STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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I. The Star & Republican Banner is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or Volume of 52 numbers,) *payable half-yearly in advance*: or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS *if not paid until after the expiration of the year.*

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

IV. All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to

Examine your Tickets.

☞We advise the people of this district to examine their tickets before voting. Trust not to the interested Demagogues of the Mob party.

From the Carlisle Expositor.

FRIENDS OF MACFARLANE,

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

ON NEXT TUESDAY, being the fifteenth day of the month, the freemen of this district are called upon to elect a Senator in the place of Jacob Cassat, Esq. who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 26th of December. He was weighed down, and hastened to his grave by sorrow for the outrageous violations of law and order committed by a mob of the Van Buren party, who had driven the Senate out of their chamber, and usurped all the powers of government, until the presence of citizens soldiers quelled them.

FREEMEN OF ADAMS! by this dispensation of Providence, the HONOR is thrown upon you of being the FIRST portion of the people, who, at the BALLOT BOXES, can testify your abhorrence of MOB LAW and MOB RULE. Deep will be your DISGRACE, should you suffer the MOB PARTY to obtain the ascendancy; and if they do, you will have no SECURITY for your rights.

The man who remains at home when such is the question, if he not be of the mob party, becomes an accessary to that party, by giving it aid and countenance. Let every honest man, therefore, who loves his country, no matter what may be his party name, turn out and vote AGAINST the party which employs and justifies MOBS.

The Election! The Election!

Of Tuesday next, the fifteenth inst. is to decide whether the good people of this district, are in☞ FAVOUR of the CONSTITUTION and the LAWS, or the rule of LAWLESS MOBS, and the plunder of the people's money by the corrupt office-holders of the Van Buren party. Who will disgrace himself by staying at home when such is the question? —ib.

THE MOB AGAINST The Constitution and Laws.

This is the true issue to be tried on Tuesday next. If the mob party succeed, we may as well dispense with a legislature as useless. Our courts of justice will be but a mere song, and a lawless rable may control their decisions. The next step will be to drive Religion from our borders.—ib.

Would any man select a MURDERER as a fit representative for a moral and intelligent community! We think not, but if it did, we should expect the judgment of Heaven to fall upon such a people. Is it not the same thing to choose a man who would treasonably stab to the heart the honor and welfare of his native State. What can be expected from such an individual? We answer dishonour and disgrace.—Ib.

The contest which is to take place on Tuesday next, is not an ordinary one. It is to determine whether the people of this district will sanction the POWER OF A MOB IN PREFERENCE TO THE POWER OF THE LAWS. It is not merely to decide whether one man or another man shall be elected to the State Senate, but it is to settle an important principle upon which our present form of government may depend. If unfortunately for the country, Thomas C. Miller, the Loco-Foco candidate for the Senate, should be elected, will it not very justly be considered that the people of this district approve of the conduct of the mob at Harrisburg, of which this FAKE MAN Miller, was one of the MOST ACTIVE RINGLEADERS? Will it not be an incentive to violence hereafter? And will it not give encouragement for political desperadoes to band together and control the destinies of the country.

On such grounds we URGE upon ALL —without regard to party—who disapprove of violence, insurrection and anarchy, to assist in the election of JOHN F. MACFARLANE.

We know there are many who have always been opposed to us, but who will now sustain the cause of order and peace, against mob law. To our friends, we say, BE ACTIVE—let NO BUSINESS, no argument, no over confidence, nor no want of it, keep you from doing your duty at the polls. ONE VOTE—and that may be yours—may decide the election. Your country calls and you must obey. You now contend for that which you inherited from your sires, and which you should transmit to your posterity—THE LIBERTY of your country. We say once more, DO YOUR DUTY.—ib.

☞After the insurgents had turned the Legislature, Secretary of State and Governor out of the Capitol, they set about deceiving the people at a distance by the most impudent assertions that no violence had been used—no mob existed. This was an afterthought of the villains, when they found that the people would not justify bombs for any purpose. While the tumult was going on however, they wrote to their friends in a very different strain. Senator Bell, of Chester, a leading Van Buren man, wrote to his friends that a "most dangerous mob had possession of the Capitol."

Mr. Flenniken, a leading Van Buren member of the House, from Fayette county, wrote the following letters to his intimate friends, on the 4th, 5th and 7th of December:

HARRISBURG, 5th Dec.

"*My Dear S——t.*—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 5000 militia. It will bring in 15'000, before night this day. I fear that blood will flow freely in this devoted town. I write this hurriedly, I am almost excluded. I have laboured 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.

Copy of Letter of same to the same.

HARRISBURG, 5th Dec.

"*My Dear S——t.*—No actual fight, as yet, has 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 branch of the House are not allowed to be permitted to meet. We met this morning at 10 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 *sooon*, and early in the morning others.

"The moment an armed force reaches here there will be collision and bloodshed. Oh! deplorable condition of our beloved Commonwealth. I have this afternoon made my best efforts with a Committee of the opposition to prevent the peace and order—of my native state. I feel now hopeless 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 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.

To

—

Extract of several letters from the same to another person.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.

"Leiper came here on Sunday at the head of 100 men from Philadelphia county, 500 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 his seat if he attempted—he had refused to yield it. Here the galleries rung with the most tremendous shout of applause."

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

HARRISBURG, Dec. 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 Democrats 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."

Extract from another letter of December 7th or 8th, the same writer says:

"It is rumored that there are armed troops on the other side of the river—hope not. As soon as they set foot on this side of the river, blood will flow, in 48 hours, 20,000 democrats will assemble here to oppose them. I am prepared in peace or in war, to do my duty to my constituents."

JOHN SNYDER one of the "committed Mob," returned home on Saturday after the meeting of the Legislature, as one of the members and agent of the "Provisional Government," to raise men and money to overturn the Constitutional Government. His account of their acts would certainly not be worse against them than the truth. Mr. Durham, a merchant of great respectability and intelligence, of Luzerne county, testifies as follows:—

DAUPHIN COUNTY, SS.

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the said county, personally appeared Alpha Durham, of Tunkhannock, in the county of Luzerne, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on Sunday the ninth day of December, A. D., 1838, he was in Bassler's Tavern, in the town of Seelinsgrove, and county of Union, and there heard a man of the name of John Snyder, who is said to be a son of the late Governor Snyder, and who resides in or near Seelin's Grove, aforesaid, as deponent has been informed, in a conversation with George Kramer, of said county, and others, say, that he had just returned from Harrisburg the day previous, and had been in Harrisburg when the Legislature met on the previous Tuesday, and during all that week, until the day previous to that, (said Sunday) when he had come home; he said there had been much disorder in the organization of the House of Representatives and Senate—that the Whigs had got the advantage of their party in the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives on account of the way the Secretary of the Commonwealth had sent in the returns, and they or his party were determined to prevent any legislation, as they were afraid that the Whigs &c. having a majority in the Senate, the Whig or Cunningham House would meet and act with the Senate and pass laws and do acts that would be injurious to their party—he said they, the Democrats, were determined to prevent any such legislation by force of arms, because it would be of no use to have the Supreme Court decide on such legislation, acts or laws, that that was too slow a process—that the Judges of the Supreme Court were believed or supposed not to be Democrats, and intimated something about the corruption of the Judiciary, or Judges,—he said if the Whigs did attempt to legislate in this way and surround the Capitol with troops to guard it and themselves, his party would fire or play upon the Capitol with artillery; would drive in the doors of it with cannon balls, and in that way drive the members out of the Capitol,—he said that at the meeting of the Legislature on the previous Tuesday his or their party had a parcel of fine fellows there from Philadelphia and other places, and it would have been as easy for us to have had a gallows erected on the Capitol-hill at Harrisburg and had Stevens hung on it, as to have said the word; and if they had said the word, they could have had Penrose and Burrows tarred and feathered, or any other violence, done to them they desired,—that it required restraint to prevent them from doing so, and that if they, (we) or his party had given the word to them, those fellows would have demolished the Capitol,—that Stevens had come to Harrisburg to see that their Philadelphia members had their rights, got their seats, and were not cheated out of them; he gave an account of what he said took place in the hall of the House of Representatives the then preceding Tuesday,—he said that when the Senate met on the same day, there was a great crowd in the Senate chamber, and that when those persons who had come from Philadelphia to see that their members were not cheated out of their rights, saw the course that the Senate was pursuing, that Hanna and Wagner were admitted, and Brown & Stevenson kept out those persons became very much excited and made noises and said they knew should have been heard,—that Brown attempted to address the Senate, and the Speaker told him that he could not do so, as he was not a member of the Senate and that the crowd in the galleries called out and insisted that Brown should be heard—that when the Speaker of the Senate refused to let Brown speak and called to order, or shortly after, he himself hallooed or cried out loudly "Ride the Speaker on a rail" and then those people in the gallery moved forward; that after this the Senate did consent to let Mr. Brown speak—that immediately after this the Speaker called Mr. Rogers to the chair, and having left it, being afraid as he supposed, escaped from the Senate chamber through a window and cleared off: He further stated that the Governor had issued his proclamation calling upon the Militia to come there and keep the peace, and some troops were expected to be at Harrisburg then or shortly,—that their party thought it would be best to have more men there to help to keep the peace, and he understood that a great many thousands would be there to help; that they (the Democrats) had sent out expresses in different directions, and had an understanding so that they would have a great number there to help them,—he mentioned the names of a number of officers, captains, &c. of Artillery, and other troops, that were ready to come to help their party, but deponent cannot now recollect the names of the officers said Snyder then mentioned; he said he had not the least doubt that a great many thousands would come there under arms, that a much greater number would come there than the Governor got to come, and they, that is, the said Snyder and others, as deponent then understood him, had determined that if the troops brought there by the Governor, spilled a single drop of blood, that every one of them should be put to death.

The said Snyder detailed what he said had been done at Harrisburg at considerably greater length than the foregoing—a considerable part of the foregoing, to the best of deponents knowledge and belief, is in the precise words used by the said Snyder, changing the same from the third to the first person where necessary as applicable to the person speaking, and the remainder is the substance of what he then stated in relation to the matter before referred to; he also stated how he had led or assisted to lead men up to the Arsenal to turn out those in possession of it or take it—that they had sent off an express to get Mr. Porter to come down and be inaugurated the next Tuesday, if the people thought fit to do so. The said Snyder further stated that he had that day, or by that day's mail, received a letter from Harrisburg, informing him that his presence there might be beneficial to the democratic party, and he was determined to start again to Harrisburg early the next morning.

ALPHA DURHAM.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 24, 1838.

M. M'KINNEY,
Justice of the Peace, &c.

To the People of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I promised you a more extended account of the alarming acts of the last month, which compelled me to withdraw from the Legislature.

The circumstances which led to that step, have been so falsely stated by guilty participants, that I am aware that calm, impartial truth, will at present, find it difficult to command universal belief. But the transactions of the period are too important to be omit ted in history and the wish of all lovers of worthy to write an enduring account of the rise and fall of our Republic; of the establishment, and overthrow of our Liberty, will discover the tendency, and do justice to the acts and the actors of this crisis.

On Tuesday the 4th day of December last, the members elect assembled at Harrisburg in accordance with the Constitution, to organize the different branches of the Legislature. It was known that several cases of contested elections were likely to be presented to the several branches of the Legislature, which set of Senators from the Huntingdon district, was entitled to their seats in the first instance, although it was well known that the Anti-Masonic members had received above three hundred more votes than their opponents. But, in consequence of the return Judges from the several Counties having failed to carry out the vote of Huntingdon County, in their addition of the several returns, the Van Buren candidates claimed their seats on the organization of the Senate, although, if the vote of Huntingdon were included, they were in a large minority; and although the votes of Huntingdon County were regularly returned by the return Judges of that county, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by him, to the Senate.

In the District composed of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery, Mr. Brock received a majority of seventeen votes over his opponent Mr. Bell. But, in making out copies for the return Judges in the Trappe District, the Clerk wrote two hundred and twenty-six (the number of votes cast for Mr. Bell,) so that it might well be read two hundred and *seventy six*, although the true number (226) was carried out in figures. The return Judges seeing the error, read it *two hundred and seventy six*, and so returned it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as the return of the county, thereby giving Mr. Bell thirty three of a majority in the district. Thus they did from the face of the returns of the several counties, which they had before them, the returns, tally papers, Judges and Clerks of the Trappe District only to prove the error. The County Judges decided, perhaps correctly, that their duty being merely clerical and not judicial they could not correct it.

In the County of Philadelphia, which elected two Senators, eight Representatives, and in districts, two members of Congress, the return Judges met to "add up" the votes given in the several Districts. C. J. Ingersoll appeared before them, and proved that in the 7th Ward of the Northern Liberties, the Judge (a Van Buren man) had lost the tally papers. That Ward gave about 300 majority for the Van Buren ticket. Ingersoll asked, not that it should be set aside, but that all the votes of all the Wards of the Northern Liberties, seven in number, should be rejected, being near 6000 in all, and giving to the Whig Candidates, about 1000 majority. The law is explicit. The Judges could do nothing but "add up" all the votes returned by the several Districts, without inquiring into their legality. That is reserved for the several branches of the Legislature. The Van Buren Judges, however, determined to "add up" only the remaining districts, after excluding the *seven* wards of the Northern Liberties.

The Whig judges determined to add up all the votes given in the county, and called upon all the return judges to furnish the returns from their respective Districts, *and did add up all the votes thus furnished*, some of the judges withholding theirs.—The returns thus legally "added up," were duly sealed, directed to the Senate and Speaker, and delivered, handed to the High Sheriff, and by him sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as directed by law.

The Van Buren judges added up a part of the returns, and refused to add the rest, although offered to them. A few days after they were disposed of in the Sheriff's office, (as is supposed) although that is not officially known. By the returns made by those judges who went upon the principle of casting up *the whole number* of votes, and which were officially transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the whig members were elected by between one and two thousand majority.

Several seats were to be contested in both Houses upon the above and other returns. The manner of conducting these contested elections, is regulated by the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, and is easy to be understood. But the difficulty was likely to arise in *organizing* the Houses as to who should have their seats in the first instance.

By the law of 1799 applicants to all single county districts it is provided that "as soon as all the votes shall be read off and counted, the judges of each district, in case the county be divided into districts, shall make out under their hands a fair and attested certificate of the number of votes which shall have been then and there given for each candidate, distinguishing the station or office he has voted for, which certificate shall be expressed in words at length, and not in figures only: and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and, on the fourth day after the election, produce the same in a meeting of one judge from each district within the said county, at the Court House, and for the city and county of Philadelphia, at the State House; for which service he shall be allowed out of the county Treasury, ten cents for every mile he shall have necessarily travelled, in coming from his proper election district to the said Court House, and in returning therefrom to his own home; and the judges of the several districts of the county so met, shall add together the number of votes which shall appear to be given for any person or persons who shall thereunto be found to be highest in vote, or elected as Senator or Senators, or other officer, and shall forthwith make out duplicate returns of the election of such person or persons as shall be so elected and chosen to any office or station, which the electors of the said county are entitled to choose for themselves unconnected with any other county or district; and when a Governor is to be chosen, like returns of all the votes given for any person or persons for Governor; and having lodged one of each of the said returns in the office of the Prothonotary of the county, shall enclose, seal and direct when the same relate to the choice of a Governor, to the Speaker of the Senate; when to the election of a Senator or Senators, to the Senate; when to a member or members of the House of Representatives, to the House of Representatives; when to Sheriff or Coroners, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; when to a Commissioner or Commissioners for the county, to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county. And one of the judges shall deliver the remaining one sealed and directed to the Sheriff of the county, endorsing thereon the time of delivering the same; and the said Sheriff shall within fifteen days thereafter, cause the return directed to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be delivered accordingly to the said direction; and having received the returns of any district for the election of Senator or Senators, or one or more members of the House of Representatives, which may by law be directed to be completed and made out within the said county, for the same election, the said Sheriff shall forthwith by himself or his deputy, transmit the whole of said returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, so that the same shall be delivered into the Secretary's office within twenty days after the last of the returns shall have been received by the said Sheriff; in which case it shall not matter which he shall be entitled to receive from the State Treasury, on warrants drawn by the Governor, ten cents for every mile he shall necessarily travel, in going from and returning to his proper county."

Thus is the whole law which has any bearing on the Philadelphia County returns, which has been the pretext for so much lawless conduct. The returns made out by the Judges who added up all the District, which were furnished them, were "enclosed, sealed and directed" to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, their one of the return Judges endorsed them "official returns of the County of Philadelphia," and handed them to the Sheriff of the County, who transmitted them to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the official returns. Being sealed, of course he had no right to open and to inspect them: and, if he could have divined their contents, he had no right to judge whether they were true or false returns. He had but one duty to perform—to transmit them to the several houses to which they were directed. They were the *only* returns from the County which he could thus transmit until to Houses were organized and in capable of calling on him for further information. Those returns might be false, or the persons therein returned as selected, might have been unduly elected, The law supposes such cases might happen, and has provided the remedy in accordance with the Constitution. But it manifestly could not be applied because the issue could not be made up until the members returned to the Secretary, and by him to the House, had been duly sworn in.

Until then, no parties existed between whom to form the issue. It is absurd to say that the *prima facie* decision of the contests, in history and the law of Representatives, can be postponed until all the undisputed returns are read, and then those members decide the disputed ones; because, until the Speaker is elected and the members duly qualified, they are not a body competent to entertain any question. Every thing ante rior to that, is a mere constitutional agreement among so many gentlemen. And by the Constitution and Laws, there must be one hundred members *capable* of voting for Speaker, and taking their seats at the organization. If the House of Representatives is to be composed until such organization is perfected, it would be easy to defeat it altogether, by contesting all the seats, and leaving none as members. This, however, is an entirely false view of the matter. The House is competent to take no vote as to the right of members to seats. There must, in every instance, a little manoeuvre upon the returns furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the only way by which they can be unseated, is by a petition presented by the aggrieved parties, complaining of a false return or undue election of the returned members—and that petition referred to a Committee selected by lot, according to the act of 1791; whose report is final and conclusive.

He who supposes that the House, or the members thereof (except the Committee aforesaid) can, by vote, determine either the *prima facie* or ultimate title to seats, has examined the subject with little attention, or little ability to understand it. Never, since the Act of 1791 until the late Revolutionary proceeding, has it been pretended, that if any gentleman thought any other mode legal, they would call such names as they pleased, and if in so doing two Speakers should happen to be chosen, they certainly would be courteous enough to find room for both on the Speaker's platform until the law decided between them. I then named fellers Mr. Watts and Mr. Zerilin, and asking the gentlemen if they were agreed, they answered affirmatively, and the fellers went to the Speaker's desk and called the names of all the members returned by the Secretary—fifty two of them voted for Speaker—several others answering but not naming any candidate for Speaker.

Gen. Cunningham was declared duly elected, and took the chair. Then for the first time in a Legislative Hall, that I have ever witnessed, a large number of persons in the gallery, lobby and Hall, hissed.

The oath was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Schaub and by him to all the members who presented themselves to take it—fifty-two including himself. Motions were made and resolutions appointed to inform the Senate and the Governor of our organization—and in order to prevent if possible any collision with the other body then organized, a resolution offered by Mr. Crabb was passed fixing our time of meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M, or the alternate days of the week, I having suggested to the other gentlemen, to accompany date their meeting to those hours. We then adjourned to meet the next day at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

While the House was thus organizing, Mr. Hopkins moved that the names of the Van Buren men contained in the return furnished by Pray should be added to the list of members, and they be considered members.

The question was put; and forty-eight members elect and a large number of the "*people*" answered, "aye!" and forty-two "nays"—and the Clerk said it was carried, and installed Pray and his associates at once as members! and immediately after in calling the names to vote for Speaker, I thought the legal mode, would violate the law by voting on Mr. Hopkins' proposition.

The Clerk, however, asked the gentlemen if they should read both returns; some said "yes," and he did read them. After he had finished reading all the returns, I rose and stated (in substance) that a difference of opinion as to the legal mode of organizing the House, was likely to arise; but, as this was a government of laws, I trusted no difficulties would arise to disturb the peace of the country, and that in preventing the effusion of blood. Mr. Penrose, the Speaker, finding it impossible to restore order, left the Chair, putting Mr. Rogers in it; a man of their own party, who told the Speaker that if he did not leave he could not be protected. Private information was conveyed both to Mr. Penrose and myself, by persons from the crowd, that they heard the ruffians arranging it to "stab" or "knife" us. Mr. Burrowes, following the advice of a very cool and judicious gentleman from Philadelphia, had left the house by a back window; and as the tumult grew thicker and nearer, after dark Mr. Penrose and myself did the same, and were followed by a large number of gentlemen, Senators and members of the House, as well as others.—We had scarcely gone behind the Treasury building, when twenty or thirty of the mob broke out of the Capitol, and run around to the window whence we escaped. On seeing I open, a person present stamped his foot and called the names of all the members returned by the Secretary—fifty two of them voted for Speaker—several others answering but not naming any candidate for Speaker.

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We went to the Secretary's and from thence to the Governor's. Neither of us returned to our lodgings that night. I was informed by those not likely to be deceived, that my path was way laid by at least *three* parties of assassins. One of the gang had been heard to say, "that I should be in the Susquehannah before morning."

After the Senate was thus adjourned, the *people*—as this mob is styled by their leaders, took undisturbed possession of the Senate Chamber, their chieftains mounting the rostrum, drinking brandy, and preaching sedition and bloodshed.

That night they re-assembled in the Court House. Gen. MILLER again in the chair, and resolved "that the Government was vacated, and appointed a committee of Safety to carry on the government of the State." Their orators, Barton, Pennsman and others, had told them the Secretary for other returns, and if he did not give them, "then" "then" —said they, shipping their fists together, and making significant signs of assassination! They then went to the Capitol *the second day and demand their rights, and if they were not granted, THE CAPITOL SHOULD SMOKE WITH BLOOD!*—They appointed several Committees to take care of the government." Among the Committee of Safety some of our own citizens, Gen. MILLER, Col. IRVINE, and others, found an honorable place.

The next day the Capitol was filled with the rioters. The Senate did not attempt to meet, though urged to do so by a deputa t Speaker. Mr. Speaker went to the Senate, at the request of the Speaker, to adjourn it, but found it filled by the mob, even to the Speaker's chair; and, when he attempted to proceed to the chair, and to discharge his duty, he was seized and dragged out of the House, amidst violent tumult—many escaping through the windows.

The keeper of the Arsenal had garrisoned it with a few men, to protect the arms, when the mob surrounded and attempted to take it. I might not, perhaps, say "mobs;" they were among the same persons, Gen. Dillor had the command of them; and aided by Gen. Miller, and several other officers of high rank and infamy, drilled them for about three hours on Capitol-hill. As nearly as could be ascertained, without seeing their muster roll, there were nearly four hundred men in arms.

In the mean time, the "Provisional Government" was in session at Chase's tavern, receiving reports, appointing Committees, and concocting a code to define the duties, and rates of pay of their Executive officers, and the obnoxious members of the Legislature, were compelled to stay away from the Capitol, on pain of instant death! Nor could they, with safety, appear in the streets for fear of being knocked in the head by the ruffians, who, with safety, appear in the streets, and that the names of those members returned by the Secretary should be called. If any gentleman thought any other mode legal, they would call such names as they pleased, and if in so doing two Speakers should happen to be chosen, they certainly would be courteous enough to find room for both on the Speaker's platform until the law decided between them. I then named fellers Mr. Watts and Mr. Zerilin, and asking the gentlemen if they were agreed, they answered affirmatively, and the fellers went to the Speaker's desk and called the names of all the members returned by the Secretary—fifty two of them voted for Speaker—several others answering but not naming any candidate for Speaker.

Gen. Cunningham was declared duly elected, and took the chair. Then for the first time in a Legislative Hall, that I have ever witnessed, a large number of persons in the gallery, lobby and Hall, hissed.

The oath was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Schaub and by him to all the members who presented themselves to take it—fifty-two including himself. Motions were made and resolutions appointed to inform the Senate and the Governor of our organization—and in order to prevent if possible any collision with the other body then organized, a resolution offered by Mr. Crabb was passed fixing our time of meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M, or the alternate days of the week, I having suggested to the other gentlemen, to accompany date their meeting to those hours. We then adjourned to meet the next day at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

While the House was thus organizing, Mr. Hopkins moved that the names of the Van Buren men contained in the return furnished by Pray should be added to the list of members, and they be considered members.

The question was put; and forty-eight members elect and a large number of the "*people*" answered, "aye!" and forty-two "nays"—and the Clerk said it was carried, and installed Pray and his associates at once as members! and immediately after in calling the names to vote for Speaker, I thought the legal mode, would violate the law by voting on Mr. Hopkins' proposition.

The Clerk, however, asked the gentlemen if they should read both returns; some said "yes," and he did read them. After he had finished reading all the returns, I rose and stated (in substance) that a difference of opinion as to the legal mode of organizing the House, was likely to arise; but, as this was a government of laws, I trusted no difficulties would arise to disturb the peace of the country, and that in preventing the effusion of blood. Mr. Penrose, the Speaker, finding it impossible to restore order, left the Chair, putting Mr. Rogers in it; a man of their own party, who told the Speaker that if he did not leave he could not be protected. Private information was conveyed both to Mr. Penrose and myself, by persons from the crowd, that they heard the ruffians arranging it to "stab" or "knife" us. Mr. Burrowes, following the advice of a very cool and judicious gentleman from Philadelphia, had left the house by a back window; and as the tumult grew thicker and nearer, after dark Mr. Penrose and myself did the same, and were followed by a large number of gentlemen, Senators and members of the House, as well as others.—We had scarcely gone behind the Treasury building, when twenty or thirty of the mob broke out of the Capitol, and run around to the window whence we escaped. On seeing I open, a person present stamped his foot and called the names of all the members returned by the Secretary—fifty two of them voted for Speaker—several others answering but not naming any candidate for Speaker.

We went to the Secretary's and from thence to the Governor's. Neither of us returned to our lodgings that night. I was informed by those not likely to be deceived, that my path was way laid by at least *three* parties of assassins. One of the gang had been heard to say, "that I should be in the Susquehannah before morning."

After the Senate was thus adjourned, the *people*—as this mob is styled by their leaders, took undisturbed possession of the Senate Chamber, their chieftains mounting the rostrum, drinking brandy, and preaching sedition and bloodshed.

That night they re-assembled in the Court House. Gen. MILLER again in the chair, and resolved "that the Government was vacated, and appointed a committee of Safety to carry on the government of the State." Their orators, Barton, Pennsman and others, had told them for other returns, and if he did not give them, "then" "then" —said they, shipping their fists together, and making significant signs of assassination! They then went to the *Capitol the second day and demand their rights, and if they were not granted, THE CAPITOL SHOULD SMOKE WITH BLOOD!*—They appointed several Committees to take care of the government." Among the Committee of Safety some of our own citizens, Gen. MILLER, Col. IRVINE, and others, found an honorable place.

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This is a faithful and not exaggerated description of what you are told was the "*Democracy*" that visited the Legislative Halls! This, to be sure, is the kind of Democracy that such renegade Federalists as commanded them, generally find communion with."

I have thus given you an honest, though imperfect account of the scenes of the first week of December. I have nothing to tell but what I know personally, or have learned from unquestionable authority. All, and much more, is capable of proof. I believe the actors to be guilty of Treason; and as far as I am personally concerned, I shall always treat them as Traitors. To call them treacherous mere insurgents or assassins, would be doing injustice to the dignity of their crime. They went for empire the Lows to them, are secrile shackles; They prefer "Provisional government," and "Committee of Safety" next will come the "Revolutionary Tribunal and the guillotine; and those leaders of the "People" will shine forth, the *Dantons* and *Robespierres* of the age! Why do we forget the magnitude of the question, by stooping to inquire which of the Philadelphia returns was correct? Can that question be settled by a rebellious army expelling the Legislature from Halls which should ever be inviolate, and then, they be justified by pleading the correctness of their judgment on the legal points thus decided?

This paper is already too long. I shall defer the further history of the crime of some and shame of others, until another number.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, January 15, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI MASONIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

DEMOCRATIC-ANTIMASONIC NOMINATION:
FOR SENATOR:

JOHN F. M'FARLANE.

Lancaster Examiner.

We beg our friend MIDDLETON not to be so hasty in jumping at conclusions. If "the Star no longer comes to him," the fault is not with us. It is regularly mailed to his direction here. The last number was not issued until a day or two after the regular time, being kept back for the proceedings of the Conferees. Perhaps this is what has put our neighbor out of humour. Pshaw! man; we could not send you our paper before it was printed!

☞We trust to see every friend of law and order at the Polls on Tuesday. Our opponents, the Mobites, not content with having, by fraud and perjury, cheated the people out of their rights, and secured the election of David R. Porter as Governor, to the eternal disgrace of the State, and then by the aid of a hireling, insurgent mob, prevented the organization of the Legislature without the session in which his election could have been contested and its illegality shown, now have the effrontery to present to us as their candidate for Senate, General THOMAS C. MILLER—*one of the most active ringleaders of the mob—who presided over their meetings*—was a member of their REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL—sought to introduce here the REIGN OF TERROR—and sustained and *still* justifies their whole proceedings!

Thus, the issue between a *mob* and the *people*—between *law* and *violence*, is tendered by our opponents themselves.—Drunk with success—intoxicated with pride—they think no insult too gross, no extravagance too great, for the people to swallow. Surely, in no other way, can so wanton and hazardous an experiment on the intelligence and patience of the public, be accounted for.

The friends of Gen MILLER have placed him in a position, in which even his personal well-wishers, if at the same time they are the friends of laws and order, cannot consistently vote for him. They must now choose between personal friendship and public duty. The patriot cannot, will not hesitate. He will vote against the mob candidate "not because he loves CÆSAR *less*, but that he loves ROME *more*."

THE QUESTION.

Do the people of this Senatorial district approve of, and do they intend to sanction the doings of the mob?

Be it disguised as it may, this is the true question to be answered on Tuesday next; and to this it must still come back.

The lamented Mr. CASSATT, whom beyond all doubt, the conduct of Gen. MILLER'S mob, precipitated into his grave, was elected to the Senate by the friends of the Constitution and liberties of the State. He was to the hour of his death, their steady champion; and died in defending them against a vile mob. His place is to be filled. The Monroe is propose to fill it with Gen. MILLER, their leader. To elect him, then, would be to say that your late representative, was in error, and that you disapprove of his course—that you approve of the mob which he fell in resisting;—and will testify the same by REWARDING the instruments of his death.

His remains are scarcely yet cold in the grave; and shall those who triumphed in his death, AND EXULTINGLY PRONOUNCED IT THE JUDGMENT OF HEAVEN, be suffered to insult his ashes, and hold their unhallowed revels over his tomb? If you can sanction this, vote, in Heaven's name, for THOMAS C. MILLER, General of the Revolutionary Army and PRESIDENT OF MOBS!

MASONRY.

☞The recent outrages committed at Harrisburg, have shown the necessity of keeping up the opposition to Free Masonry, and all secret oath-bound associations. The transactions which occurred there, so disgraceful to Pennsylvania, have afforded proof of the danger of these associations; and how susceptible they are of being converted into engines for the destruction and overthrow of the Laws. For it is a well known fact, that the Treasonable "Committee of Safety," was chiefly composed of high adhering Masons, and that the mob which obeyed the orders, of this substitute for the Legal Government, was, in a great measure, made up of odd-fellows and members of other Secret, oath-bound Societies. We ask the people to examine this fact—for a fact it is, that EVERY prominent leader of the insurgent mob, which drove