the Senate on the first day of the session, and in a summary way, is to say that the Senate may disregard the plain provisions of the constitution and the laws.—And to assert that because the Senate adheres to that constitution and those laws, and refuses to violate either, a band of lawless men is to be justified or excused for the invasion of its chamber, and the expulsion of its members from their seats by threats of violence and blood-shed, is to proclaim that we have no constitution and no law, and that the rights of the people depend upon the will of any insurrectionary force which may think proper to interfere with the action of the Legislature.

These views may be illustrated by a reference to the case of the election of a Senator in the third Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery. By the returns regularly made from that district, it appeared that Thomas S. Bell, Esq., a gentleman belonging to the Van Buren party, had received a majority of thirty-three votes over Nathaniel Brooke, Esq., the Whig candidate. Mr. Brooke alleged that this return was false, and that it was occasioned by the mistake of the return clerk of the Trappe district, in Montgomery county, who, in making out the certificate of election, wrote in words at length two hundred and seventy-six for Mr. Bell, instead of two hundred and twenty-six, the true vote which he received.

The Senate, however, was bound by the constitution and the laws, and under them Mr. Bell obtained a seat and Mr. Brooke was driven to the necessity of presenting the petition of his constituents, complaining of *the false return*. A committee was thereupon appointed, and the sitting member, after a regular and protracted contest, duly ejected, and Mr. Brooke was admitted to his seat. The same law which gave to Mr. Bell a seat on a return then alleged and since proved to have been false, entitled Messrs. Hanna and Wagner, from the county of Philadelphia, to the same advantage.

Would there have been any excuse for the Senate if it had disregarded the return on which Mr. Bell took his seat, and received certified copies of papers to show that such return was false? If any portion of the constituents of Mr. Brooke had crowded the galleries, demanded their rights and threatened Senators with violence if they refused at once and without investigation, to decide according to *their* will, every good citizen would have condemned them, and deplored the transactions as one calculated to shake all constitutional government to its centre. Comparatively speaking, it is of but little moment who is for the time being the sitting member of the Senate or House; but it is of infinite consequence to the people, without distinction of party, that their representatives should be free to act, unawed by violence and unconstrained by threats of personal danger.

I have also been charged with having deserted the Senate chamber on the first night of the session, without adequate cause, and when, in fact, nothing had occurred to inspire alarm or justify my withdrawal.

The gross misrepresentations of the transactions of that afternoon and night, and of the six succeeding days, which have been industriously circulated, will soon be exposed by a judicial investigation.

My accusers have perhaps forgotten, though it will be recollected by the people, that for several days the outrages which were committed in the Senate chamber, and the usurpation of all the powers of the government, by lawless and desperate men, where fully justified, as the legitimate action of an indignant band of patriots who were assembled at Harrisburg in the lawful assertion of their violated rights. The party press abounded in language like this, and the better to screen and encourage the usurpers, it was boldly declared that there was an end of all civil government; that a revolution had taken place in which the people had assumed to act for themselves, and of course that the performers in this drama, (how fearful soever might be its scenes,) were secure of impunity for all excesses, as they could not offend against civil government, when such government no longer existed.

Such was the language of the first week of the session, during which appeals were constantly made to the people to arm and march to Harrisburg, to sustain "the Provisional Government," which these brave spirits and disinterested patriots, had established for their benefit. The intelligence of the approach of a large force of citizen soldiers, who marched to suppress the most daring insurrection which has ever occured in this country, and the fact that the people did not seem disposed to engage in the civil war to which these desperate men invited them, induced them suddenly to change their policy, and to cover their retreat from the attitude of belligerants, by falsehoods as infamous as the conduct they were employed to cover. The lips which were not yet dry with proclamation upon proclamation, that we were in "the midst of revolution, bloodless as yet," that civil government was at an end, and that the Senate had been rightly made to flee from the wrath of an indignant people, lips which had resounded with imprecations, and filled the Senate chamber with shouts and hisses and loud cries for blood, suddenly breathed nothing but "peace and good will to men." They denied that there had been any commotion; they asserted that Harrisburg had been the most peaceful village in the world, until an invading army came there. They discovered a fit instrument to communicate their fraud upon the public, in the Sheriff of Daughin county, who gave notice by his solemn proclamation, that nothing had occurred in the least to disturb the *unusual tranquility* which had marked the opening of the Legislature.

If the outrages committed by those men were shocking to every lover of his country, the falsehoods used to conceal them are equally offensive to morality.—They, however, who could perpetrate treason against the government, are not likely to hesitate at falsehood to the people.

I will repeat to you what occurred in the presence of a cloud of witnesses, and what has been, and will, be proved by testimony which cannot be controverted.

The Senate of the State met on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when I took the chair as Speaker, and called the body to order. At that time, and as I am informed for a considerable time previous, the galleries were crowded. These galleries, I should think, are capable of containing about three hundred people, and they were full.

The day was cloudy, and not long after the commencement of the session, it became so dark, that it was necessary to light the lamps in the Chamber. As the light of day declined and it became more obscure, the spectators, or a large portion of them in the gallery became turbulent, and interrupted the proceedings by cries of "hear him! hear him!" when a member was called to order by the Speaker. These symptoms of tumult were repressed, but it soon became obvious, that there was in the gallery a large body of men acting in concert who possessed the physical power and the inclination to compel the Senate to act according to their will.

After the lamps were lighted, and the night had set in, the turbulence of these people increased with the surrounding darkness. They clapped, they shouted and hissed. I endeavored in vain to preserve order. I discovered that the officers of the Senate were not equal to the task, and the mob was not slow in making the same discovery. To one whom they addressed as a leader, they declared that if he would give the word, they would clear the Chamber; they rushed within the bar of the Senate, the cry was heard among them to put out the lights, ride the Speaker on a rail; they demanded in an imperative tone, that the Senate should rescind a resolution which they had passed, and admit to seats in that body, men for whom there had been no regular return sent in by the Secretary. They exclaimed that "they would have their rights;" they cried "row! row!" They declared that a revolution had begun, and civil government was at an end. They demanded that an individual, not a member of the Senate, should be permitted to address that body. In the midst of this disgraceful scene, that individual attempted to speak, and I refused to permit him. On this refusal they filled the Chamber with cries of "hear him! hear him!" "go on, Brown, go on;" and mingled these exclamations with cries of "blood." They threatened the assassination of the Speaker and others, and when the individual referred to, addressed to them an inflammatory harangue, which they interrupted by frequent acclamations, they replied with a loud voice that they were ready to drench the Chamber in blood, a declaration which their whole conduct proved they were prepared to verify. They obtained the control of the Senate chamber, and several members of the House and many Senators escaped by the windows opposite to the entrance to the Chamber, which was then in the possession of these men. Among those who escaped, was Charles Frailey, of Schuylkill, a Van Buren Senator.

I continued in the chair as Speaker of the Senate, between two and three hours, during which time I made every effort to suppress the disturbances which have fixed so deep a stain on the reputation of our State; and I left it only when I discovered that I was without the power of accomplishing that object. I left it when the Senators who still remained, yielding to the apprehension of bloodshed, of which the conduct of the mob proved that there was imminent danger, agreed by vote to permit the individual already referred to, who was not a member, to make a speech, nominally to the Senate, but really to the mob, whom he addressed as his "fellow citizens." I felt that the Senate had degraded itself by this vote, and determined no longer to remain in the chair, the official witness, and instrument of that degradation. I called the Senator from Bucks, (Mr. Rogers,) a Van Buren man, to the chair. I did so, because I had confidence in his knowledge of the rules of order, and believed him to be concerned for the honor of the Senate, and I hoped that his known party connection would enable him to exert an influence more powerful than any which I could employ; as he had made the motion to permit Mr. Brown to speak, he might view the transaction which I considered degrading to the whole Senate, in a different light, and might therefore conduct it with less offence to all the rules of order and decorum.

On quitting the chair, I did not leave the chamber, but remained for some time amidst the raging of the tumult which prevailed within its walls. After a short interval I went to Mr. Rogers, who was then in the occupation of the chair, and remarked to him that those men were of his party, and that he might be able to restore order, though to me, it was impossible. He replied that "he would try," and added "get Mr. Burrowes, (and perhaps another individual, but of this I am not confident,) "and go out of the way." Still, however, I remained; but sought for Mr. Burrowes, to apprise him of the advice I had received.—While I was seeking the latter gentleman, who had already left the Chamber, another friend approached and told me that from the threats he had heard in the crowd, he thought I was in danger, and urged me to keep back. I walked behind the Speaker's chair, was invited by a friend to enter a small room there situated, and was again advised to escape. I yielded at last, and in company with others, withdrew through the window which opened from that room, the entrance to the Senate by the door being then in the possession of the rioters.

I did not, however, depart from the Chamber until the mob had complete control of it, although no formal adjournment had taken place; I did not leave it until after Mr. Brown had turned his back upon the chair, then occupied by General Rogers, and addressed the mob by the title of his "fellow citizens," until they had filled the lobbies and penetrated within the bar, and when I withdrew they were vociferous for blood. they were ready to drench the Chamb[illegible]

I had scarcely withdrawn until the window was surrounded by some seven or eight men, uttering the most atrocious threats of vengeance. Finding that I had escaped, they commenced a pursuit, from which I was fortunately sheltered by the darkness of the night and the shadow of one of the public buildings.

If I had remained in the Chamber I am well assured that blood would have been shed, not my blood only, but that of many who would have been prompted by their natural impulses to share in the danger of protecting those who were the chief objects of ruffian violence. I was aware that I had no means of resisting an attack, and I felt convinced that by yielding to the advice of my friends I would save the effusion of blood and monstrous consequences, and the still more aggravated disgrace which such a catastrophy would have brought upon the country.

The magnitude and emminence of the peril may be inferred, not merely from the language of Mr. Rogers, (himself a Van Buren man,) but from the description given of the scenes at Harrisburg by members of the legislature of the same party, before the idea was conceived of giving to them a new character. It is but fair to presume that the advice of Mr. Rogers was dictated by a strong conviction of existing danger. That he entertained such an opinion is apparent from the fact, that he afterwards declared, in the presence of a mutual friend, that he had saved me and others by advising that we should leave the Chamber, and moreover authorized that frend to make such a communication to me.

Another Senator of the same party, Mr. Bell of Chester, addressed a letter to a friend in West Chester, in which he gave it as his "*deliberate opinion*," that "if Stevens, Burrowes and Penrose had not made their escape by a back window, they would have been murdered on the spot."

Other letters, descriptive of the outrages which occurred at Harrisburg during the first week of the session, from the pen of Mr. Flenniken, a member of the House of Representatives, and also of the Van Buren party, addressed to his friends in Fayette county, have since I commenced writing this address, been published at the former place. A like effusion was published in the Globe, obviously emanating from a member of the legislature, and of the same party. These productions are equally strong with that of Senator Bell, and I have no doubt that the correspondence of the members of that party, if it should ever see the light, would disclose many others of a similar character, and enough to show that these outrages were never exceeded in atrocity; that they assailed the independence, and were designed to control the free action of the Legislature; that ruffians were employed to effect that object; and that it was designed to "*murder members on the spot*," for resisting the will of the mob.

That you may be enabled to judge for yourselves, I submit to you such of these letters as have been already published.

The following are extracts from letters written by R. P. Flenniken, of the House of Representatives, to his friends in Fayette county:

"Harrisburg, *December* 4.

"Leiper came here on Sunday at the head of one hundred men from Philadelphia county; five hundred more are expected from Adams and Franklin."

"It is expected the opposition will bring in men too."

"Hopkins was conducted to the chair by men who would have hurled Cunningham headlong from the seat he desecrated, if he had refused to yield it. Here the galleries rung with the most tremendous shouts of applause."

"I fear a Pennsylvania Legislature will never meet again until the close of a revolution."

"Harrisburg, *December* 5.

"We are in the midst of a revolution—worse than my fears ever realized."

"I have apprehensions that before to-morrow night the blood of our fellow citizens will flow in the Capitol, and in the streets of Harrisburg."

"The members are arming themselves with weapons of death."

"I fear the days of Penrose, Burrowes and Stevens are numbered."

"The people have possession of the Hall of Legislation."

"Harrisburg, *5th December.*

"My Dear S———r—We are doubtless here in the midst of a fearful revolution. The town of Harrisburg is crowded with the most excited population beyond all control. They yesterday drove out the Senate. The Governor has, it is said, issued his proclamation for five thousand militia. It will bring in fifteen thousand before night this day. I fear that blood will flow freely in this devoted place, (extract relating to his family excluded.) I have labored until I can scarcely stand, to prevent that state of things, but all in vain. I fear the days of Stevens, Burrowes and Penrose are numbered.

In great haste,
Yours, truly,
R. P. FLENNIKEN.

"Harrisburg, *5th December.*

"My Dear S———r—No actual fighting has yet taken place at Harrisburg, but how long it will remain so, God only knows. The people have entire possession of the Capitol. The Senate cannot meet, and the seceding branch, or rather the fractional (or factional) branch of the House are not permitted to meet. We met this morning at ten o'clock, and transacted some business and adjourned until to-morrow, but whether we will again be permitted to meet, is extremely doubtful.

"The militia under the Governor's requisition are now on their march to this place, and are expected to be here to-night some, and early in the morning others.

"The moment an armed force reaches here, there will be collission and bloodshed. Oh! deplorable condition of our beloved Commonwealth. I have this afternoon made my best eff rts with a committee of the opposition to preserve the peace and order of my native State. I feel now broke off from every point of hope. I have (as far as I can see) to look to but the most fearful scenes to be enacted here.

"What a dreadful state of things we have reached, and all this on account of the perverse obstinacy of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in withholding the majority returns in his possession from the county of Philadelphia, from both branches of the Legislature. Had he produced both returns, no difficulty would have occurred.

"I can write no more at present.

"Yours, truly,
"R. P. FLENNIKEN."

The following are extracts from letters dated Harrisburg, December 5, 1838, published in the Washington Globe, with remarks of exultation:

"The Senate met in the afternoon at three o'clock; and when the Philadelphia county returns were read, before final action was had upon them, much debate took place on the part of the Democrats, by Bell, Rogers and Carpenter, but who were gagged by Penrose, then occupying the chair. Upon a vote being taken, the county Senators were rejected. Mr. Brown demanded a hearing and was refused. *The Democrats in the gallery*, seeing their rights, the Constitution and the will of the majority thus trampled upon by a set of villanous usurpers, *rushed in upon them*, and Penrose, Stevens and Burrows, *the persons sought for*, made their escape out of the back window, such was the excitement against them."

* * * * * * * * *

"This morning the assemblage met at eight o'clock, still more numerous than last night, when they resolved, that they would have their rights, peaceably if they could, *forcibly if they must.* They then repaired to the Capitol, the hour for the meeting of the Senate having arrived, and Mr. Fullerton deputed to act as Speaker, (for Penrose, the Speaker, *was afraid to show himself,*) appeared and adjourned the Senate until this morning."

It is presumed that in that most extraordinary paper, addressed "to the freemen of the Commonwealth," by the Van Buren Senators and representatives, allusion is made to [illegible] the Senate in the following [illegible] mob, [illegible] but little credit on the [illegible] based upon popular intelligence. "Thus far the [illegible] the exhibition of this last scene [illegible] fear of [illegible] which follows [illegible] the characteristic [illegible] force, but which a criminal disregard of truth, justice, propriety, obstinately persisted in, threatened at one instant of time to convert into a *fearful tragedy.*"

It might well be asked of these individuals, at what instant of time and where this fearful tragedy was threatened to be enacted, and who were to have been the actors? were they an "armed mob," led on by their political associates, among whom were officers of the General Government? or did they ground their apprehensions on the basis of "popular intelligence?" They might well be asked, whether some of them are not aware that there were men *hired* to be the actors in that tragedy—men of notorious character, whose purchased wrath was to be wielded against the Senate of the State, "a branch of the Legislature of the free State?"

Let these questions be answered "without a criminal disregard of truth, justice and propriety," and they must tell you that the fearful tragedy "threatened," was the assassination of Senators; the place where it was to be enacted, the Senate chamber; and the "instant of time" referred to, that moment when a band of lawless men, breaking over the barrier of that sacred place, caused it to resound with cries for blood! And for what end? Because the Senate decided that returns legally made, conferred upon the persons returned, the right to seats in the *first instance*, and that those who contested that right, were not denied the privilege of being heard, but were referred to the proper hearing, under the constitution and the laws!—Such at least, inadequate though it be, was the feeble apology made for the outrages which have been described.

Any other course than that pursued by the Senate, and plainly pointed out by the constitution and the law, would obviously lead to confusion at every opening of the Legislature, and if assaults made on the representatives of the people are to be justified on this ground, our free government will soon be overthrown in the contests which must arise upon every such occasion.

I have dwelt upon the testimony of members of the legislature of the Van Buren party, not because such testimony is intrinsically better than that of the many respectable gentlemen who have already given evidence of the same facts; but because these same members have so far forgotten what is due to "truth, justice and propriety," as to sign an address to "the freemen of the commonwealth," in which, without denying, they so torture and pervert the truth, as to furnish authority to their partizans for asserting what they now do, that in point of fact no tumult or riot took place.

It is not surprising that those who treat "a fearful tragedy, threatened to be enacted in the Senate chamber by the "murder on the spot," of the representatives of the people as a spicy incident in a political "farce," who justify it as the proper fruit of "popular indignation, based upon popular intelligence," and who characterize the disturbance in question as popular tumult of "a spirited and intelligent people," goaded to a "disorderly expression of feeling," should suffer their testimony to mingle in associated beauty with that of the worthy functionary, sheriff Cochran, and unite with him in the declaration, that for three days prior to the arrival of the troops, no town in Pennsylvania could be more quiet and orderly than Harrisburg! The sheriff, to be sure, covers the whole time; but these gentlemen are silent as to the two first days of the session. Their evidence of this happy tranquility is confined to the three last days of the week only. Perhaps the omission might be well supplied by the testimony of the "amateurs" from the county of Philadelphia, who after participating in the exhibition of "popular indignation, based upon popular intelligence," in the Senate chamber on the evening and night of the fourth, found in the jail of the county, through the generous hospitality of the aforesaid sheriff, a place of repose as well as an arena for the exercise of the noble art of "self-defence," in which they are said to be peculiarly well skilled. If more evidence be wanting, perhaps it might be further supplied by the "hundred men" from Philadelphia county, and the head of whom, according to the testimony of Mr. Flenniken, came *on Sunday*, Leiper, that same Leiper who afterwards figured as a member of the Committee of Safety? Doubtless these men would unite with Sheriff Cochran in the attestation of the order and quiet which reigned in that most orderly town, Harrisburg, from the time when the Legislature should have commenced its session.

But I appeal to all candid men to say whether the ordinary rules of evidence would not discredit the testimony of men, who by their own showing, stand convicted of so obvious want of candor in the main transaction? If they so describe the scenes of Tuesday, the 4th of December, as to prevert, if not to suppress the truth entirely, how can any confidence be reposed in their representation of what took place afterwards during the same week?

But what are the facts? I have truly recounted the incidents of Tuesday, the fourth of December. Let me now invite your attention to the proof that the perpetrators of these outrages, on the evening of that day, publicly proclaimed and perfected their organization, the object of which was to overawe and mould the legislature according to their will; and that they did not abandon their purposes or change their plan of operations, until it was well ascertained that a body of citizen soldiers, sufficiently numerous to resist them, were on their march to Harrisburg, or had actually arrived there.

When Mr. Brown had terminated his speech to the mob in the Senate chamber, Mr. Bell, of Chester, moved an adjournment of the Senate, a motion which was rebuked by the mob in terms of profane violence, although Mr. Bell belonged to the same political party with them, [illegible] the exclamation, accompanied by an oath, was, "how dare you make such a motion?" The adjournment was, however, declared by the chair to be carried. One of the leaders of the populace, an office holder of the General Government, the same man who had in the morning assisted in conducting Speaker Hopkins to the chair of the House, and who then told Speaker Cunningham that he should never again be permitted to occupy it, then mounted on one of the desks of the Senate, and beginning with the declaration, "we are in the midst of revolution, bloodless as yet," addressed the mob in a strain suited to such a beginning; at the conclusion of his speech, they adjourned to meet on the same evening at the Court House. They met accordingly and were again addressed in language calculated to provoke disorder and bloodshed. They were told to return to the Senate chamber on the morrow to demand and enforce their rights, to disregard the Speaker's little hammer, and if need were, to drag the tyrant from his chair—that they should place their feet on the neck of the tyrant." The scenes which had already taken place, showed what these people conceived to be their rights, and what they understood to be the proper means of enforcing them. Those rights were the organization of the Legislature according to their will, and those means the employment of ruffian violence, and if necessary, a resort to "murder on the spot." At the same meeting they organized a Provisional Government and in imitation of the example of revolutionary France, appointed a committee—the "Committee of Safety," with authority to assume and exercise all the functions which under the constitution, belonged to a regularly constituted government. Another committee was appointed to extort from the Secretary of the Commonwealth certain papers which were alleged to be in his office, no doubt to be used by them in their intended action on the Senate on the following morning; and on both committees, were appointed men who *had* been notoriously ringleaders of the insurgents in the Senate chamber, and had actively participated in the outrages there committed.

The mob of the Senate chamber is thus obviously identified with the meeting at the court house, and its consequent establishment of a Provisional Government. Its actors and orators were the [illegible] the same blood-thirsty and lawless spirit [illegible] in both, the same purposes were [illegible] and the same means justified.

It is a maxim of [illegible], all who participate are [illegible] responsible for the whole, and designs and declarations of one, are evidence against the fellows.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The destinies of a nation depend less on the greatness of the few, than the virtues or vices of the many. Eminent individuals cast further the features of her glory or shame; but the realities of her weal or woe lie deep in the great mass. The curling tops of foaming waves are the crest of the ocean, but from its depths flows the overpowering strength of its tides.