sion that you are entirely incompetent to discharge the duties of your office, and that the interests of the county of Alleghany, imperiously demand your resignation or removal.

While we feel bound thus to state our opinion of you AS AN OFFICER, we cheerfully acknowledge that our opinion of you AS A GENTLEMAN, is favorable, and will be much heightened, if you speedily comply with what by this time you must know to be, not the wishes of the jury merely, but of the people generally, who have been in attendance at the Court.

'In writing thus to yourself we cannot think it necessary to refer to particular cases in which, through your incompetency, or neglect, the country has been saddled with costs or guilty persons been permitted to escape punishment.'

Mr. Moorehead acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the jury, and adds—

'I have only to regret that you had not the magnanimity and moral courage to offer your insult openly and before you were discharged, as I should then have had the pleasure of paying my respects to you in person.

I leave you for the present, gentlemen to the indulgence of those noble sentiments which your high minded acts most necessarily inspire.'

He says nothing about resigning and pockets the flattering testimonial as coolly if it was a fee.

[From the Germantown Telegraph]

THE SILK CULTURE.

GREAT SILK MEETING AT HIGHFIELD COCOONERY, GERMANTOWN.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last stated meeting of the Philadelphia County silk Society, a SPECIAL meeting of the society, convened at Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, on Thursday, 22d August, to which the friends of the Silk business and the public generally, were invited. About five hundred of the most respectable citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and adjoining counties besides from several of the states, were in attendance, who evinced, by their close, undivided attention to the many interesting and important facts elicited on the occasion, the deep interest they felt in the subject which drew them together.

The committee appointed at the preceding meeting of the Society, to collect facts connected with the Silk business, and report the same at each meeting of the society, made their report through their chairman, Mr. Pierce, which being read and open to discussion, the whole subject was taken up, and much valuable information elicited from the remarks of the different gentlemen who addressed the society.

Mr. Physick, stated, among other things, the complete success which had attended his efforts to produce superior Silk from the leaf of the Morus Multicaulis tree. And in order forever to put to rest the doubt and fear expressed of the adaptation of this tree to the Silk culture, he read several certificates from the principal tailors in Philadelphia, expressive of their opinion, on a trial, of the character of sewing Silk, produced by worms fed on the leaf of this tree, in his cocoonery. He exhibited at the same time, specimens of the Silk, and also specimens of the VERY BEST Italian, from the white mulberry, and the superiority of our own, in every essential particular, was evident to the most casual observer. These certificates will be found annexed, together with his letter to Mathew Carey, Esq.—to the truth of the statement of which Mr. P. called the particular attention of the meeting in a short but emphatic address, earnestly soliciting the members of the society or any others present, to state all the *experience* they had of a contrary kind, as his only object was to get at the truth and nothing but the truth. There was, however, not one dissenting voice.

Mr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, spoke of the efforts of speculators, who were strenously exerting themselves to decry the Morus Multicaulis, and the Silk business generally, in order to escape the inevitable ruin which would certainly overtake them, in the event of not succeeding in their efforts, from the imprudent contracts entered into by them early in the spring, to furnish immense quantities of trees at 12 1-2 cents each, which they were now unable to fill except at an advance of at least from 100 to 150 per cent. Mr. L. also stated his wish to purchase, for immediate use, ten or fifteen bushels of cocoons from worms fed exclusively on the Morus Multicaulis, to continue the daily exhibition of Mr. Brooks' patent Silk machine, at his establishment, No. 2 Franklin Place. He justly contended that nothing would carry conviction to the public mind, with the same force, as these exhibitions.—People wanted to *see* for themselves and seeing would be believing. He also announced that he was ready to purchase, at a liberal price, for cash, from one to ten thousand bushels of cocoons.

Mr. Pierce, of Mount Airy, who has been engaged in the Silk business for the last eight years, on the white mulberry, remarked, that although he had hitherto doubts, strong doubts of the adaptation of the Morus Multicaulis tree to the production of Silk, yet he was now convinced, from experience, that this was *the* food for the Silk worm, and so firmly was he of this opinion, that he designed the ensuing spring to plant one hundred acres with the Morus Multicaulis, to go into the cultivation of Silk on an extensive scale, and was now making preparations to manufacture Silk cloths for his umbrella establishment in Philadelphia. Mr. P. also imparted some very valuable information relative to *his* mode of preserving the eggs until the time of hatching, which was this: the eggs were removed to a cool cellar as soon as they had their natural color, after being laid;—when the cold weather came on, they were placed in a room without fire and kept there through the winter;—they were then rolled up and put into a confectioner's show bottle, corked up, and the cork being slightly sunk below the top of the bottle the cavity was filled up with melted rosin, &c. entirely excluding the air. The bottle was then put into a small keg, filled round with shavings, and after, being headed up, was placed in the ice-house until wanted. Mr. P. said that scarcely an egg failed in hatching, and healthier worms he had seen nowhere.

Mr. Ellis, of New Jersey, remarked, that too much care could not be observed in the purchase of eggs, he having been most wofully deceived in the supply which he had bought for himself. Out of thirty ounces, scarcely *any* hatched; and as they were all or principally New England eggs, he had come to the conclusion that the *Yankees did not make good eggs*. There has, no doubt, been many similar failures, but, said Mr. E. as there will be a large supply in the market of this year's produce, there will be no difficulty, if the eggs be purchased from the producers, of obtaining healthy ones. Mr. E also stated that he had built a cocoonery this summer, 25 by 60 feet, calculated to feed three millions of worms for twelve hundred dollars: and if the principle of economy observed in the construction of this building, were applied to those of smaller dimensions adapted to small cultivators, the expense of erecting a cocoonery would be very trifling, and every farmer in the community could go into the business without diverting any hazardous amount of money from their ordinary occupation.

The meeting was also very appropriately and sensibly addressed by Messrs. Kinsman and Buckley, of Philadelphia and Mr. Comfort of Byberry. After which, the Report was adopted, and ordered, with the accompanying certificates, to be published.

Mr. Gay, the inventor of the celebrated Silk reeling and spinning machine, was present with his apparatus, which was put in operation by steam, to the delight and gratification of the hundreds in attendance. Mr. Gay's machine converts the fibre from the cocoon, into sewing Silk, by a single operation, and is a splendid specimen of American ingenuity.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the inquiries suggested at the last meeting in relation to facts in regard to the production of Silk from the Morus Multicaulis, beg leave to report, That they have carefully inquired into the subject and find that a large number of Silk worms of the various kinds, have been fed during the present season by members of the society and others in this country, and in most instances with entire success. In the cocoonery of Mr. Philip Physick, at Germantown, large numbers have been fed during the present season, and there are now about twelve hundred thousand being fed in this establishment solely upon the leaf of the Morus Multicaulis. The worms are and have been remarkably healthy. They are of all ages, some twelve days old and others spinning. The cocoons now on the shelves are large and fine, and it is the opinion of the committee that they have never seen better produced from the white mulberry. We were also shown some hanks of raw Silk reeled in this establishment, from cocoons the produce of Multicaulis feeding, which were remarkable for lustre and strength, and were thought upon comparison, superior to other hanks also reeled here, which were produced from worms fed upon the white mulberry. Sewing Silk was also produced from the Multicaulis, and it is the opinion of the committeee, that they have never seen Italian or French sewings which were superior.

When it is remembered that the Silk exhibited to the committee was produced from foliage taken from trees which were planted this spring and but about three months old, from the bud, and therefore mere suckers, they cannot withhold an expression of surprise that the feeders have been so successful, and that Silk of such a remarkable beauty and strength should be the result. It is proper to add, that although between one and two millions of worms have been fed and are now feeding from Mr. Physick's trees, yet such is the capacity of the Morus Multicaulis for the reproduction of its foliage, that the eye can scarcely observe that the trees have been defoliated.

They therefore confidently recommend the Morus Multicaulis as a food for Silkworms, and are of opinion that the producing of Silk by its means, may be justly regarded as a most lucrative branch of agricultural industry and well worthy the serious attention of the Pennsylvania Farmer.

The annexed certificates are in reference to the above mentioned sewing silk.

K. SPENCER,
E. J. PIERCE,
DAVID COMFORT
KENDERTON SMITH,
HARMON OSLER.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1839.

We, the subscribers having been engaged in the manufacture of sewing silk for many years, hereby certify that the raw silk manufactured by us for Philip Physick, Esq. and raised by him this summer, on morus multicaulis, is equal to any we have ever seen in our lives with regard to strength, gloss and texture.

B. HOOLEY.
W. F. HALL.

The above Benjamin Hooley and W. F. Hall, are employed by me in my sewing silk manufactory, No. 26 1 2 Market street, Philadelphia, and their statement above may be relied upon.

JOHN WILBANK.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1839.

I have tried the above silk, and find it as strong, as any I have ever seen.

R. WATKINSON.

We have this day, Aug. 22, 1839, tried the within silk, at the request of Mr. Physick, and our men pronounce it equal to any they have ever used.

W. & F. CARPENTER, & Co.

This is to certify, that, having examined a few skeins of silk said to be produced from the morus multicaulis tree, at Mr. Philip Physick's cocoonery, Germantown, presented by Mr. Harman Osler of the above place, I pronounce it to be a firm, strong article and well glossed!

C. F. LEEDS,
Of the firm of Risdon, Leeds & Baggs, No, 183 Chesnut street.

August 22, 1839.

We concur in the above statement.

ROBB & SWIFT,
No. 132 Chesnut street.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1839.

We do hereby certify, that a specimen of sewing silk shown to us this morning by Harman Osler, is a strong and durable article.

ROBB, WINEBRENNER & Co.

The following has been received by the secretary of the society, since the meeting:

Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1839.

P. R. Frease, Esq.—Dear sir. We have fully tested the sewing silk made from worms fed on the morus multicaulis leaves at the Highfield cocoonery of Philip Physick, Esq. at Germantown, and do not hesitate to state that its gloss, strength, smooteness, and elasticity is fully equal to any Italian sewing silk that we have ever used. Very respectfully, your most obedient servants.

JOHN WATSON & Co.
No. 98 Chesnut street.

On motion, the following communication addressed by Mr. Physick to Mathew Carey, Esq. was read and the subjoined resolution in relation to it, unanimously adopted:

Having heard a letter read addressed by P. Physic, Esq. to Mathew Carey, Esq. and feeling satisfied of the truth of the general facts stated, therefore Resolved, That a copy be solicited for publication, in connection with the report of the committee, which has been adopted this day and ordered to be published.

Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, Pa.
August 22 1839.

To Mathew Carey, Esq.

My Dear Sir—The elevated position you hold as a philanthropist, induces the writer to address this letter to you, and frankly with a view to its ultimate publication should its matter be deemed by you of sufficient importance to arrest for a brief space the attention of the very intelligent public of the United States. Delicacy only and great indisposition to come personally before its eye, has heretofore deterred your correspondent from communicating through the public papers any thing relative to the present subject—but inasmuch as the little good he hopes has been accomplished, partly by his means, is in danger of annihilation in consequence of his former motives, and future plans being misrepresented or not understood; either of which, it is feared by many, may have a tendency to retard the great object he has been engeavoring to support with his feeble aid, he begs leave without further preamble to commence at once the subject of this letter—though previously he would tender an apology for any appearance of egoism it may assume, as he will probably find it more convenient to use the first than the third person in the subsequent part.

It has been stated that the reason why there are so many very poor persons in the United States, is that a great number of its citizens are too proud to work, and too careless to lay up for themselves something for future dependence: but is this charge just?—have you not always found our indigent people both willing and able to labor whenever work suited to their condition, or education, or feelings, has been proffered to them? Why then should they be censured before they have been patiently heard and rightly judged? The class particularly referred to, are those who, not born to affluent circumstances, are continually told that they ought to go out to service. Do those who tell them so, reflect that they are speaking to free born Americans, within whose bosoms beat hearts as aspiring as their own, and equally as impatient of allowing any human creature to lord it over them, and who prefer suffering and want to the humiliating reflection that they have never had a master but their God?

You will no doubt admit that there are many poor of this description in our happy land—to whom that labor would be a boon indeed, that could maintain them without concomitant mortification. What species of labor, I pray you, holds forth this desideratum in such bold relief as the SILK BUSINESS in all its branches? at which men and women, boys and girls, young and old, the crippled and infirm, high and low, may be actively and profitably employed without causing a blush to mantle on the cheek of any.

Every man, or at least every man who has the proper feelings of a man, must have a wish to perform some good in his generation, or in other words, not to have been only "natus consumere fruges. Actuated by a feeling of this kind, I have been engaged in endeavoring to promote the culture of silk; nor do I wish you to infer that there has been no desire in my breast to augment my own resources at the same time, but should loss only be my portion, still I shall be amply repaid if I have contributed one mite toward the permanent establishment of the culture of silk in my native land.

Highfield Cocoonery has not cost as much as many suppose; but yet as the expense has been considerable, I propose to reimburse myself from the public sale of part only of my Morus Multicaulis, intending to propagate from the remainder, enough to plant 60 acres of land for the purpose of feeding silk worms extensively hereafter.

Perhaps it would be proper for me in this place to contradict the statement of persons unknown, that 60,000 worms fed on Morus Multicaulis perished in one day at my establishment. Why, sir, we have not lost the twelfth part of that number during the whole summer,—but, if it were true, still it would not be as many by thousands as all silk growers expect to lose out of so large a number as we have fed this summer, (2,000,000.) M. Camille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, asserts that the French usually lose 50 per cent of their whole crop.

I think therefore I am warranted in saying, that the experiment of laboratng silk worms from Morus Multicaulis, at Highfield Cocoonery, has been crowned with complete success or at least with success greater than usually falls to the lot of feeders upon the white Italian Mulberry in *France*, itself, a nation having the experience of centuries in this art—of centuries, I say, for it is well known that the first mulberry tree was introduced there during the time of the Crusades, by Giupafe, of St. Aubon, and planted three leagues from Mont Meliart; and it is a matter of history that Charles the Seventh wore at his entrance into Rouen in 1440, a beaver lined with velvet, the most costly and elegant head ornament known at that time.

Certain it is, that many speculators in Morus Multicaulis, without owning or rearing a solitary tree themselves, actually sold thousands of them at very low prices last spring, confidently expecting to buy them at lower prices still, long before the time for delivering them in the fall;—but as the silk business is now fully ascertained to be no humbug but rather a substantial reality, and the value of the tree having consequently risen instead of fallen, it becomes a matter of great pecuniary importance to them to put the fall prices down, ay, and keep them down too;—and as one means of effecting this object, I am told they have circulated a report far and wide, that I purpose selling off my whole stock; that having tried the experiment fully I have found it would not do; have become tired of and abandoned it But, sir what is the truth? why, so far from being tired of abandoning it, I feel gratified beyond measure at having commenced it, nor could I possibly point out any other occupation so likely to please the generality of mankind as this—the whole process from hatching the eggs to manufacturing the most costly brocades, being replete with interest in all its stages—ay, and with *profit* too; for from the experience of this summer, I feel perfectly certain we can raise, upon a very moderate calculation, from the 100,000 Multicaulis *trees* I propose to reserve for my own use out of 400,000 I have now growing, to plant my whole farm of 60 acres very thickly with them next year—not to sell, but to supply my Cocoonery with foliage for 15000,000 of worms, intended to be raised the year after next. My land is by no means in a high state of cultivation, yet I feel certain that the above number of worms can be fed from its produce when the trees are two years old, & as 1,000,000 produce 333 1-3lbs. of raw silk, so will 15,000,000 produce 5000 lbs. worth $50,000 when converted into sewing silk at a cost of one dollar per pound, which I am told is ample when done on a large scale, from which deduct $5000, and the nett profit from my 60 acres of land will be $45,000. I allow nothing to pay for rearing the worms, because when multicaulis becomes plentiful, we shall mow it down and throw it, stems and all, to the worms; the diminished expenses of which, together with our present state bounty, being amply sufficient to cover its item.

Perhaps you will consider me extravagant in my calculations. What! methinks I hear you say, $45,000 from 60 acres of *this* land in one year, impossible!! Be assured, however, my dear sir, that I was only a little while ago—not a year—more sceptical upon this subject, than the most perfect infidel to my present statement can be now; but having carefully examined *facts* and *practice* only—*theory* being totally disregarded—I cannot resist credence to the mass of evidence I meet with both from my own experience and that of others, warranting the assertion that the above is only a part of what can be accomplished, if energy, enterprise, and a small capital go hand in hand to work. Mr. E. P. Roberts, whose sincerity cannot be questioned, states (after a careful Dr. and Cr. account with one acre, that $1128 33, will most probably be found to be the nett profit from it, if devoted to the culture of Silk, when the trees have attained 4 years of age; which would give $67,699 80 from 60 acres of land: and the Rev. D. V. M'Lean, of Freehold, N. J. actually raised on one-sixteenth of an acre last year, from roots of multicaulis planted that season, the enormous amount of thirty one pounds eleven ounces of cocoons, being about 5 7 lbs. to the acre. *Experience*, then, sanctions the belief that my estimate is only a part of the truth.

With these views, you will easily be persuaded that no consideration could induce me to sell *all* my trees.

In the early part of the feeding season, my superintendant, Mr. Spencer, was decidedly in doubt respecting the advantages of the Morus Mulucaulis, but is now a firm convert to faith in its superiority. Mr. Osler, a well known and very respectable tailor in our villages assures us that our silk, reeled on one of my improved Piedmontese Reels, is decidedly superior, in every desirable quality, to any he has ever seen of the produce of this or any other country, from the white Italian Mulberry. Now, sir, I should not have been discouraged if I had lost every worm I had attempted to raise this year—for the season has been so very wet, and the leaves so very succulent, that it is a perfect miracle to me they have not all perished.

Well aware of the deep responsibility I assume in representing the culture of silk from morus multicaulis in such glowing colors, whereby many persons may be induced to embark in it their whole capital—*the hard earned savings of a life of toil*—and also of the just censure I should merit from them if I have knowingly deceived them, still I deliberately add, that every word above expressed, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am firmly persuaded that the morus multicaulis is the most valuable tree on earth. With many apologies for this long letter, and with the assurance of highest esteem,

I am, dear sir, your friend and hum. st.
PHILIP PHYSICK.

To PHILIP PHYSICK, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have read your communication with pleasure, and perfectly coincide in opinion with you on the very important and beneficial effects that may be fairly calculated on from the successful prosecution of the culture of silk, to a class of females laboring under grievances and unmerited sufferings. To them it opens the most cheering prospects of ease, comfort and happiness, which in past times they could hardly have hoped for. The sufferings of this class, have been often urged on the public attention without exciting that sympathy for which their case so loudly called. Yours respectfully, M. CAREY.

Aug. 23, 1839.

A number of new members were added to the society; and on the whole, a more enthusiastic, triumphant meeting has never been held in this country, on the subject of the culture of silk. Had the day been fair, several thousand persons would doubtless have been present.

On motion, the society adjourned.

KENDERTON SMITH, President.

DAVID COMFORT, JOHN FOX, S. TUCKER, } Vice-Presidents.

P. R. FREAS, Secretary.

[From the Hagerstown Torch Light. Sept. 5]

THE CANAL WAR.

We have been permitted to read the official Report of Col. Thruston to Gen'l. Williams, relative to the operations of the force under his command, against the Rioters on the Canal, and have only time to make a hasty selection of the facts embraced in the Report.

On Tuesday morning the 27th Aug Col. Thruston moved from Cumberland with a force of about 80 men, composed of Capt. King's Halter's and McCulloh's Volunteer Companies, in the direction of Little Orleans, where he arrived at 12 o'clock the next day, and found all the laborers at work, without any suspicion of his approach. Captured all the men on the section, picked out such as could be identified as Rioters, disarmed them all, destroyed the arms and moved up the line. On reaching the next section above, the Col. discovered that an express had been sent up by the workers announcing the arrival of the troops, consequently those who were conscious of guilt had an opportunity to conceal themselves, or to carry off their arms.—From this point up, they were engaged in searching for concealed arms and pursuing those who fled. They were joined by Col. Hollingsworth's and Major Barnes' Cavalry—destroyed 40 or 50 shantees and shops; took and destroyed about 120 guns and pistols, and captured 26 of the prominent leaders, who are now in the Cumberland Jail. The troops were actively engaged for five days, and performed a march of 81 miles.—The state of the country along the whole line is described as being in the most unhappy condition. The lives and property of Citizens and Contractors so utterly at the mercy of the rioters that not one of the people within their reach, was willing to give information or even to be seen communicating with the troops. A regular organization among the laborers was forming. They possess, as far as could be ascertained, about 500 stand of arms and but a few days ago they procured a further supply of 50 large duck guns from Baltimore.—The troops found a number of copies of printed Pass words and Countersigns, one of which was sent to Gen'l. Williams, and handed to us by him.

A Mr. Hughes who was beaten at Little Orleans, by the rioters, is now lying at the point of death, and a German laborer who had been literally roasted alive by them, is now undergoing severe suffering.

The cavalry returned here on Monday evening in good health, after experiencing great fatigue and deprivation, in a march of many days over a rugged and uninhabited country.

The following are the Pass words and Countersigns of the Connoughtmen, to which we have referred:—

Q. The winter is favorable.
A. So is friendship increasing.
Q. True Connoughtmen is valient.
A. Yes, and never will be defeated.

Quarrelling Words.

Q. That Connoughtmen may be steady.
A. And they will be respected.

Pass Words.

Q. That all Connoughtmen may be nice.
A. Yes, without they meet their enemies.

CONSUL TRIST.—Another large meeting of ship owners and captains was held in New York on Tuesday, in reference to the removal of N. P. Trist, U. S. Consul at Havana. If he does not listen to these remonstrances, the President must be deaf to the calls of justice and reason. Among other resolutions passed was the following:—

Resolved, That if the President of the United States will cause the said N. P. Trist to be brought within the jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals of the United States, that we pledge ourselves to sustain an action against him, and prove him unworthy to hold his present situation, or failing to establish these points, we hereby pledge ourselves to defray the expenses of the said N. P. Trist to the United States. Also the expenses of his suit while here and in case of his acquittal, we further promise to petition the government for his immediate return, and that we will defray in like manner his expenses back to Havanna. Signed by

Henry Russell, Charles A. Rantlett,
B. H. Norton, William F. Martin,
Jonathan HillmanJoseph Monroe,
Russel E Glover, S. E. Glover.

THOMAS B. MCELWEE.

The last number of that sterling sheet, the Bedford Gazette, announces that our friend, Thomas B. McElwee, Esq. has been re-nominated for election to the Assembly. We rejoice at this. Every democrat in the State will rejoice at it. The services of Mr. McElwee, in behalf of democratic men and measures at all times, but especially during the late election, and the subsequent difficulties, have rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to federal indignation. His nomination, therefore, may be regarded as a victory. We hope, God willing, to shake hands with him next January, in the State Capitol. The most sincere regret we have known for a long time, is that felt because we cannot publish his excellent letters on the Harrisburg difficulties.

The above is from the Lancaster Intelligencer, a regular Van Buren paper, to which we append the subjoined, by way of apposite illustrative comments:

MOST INFAMOUS.

We most earnestly call the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the horrible disclosures made below. If a baser conspiracy was ever contemplated, we have yet to hear of it. It is equally infamous with the gunpowder plot in the time of James I The person giving testimony is no partizan; a man of reputation and high standing, and was one of General Patterson's principal officers, when that officer marched to Harrisburg to quell the rioters. Let the people read and reflect over those horrid disclosures; let them pass judgment at the next election, on a party, a leading number of which would, for the sake of aiding that party in its wicked purposes, thus contemplate the destruction of human life by the thousand. If its votaries cannot rule, they will destroy the citizens of the land by the car load. Arose, people of Pennsylvania, to a sense of your danger. If Loco Focoism in theory will not destroy every vestige of your rights, its practical application to your lives by means of powder, &c. will—[Harrisburg Chron.

A. J Pleasanton appeared before the committee, and being duly sworn according to law, deposed as follows:

Question.—Please to state any conversation you had with any person connected with the late disturbances at Harrisburg, or a member of either branch of the Legislature, in relation to the intention of the Committee of Safety, or of those who acted with them, in tearing up the railroad, or any other act, so as to prevent the troops under Gen. Patterson's command reaching Harrisburg.

Answer.—I do not know what the intention of the committee, or those connected with them was. I had no conversation with any one on the subject of the intention of those persons; I have no knowledge of any thing done in Philadelphia, except such as is derived from common rumor. It was currently reported every where in Philadelphia, before the troops left for Harrisburg, that they would be prevented from marching, or would be obstructed in their progress to the State Capitol and the means to accomplish this, was said to be the removal of some of the rails on the railway. There was much excitement in Philadelphia on the reception of the Governor's orders, and the rumors assumed the complexion of the parties who originated them. I had been informed by General Patterson, that the persons who were to have removed the rails, were prevented from so doing by the interference of some of the officers of the volunteers themselves, who represented to them the injury that would result to their friends from the execution of such an intention.

Question by Mr. Barclay.—Please to state whether you had any conversation with any of the Van Buren members of either branch of the Legislature, as to what the Van Buren party, or any portion of it, designed to do, in order to prevent the troops under Gen. Pattersen from reaching Harrisburg?

Answer.—On the 20th January last, I called to see Colonel McElwee, a member of the House of Representatives, from Bedford, on some public business, at his lodgings in the evening. He was undressed, & about to go to bed, but entered into conversion with me on the subject of my business; in the course which he referred to the character of the volunteer troops from Philadelphia, who had been in service in the preceding month of December, at this place. He spoke very favorably of them, and said that it was well for them that so many of them were democrats, as otherwise they would never have lived to reach Harrisburg. He then stated, that on the announcement here that the troops from Philadelphia would obey the order of the Governor, and would march for Harrisburg, it was agreed by himself and two or three others, whom he did not name, to prevent their arrival at this place at all hazards, supposing at the moment, that as the troops belonged to Philadelphia, they were all whigs, and favorable to the state administration. To carry out this agreement, he said it was determined to remove a few of the rails on the railroad, at the most dangerous part of it, and also to form a mine, under this exposed

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