

any action which might take place would be in good temper—which would be the best evidence of an honest difference of opinion. He believed that the only mode of proceeding authorized by law, was to take the evidence of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as to who are members, until the House is duly organized and ready to act on the question deliberately and in order. If we are wrong, said he, there are tribunals and laws, and their judgment we will submit to; and he hoped that the dignity of the Commonwealth & her laws, would be regarded in the persons of her representatives.

He then proposed that tellers be appointed, & the House proceeded to organize; and he hoped that those who thought with him would vote for those tellers.

He said it might happen that two Speakers would be chosen, but as the difficulty merely springs from difference of opinion, it was to be desired that all would proceed in perfect harmony—perfect quiet, and perfect peace. He then nominated Messrs. Watts, of Erie, and Zellin of Delaware, as tellers.

Mr. Hopkins, then rose and said, as there were two returns from Philadelphia county, he would move that the following persons (naming Pray and the other Locofocos) take their seats as members.

Mr. Hopkins at once moved that the clerk act as teller and call the names of the members, which he did, when the tellers nominated by Stevens also began to call. Now a scene of orderly disorder ensued. The tellers, Wats and Zellin, proceeded steadily to call all the names of the members. (and of our friends from Philadelphia county) Mr. Shunk called all the names, and of the Locofocos from the county—whom T. S. Cunningham of Mercer, was duly elected, having received 53 votes and none being cast against him.

Mr. Cunningham was conducted to the chair and took his seat.

Mr. Shunk continued to call, and when through—the Locofocos only answering; announced W. Hopkins, of Washington as speaker!

Gen. Cunningham, in the meantime, had been duly sworn in Mr. T. S. Smith and had begun to swear in the members as usual.

Mr. Hopkins being announced, the Locofocos—ruffians, members & all,—began to stamp and clap and yell furiously, and so great was the uproar for a moment that the Representative Hall seemed converted into a den of fiends.

Gen. Cunningham and the tellers behaved with admirable coolness, and proceeded with the business as if nothing unusual were enacting, as they were determined to pursue the course pointed out by law, regardless of consequences.

Messrs. Spackman and T. S. Smith were appointed a committee to inform the Governor that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Cunningham of Huntingdon and Crab were appointed a similar committee to the Senate. And Messrs. Cox, Stevens, and Day, were appointed a committee to report rules for the government of the House; it was also resolved that the rules of the last House be adopted.

A motion was now made and carried, that the House adjourn till half past two to-day.

The locofocos, with Hopkins at their head proceeded to swear themselves in, and appointed committees, &c. They adjourned about two o'clock.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of the Locofocos, for blackguardism and brutality. They seemed to consider the Hall a forum for devils incarnate to hail their fellow spirits in.

It will be a question for the Supreme Court to decide, we presume, on which side the laws lay, but to our minds it is very clear. Our friends have stood up for their rights, and will be sustained; if not, our free government is the despotism of a licentious gang of marauders, who neither respect their own rights or those of any others.

The Governor and Senate will doubt less recognize the House as organized by the election of Mr. Cunningham as the only legal body, and the Locofoco insurgents will be no more regarded than so many individuals who had not been before the people for their suffrages. The times portentous.

SENATE.

The Senate met at three o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by the Speaker. On calling the roll twenty-six Senators answered to their names. Mr. Myers, of Delaware, now 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. Hanna 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. Penrose called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Frailey of Schuylkill, wished to know how many names were affixed to the returns which were read. The Speaker then decided that no debate could be had on the motion to proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolu-

tion, from which decision Mr. Rogers appealed. The Speaker then declared the grounds on which he had decided. After some conversation the appeal was withdrawn, when the resolution was negatively.

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

Mr. Myers called for the reading of the general return, which was read, and which gives the Locos seats.

Mr. Frailey, 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, to 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 S. Carpenter 9. Mr. Penrose voted for Mr. Pearson, Mr. Carpenter for Judge Myers. Mr. Hays did not vote.

On taking the chair, to which he was conducted by Messrs. Carpenter and Irvin, Mr. P. made a neat and appropriate address. Mr. Carpenter administered the customary oath.

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 returns could not be received, but a petition might be presented, under the act of 1797, 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. The new members were then sworn in, when a scene of riot ensued beyond all description, and which finally obliged the Senate to adjourn, when the mob took possession of the Hall, and was addressed by Mr. Bell, John G. McCahen of Philadelphia county, and Mr. Brown. It finally dispersed, after having disgraced the State Capitol.

"We are in the midst of a Revolution."

This was the expression of one of the Philadelphia county orators, yesterday afternoon. It was evident that the speaker wished to urge his friends on to a revolution; but the people, we trust, are not yet prepared for it:

If it were necessary to secure the rights of the people—or any portion of them—we should be the last to say nay. But it is not. And for what is it wished? For what purpose are we called upon to engage in bloodshed and carnage, by a mob speaker, after that mob has driven our Senate from its hall;—for what purpose are we called upon to drench this fair land in blood, render houseless and homeless hundreds of orphans, and dilute the blood thus shed with the tears of the widows thus distressed? For what purpose? we ask.

We will tell you, reader. To satisfy the restless spirits of Philadelphia county, who have come on here to intimidate by force of arms the government of a Commonwealth claiming to be free!

Will it be done? Will the staid and sober yeomenry of Pennsylvania, enter on this state of things to satisfy the ranting politicians of Philadelphia county? Forbid it Heaven! But in good truth, we fear it not. We confide too firmly in the GOOD SENSE OF THE PEOPLE; and we now call upon all good citizens—all who are determined that the Constitution and Laws under which we have so long lived peacefully and happily, shall be maintained—to unite with us in defending calmly but firmly, our rights—our liberties—our peace.

We are to much excited at present to say more, but trust to an all ruling Providence to bring PENNSYLVANIA safe through these troublous times.

The Senate driven from its Hall.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has for the FIRST TIME been driven from its Hall, because they have dared to support the Constitution and Laws of the State. It has been driven from its Hall, by a mob sent from Philadelphia county, and headed by an officer of the General Government! What think the people?

To-day.

The mob last evening adjourned to meet in the Senate room to-day at nine o'clock. The Senate had appointed 19

meet at ten. Whether the proceedings will again be interrupted, remains to be seen. If so, forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue.

The cry for Blood.

Some months since a cry for BLOOD was raised in Philadelphia county. The cry is raised again. Yesterday evening in the Senate Hall, it was proclaimed by the rioters that the blood of Mr. Penrose, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Burrows should be shed.

This we distinctly heard. We give it the people to ponder upon.

Liberty.

The sacred name of LIBERTY never was more profaned than by the outrages of yesterday, which were perpetrated in her name! Liberty! Is that liberty which declares all law at an end? which proclaims the government dissolved, and calls for the MURDER of the Senators? which would make Pennsylvania a vale of sorrow, and desolate her with a useless war—a revolution—for no earthly good? We ask the people—is that Liberty!

ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE ANARCHY AND MOB LAW IN THE PLACE OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE LAWS AND THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

What will the citizens of this Commonwealth say, when they hear that their seat of Government is now beset and controlled by an armed mob of hired incendiaries,—the Fanny Wright advocates of agrarianism, plunder, bloodshed and anarchy—who have been brought here by the General Government under pay, to trample upon the Laws, and OVERTURN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE. Yet such is the awful and soul exciting spectacle presented. Their Capitol—the building erected by the money of the people, to make laws in taken possession of, by a lawless and desperate mob, who openly proclaim that they are seeking to ASSASSINATE the representatives of the people, and STOP THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT.

Can the people of Pennsylvania calmly look upon this open and high handed treason? Will you not rise up in defence of your violated Constitution—your insulted laws—your confederated freedom, trampled under foot by a HIRELING MOB, armed for TREASON, and led on by an OFFICER OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, UNDER PAY. Let the people rally to protect their freedom, and their rights. Let them rally to rescue the laws. Let them come to the rescue of their country, and their institutions, from the violence and outrage of tyrants and revolutionists, who skulking from responsibility, send forth their myrmidons to trample you in the dust, and take from you all you hold dear. Stand to the rescue! The day has come for you to speak. An infidel horde has PROCLAIMED TREASON, and declared that the GOVERNMENT IS AT AN END. The hour has arrived. FORCE HAS DRIVEN YOUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION. A band of mercenary desperadoes, threatening outrage, blood and massacre, have forcibly resisted the legal authorities, and proclaimed the establishment of anarchy. People of Pennsylvania, assert your rights; maintain your liberties at any price. Do it peaceably, but firmly. Let the anarchists and revolutionists be combated by your decision and unyielding firmness. Let no lawless mob—Let no hireling desperadoes—Let no enemies to liberty find you unprepared to maintain your rights. Let the violence of your enemies, be made to yield to your firmness, and determination to protect the laws.—Har. Telegraph.

The Progress of Outrage & Treason.

On Sunday evening last there arrived here, in the Philadelphia Cars, about one hundred and fifty purchased TRAINED BULLIES from the county of Philadelphia, whose numbers were augmented by an equal or greater number on Monday night. This hired mob commenced their nefarious acts of Treason by threats, enances, &c., against the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Messrs. Stevens, Penrose, and other members, who would attempt to exclude the Loco Focos from the county from seats in the House and Senate. On Tuesday morning, their numbers by importation, had increased to several hundred desperate men, who took early possession of the Hall of the House, to carry out their object, and trample upon the laws by intimidation and violence. The operations were first directed against the House. In the afternoon they took possession of the Senate before the hour, in a dense & impenetrable crowd, and interrupted the proceedings by hisses, stamping, &c., breaking over all barriers, and forcing the Senators from their seats, as long as it was in session. After it had adjourned they refused egress to the members who were surrounded by an impenetrable crowd, and commenced stump speeches of the most inflammatory character from the desk of the members. In this way the Senate were detained until between 6 & 7 o'clock in the evening, when several of them left the room by a window, an attempt to gain egress by the

door having failed. Soon after this the bullies and mob left the Capitol.

In the evening they held a meeting in the Court House, and were addressed by J. J. McCahen, of the Philadelphia Post Office, a leader of the bullies, by G. W. Barton of Lancaster; Brown of Philadelphia county, O. F. Johnson and others, with the most inflammatory appeals to the worst passions of the human heart, justifying mobs, outrage and treason, or a forcible resistance of Legislative authority.

Some of them went so far as to recommend and URGE THE ASSASSINATION OF Messrs. Stevens, Penrose & Burrows, while they heaped the most demonic threat upon our own head. These gentlemen, ourselves and others, they openly declared, marked for destruction and the most violent appeals are consequently made to the bullies and the mob to bring about the execution of their vengeance.

During the night our town was a scene of riot and uproar. Early this morning the mob and bullies held another meeting in the Court House, where the incendiary speeches were renewed, and the mob set out to take forcible possession of the State House, Arsenal, &c. Our citizens, however, had taken care to guard the latter place, with a strong force within, which put at defiance the attempt of the trained bullies and mob to enter it. The Senate met and adjourned. The members of the House attempted to meet but were expelled by force from the hall of the House, some of whom were carried out by the mob who broke down the doors of the Capitol. The mob assembled at Glenn's about 12 o'clock, and were about to commence tearing the building down, but were over awed by the firm stand taken by those there to effectually resisted it. This night they threatened the residence of the Secretary, and have offered a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF Messrs. BURROWS and STEVENS. Such is the state of things when our paper goes to press, and as yet without an effort on the part of the Sheriff, or any of the civil authorities of the place, (all of whom are locofocos) to preserve the peace.

From the Har. Telegraph.—Extra. Dec. 6. 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 occurrences at the Seat of Government, on the 4th of December, 1838, in order that they may clearly understand the position in which their representatives are now placed by an illegal and insurrectionary assemblage 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 Senators then duly qualified present, the Speaker of the Senate called 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, and David R. Porter of the eighth 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 elections, 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.
William 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 any 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. Frailey 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; and 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 then be 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; the crowd in the galleries 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 forbade any 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 any 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 B. Penrose had received 13 votes, Samuel L. Carpenter 9; and the Clerk then announced that Charles B. Penrose was duly elected Speaker of the Senate, whereupon Mr. Penrose took the Chair, and after making his acknowledgements 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, shewing 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 than the return sent in by the Secretary of the Commonwealth could be controverted by contrary evidence, and would be required in support of a petition, under the acts of Assembly for trying 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. Coplain, a member from the 18th District, neither of them having at that time been sworn, attempted to participate, and were with great difficulty restrained by the Speaker. The question, on the motion of Mr. Fullerton, then being taken by 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; then they retired, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced Messrs. Henry S. Spackman and Thomas S. Smith, of the House of Representatives who were introduced, and stated that the House of Representatives 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, no

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! hear him!—reconsider your resolution—we will have our rights, &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, was agreed to. Mr. Brown having pledged his honour to Messrs. Miller and Frailey, Senators from Philadelphia, not to use any inflammatory remarks, made a speech which he professed to be intended to subdue the excitement in the galleries and to induce the mob to disperse; but the warmth of his feelings carried him into great impropriety both of speech and manner, declaring that we were in the midst of a Revolution, and that there was an end of constitutional government, occasionally addressing them in a supplicating manner; invoking them to be quiet, asking whether they were prepared to trample the Constitution and Laws under foot, and shed the best blood of the Commonwealth to attain their ends. To this question the mob responded yes, yes; we will; we will; and accompanied their assent with horrible cries of give us blood if we cannot have our rights. Mr. Brown at length concluded, and on motion of Mr. Bell of Chester, the Senate agreed to meet daily at 10 o'clock in the morning, and then adjourned, the mob rushing within the bar of the Senate before the Speaker had announced the decision. The Senate Chamber was then taken possession of by the mob, and most inflammatory speeches addressed to them by several of their leaders, and that hitherto sacred apartment has subsequently, whenever the Senate attempted to assemble, been filled with rioters, threatening violent interference with the business of the Senate until their demands were acceded to. To such a fearful height was the excitement carried, that the Speaker of the Senate and several of the members were compelled, under threats of personal injury to escape by the windows of the Capitol.

The unlawful and riotous assemblage of the misguided and dangerous men, 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 legitimate functions, and they accordingly announced to the people of the State, that their representatives cannot with safety attend the Halls 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, Thomas Williams,
James Paul, Elias Case,
Frederick Fraley, John H. Ewing,
Wm Wagner, Wm Purviance,
John Killinger, James Lanna,
John Strohm, James M'Conkey,
Samuel M. Barclay, P. S. Nichler,
Jacob Cassatt, John P. Pearson,
Joseph M. Sterritt, Alexander Irvin.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The most extraordinary and alarming condition of things now prevails in this Commonwealth. The regular action of the government is overthrown by a combination of evil disposed persons. The Senate and House of Representatives have been dispersed, and prevented assembling by tumultuous and riotous multitudes. The lives of the members have been threatened, and jeopardy; officers of the State government have been designated as the objects of attack. Officials to the General Government are now present, instigating these illegal and dangerous proceedings. What are the objects of these outrages? Nothing less than a treasonable attempt to destroy the present government, and erect another in its stead. It is perfectly well known that a new Constitution has been adopted, by the people of this Commonwealth, which must be established in force, according to the requisitions of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature. The Senate and the House are prevented by force from assembling, and this object must be defeated—the people reduced to the deplorable condition of being without a Constitution of their own selection, and governed by an unlawful assembly, who choose to prescribe the manner and form in which the authorities of the land shall discharge their functions.

We charge this criminal design upon leading members of a party who seek, (but without effect) cunningly to save themselves from the penalties of the law, to which they expose the victims of their designs—the misguided multitude whom they instigate to those dreadful acts.

There are persons now in this borough who control the proceedings of the existing mobs—at whose bidding they return. The Senate and House of Representatives are prepared to proceed to the discharge