VERMONT PHŒNIX.

Friday Morning, Dec. 14, 1838.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Little as there is of interest or importance in this document, we present it to our readers entire this week, and shall leave them to their own reflections upon it, with few comments of our own. We would however call their attention to the altered and subdued spirit which it manifests as contrasted with Mr. Van Buren's last years Messages. Unlike them, it contains no reference to the elections, and for obvious reasons. It says nothing, as it did last year, of the influence of the Banks in producing the result in the state of New York.—It distinctly disavows hostility to banks on the part of the government, and the President thinks them on the whole very useful and convenient institutions. He argues that the government as well as individuals ought surely to be left to employ them and avail itself of the advantages they afford when convenient and desirable. What will the Loco Focos say to this? What has become of the cant about the *divorce* of the Government from the Banks? We hope the President does not mean to encourage an *illicit* intercourse! But by the way, so far, this is good Whig doctrine, and it is the very principle for which our party have so long contended and which the Locos have cried down—As to a National Bank, the President still insists that is unnecessary, and argues that because business has in some extent been returned to, without its aid, *therefore*, it is clear beyond dispute that we are as well and better off without than with one. To us this seems strange and rather inconclusive reasoning.—As if a man, who was dangerously sick, and who obstinately refused to consult a physician, should happen to improve and by a slow process, though still weak, be returning to his usual health in consequence of a remarkably good constitution, should *therefore* argue that physicians are entirely useless! What say our commercial men on this subject. They who are best capable of judging, draw different conclusions from the operations of the past few years.—The President also undertakes to defend the government in its policy towards the Indians; but posterity will not be deceived. Neither he nor any other man can ever make it appear on the records of history, that we have been justified in nullifying and abrogating the most solemn and definite treaties with the poor aborigines, and driving them like cattle by force from their homes and their firesides *without their consent*, even though we pay them for their lands. He says that they have been furnished with a tract of country west of the Mississippi, which is guaranteed to them in the strongest manner, for their future and permanent abode. But we ask, how can the faith of our government be more solemnly pledged to them in this case, than it was to the Cherokees in Georgia? The binding force of former treaties has not been denied, but *expediency* is urged as a reason for breaking up those treaties, on our part, by force, and forming new ones for them. But why will not expediency some years hence require another removal and a new set of treaties? Already Arkansas, as we have been informed by one of the Missionaries from on the ground, is seeking to extend her western limits so as to include a portion of the Indian tract, and how long will it be, before the rapacious whites will again surround and require the government to remove, the poor persecuted sons of the forest? But we will not enlarge, ourselves, but add a few words from a New York paper:

That idea of "felony" for the Office Holders when they plunder the Public Money, is a capital one. All we want to complete it is, a Treaty with Foreign Nations to give them up when they run away. Under these restrictions we may begin to *begin* to think of Sub Treasuries with legs.

Mr. Swartwout a defaulter for seven years! How Gen. Jackson will roar when he hears that his *pet* friend began to nibble in the Treasury a year after he put him in office, and *reformed* the old Collector Mr. Thompson out. Where were the auditing officers for seven years? Where were the Secretaries of the Treasury? Remember, it is not charged that Public Money was lost when deposited in Bank, but that the loss occurred by Mr. S.'s taking the responsibility to be a Sub Treasury in advance of the recommendation by the President.

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, including 8,000,000 of Treasury notes, the expenditures of the year. When John Quincy Adams spent 12,000 000 per annum, how Mr. Calhoun and all the *reformers* wailed! It is the duty of the Albany Argus now to roar at least three times louder than in 1828. The States it seems, are to go without the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue,—but where the money has gone, no man can tell.

What is said of the withdrawal of Foreign Capital currency contrasts with what is said in 1834, when General Jackson accused a large part of his countrymen of being bought up by Foreign Dukes, Lords and Ladies.

We have not a word upon the result of the election. A little victory in Arkansas, a year ago, was especially paraded.

The Banks are coquetted with, not much to the satisfaction, we think, of Tammany Hall. Now Mr. Biddle is paying off Indian annuities, and acting as the Government Agent in the West and South West, we can estimate the utility of the remarks about a financial operation *better* with the aid of Banks than without.

What a contrast is the tameness of this Message, with the wild, dashing, trumpet-tongue cries of Andrew Jackson! There seems to be a spell upon Mr. Van Buren, and the spell has chastened him into proper subjection. Puss has taken in her claws, and we have only the velvet paw. We, of the country, knowing the exultations we should have heard, if New York had not pared those claws, by our "sober second thoughts," can properly appreciate all this, but out of the country, the message will read the better for being written in its subdued spirit.

The Message, on the whole, is a very respectable one. It bears the marks of a man who deems himself doomed, and is determined to go decorously to his grave.

Van Buren Rebellion In Pennsylvania!!

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Friday.

The news from Harrisburgh is of the most exciting character. The Senate had been expelled from their chamber by a mob, headed by the bullies of the administration sent thither from Philadelphia.

Governor Ritner has issued a proclamation, calling upon the militia to arm and assemble at Harrisburgh, to protect the public authorities in the execution of their functions—under which proclamation Major General Alexander has ordered out his division, as will be seen by the document annexed.

Unpleasant reports have been received, that the militia are mutinous, and have refused to obey their officers.

From the Harrisburgh Intel.—Extra.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, 1838. This morning the locofocos commenced operations, by a meeting in the Court House, at which sundry threats were made that the arms in the state arsenal should be taken by force, to drive the "tyrants," (as they styled the Governor, Senate, and Cabinet,) "from power."

About ten o'clock an order was sent from the Governor to the arsenal, to raise a force to defend it, and the keeper enrolled a posse of twenty-five men, and stationed them in the building. By this time the locofoco branch of the House of Representatives had met to go on with their movements, and soon adjourned, when a considerable mob collected in front of the arsenal.

A committee was then appointed by the locofocos to confer with the friends of law and order, and induce them to withdraw the force from the arsenal. It was then solemnly agreed upon, that the mob would withdraw and the keeper of the arsenal would pledge himself that no arms should be taken out for any purpose.

The mob then withdrew, and soon after the garrison was dismissed, as the best mode of obtaining quiet under the circumstances. This was about 1 o'clock, P. M.

After the garrison of the arsenal had adjourned, a considerable number of the rioters assembled in Locust street, in front of Gleim's Hotel, where the orators delivered several inflammatory addresses, but, as a heavy rain was descending at the time, they soon dispersed.

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From the Key Stone—Extra.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The mob have actual possession of the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of Government to proceed.

At the hour of half past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the House, the Speaker deputed Mr Spackman to adjourn the House till tomorrow.

The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr S. and forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escape without injury. In the scuffle, the doors were broken and the hall was otherwise mutilated.

The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene.

No life is safe—but the state authorities, we understand, have taken all the measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

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The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives more particulars of the proceedings of the mob.

"We are in the midst of a revolution," he says. "After driving the Senators from their seats, and forcing the Speaker and other members to make their escape out of the windows, the mob organized themselves at a meeting, and were addressed in the most inflammatory manner by several of their speakers."

A public meeting of the mob was held on Tuesday evening, where they were harangued by their incendiary leaders, and after passing several resolutions, they resolved to re-assemble at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday.

The letter then states:—After the adjournment of this meeting they repaired to the Capitol, and again took possession of the Senate Chamber, determined, I understood, should the Senate proceed to organize, to barricade the door and station themselves at the windows, to prevent the egress of the members until they had yielded to their demands.

A majority of the Senators, learning this, and finding their Chamber entirely in the possession of these infuriated men, wisely resolved to postpone their meeting."

The mob at one time proceeded to the arsenal for the purpose of forcing it, and providing themselves with arms. They were only persuaded to desist upon solemn pledges that no arms should be taken thence in obedience to the orders of the Governor!!!

Shame that such a negotiation should have been entertained.

It was computed that the hall of the House of Representatives was occupied by from eight hundred to one thousand, when the hour of meeting arrived on Wednesday.

A gang of a dozen stout bullies surrounded the chair of the speaker, and prevented its occupation.

The "Keystone," (a Van Buren paper,) sanctions these riotous proceedings, and urges on the mob to farther deeds of violence.

It declares all civil government at an end, and calls upon its followers to proceed accordingly.

A public meeting is called for to-day in Philadelphia, to take those important matters into consideration. The leader of the mob is an officer of the United States government!

GENERAL ORDER.

H. Q. 11th Div. P. M. Carlisle, 5th Dec. 1838.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his order to the militia to hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to assist the civil authorities in suppressing insurrection, and in executing the laws.

As there is strong reason to apprehend a necessity for the use of a militia force, for such purposes, I do hereby order the First Battalion of Cumberland County Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to assemble, in parade order, on one hour's notice, with arms and accoutrements in good order, and each man provided with a knapsack, blanket, &c. ready to march at 6 o'clock, to-morrow morning, if required.

As public opinion is excited, and the feelings of men are much roused, I deem it right to urge, most earnestly, upon officers and men, the propriety and necessity of refraining from expressing any political feeling, or any preference, or dislike for parties or party men—and that they should come forward with a firm determination to maintain the character of good soldiers; and to preserve the honor, the integrity and dignity of the State, and of her laws.

SAM'L. ALEXANDER.
Major General 11th Division P. M.

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From the Commercial of Saturday.

Half past 1 o'clock.

We have just received the Philadelphia papers of this morning, and hasten to furnish a sketch of the latest intelligence.

A letter from Harrisburgh, in the United States Gazette, dated Harrisburgh, Dec. 6, states that the House of Representatives was in session at Wilson's hotel—driven there by the violence of the mob.

The body over which Mr. Hopkins presides, met twice on the 6th but transacted no business. The Senate was adjourned at 10 A. M.—the hour of meeting.

Writs were issued for the apprehension of the ringleaders. A long address to the people of Pennsylvania, signed by Mr. Penrose, Speaker of the Senate, and by eighteen Senators, is published in the Telegraph extra, giving a history of the proceedings from the commencement of the session, and of the tumult.

A similar address is also published, signed by the Speaker of the House, "in behalf of the members, driven from the Hall."

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by JOSEPH RITNER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a lawless, infuriated mob, from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, and other places, have assembled at the seat of Government, with the avowed object of distributing, interrupting and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties.

And whereas, the said mob have already on this day, entered the Senate chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner by clamoring, shouting, and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the Government, and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate chamber, in defiance of every effort to restrain them, compelling the Senate to suspend business.

And whereas, they still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the General Government, from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance and rendering it unsafe for the legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol:

Therefore, this is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order, to the utmost of their power, and upon the military force of the Commonwealth, to aoid themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of government; and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor.
THOMAS H. BURROWS.
Sec'y. of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stevens contradicts the statement that a compact had been entered into with the rioters, to the effect that if they would disperse no arms would be taken from the arsenal.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states, on the authority of a gentleman from Harrisburgh, that several leaders of the mob had been arrested.

At the Van Buren meeting on Friday afternoon, in Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to confer with that appointed by the Whig meeting of the forenoon.

Nothing of importance occurred at Harrisburgh on the night of the 5th. At 12 o'clock the city was perfectly quiet.

It is stated that a number of informal propositions for a compromise have been made by the leaders of the rioters to the Whigs, but none had yet been acted on.

The most prominent person in all the outrageous proceedings was a clerk in the post office.

There was a manifest disposition among the loco foco members of the House to get rid of the rioters, and bring the disturbances to a peaceful close—but Mr. McElwee and a few others were still for violence.

The correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, writing from Washington, says that Judge Baldwin of the United States Supreme Court has recently manifested symptoms of that derangement of intellect which afflicted him some three of four years ago. He rode into the post office on horseback a few days since to inquire for letters.

Alleged Defalcation.—Wm. M. Price, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the District of New-York, took passage in the steamer Liverpool, for England, on the 6th inst. He is said to be a defaulter to the Government to a large amount. A letter of his to the president, in which he refuses to prosecute Mr. Swartwout, and resigns his office, has been published.—*The New-Yorker.*

CONGRESS.

Dec. 3. Both houses were called to order at 12 o'clock, Mr. King of Ala. officiating as President of the Senate pro tem; the Vice President being absent. In the House, Hugh A. Garland of Va., loco, was chosen Clerk on the 3d ballot, he having received 106 votes, and Mathew St. Clair Clarke, whig, 104.

In the House, Dec. 4, Mr. Adams gave notice that, on to-morrow, he should call up the bill for the prevention of duelling in the District of Columbia.

Mr A. then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed, with leave to send for persons and papers to inquire and report to this House,

1. Whether Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, at London, is, or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy involving his personal integrity, and the honor of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connel, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, holding the privileged character of an Ambassador, has, in concert with three other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom, an officer in their Navy, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to *stop the wind*, or in the language of the laws of God and of man, to murder the said Daniel O'Connel, in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a duel.

3. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, after a written demand of explanation, in the form usual among duelists, as preliminary to a challenge, and with the intent to follow it up by a challenge, preconcerted with the said three other citizens of the United States, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connel equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spurious honor, and thereby tacitly admit the truth of the imputation upon his honor, at which he had professed to take offence.

4. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these transactions, has violated the duties of his office as an ambassador of peace, the laws of nations, the laws of the land, to the Government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons, in the person of one of its members, and the interest of his own country.

5. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson has, in these transactions, so conducted himself as to require the constitutional interposition of this House, by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr Howard remarked that the resolutions covered a great deal of ground, and, in the hope too that the gentleman from Massachusetts would consent to the motion, he moved that their consideration be postponed till Monday next.

Mr Hopkins moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed —yeas 140, nays 57.

Mr Adams, on leave, submitted the following:

Resolved, That all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances against the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, presented at the first and second sessions of the present Congress, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan, and Massachusetts, now on file in the clerk's office, relating to that subject, be taken from the said files, and referred to a select committee of — members, to consider and report thereon.

Mr Howard moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table, prevailed —yeas 136, nays 61.

LOWER CANADA.—A letter in the Commercial of Saturday, dated Montreal, Nov'r. 26th, says, "Andrew Stewart, Esq., solicitor general, arrived to-day from Quebec. He is legal adviser to the court martial, which, I suppose, will commence business on Monday next. You will see in the papers, that the two French judges in Quebec have declared the ordinance suspending the act of habeas corpus to be illegal, and have ordered two prisoners, in jail for high treason, to be discharged. Private letters from Quebec state that the commandant of the garrison, (colonel of the Coldstream Guards,) anticipating the judgment of the Court, caused the prisoners to be removed to the Cape.

"The sheriff made a return that he had no such persons in his custody. A warrant was then issued to the commandant to liberate them, which he refused to do. The judges ordered the commandant to be arrested.

"When the mail left Quebec, the city was in a state of great excitement, and it is said the gates were closed.

"Judge Rolland, in Montreal, tried the same thing last winter, with Col. Wetherall.

From the Montreal Courier of Nov. 28.

A substantial and intelligent resident in the district that was lately the scene of the rebel operations, writes: "The Canadians are far from being settled—they are cheering for Papineau, and say the British Government dare not punish the prisoners—So it is expected there will be another outbreak soon." This, as well as a thousand other proofs that could be adduced, dictate to government what course it must adopt effectually to crush the spirit of rebelion.

The *hangman* of Quebec had arrived at Montreal.

Departure of Prisoners from Quebec for England.—The Quebec Mercury of the 22d ult. says:

"John G. Parker, B. Wait, Chandler, Brown, and their nineteen associates, who arrived here on Sunday last from Upper Canada, and have since been lodged in the Common Goal of this district, were this morning put on board the bark Captain Ross, for Liverpool, which vessel immediatly got under weigh."

VERY GOOD.—The New York Sun says. —The very sparkle of a gratified wife's eyes will go farther than a ton anthracite—it warms the heart.

New Hampshire Moving.—We learn from various parts of the granite state that the Whigs are making active preparations for the coming campaign. The loss of the Empire state has alarmed the Hill dynasty, and they tremble for their safety. The Whig candidates for Congress are addressing the people in the different counties.—Messrs. Smith of Bath and Eastman of Conway, met the citizens of Coos at Lancaster a few days since and were received with great favor.—*Atlas.*

Brighton Market--Monday Dec. 10 1838.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 425 Beef Cattle, 1400 Sheep, and 340 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week; first quality 7 75 a 8; second quality $7 a 7 75; third quality 5 50 a 6 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, $3, and 3 50.

Swine—An advance was effected; lots to peddle were sold at 6c for Sows, and 7 for Barrows. At retail, 7 for Sows and 8 for Barrows.

MARRIED,

In this village, 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Walker, Dr. Chauncey A. Hall, of Northampton, Mass. to Miss Lucy W. Goodhue, of Brattleboro.

In this village, at the Phœnix House, by Rev. Mr. Harding, Mr. Wm. Williams to Miss Eliza Drury, both of Montague Mass.

At Utica on the 7th ult. by the Rev. John Fowler, Geo. W. Wood, Esq. to Harriet W. Clark, daughter of Thomas E. Clark, Esq. all of Utica.

DIED,

In this vilage, 5th inst. of canker rash, Henry L., son of Mr John and Mrs Milinda Fowler, aged 3 years and 3 months.

In Savannah, (Ga.) of the Consumption, James H. Elliot, of this village, aged 27. Obituary notice next week.

In Dummerston, on the fifth inst. Mr Wm. Emerson, aged sixty years. Printers in New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, are requested to notice.

In Westmoreland, Capt. Levi Green, aged 71.

At Guilford, on the 20th, Nov. Mrs Jennett Bullock, in the 83rd year of her age. Printers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, are requested to notice the above.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Marlboro District, ss.

The Honorable the Probate Court for the district of Marlboro. *To all persons concerned in the Estate of DANIEL GOSS, late of Newfane in said district, deceased, intestate,* GREETING:

WHEREAS, Henry Wheelock, Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, proposes to render an account of his administration, and present his account against said estate for allowance, at the Probate Court to be holden at Newfane—Atwood's Hotel, in said district, on the last Wednesday of December inst.; Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Brattlebero in said district, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1838.
14 DANA HYDE, Judge.