

GENERALS SCOTT AND WORTH.

The following is the correspondence between Generals Scott and Worth, which led to the arrest of the latter, and the suspension of the former.

Mexico, Nov. 12, 1847. Sir—I learn with much astonishment that the prevailing opinion in this army points the imputation of "scandalous" conduct in the 3d, and the invocation of "the great numbers" in the fourth paragraph of Order No. 349, printed and issued on yesterday, to myself, as one of the officers alluded to.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen., Commanding 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your communication dated the 13th inst., relative to General Orders No. 349, and I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to reply, that the Order No. 349 was, as is pretty clearly expressed on its face, merely a letter signed by the General-in-Chief, and that it is not a part of the summary of two letters given in the Washington Union, and copied into a Tancipico paper; and the authors, scribes and abettors of these letters—be they whom they may—I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., W. J. WORTH, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1st DIVISION, Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847. Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter in reply, but not in answer, to mine of yesterday's date, handed in this morning.

The General Order is too clearly "expressed on its face" to need any explanation in relation to its object, or the object of my letter, as I endeavored clearly to express, as to seek to look distinctly, and with a view to further measures to protect myself, if as supposed, I was one of the persons referred to. Retrotting the necessity for instructions, I am compelled again respectfully to solicit an answer to that question. I ask it as an act of justice, which, it is hoped will not be denied. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen., Commanding 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, Nov. 14, 1847. Sir—The General-in-Chief desires me to reply to your note of this date, by saying that he cannot be more explicit than in his reply to me, already given. That he has nothing to do with the suspicions of others, and has no positive information himself as to the authorship of the letters alluded to in General Order No. 349. If he had any information on the subject, he would immediately prosecute the parties before a General Court Martial. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

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Endorsement on the preceding letter, dated Nov. 16, 1847.

"This paper was prepared on the day of its date, but transmission delayed in the hope, not realized, that mature reflection would suggest a act of justice. W. J. W."

The above is a correct copy of the original endorsement. J. C. PEMBERTON, Capt. A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN MEXICO, November 25, 1847.

Sir—Your letter to me of the 24th inst., covering a communication from you to the Secretary of War, dated eight days before, professing to be an appeal against General Orders, No. 349, issued from this office, has been received and this morning read by the General-in-Chief.

For the studied contempt and disrespect to which the General-in-Chief, expressed in that communication to the Secretary of War, under the form of an appeal, I am instructed by the General-in-Chief to desire that you will immediately consider yourself in a state of arrest within the limits of this city; and to add, that he shall, by the first opportunity, name a General Court-Martial for your trial on the 28th inst., on the charges contained in the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adj. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen., W. J. WORTH, U. S. A.

Charge and specification preferred against Brevet Major Gen. Worth, of the United States Army.

Behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer.

Specification:—In this, that said Brevet Major General Worth, in a communication dated November 16, 1847, addressed through the Acting Assistant General-attached to the General Head-quarters of the American forces in Mexico, to the Secretary of War, under the pretext and form of an appeal to the President of the United States, in General Order No. 349, published Nov. 12, 1847, in the name and by command of Major General Scott, the General-in-Chief of the said forces, at the time, and still, the said Worth's commanding officer, the said Worth grossly accuses the said Scott of having been in the said order, acted by malice against him, the said Worth, as well as of having acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, toward him, the said Worth, in the matters of the said order.

All this at the Capital of Mexico, at the date first above written.

WINDFIELD SCOTT, Maj. Gen. &c.

Foreign News. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

New York, March 4. The Atlantic Steam Ship Britannia, arrived at Boston to-day. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., and has therefore had a long passage, being twenty-one days out from port to port.

The commercial news is rather important. The advance of the British announces an advance in the price of cotton. The rise is attributable to the light stocks on hand in Liverpool.

In money matters the market continues to improve steadily. The failure of a large firm, Messrs. Evans & Son, is announced.

There has been a further decline in the price of wheat-stuffs. The large quantities of grain imported, and the coming into market has produced this effect.

In Ireland the trouble continues to increase. Party feelings are daily becoming more exasperated, and war of words with England is spoken of in some quarters among the most violent partisans.

From Italy, the principal item of interest, is the important fact that Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Government that his cabinet will consider no further treaty with the Government of Vienna, with a view to the Papal States, as a sufficient cause of war. The response of the Austrian cabinet to this intimation is not announced; but the circumstance is certain to bring this question between the Pope and the emperor, or rather Metternich, to a crisis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead. Liverpool, Cotton Market, Feb. 12. The market has rallied, especially in lower grades. The following are at present the established rates: Ordinary to middling 4 1/2; fair to good fair 5; fine 6.

The sales for the week ending February 11, amounted to 32,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were Upland, and taken at 34 1/2; 13,000 bales were of New Orleans at 46 1/2.

The imports since the 1st of January have been 85,000 bales. The imports for the corresponding period last year were 113,000 bales. From the United States alone 55,000 bales have been imported since January 1st, showing a decrease as compared with the same period last year of 15,000 bales.

The total stocks in the hands of importers is at least 150,000 bales, which is a large amount. There are factors who had the influence to advance and stifle prices as usual.

GRAIN MARKET—Feb. 12.—Since the falling of the Hibernia the prices of breadstuffs have continued steadily declining. The present rates for Indian corn are 23-28 1/2 per 400 lbs; for wheat, 75-78 1/2 per 400 lbs; red wheat per bushel, 72-74.

The best Genesee Flour is selling at 20s 2 1/2 per bushel.

In provisions the following are the ruling rates: prime beef 57-60 shillings per tierce; ordinary 60-65 for 36; 65-70 for 48; 70-75 for 60; 75-80 for 72; 80-85 for 84; 85-90 for 96; 90-95 for 108; Bacon 25-30 per 100 lbs; dried and salted long middles 27-30.

LETTER FROM AFRICA.—We are happy to be able to put at rest the fears for some time past entertained by the friends of the American Colonization Society's back Liberia Parcel, Capt. Goddardson, by announcing her safe arrival, in forty days, to the Cape, all well.

Rev. J. B. Buchanan, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Africa, and Dr. M. H. Cook, U. S. N. came passengers. She left Monrovia on the 5th January, and is now at Sierra Leone, on the 15th of the same month.

We are in possession of the inaugural address of Gen. Robbers, delivered to the Legislature January 3d. The message is a temperate, dignified and modest document. It refers to the new and important career upon which they have just entered by severing from the Colonization Society, and forming a new one, and pointing out the additional duties devolving upon them. In this connection, the necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the people, to supply the deficiency of aid from the society, is referred to. The obligations to the society are always gratefully confessed.

The U. S. ship of war Jamestown, Commodore Bolton, sailed from Monrovia on the 10th inst. for Prince's Island, officers and crew all well.—Balt. Sun, March 2.

There is more sunshine than rain—more joy than pain—more love than hate—more smiles than tears, in the wide world, and we should not choose for our friends or companions. The good heart, the tender feelings, and the pleasant disposition, make smiles, love, and sunshine everywhere. A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the sad heart—who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the bursting out of the sun behind a cloud to him who thought he had no friend in the wide world. The tear which he had bravely hid, shines brightly like a dew drop on a leaf.

A thousand glances from the glorious cluster over our heads.

JACOBUS B. SATSBERG.—Joseph Justice, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as postmaster of the city of Trenton, N. J.

THE INFAMOUS ASHUM AMENDMENT.

It will be recollected that the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, from this State, offered a few days ago, in the national House of Representatives, a resolution expurgating from the journals the infamous amendment of Assures, of Massachusetts, to the resolution of thanks to General TAYLOR—an amendment that declared the war in which that brave soldier had engaged his laurels, to be unnecessary, unjust, &c. Strange to say, in a House which purports to regard General TAYLOR as a "Whig," and which contains many of his warm friends who are anxious to see, and who are working to make, him President, this resolution was voted down. The majority seem resolved that if TAYLOR is made President, he shall go into the Presidency with this scandalous falsehood, insulting to himself and to the whole country, written in letters of darkness upon his flag.

But the country will not allow the matter to rest here. The verdict of a Federal House of Representatives upon a just and glorious war, must be expunged from the records of the nation. It is a base, wicked, and desperate calumny. Those who voted for it, and only a few months before voted, that the war was begun "by the act of Mexico," voted for what they must have known and felt was a falsehood! It is a slander, not only upon the nation, but it is a slander upon Gen. TAYLOR, and upon every other man, officer or private, that has drawn a sword, fired a musket, or marched a mile, under the banner of our country.

The thanks of every true American are due to Judge THOMPSON for his most opportune resolution to obliterate it from the journals. That he has failed once, is no reason why he should not try again, and often. We trust he will renew his motion on every occasion until it is adopted, as did the gallant BENTON, in the Senate, on a similar motion, and shared the hero-Pro-President, JACKSON. He persevered, until at last the foul libel was completely and utterly expunged. BENTON labored to vindicate a GREAT MAN, and the feelings of the masses were with him, and applauded him in the good work. THOMPSON is desirous of blotting an error out of existence; and there can be no doubt that the people, without distinction of party, are with him, and would rejoice to see the same House which endorsed the foul calumny upon the war, promptly and completely withdrawing it.

Let every public meeting that is held take the matter into consideration, and encourage the expurgation of THOMPSON'S error, as well as the Let our words, townships, counties, and State conventions, demand it! Let the Legislatures of the States demand it! Let the press expunge and spare not until the volume of public opinion, gathered strength in its progress, bursts into the hall of the House of Representatives, and compels the Federal plotters in that body to recall their insulting and disgraceful accusation of their country.

If they should pause in doing this act of justice, it may be well to stimulate them to it, by invoking the army to declare its views upon the subject. The heroes that fought from Palo Alto to Chapultepec—the bronzed veterans that were saved at Cerro Gordo—those who were besieged for twenty-eight long days at Puebla—those who remain of the hundreds that were cut down by the iron hail of Molino del Rey—those who followed the eagles of Spain, at Contreras, and of Sistrac, at Chantla—those who were in the Capital with the triumphant SCOTT—will there brave troops declare that a vote of thanks to a brave soldier is to be poisoned with the falsehood and calumny that this war is unjust and unnecessary? This case is their case.—The insult to him is an insult to them, and the country feels it as deeply in this case as it would do in any other. We should rejoice to see the verdict of the army upon this question, and it would not be well to ask for it.

At all events, let the people and the press speak out boldly and promptly upon this important question.—Pennycuik.

LATEST NEWS!

New York, March 7.—3 P. M. The Standard Editor, at New Orleans, has been informed by Gen. Wiggins, that he had received positive information that Gen. SCOTT had granted SANTA ANNA his passport, and that he was expected in Vera Cruz the 21st ult.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from the city of Mexico Feb. 4th, says he was at a late meeting of the members of Congress at present at Queretaro. There were 25 in attendance.

It was ordered that the Governors of the States be held responsible for the acts of their departments in their reports to the 30th Feb., and shall be adjudged as traitors to their country, guilty of high treason—arrested, treated and published accordingly.

Accounts from San Luis via Matamoras, states that great efforts were being made to raise a force to expel the expected invaders. Zacatecas report says a formidable force has been organized, Gen. Bustamante at the head, who declares he will not defend the States, but will yet defend them from the distance which overthrows him, if Santa Anna is no longer intrusted with the command in the army.

The Yucatan Commissioner at Washington has received information, that in Yucatan the Indians have risen in a body and have taken the field to the number of 30,000 as it is stated. They have been their warfare by committing the most horrible murders on the whites, laying waste the whole country, devastating towns and villages and slaughtering the inhabitants without regard to age or sex. They have procured arms and ammunition from the Balise.

Senor Sierra, has applied to our government for assistance in arms, &c., and has asked that a portion of the home squadron be detached to stop at Vera Cruz, commencing the course of the steamer, if application will be considered at by the cabinet.

Accounts via New Orleans, state that the government of Cuba has tendered assistance to the government of Yucatan, which has been accepted.

There was an immense turn out to honor the remains of Mr. ANSON, in Baltimore, yesterday.

The Senate has not yet ratified the Treaty. It is now said that a new project has been suggested, that will materially change its features. It proposes a different boundary from any one yet proposed, and may pass.

ATROCIOUS AFFAIR AT THE WEST.—A most atrocious murder was committed a few days since on Indian Creek, in Washington county, near Meriden river, this State. Mrs. Wright had made some remarks in reference to some young men living in the neighborhood. Three of the men visited the house and found Mrs. W. alone; they beather most unmercifully, and left her lying on the floor in a lifeless condition. They then left the house, but soon returned and found Mr. Wright at home. Mr. W. seeing them approaching the house, took his rifle and went out to meet them, when one of them named Patton, picked up a stone, threw it at Wright and knocked him down; then kicked and beat him until he killed him. They then drew the body some distance into the woods, covered it with brush and burnt it. About a week afterwards it was found burnt so as barely to be recognized by the neighbors. Wright was buried upon the floor of a day or two after she was beaten, hardly alive. One of the three men had been arrested, but Patton and the other are still at large.—St. Louis Union.

THE OBSERVER.

For the Erie Observer. No. 2. REPORT of Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in Reference to the Commerce of the Lakes and Western Rivers, submitted to Congress Jan. 6, 1848.

In my communication of last week, in commenting upon this report, I confined my remarks and extracts to the lake commerce.—I shall now proceed to give some of the results in reference to Col. Abert's investigation, in relation to the commerce of the western rivers. But before doing so, however, it may be of some interest to your readers, to present a comparative view of the value of the exports and imports of some of the most important ports on the lakes, for the year 1846; an item of information omitted in my last paper. The report gives this value, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Port, Value. Whitehall, \$6,327,489.00; Burlington (district), 3,777,726.00; Oswego, 5,052,980.00; Buffalo, 48,989,116.00; Erie, 6,732,246.00; Cleveland, 12,559,110.00; Sandusky (district), 2,649,127.00; Monroe (dist. incl. Toledo), 9,519,067.00; Detroit, 8,706,315.00; Chicago, 3,927,150.00.

I do not not, this comparative view, will suggest to the mind of the speculative reader, or some agreeable reflections and anticipations, in relation to the future growth and eminence of this city as a commercial emporium.

In regard to the commerce of the Western rivers, Col. Abert remarks, that he has found it extremely difficult to obtain exact information on this head. "It does not appear (he says) to have attracted as much, and as early attention, as the trade of the lakes; or to have had as many engaged in collecting and reporting its details; (and this he thinks) may have been an account of its palatable and vast extent, which, visible to every observer, was considered sufficiently notorious without the formality of record." His chief reliance, he informs us, has been upon the records of the daily and periodical journals, and the matter collected and reported in the Cincinnati memorial of 1842, and other papers of a similar kind.

From official returns of the Treasury Department, the steamboat tonnage of the Western rivers, equalled, in the year 1842, 126,278 tons; and from the same authority, the same species of tonnage amounted, in the year 1846, to 210,055 tons. To this must be added the tonnage of boats of other kinds (not steamboats), and this, in the Cincinnati memorial, is estimated at 300,000 tons; or, which is the same thing, 4,000 boats, carrying an average of 75 tons each. This amount, added to the steamboat tonnage, will give, for the year 1842, as the total tonnage of all kinds on the western rivers, the aggregate of 426,278 tons.

But, it is assumed, there are two series of flat boats in one-year making downward trips. The amount, then, of produce of every description, carried to market by these boats, must, according to the supposition as above stated, of the Cincinnati memorialists, be placed, for 1842, at 600,000 tons.

"The steamboat navigation is of a different character. It is repeated as often as the condition of the boat, the season of the year and the state of the waters will admit." Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and the fact that these boats are, not always loaded to their full capacity, Col. Abert supposes that their tonnage is repeated ten times a year; or that there are ten trips of the steam tonnage during that period. This supposition gives for the steamboat freight of the year 1842, 1,262,780 tons; or a total of merchandise (exclusive of the way trade) transported during that year, on the western waters, of 1,862,780 tons.

The report then goes into the question of the moneyed value of this commerce, and though it is not obtained by an exhibit, absolutely of its value, derived from the ascertained value of the several parcels, separately; yet the process by which it is reached by using the value per ton of the lake commerce, as an unit of measure, must, I think, commend the results arrived at, as a near approximation of the truth.

By this process, the direct commerce of the western rivers with New Orleans, exclusive of the way trade, is found, for 1842, to amount to \$69,739,354. Now, referring, as to report to the Treasury returns of the amount of exports and imports of New Orleans for the same year, we find them to amount to 50,666,003; a coincidence sufficiently near to sustain the accuracy of the calculation just given, and to justify the amount of exports and imports at New Orleans, as officially stated, to be taken as an exhibit of the commerce of the western rivers with that city.

For 1842, then, this commerce can be stated as \$50,666,003. In 1846, a statement of the treasury makes it 62,906,719.

Showing an increase in 4 yrs. of \$11,039,816 or an average annual increase of 53 per cent. But all that has been said, refers entirely to the direct trade with New Orleans. The indirect, or way commerce, has been in no way included. According to the Cincinnati memorial, "The shores of the Mississippi, on both sides, from the mouth of the Ohio downwards, receives supplies of live stock, provisions, machinery, farming implements, cabinet ware and a great variety of fabrics from the more northern states of the great valley. And a still more important addition is the trade which passes from town to town, and from State to State, throughout the West, and which is independent of what are termed exports and imports. It is difficult (continues the memorialists) to form any adequate idea of the trade, but we see it going forward, and witness the gigantic means required to keep it in operation, know that it forms a large item in the estimate