

black drops of the foul poison which hung about his jaws. The noise of his retreat, as he again glided swiftly into the underwood, with a rattling sound, accompanied by a shrill hissing noise, aroused the Arabs, who started from the earth, and clutched their weapons; but, when, on looking around, they could not discover any cause of alarm, and saw one captive seated beneath the tree, and the other yet bound to its branches, they only muttered an imprecation; and seizing the skins of wiper, passed them one to the other, and resumed their rest.

As was a moment, some when Zohara felt within her the courage which grows out of peril. She glided to the side of Aga, but he did not unclose his hand, it was cold and nerveless, and the maiden started with a new terror; she felt that she looked on death.

A sudden impulse shook her, and she drew forth her dagger. Where not they who were sleeping but a few pages off, her enemies! and might she not deliver herself from their grasp! Those at her feet could injure her no further, for she knew that she had quaffed poison with the margin of the stream, but her heart grew sick; she felt that, if when the sword is in the hand of heroes, so much more should mercy be that of woman.

The steed of Aga was standing fastened to a massive bush, not fifty paces from her, and with the speed of lightning she disengaged the bridle, and springing upon his back; but ere she could commence her flight, a second trampling of horses sounded through the valley, and at once the sleeping Arabs vaulted into their saddles, and shouting to their chiefs, prepared to meet the coming enemy. But their chiefs answered not; they lay prone and motionless upon the earth, their faces blackening in the wind and the poison oozing from their parting lips; and the wandering tribe yet busied in endeavoring to awaken them, when a band of horsemen, led by Mohammed the son of Hali, came like a thunder-cloud across the valley, sweeping down all before them.

Zohara was saved! The Morning-Star once more lit up the sky of Mohammed's happiness; and the dark-hearted Aga paid the forfeit of his treachery. But here we on the mountain brow, Effendi, and with help of the prophet we should be just the dark ridge which cuts against the clouds yonder, before sunset, for we have little time to waste. And as Safi kept speaking he gave his good horse the rein, and, followed by Maniopolis was soon descending into the valley.

The Cupid of the East. Morning Star.



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, June 22.

POTTSVILLE LYCEUM. Order of Lectures. Lecture 13, Tuesday June 25. On "Coal and other Fossil Fuel, by Samuel Lewis, Esq. Doors closed at 8 o'clock punctually.

Our subscribers at Briar Creek, Hamburg and other places, complain of not receiving their papers regularly. We know not where the blame attaches, the Journal is regularly placed in the Post Office here every Saturday; we would recommend our friends to ascertain if possible, where the delinquency lies, for their own convenience and our gratification.

By reference to an advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. J. S. C. Martin, is engaged in the manufacture of Lemon Syrup. This forms a most delightful beverage for summer, and ice cream and mineral waters of superior quality, may be found at the same place. By giving a call and testing their virtues, "he who gives and he who receives" will both be benefited.

Pottsville Lyceum.—On Tuesday evening next we anticipate a most interesting lecture from Samuel Lewis, Esq. on the subject of "Coal and other Fossil Fuel." The peculiar aptness of the theme to our region, and the combined practical and theoretical experience of the lecturer, will all tend to add additional value to the lecture; and we can safely promise a fund of information, skillfully arranged and collected, by one whose business hours, as well as his moments of retirement, have all been directed to the study of fossil fuel.

It would perhaps be as well to suggest, that the hour of commencement is 8 o'clock, and any want of punctuality in attendance may deprive the beloved of admission.

Look out for Deplorables.—A daring attempt was recently made, to rob a garden in this Borough, at night. The deplorables were taken in the act, and were only discharged on the fullest assurance of more honest deportment for the future. Let those who have gardens, keep an eye on them, or they may chance to find their crops walking off rather mysteriously.

A Present.—We have to return our thanks for a fine parcel of peas, from the garden of our friend George H. Potts, Esq. of Greenwood. He has been luxuriating on them for the last three weeks, a very early growth for our region. We are very fond of such peace offerings, and take great pleasure in acknowledging them.

Fourth of July.—Next Thursday week is the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. No steps have yet been taken for its celebration. Are we to leave it to the little boys and their India crackers!

The New Line of Stages, to Shamokin, Sunbury and Northumberland, made their first trip on Monday last. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 5 in the morning, arrived at Shamokin, some quarters of an hour before 8 o'clock the same evening, where they slept and reached Sunbury next morning, after 70 minutes ride on the Rail Road. A branch of the line was commenced yesterday, which leaving the turnpike at Cooper's, 13 miles above our Borough, arrives at C. M. Wissa the same evening. A few years—indeed months since, two days were consumed in this journey, and this great convenience to the travelling public, is solely to be attributed to the enterprise of Pott, Shoenberger & Co., whose exertions have brought the route from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, via Pottsville, within a day's travel, a fact which has been considered as impossible, until this trial has given convincing proof to the contrary.

Accident.—Capt. John Faust, fell into the Canal near Moore's Locks on Thursday, and was drowned. It is presumed he was in a fit at the time of the accident.

\$30,000 have been appropriated by the Legislature to the Pottsville and Danville Rail Road.

We have been requested to publish the following:—We understand that our townsmen, Mr. N. J. Martin, will be on the floor of the large saloon of the Town Hall, to deliver a lecture on Tax Trials, of which due notice shall be given hereafter.

Chambersburg Convention.—The daily papers of the city, have perhaps anticipated us, in the proceedings of this convention. We will however, briefly state, that it met on Thursday 13th inst.—Near 80 delegates were in attendance, who were called to order by the esteemed Joseph Lawrence, Esq. of Washington County, on whose motion John Binns, Esq. was appointed Chairman of the temporary organization. Committees were appointed to nominate officers and report business, the former of whom, offered the following, who were all elected. President—GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq. of Franklin.

Vice-Presidents—ALEX. REED, of Washington; J. PRICE WETHERILL, of Philadelphia; Wm. CLARK, of Dauphin, and G. G. PALMER, of Schuylkill. Secretaries—Robert M. Riddle, of Allegheny; H. D. Maxwell, of Northampton, and Thomas W. Duffield, Jr. of Philadelphia County.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of the preferences of the Convention in relation to the next Presidential Candidate, and without nominating of in any way anticipating the decision of the National Convention, a majority of the Delegates expressed their firm belief that HENRY CLAY, was the Statesman, destined to rescue our country for the dominion of the present corrupt executive.

At this stage of the proceedings, C. B. Pearson, Esq. and 16 others who firmly and conscientiously adhere to the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison, protested against the resolutions, and being in a minority, seceded from the deliberations of the Convention. There is however no need of exultation on the part of our political opponents; these seeming difficulties in the way of harmonious action, can easily be removed. The Whigs too well know what has been done by concerted action, to throw away their advantages on subjects of minor importance: all cordially unite in the great sentiment of "principles not men," and when the National Convention shall have ultimately decided on the Whig Candidate, all will be found—every element of opposition will be concentrated, under the broad fold of that banner, which has heralded victory in so many of our sister states, and whose onward progress cannot be stayed by the opposition of a corrupt few, or petty dissensions among its friends. Till then, it behooves every opponent of Martin Van Buren to reason coolly and dispassionately, together, as to their various points, and make every preparation for unity and concert of action, when the day of struggle shall arrive.

Mad Dogs.—In almost every city of our Union instances have recently occurred, where persons have been bitten by rabid dogs. In Baltimore, one was killed at the corner of Calvert and Lexington streets in Pittsburg, Mr. James Borbridge was bitten, and the part cut out by a surgeon. Mr. Austin of Stockport, Columbia Co. died in most violent spasmodic agony, from the effects of a former bite.

These circumstances are all warnings to those who own dogs. No one admires the noble animal more than we do—their sagacity and affection are almost human; but a valuable dog should always be secured during the heat of summer, and particular care should be taken to give him a supply of fresh water. We are surprised that more attention has not been paid to warning dogs in this country. The English kennels, where it has been adopted, are entirely free from hydrophobia, and the canine species is relieved from a dreadful evil, and their owners from all liability to those accidents which produce death in its most awful and revolting form.

Many dogs have recently been killed in our Borough; the owners of some regret their loss, but they must be willing to make a sacrifice to public protection. Let their animals be secured, and there will be no danger of their destruction.

Painful.—They take their window sashes out in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and make hot beds for the Morus Mutiliculis. As they use their hats to bathe the worms, what the chickens do they put in their windows!

Philadelphia Loan Co.—The city papers state that the directors of this institution have made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, depositors being preferred in the schedule. Michael Pray, Esq. is the trustee; the immediate cause of the failure is attributed to recent and heavy losses;—they must have been very recent to reconcile the late Report with strict correctness.

Venerable.—In one of the towns of Massachusetts, Worcester we think it is, five patriots of the Revolution are to join in the celebration of the approaching national anniversary, wearing the same arms and equipments with which, in 76, they fought the battles of freedom. Bless their grey, time-honored hairs.

The Yellow Fever has appeared already at Charleston, South Carolina, it is said to be a vessel recently from the Havana.

Abolition.—The whigs have been charged as identified with Abolition principles, and yet the loco loco Common Council of New York, have extended an invitation to Vice President Johnson to visit the city, and have its freedom presented in an ebony snuff box! The Emancipator, a rank abolition paper referring to the Colonel, says he is and has been for a long time an abolitionist, and that during his last visit to New York he was called upon by several "colored gentlemen," to whom he expressed his sentiments on this subject very fully, and declared that he should leave behind him at his death, two daughters, identified in destiny with them, (the colored gentleman, foresaid,) and that he felt a very warm interest in Darkeydom on that account. The Abolition paper goes on to say that the Colonel introduced these able visitors to many of the public characters who called upon him.

New put this and this together—the invite to Colonel Johnson and the assertion of the abolition print, and then find out who are the advocates of the system!

Hard Currency.—The good people of Nova Scotia, not having the fear of shin plasters in their eyes, are directing all their gall against their hard copper currency! Better that, than Dyott's Bank Bills endorsed by Gen. Jackson, as the real, regular, right kind of concern.

The Dyott Case.—Process has been issued against T. W. Dyott, Jacob Ridgway, Daniel Mann, F. W. Dyott, Jr. J. B. Dyott and G. W. Dyott, who stand charged with conspiracy, in having falsely upheld the Manuul Loan Bank, by representing its capital as secured.

The City papers state that J. B. and G. W. Dyott have absconded.

Query?—Might not General Jackson be included in this indictment! He gave the guarantee of his "great name" to the concern, and if that is actionable, suppose the bill is filed left on the General's cotton!

Too soon by half.—The Pennsylvania is in ecstasies at the idea of a split in the Whig party of this State. These "family jars" as they are called, will never be so serious as to give the Van Buren party any advantage, for like the quarrels of man and wife, any interference is sure to produce a strong concert of action against the intruder. The "Anti Van Buren party" can never so far forget itself, as to suffer minor prejudices or preferences to disorganize their ranks, which only need a little more exertion, to effect a glorious victory over the trainbands of executive misrule.

Beef.—The Philadelphia Butchers return to their stalls to day, having succeeded in breaking up the high prices of beef, and made arrangements to procure it at a reasonable rate.

The Manu Chink Cocker says that Daniel Williams was killed by the falling of a coal brick in the Nesquehoning mines.

William Knox was found drowned in the Lehigh. Henry Bugger was drowned in the Lehigh. Twenty-five kegs of powder in a cistern was exploded. A young man at a distance of two cars escaped unharmed.

Mr. Armet's Powder Mill, in Mahanoy Valley, was blown up and two men killed, one a brother of the proprietor, and the other a man named Snyder; they were blown about 150 yards from the mill.

Union Canal.—On Saturday last, \$400,000 were appropriated towards the enlargement of the Union Canal by the Senate. We are pleased to learn, that the advantages of this improvement will be early opened to the large section of country, through which the canal passes.

The Legislature of Connecticut was in session a little over a month, during which about one hundred acts were passed, among which was one to provide for the registration of voters in all the towns.

Henry Clay.—The Whig members of the two houses of the Connecticut Legislature, met in caucus a few days prior to their adjournment, and declared their preference of Henry Clay, as the Whig Candidate for President.

New York.—Nine Senators are to be elected for the next N. Y. Legislature; 8 of the districts are now represented by locos. The Senators whose terms have not expired, stand 13 Whigs to 10 Locos. If the Districts vote as last year, the new Senate will stand 18 Whig to 14 administration!

Shamokin Coal Trade.—Upwards of 3,731 tons of Coal had arrived at Sunbury, up to the 13th inst. by the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road.

"Boo" in future is to be a contributor to the N. Y. Knickerbocker.

The John Bull, steamer, has been lost on the St. Lawrence, by fire, near Sorel, and several lives lost. She was a very valuable boat, having cost over \$110,000.

Boston.—Riots are in embryo, in consequence of a determination on the part of those opposed to the fifteen gallon law, that no one shall be punished for its infraction.

Who struts and frets, his hour upon the stage, And then is seen no more!—The Louisville Journal, relates that recently in that city, during the play of the "French Spy," it fell to Mr. James Lowe, in the performance of his part, to fire a pistol at Celeste and then to run from the stage, at the same time drawing a bayonet from his belt. As he drew the bayonet, he looked back over his shoulder at Celeste, and, at that moment, the large end of the weapon struck against some object on the side of the stage, and the point was driven several inches into his body. Medical aid was instantly sent for, but he survived only about five minutes.

Egypt's Theory.—This gentleman has gained increased reputation at New York and Eastward. A southern paper, in speaking of his theory of storms, states that the burning of the Great Daniel Swamp in time of drought, is followed by heavy rains—a circumstance, tending strongly to its support, and which appears to be the fact, wherever observation has been made.

Another Mammoth.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 10th inst. says, that a Mr. Cox, residing 22 miles south-west of that city, is raising the largest Mammoth bones ever seen in the western country. From the extremity of one tusk to that of the other, supposed to measure fifteen feet.

Thaddeus Stevens, has been re-elected by a large majority of the freemen of Adams county, as their Representative in the Legislature. What will the horse think of this just rebuke of their proceedings! and how great is the triumph of principle over faction! We congratulate the friends of good order on this result, so honorable to the people of Adams, so gratifying to the whole Commonwealth.

The Newfoundland Dog.—In the last Gentleman's Magazine, Mr. Burton continues his interesting Chapters on Field Sports, with a description of this noble animal. We read it with a full conviction of his almost human sagacity and intelligence, and that impression has been increased by since reading an account of the burning of the John Bull Steamer, on the St. Lawrence. A woman, one of the deck passengers, had a dog, which she took, and grasping the rope, was drawn safely on shore by the gallant animal!

Royal Slips.—It would appear that Victoria is not the only Queen who indulges in the pleasing occupation of boxing ears. The young Queen of Portugal lately detected her husband in the act of saluting one of the maids of honor, and loosing the dignity of the Queen in the feelings of the woman, she soundly boxed the ears of both parties on the spot.

We are decidedly of opinion, that at all times, and under every circumstance, this course is better than appeals to Dobson's Commons, or any other common way of doctoring wounded pride. Like a Cape Cod fisherman, we believe in the smack.

Rhode Island.—The whigs of this State have met in convention, and re-nominated their present representatives for re-election to Congress.

Nathaniel Ruggles, James F. Simmons, William Anthony and Byron Dimes, were appointed delegates to the National Convention.

A Loss to Science.—In the recent fire at the Messrs. Wetherill's White Lead Factory, the entire cabinet of anatomical preparations for the illustration of Comparative Anatomy, was destroyed. They were the collection and labor of years, under the eye of Dr. Richard Harlan, who is now in Europe, and has refused a large sum as the price of their purchase.

Charles Spencer, the absconding cashier of the Phenix Bank at Litchfield, Conn., has been arrested near St. Louis. He was presumed, about to add G. T. T. to his card of address.

Abrogating.—Col. Andrews, a Loco Foco member of the Maine legislature, has just absconded from that state with \$4,000 in coin, &c., belonging to his neighbors.

The coin aforesaid, was rather too current for its rightful owners.

Change of Fortune.—Within a few months past, a theatrical prodigy has arisen in Paris, who has produced an immense sensation. Mademoiselle Rachel, a Jewess by birth is the lucky one, who by her extraordinary talent, has risen from a street ballad girl, and report says, is to be wedded to the Duke D'Uvans, become a Castilian Duchess, and mistress of a fortune of many millions.

She will strut and fret her little hour upon the stage to some purpose!

Lynch Law.—If ever we felt inclined to sanction the proceedings of Judge Lynch, it is in the following case. Paul Mapple, a butcher in Detroit, received in his employment, some months since, a porter from the British army, and after becoming indebted to him some 60 or 70 dollars, cancelled his obligation by getting the fellow intoxicated, conveying him across the river, and surrendering him to the British officers, for the ordinary reward on such occasions. On the day appointed for the execution of the deserter, certain individuals took the wreath of glory, and the life of a brother man for a few paltry dollars, rode him on a rail, shaved his head, tarred and feathered him, and he was finally lodged in jail to protect him from assassination.

A sign for Mr. Van Buren.—It is said that Birmingham Co. Va., which always polled an unanimous vote for Jefferson, has now a whig majority of more than 100.—Who are considered the true democracy in the old dominion!

The Mayor of Philadelphia, is in future, to be elected by the people, a recent law having been passed to that effect.

The Triumphant Entry of Martin Van Buren into New York city is to be on the 4th of July. His friends are fearful they could not raise a respectable crowd on any other day. "God save the King!"

Virginia.—The contest between Barton and Lucas was very close in the Frederick congressional District. Mr. B. is actively engaged in scrutinizing the poll, and the Arena says, "the belief is general among his friends that he will gain the seat by at least 50 votes."

Mr. Webster.—It is stated, on the authority of Col. Stone, that this distinguished statesman, does not intend to submit his name to the people, in the approaching Presidential canvass.

The troops" called out by Gov. Ritner, in December last, are to be paid—the bill having passed by a vote of 48 to 34.

The U. S. Gazette asks, "What is the matter with the editor of the Miner's Journal, that he stumbles so in his criticism! An error in composition is easily overlooked—but the defence of an error is unpardonable."

It would doubtless be as well, if we of Pottsville were to let criticism alone, and attend to coal matters, but sometimes we are tempted, out of our element perhaps, to the commission of literary atrocities. Our friend Chandler, seems to think the result of our last attempt has been peculiarly flagrant, we must therefore say with Paul Pry, that "we will never do a good natured action again!" A sense of our own unfitness, with a conviction of our error, and other causes, impels us to this determination; although we may most probably, be convinced against our will.

Fire in Philadelphia.—We regret to learn that on Monday morning last, the extensive wool lead Manufactory of the Messrs. Wetherill, in Cherry Street, below 12th, was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the firemen, there was a great loss of material; the weight of which within the buildings caused one of the walls to fall outward, injuring two persons.

Anniversaries.—On Monday last, our flag lieutenant Silver, displayed the stars and stripes, in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Tuesday, June 18th, was the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; and Jenkin Evans of the 15th Kings Hussars, wore his medal, as proudly as could the Duke of Wellington himself.

Thomas Kiltner, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and one of its most distinguished ornaments, died on Sunday last. A meeting of his professional brethren passed resolutions expressive of their estimation of his worth, and condolence at his loss.

Ex-Governor John Andrew Shultz, and Joseph Lawrence, Esq. of Washington county, were appointed Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention.

Elections take place, during the present year, in the following order:

- July Louisiana, August Rhode Island, " North Carolina, " Alabama, " Tennessee, " Kentucky, " Indiana, " Illinois, Sept. Vermont, " Maine, " South Carolina, October, Pennsylvania, " Ohio, " Maryland, " Georgia, " Arkansas, " New Jersey, " Delaware, Nov. New York, " Massachusetts, " Michigan, " Mississippi.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL. The Reading Rail Road, versus the Schuylkill Navigation.

MR. EDITOR:—A very interesting pamphlet has just come into my hands, of 43 pages, and consisting of 8 numbers over the signature of X, published last month in Philadelphia, entitled—"The Reading Rail Road," its advantages for the cheap transportation of Coal, as compared with the Schuylkill Navigation and Lehigh Canal, No. 1 to 8—and accompanied with a Map showing the connection between Philadelphia and the Coal Fields, by means of the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Rail Road—and also the central position of that Road for travel and other business, as connected with the improvements in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States." I know not who the writer of those numbers is, or whence he has derived all the details of costs and charges attending the handling and transportation of our Coal by the Canal; but they appear to me, as far as my own experience and observation extend, to be remarkably correct—and hence we may confidently in his other details and conclusions, with regard to the costs and charges on the Rail Road. Until very lately I was decidedly of the opinion that for the transportation of Coal, and such bulky and heavy articles which cannot bear great charge, a Rail Road never could compete with a Canal; but the demolition of the pamphlet under consideration, has completely staggered that opinion, if not convinced me that our Schuylkill Canal and Navigation cannot contend with the Rail Road, even though the toll on the Canal be reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, much less to fifty per cent of its present rate of ninety-two cents per ton. The pamphlet, admitting the calculations and conclusions of X, to be correct; and that the wear and tear on the increased amount of transportation on the road, do not greatly increase the total annual cost of the expenditures in interest, salaries, materials and repairs, as estimated by him in his table at the end of No. 2, page 11 of the pamphlet. I have not one dollar of direct interest in either of these great rivalries for the conveyance of our coal to market, and speak only as an inhabitant of this region, and, as such, feeling an interest in its welfare, believing that either of the said rivals cares as little for the producers of their freight, as the honest and virtuous King of Hanover does; all they want being the egg without killing the goose. Hence I have neither partiality nor prejudice in examining their relative claim to our shilling for carrying our luggage. I recommend to your readers, or as many care have access to the pamphlet, to get it and read it.

In No. 5, X says, "The speed of the train engines to be used in drawing the coal cars on the

Reading Rail Road, will be about 8 miles per hour, or about three times that of the horses on the Canal. The distance from Pottsville to the coal wharves of the Company on the Delaware being 64 miles, the time required to perform it will be one night of twelve hours, and the Engine will remain at Philadelphia during the whole day for examination and repairs, (when necessary,) and return with the empty cars, during the next night of twelve hours to Pottsville; the cars being in the mean time, or during the day, unloaded directly into the vessels from the Company's wharves on the Delaware. Thus one-half the number of cars will carry the same amount of tonnage that could be done by loading them during the day time, and bringing them down the next day, and unloading them the day after, and taking them back on the fourth day, or in all for each trip four days; whereas by the above arrangement two days and nights will be sufficient for each trip. It is true, there will be an additional expense for wages, &c. running at night; but this will be more than counterbalanced by each engine and car performing a trip up and down in two days and nights, instead of four days;"—and in the preceding No. 4 he says, "Having in the former numbers examined the grades and length of this railway; and the lockage and length of the Schuylkill Navigation; having also examined the annual cost of both these works, and shown the number of tons required by each, at a given rate of toll, to pay the same; having shown the total cost per ton for freight and shipping by the Schuylkill Navigation, and the same by Rail Road, upon the single article of coal, which may be said to be the Night and Extra business of the road, leaving it the full day to perform its transport of passengers and goods, &c."

In No. 4 a letter of the 26th February 1838, from William Norris says, "The annual cost for maintaining one Locomotive and tender, will not exceed the following viz: Salary of Engine-man and Fire-man, \$1200.00 600 tons of Coal at \$2.50, 1500.00 Oil, \$300.—Repairs and Depreciation 2300.00 of Engine \$2000, \$5000.00

Thus showing that one of my locomotives of class B, can at a cost of \$5000 per annum, (all charges included) transport from Pottsville to Philadelphia, 30,000 tons of coal per annum, which will give but 162 cents per ton, as cost of motive power for the whole line of 94 miles, including the taking back of the empty cars. I am so well assured of the above facts, from the performance of my machines, during the last three years, that I will guarantee all I have said above, provided I have the selection and charge of the engine-men—signed William Norris, Esq. for the Coal Trade. In addition to what the Map is very interesting to Pottsville, as it shows the proposed extension of "the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road" from this place, which will open an immense amount of mineral and agricultural wealth, and resources in Clearfield, Jefferson and other counties, as well as all the great trade of all the lakes down by our doors, to find the ocean at the Grand Metropolis of our matchless PENNSYLVANIA.

Pottsville, June 17th, 1838.

The Harrisburg Riots of December 4, 1838.—We have extracted the following from a mass of testimony taken before the Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the causes of the disturbance at the convening of the present Legislature. This evidence was given before the Committee on the 20th May, present Messrs. Barclay, Fraley and Myers.

Mr. G. Gutlin, in reply to questions from Mr. Barclay replied, "I had some conversation with John Montelius, when he went home after the Legislature had adjourned during the holidays. The conversation occurred at Mr. Montelius's house in Philadelphia, Union County. I called on John Montelius, at his residence, to inquire of him what was the cause of his change of opinion? The reason he gave was that it was the only course he could take to get an OFFICE for MYSELF and his son, MARCUS MONTELIUS. I was surprised at the time and his son was with me as a witness. He said we could in that way retain our situations.—He told me he was asked to go into the Hopkins House, and that he would not go in, as his best friend (calling to myself) and his son, held office on the canal, and if he went in they would be turned out; that some gentlemen (I don't recollect their names) told him that that matter could be arranged, and promised him their aid and influence to carry it to effect. He refused to go into the House until he could see Governor Porter.

Mr. Montelius said he did go and see the Governor, and told him that he, his son and myself, were all opposed to him in politics.—Gov. Porter said that he made no difference, and told him his son should be granted in relation to myself and his son, &c. "Ans. He told me that this matter, about getting office for myself and his son, weighed heavy upon his mind for eight days, and that this was the matter to which he referred in his letter to his son."

By Mr. Kingsbury.—Were you, and the son of Mr. Montelius, removed from office, if so, when? "Ans. We were at the expiration of Ritner's administration.

By Mr. Kingsbury.—When did Mr. Montelius see the conversation between Gov. Porter and himself? "Ans. He said he went into a room where Gov. Porter was, and then the conversation, such as I have stated took place.

By the same.—Where did you get the letter of Mr. Montelius to his son, which you produced here? "Ans. Dr. Wagoner produced the letter before the committee.

By Mr. Barclay.—I wish you to state whether you and your son, Mr. Montelius had any conversation in relation to this administration, to continue you and him in office, and what you had intended to do, if it was made to you.

"Ans. We talked the matter over frequently and I and Marcus Montelius, we always had concluded that we would not hold office under Governor Porter, because we were opposed to him; we talked the matter over sometimes as though we would accept the office, just to show that he could get it, and then resign, but I cannot say on my oath, that I ever did really intend to accept it for a day, nor I didn't believe he would if it were to come to the test.—There was never any other offer made but that time, to me, by Montelius; it was reported in the neighborhood that Marcus Montelius was going to Harrisburg to get an office. I asked him if it was so, he said yes, he could get an office; but he said it gone yet, and wouldn't go. This conversation took place yesterday morning before I left home.

SATURDAY, May 26, 1839.

Dr. Jacob Wagoner, of Union county, appeared before the committee and being duly sworn according to law deposed as follows:

By Mr. Barclay.—Please to state where you got the letter written by John Montelius, of Union county, member of the House of Representatives, to his son Marcus Montelius, dated 17th December 1838, and state what said Marcus Montelius told you in relation to his father's change of opinion and

what office John Montelius had procured to be offered to him, or any other by the administration of Gov. Porter, on condition that he would go into the Hopkins House?

"Ans. I got the letter from Marcus Montelius in my own house on Saturday last. There was nothing said at that time on the subject of the change of opinion. Previously he told me that he expected to get a clerkship in the Land office. He said that he was going to Harrisburg, and that I should get some other person in his place; after that again he informed me that he was not going; that he could not do all they wanted him to do. I asked him whether he would have to swear allegiance to the party? He replied that he would not change his principles for them.

By Mr. Kingsbury.—At what time did Marcus Montelius tell you that he was to have an office? "Ans. Some time during the Month of April last. By the same.—Did you hold an office on the public works?"

"Ans. I was engaged on the public work, not recently however. It was in the first and part of the second year of Ritner's administration. I was supervisor of Susq. Division Pennsylvania Canal.

By the same.—How came Marcus Montelius later at your house?"

"Ans. He lives with me. By Mr. Barclay.—Did he tell you under what administration he was to get that clerkship in the Land office?"

"Ans. Under Governor Porter. By the same.—Did he tell you how he procured that clerkship for him?"

"Ans. His father, or the "Old man," (the frequently calls him the "old man,") or the other was his reply.

J. WAGONSELLER. Thursday, Afternoon, May 30, 1839.

Committee on Present Messrs. Barclay, Kingsbury, Myers and Ewing.

Alexander May was called and sworn.

Question by Mr. Barclay.—I wish you to state whether you were here in the first week in December last, whether you had any conversation with Murray Peerman or any other person from the county of Philadelphia, as to what brought them here, who paid them and how much they were to get, and any thing else you know in relation to the disturbance.

"Ans. I was here—I was speaking to Mr. Peerman towards the latter end of the week the Legislature met. I asked him what they were all doing here; he answered that they were selected to come here, he did not know what for, but supposed it was in case of a row; they would be paid—that he had the right sort of men with him; that they had already kept him or it his time; that they were to get each for three days averaging dollars and a half; and that a great many of them had spent their money already. If there was not more money coming by the first day, Copey Grier and some of the best of them would be obliged to leave some of them were Butchers of Philadelphia.

Some other men from the county of Philadelphia mentioned to me, that it had not been for a crowd of Antislaverys coming out of the street where the Shakespeare House is, near the Capitol, they would have laid STEVENS the Democrat LOW. They had followed him from the Hill, and were waiting for an opportunity to SHOUT HIM. The man who was with him had a pistol LOADED and GUN OILED, waiting an opportunity to shoot at STEVENS would get to the light of a lamp.

Just about the time (Mr. Stevens) got there the crowd came out of the street; I have alluded to. He said if there had been more of them to sweep each other they would have done it any how.

Question by Mr. Myers.—Where do you reside? "Ans.—At York. I came to Pottsville for some time on disturbance. I became acquainted with Mr. Peerman in Hagerstown last fall. The conversation alluded to occurred at the Masonic Hall. He had an excellent opinion of Mr. Stevens' name. I was a member of the Masonic Hall. He pointed out to me a large man sitting at a door. He said, there goes the great Copey Grier the great fighting man.—He pointed out some man besides Copey Grier as a butcher, and Mr. G. B. D., waiting an opportunity to shoot at STE