

### Gen. Scott and the Administration.

To afford our readers a correct understanding of the controversy between Gen. Scott and the Administration, we propose stating, briefly, a history of the unfortunate difficulty. When Mr. Trist landed at Vera Cruz, as a Commissioner to negotiate a peace with Mexico, (a project of which he carried with him from the State Department,) as also a communication from the same department to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs—he despatched a messenger to Gen. Scott, who was then at Jalapa, informing him of his arrival, and the object of his mission, as he was instructed to do, with the letter to the Mexican Minister. Gen. Scott refused to transmit this communication, although expressly ordered to do so by the President, and returned it to Mr. Trist, accompanied with an angry and ill-tempered letter, in which he assumed the ill-phantom that Mr. Trist was sent out to interfere with his authority. This gave rise to an angry controversy between those two functionaries.—Mr. Trist's duties were clearly defined. He was not to interfere with the military operations in any way, nor to do anything until the Mexican authorities would manifest a desire, through Gen. Scott, to negotiate a peace. Scott and Trist, however, as would appear from the last letter of Mr. Trist, buried the hatchet, and made friends—the result, probably, of the rebuke they both received for attending to their personal grievances, to the great injury and neglect of the important public duties they were required to perform.

Next, the difficulties between Gen. Scott and Generals Pillow and Worth, and Colonel Duncan, took place, during and after the battles at the city of Mexico, upon which we will endeavor to shed some light in our next.

We will begin with the following letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott. It is partly in reply to a letter from Gen. S., dated at Puebla, June 4, 1847, in which he uses the following extraordinary language:

"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel, since I left Washington, or the total want of support and sympathy, on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army the moment that it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz, which, I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all field operations will be over long before that time."

What a commentary does this brief extract furnish on the noise that has been made by Federal Congressmen and Preeses about General Scott being summarily recalled!

### LETTER FROM GOV. MARCY TO GEN. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 12, 1847.

SIR: Since my letters of the 31st of May and 14th June, pointing out your entire misapprehension in regard to the mission of Mr. Trist, so far as it was assumed to be an interference with your military command, a part of his communication to you, as well as your letter to him of the 29th of May, has been received. This correspondence discloses a state of things between yourself and him most deeply to be regretted, as it is much to be feared that your personal relations are such as may compromise the most important national interests.

My previous letters on this subject, if received, must have convinced you of the groundlessness of your suspicions and the precipitancy of your conduct in this whole affair. You cannot fail to perceive that, so far from having cause to complain and indulge in disrespectful reproaches against your government, on account of this mission, the utmost care was taken to secure to you all the rights and authority of your command, and to yield to all the pretensions you could properly set up as in any wise belonging to it.

Regarding, as the President feels compelled to do, your course in this matter as the result of an entire mistake as to the powers and duty of Mr. Trist, he regrets to perceive that the conduct of Mr. T., on the other hand, has not been free from error.

No two agents of the government could have been charged with duties more distinct and non-conflicting; duties less likely to bring on personal collision, where any sort of communication was required. To you was entrusted the conduct of military operations; to him, the business of negotiating a peace, if a favorable opportunity should occur. Only a very limited official intercourse between you and him was required, and that was of such a character as to preclude, as it was supposed, the possibility of any misunderstanding. He was required, in the first place, to deliver to you a despatch from your government to the minister of foreign relations of Mexico. When thus delivered, all his agency in regard to it was ended. It was ended. It was committed to you to be forwarded; not even the President's order to you to send it forward was communicated through him, but through this department. To this course the most over-wrought sensitiveness could not properly take the slightest exception. Your false alarm in regard to the powers of the commissioner, and the mis-step consequently taken—the first in the series of blunders—led him to interfere, in an unauthorized and improper manner, in an affair exclusively your own—the transmission of that despatch, in the Mexican authorities.—From this department, Mr. Trist had no instructions whatever, and I am well assured that he had none from the President or the State Department, relative to this despatch, beyond the simple direction to place it in your hands. Whatever he may have done further than barely delivering it to you, was unauthorized. In undertaking, as he appears to have done, in his letter to you of the 20th of May, to be the medium through which orders to you were to be transmitted, he has assumed authority not conferred on him, and the act is disavowed and disapproved by the Presi-

dent. He had no authority to give you any order whatever. The only orders on this subject, were issued through this department, and are contained in my despatches of the 14th of April, and these orders the President confidently expected you to execute. It is proper that I should say, in concluding my remarks on this point, that the President trusts that you have discovered your mistake in returning the despatch to Mr. Trist; that you have withdrawn it from him, and executed the order to forward it from this department to the Mexican authorities. Should you receive from these authorities an intimation of a willingness to enter upon negotiations, you will, as a matter of course, apprise Mr. Trist of that fact, and do what may be deemed proper to facilitate the conclusion of a peace.

It is not expected that you still continue under your first, strange delusion as to Mr. Trist's instructions to interfere in any manner with your military operations. My previous letters, and the extract furnished you from those instructions, must have put to flight all your mis-conceptions on that subject. The utmost extent of the commissioner's authority, bearing on this point, was to give you written notice of the happening of a contingency on which a suspension of hostilities was to follow—not by Mr. Trist's order—not by an order communicated through him—but by the order of the President, your superior officer, conveyed to you directly by the Secretary of War.

This suspension of hostilities was not, as you saw fit to assume, to be a preliminary to, but to result from, negotiations conducted to a successful issue. Your course, on receiving the first communication from Mr. Trist, shut you out, for a time at least, from the information which would have secured you from the false position in which you so precipitately placed yourself. You would have learned from Mr. Trist, if an interview with him had not been obstructed, that the contingency, referred to in my letter, was a distinct event—not an undefined condition of things, to be determined by discretion—it was a certain fact—the actual ratification of a definitive treaty of peace by the Mexican government, containing, in one of its articles, a stipulation for the suspension of hostilities to follow immediately such ratification; and it should not be forgotten, that it was the intention and expectation of your government, that you should be as well acquainted with what constituted that contingency as the commissioner himself, before you could be required to act in reference to it; for Mr. Trist was authorized, on arriving at your head quarters; to show you his instructions, and the project of the treaty he was empowered to make. Had you been less impetuous in taking umbrage at the course pursued in this matter, and less inclined to conclude, without the least warrant for it, that your government intended disrespect to you, or was unmindful of what was due to the safety of the gallant army under your command, the dearest interests of the nation would not have been exposed to receive detriment from an ill-tempered personal altercation between two high functionaries intrusted with important public concerns in a foreign country.

As past errors must have been discovered, the President expects that false steps on both sides have been retraced, and that you and Mr. Trist are now co-operating, so far as co-operation is required, in your respective spheres of duty, to bring the war to a successful close by an honorable peace.

Your letter from Puebla, of the 4th of June, has been received, and laid before the President. Considering that you had claimed, as a matter of right due to your superior rank, to be placed at the head of our armies in the field in a state of actual war, and had earnestly besought that position as a matter of favor, the President was not a little surprised, that, after so brief a period of service, you should ask to be recalled. The grounds put forth for this change of purpose have not, probably, had with him the influence you expected. They are of such an extraordinary character as to claim a passing notice.

Of the "many cruel disappointments and mortifications I (you) have been made to feel since I (you) left Washington," you have omitted to specify a single one, and whether they are real or imaginary is left in great uncertainty. The sending of Mr. Trist to Mexico as a commissioner of peace, and the suspicion you cherished that you had been degraded by his being clothed with military authority to interfere with your rightful command, are, probably, prominent among these "cruel disappointments and mortifications." The exposition which has been made of that case, shows the lamentable extent to which error may prevail in personal matters, where prejudice and suspicion pre-occupy the mind. Should your other undisclosed "cruel disappointments and mortifications" be of a like unsubstantial character, as it is presumed they are, you may well conclude that they constitute no sufficient motive with the President to grant the indulgence you ask.

I am unwilling to believe that the grave charge, that you have experienced so long "the total want of support and sympathy on the part of the War Department," was thrown in as a provocative to ensure success to your application, and I certainly cannot concede that it rests on the slightest foundation of fact. In view of the vast diversity of human character, I ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at any extravagance of self-delusion; yet I should be so in this instance, if this is to be re-

garded as a well-considered allegation, reflecting the settled convictions of your mind. That it indicated the true state of your feelings at the moment it was written, I will not question; but that it is at all just towards the War Department, I must positively deny. It is an assertion unaccompanied by facts to support it. It relates to a matter, in regard to which my information must be at least as full and accurate as your own, and I feel bound by the most solemn convictions of truth to say that you are mistaken in the entire length and breadth of the allegation.—That you have been disappointed in some of the arrangements made here, as you have in some of your own which did not depend upon the action of the War Department, is undoubtedly true; but such disappointments do not warrant or sustain the charge you have made—they do not even show that you have not had all the support from this department which was within its competence to give. The department cannot, by the mere fiat of its will, call into instant existence the means it may require, and place them where they are needed. Human agency cannot control the elements so as to make them subservient to its wishes, or to prevent them from sometimes frustrating its best concerted plans. In conducting a war, such as that in which we are now engaged, the scene of operations, as you well know, is of the widest range, the machinery necessarily of vast extent and complexity; the agencies exceedingly numerous and dispersed over vast regions.—That all this complication of means and agencies should respond with promptness and punctuality, in every instance, to any directing will, cannot be reasonably expected; that one failure, whether by accident, necessity or negligence, should involve others, is inevitable; and that unforeseen disappointments should occasionally happen in working out results, should surprise no man who takes a sensible view of human affairs. That the War Department has not realized all that may have been expected in its arrangements, may be safely admitted, without laying itself open to the charge of having failed to act with energy and effect, or of having neglected any one of its essential duties; or to the still more unfounded and reckless charge of having failed to afford any support whatever to the general at the head of our armies in the field. The War Department, most deeply interested as it is in carrying the war to a successful issue, could have no motive—and, by any other than a mind strangely deluded, it could not be suspected of having any motive to do less than its utmost to insure triumph and glory to our arms; and to a charge of failure of duty in this respect, unaccompanied with any specification, it will only oppose, in its vindication on this occasion, its anxious, incessant, and strenuous efforts, zealously devoted to the conduct of the war. Regarding the inducements you have assigned for begging to be recalled, as deserving to have very little influence on the question, it will be decided by the President with exclusive reference to the public good. When that shall render it proper, in his opinion, to withdraw you from your present command, his determination to do so will be made known to you.

Very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

### FIVE DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.

Our city this morning was visited with no less than five terribly destructive fires. The first fire broke out in a stable near the canal, and before the flames could be subdued, twenty-six houses were destroyed, and three smoke houses, containing seven hundred thousand pounds of bacon, the property of Holmes Brothers, Jordan & Son, Atchison & Dagg, J. Dalzell, and Carson & McKingie. The smoke houses were insured.

Four houses were consumed at the second fire, including Hill's Paper Factory. At the third fire, four houses were destroyed, two of them dwellings, besides a stable. At the fourth, two houses. At the fifth, three houses and a dwelling in Mulberry alley. The five fires were raging in different parts of the city at the same time, producing the utmost consternation, as the belief was general that it was the work of incendiaries. The loss must be immense, although no correct estimate can be made at present. Fortunately, there was no wind, or else half the city would now be a mass of smouldering ruins. The flames are completely subdued.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY PASSED.

We are happy to state that, after several hours' discussion in the Senate, yesterday, upon the resolutions declaring their sympathy with France in the establishment of a republic, they were passed unanimously by 32 yeas. Several of the Whigs declined to vote, upon the ground that it was premature to express any sympathy with France until her National Assembly has convened; and a constitution has been formed and a republican government established. But the decided majority of the Senate acted wisely, in our opinion, in giving the promptest expression to their sympathies in favor of regenerated France.

To the above, from the Union of the 6th, we add the resolutions and the vote upon them in the Senate:  
Resolved, &c., That in the name and behalf of the American people, the con-

gratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

The vote follows:  
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bell, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Crittender, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foutc, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott—32.  
NAYS—None.

The foregoing resolutions passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 174 yeas to 2 nays—both Whigs.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. APRIL 18, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.  
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

### Domestic Matters.

All persons indebted to the undersigned, either for subscription, advertising, or job-work, will find their accounts in the hands of Esquire ALEXANDER, where, if they desire to save costs, they will call and settle immediately.

D. W. MOORE.  
N. B.—The books of Moore & Thompson are placed in the hands of Esquire CUTLER, where, also, costs will be saved by those indebted calling without delay.  
April 18, 1848.

We trust that no person will complain of this course. No costs will be added, if the opportunity now offered, is embraced. And self-preservation requires that all these old accounts should be settled.

No paper has been issued from this office since the 25th of March. We have been assisting our lumbermen.

We respectfully tender our thanks to Hon. A. INYAN, for a copy of the Executive message and accompanying documents.

### REJECTION OF JUDGE BURRELL.

On the 4th inst., the State Senate rejected the nomination of Judge BURRELL, as President Judge of the 10th District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, &c., by a vote of 14 to 15. This is the district about which there was so much noise made last fall. The whigs, having control of the Senate, took the strange notion of compelling Gov. SHUNK to re-appoint Judge WHITE, an inveterate Whig, for another term of ten years, by rejecting the nominations as fast as they were made by the Governor. Judge Burrell has held the courts in that district for the last year, and is highly spoken of as a jurist and a gentleman.—The election last fall was to decide between Gov. Shunk and Judge White; and, if we are correctly informed, his Honor, not content to leave his case in the hands of his friends, descended from the Bench to canvass his district, and give the Governor such a rebuke as would compel him to yield to the demands of Federalism. Well—the election came—and the rebuke, where was it? Why, it was 'tother way! for Governor Shunk received an increased vote in each county, and consequently an increased majority in the district.

Mr. JOHNSTON, we regret to say, voted against the confirmation of Mr. Burrell, and also made a speech assigning his reasons therefor, which were—not that Judge B. was deficient in the necessary qualifications, or legal attainments, to make a good Judge—but because he believed that a majority of the people preferred Judge White!

The Governor has since appointed (which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate) JOHN C. KNOX, of Tioga county, as successor to Mr. Burrell. So then, Old Frank could not be made to yield, and Judge White can be Judge no longer.

There is no subject upon which the people have so frequently, nor more plainly spoken, than on the question of reform in the present banking system. As often as the elections occur, the people select those men to represent them who are fully committed, or solemnly pledged, to carry out their wishes. But just as often, by some means—no matter how strong or how united the Democrats are on all other questions—whenever a bill comes up to charter, or to extend the charter, of a Bank, there are just enough (and no more, and this it is that makes the thing most strange) of these gentlemen go over to the Whigs, and, by either voting or dodging, give these Bankocrats the control of the Legislature.

There is something very singular about this matter. The bills lately vetoed by the Governor were passed by the aid of some six or eight spurious Democrats; but when they came up for a second vote, after the veto, only twenty, including one Democrat, was arrayed against the people. A number, however, played the dodger.

### AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The Pennsylvania of the 13th, contains a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, telegraphed from Cincinnati, dated on the 10th, in which he informs the public—and his Whig friends in particular—what, indeed, no person much doubted—that he will accept the nomination of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency. He says some very queer things in this address, which half incline us to the belief that there is some hoax about it.

### THE BANK VETOS.

On the 7th, Governor SHUNK vetoed the several bills re-chartering the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. The reasons assigned by the Governor for refusing his assent to the extension of the charters of these Banks, are powerful and conclusive, and if they are not in accordance with the opinions of a majority of the Legislature, they will meet the unqualified approbation of the people—which is much better. To secure the approbation of Governor Shunk, all bills applying for charters must come under such restrictions as sound justice and a careful regard for the rights of the people require. The present charters of the above Banks do not expire until May and November next.

THE LUMBERMEN.—The Lumber business this spring, has been quite active—prices ranging a little higher, we believe, than at any former period. When good pine brings nine cents, and good oak twelve cents per cubic foot, and sawed lumber not less than ten dollars per thousand, the lumbermen can live.

Are you going to the Show?—This is the all-prevailing question among our boys. For particulars, see the advertisement in another column, and the posters at our Hotels.

### SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

At the late adjournment of the Legislature, our district again furnished the Speaker of the Senate, in the person of Wm. F. JOHNSTON. Would that Mr. J. would follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor, (Col. BIGLER,) as well in his political principles. As it is, however, we duly appreciate the honor conferred upon our district.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last.

### The latest Foreign News: ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNA. THE FALL OF DESPOTISM.

The following is a digest of her news, taken from the European Times and other sources.

The history of the present fortnight has witnessed the death of despotism in Western Europe.

Vienna has followed the example of Paris, and Metternich, like Guizot, has fled from the storm. He has fled, but the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained, the popular monarch of a popular movement. This great event, more important than the French revolution, took place on the 13th. The people, guided by the heads of the learned bodies, presented a memorial demanding from the Government the liberty of the press and other organic reforms. The council was sitting, but being unable to give a prompt reply, the deputation became impatient, entered the Chamber and an *emette* was the result. The soldiers fired on the people, several lives were lost, but in the midst of the tumult the council demanded the dismissal of Metternich. "I have resigned," said he, entering the Chamber at the moment. The reply was a doubtful compliment—"You have saved your country."

Insurrection in Lombardy—Fighting in Milan—Flight of the Viceroy—Abdication of the King of Bavaria.—The electric telegraph announces that the people of Lombardy, having no faith in the promises of the Emperor, have revolted at Milan. The fighting was going on between the people and the military when the accounts left. The citizens had raised numerous barricades. The Viceroy had fled. Bybanow and Brescia had also revolted.

A supplement to the "Resurgence" of the 19th, states that the people, not satisfied with the promises of the Emperor to grant a Constitution, have broken out into insurrection and open resistance to the government. Barricades had been raised in the streets, and at the departure of the courier fighting was going on between the troops and the people.

FROM PARIS.—The financial measures of M. Garnier Pages have been all generally approved, and none more so than his last decree, creating public stores, under the surveillance of the State, with the view of warranting the receipts to be negotiable for the specified value of the deposits in warehouses.

The Express announces the abdication of the King of Bavaria. There had been a fatal tumult at Munich. The students and tradesmen joined the police.

The monster meeting in Dublin came off without disturbance. An address to France was adopted. Also a petition to the Queen for the repeal of the Union.

The next day Messrs. Bryan, Meagher and Mitchell were arrested for sedition and put under heavy bonds for trial on the 13th of April. Great excitement has been caused in Dublin on account of the arrest.

Scotland is growing more quiet. The riots have ceased. England is quiet. A number of failures have occurred on the continent.

It is reported that the Provisional Government would buy up all the rail road lines and pay for them in 5 per cent rentes. The Rouen Bank has suspended.

A permanent guard has been offered to the Rothschilds for their banking house, but was declined.

Business continues stagnant. If the Poles rise France will interfere. All the Russian and English workmen have been ordered out by France. Forty-four different clubs have been for-