

of inquiry will be herewith transmitted to you.

The proceeding of the court of inquiry relative to the two howitzers, alleged to have been taken by General Pillow from Chapultepec, have not been received at this department. You will cause them to be forwarded, if it has not been already done.

You refer, in one of the charges against General Pillow, to an appeal made by him to you, in regard to the proceedings of that court; but no appeal, duplicate or copy, has been received by me or at the department, either from yourself or General Pillow.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. L. MARCY,  
Secretary of War.  
Major General Winfield Scott,  
Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

(The foregoing letter was accompanied with an order (which we omit) from the President, instituting the court of inquiry, together with the following relating to the recall of Gen. Scott:

WAR DEPARTMENT Jan. 13, 1848.  
Sir: In view of the present state of things in the army under your immediate command, and in compliance with the assurance contained in my reply to your letter of the 4th of June, wherein you ask to be recalled, the President has determined to relieve you from further duty as commanding general in Mexico. You are therefore ordered by him to turn over the command of the army to Major General Butler, or in his absence, to the officer highest in rank with the column under you, together with all instructions you have received in relation to your operations and duties as general in chief command, and all records and papers properly belonging or appertaining to the general headquarters.

Desiring to secure a full examination into all the matters embraced in the several charges which you have presented against Major General Pillow and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, as well as the charges or grounds of complaint presented against you by Brevet Major General Worth; and, deeming your presence before the court of inquiry which has been organized to investigate these matters, indispensably necessary for this purpose, you are directed by the President to attend the said court of inquiry wherever it may hold its sittings; and when your presence before, or attendance upon, the court shall be no longer required, and you are notified of that fact by the court, you will report in person at this department for further orders.

The original papers to which you refer, as well as others which it is anticipated may be wanted on the investigations, will be forwarded to the court of inquiry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. L. MARCY,  
Secretary of War.  
Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott,  
Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

[No. 45.]  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY  
Mexico, Feb. 9, 1848.

Sir: I have received no communication from the War Department or the adjutant general's office, since my last report, (No. 44), dated the 2d instant; but slips from newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties here, representing, I learn, that the President has determined to place me before a court for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers! I make only a passing comment upon these unofficial announcements; learning, with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited as I have long been led to believe they would be.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
WINFIELD SCOTT,  
To the Hon. Secretary of War.

ABUSES OF CHLOROFORM.—We copy the following from the Boston Bee:

We are informed that a very respectable young lady in Roxbury, is in an extremely dangerous condition, from inhaling chloroform on Saturday evening last. She was in company with a number of her young friends, and after witnessing the effects of chloroform on them, determined to inhale it herself. She was thrown into convulsions, and notwithstanding the attention of the most skillful physicians in the city, up to last evening no relief could be afforded her. If she escapes with her life it will be almost a miracle. The physicians say that her system has sustained a radical injury.

WHITNEY'S RAILWAY.—The select committee of Congress upon the famed Whitney Railroad to Oregon, have reported unanimously in favor of the project, & will report in favor of whatever portion of the public domain may be necessary for the completion of the enterprise.

SWICORD OF MR. ERWIN.—Mr. James Erwin, grandson of Henry Clay, shot himself at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 3d inst. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Mr. Erwin is the same gentleman who recently challenged S. S. Prentiss.

Progress of Common Sense.—The N. York Assembly has passed an act to abolish imprisonment for debt and limit imprisonment for fines; allowing each day's imprisonment to liquidate \$3 of the fine.

### LATER FROM MEXICO. The Treaty not Ratified—Attempted Revolution at San Luis by Paredes.

From the North American.  
AUGUSTA, Geo., April 17.  
A second express despatch has reached me with New Orleans papers of the 13th inst. The ship Christiana had arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 4th inst., and the steamer Washington with Vera Cruz dates to the 3d, and from the capital to the 30th ult.

Further proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received, but too voluminous to telegraph. Gen. Scott has impeached the testimony of Paymaster Burdick for the defence.

The general opinion now is among the Mexicans of the first class, that the Congress dare not ratify the treaty.

Lieut. John Smith, of Capt. White's company of mounted men, deserted from Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., taking with him seven men of his company, and offering his services to the guerilla chief, Zenobia. The latter took them prisoners, and sent word to Gov. Wilson, who sent after them, and on their arrival at Vera Cruz had them secured.

The Americans are indignant at the restoration of power to the Mexican authorities. Already a revolution has been attempted in San Luis by Paredes, who, it is said, has been arrested by orders from the government.

From Guadalupe we learn, in reference to the monarchists, that they are very bold. The high clergy protect them, and it is supposed that Father Barajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues; but we will send him a number of our paper, praying him to inquire into the matter, and if the culpability of Father Barajas is proved, to bury him in prison, even were it a canonical dungeon, for the mission of clergymen is to preach the gospel, to do charitable acts, instead of being the leaders of conspiracies and revolutions.

The Monitor of the 23d says that the diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 23d had been robbed at a place called Cuatlancin, about two leagues from Puebla. The diligence encountered after this a party of Texans, who advised those in the diligence to be on the look out, as they had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they had lost one of their companions; but at a short distance from San Martin Teamehucan, on the Mexican side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it, attacked it again.

On reaching Agua del Venerable, the passengers who came in the diligence report that they saw the dead Mexican lying in the middle of the road.

The authorities of Tancapulta called on Gen. Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico for the purpose of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it, from Puebla to Mexico.

Gen. Rea addressed a communication to the editors of the *La Reforma*, at Puebla, in which he says that he has been calumniated in the report put in circulation, that he had pronounced against the government.

It is reported that Col. Hays and his regiment are on their way to Vera Cruz. *La Reforma*, a paper published in Puebla, says: On the 25th inst., Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably to-day or to-morrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers in the American army will soon leave the republic; all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with Gen. Scott.—Although we do not believe this story, we announce it. We would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the *Monitor* of Mexico, of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of General Scott.

The sch'r Falcon had also arrived from Campeachy, with dates to the 3d. The insurrections of the Indians in Yucatan have placed that country in a dreadful situation. Every town and rancho had been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants were flying to the Western Coast.

The Monitor Republicano of the 25th, announces the death of Gen. Valencia.—He expired the morning of that day from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico.

Purser R. M. Price arrived at New Orleans in the steamship Ohio, bearing despatches from the Pacific Squadron to Government. He was to leave New Orleans for Washington on the 9th.

Commodore R. Reed and Purser Christian had joined the Squadron. They were wrecked on their passage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, in the brig Commodore Stockton, when near Magdalena. The brig was a total wreck, but the passengers and crew were fortunately saved by the providential appearance of four white boats.

GEN. TWIGGS reached Augusta on the 8th inst. His approach to that city was proclaimed by the firing of cannon, and a large number of the citizens repaired, through a pelting shower of rain, to the railroad depot, to greet him. He was welcomed, says the *Georgian*, in a brief and eloquent address by the mayor, and was immediately conducted to the residence of his brother.

### Threatened Massacre of the Spaniards.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th inst., contains the following exciting news from Yucatan.

The citizens of Valladolid and Izamal for a long time held out against the assaults of the Indians who surrounded them, but early in March they began to despair of making good their defence, so hotly were they pressed. They began to deliberate upon falling back on Merida, and thus take up a new line of defence, and this purpose we presume they executed, for the next we learn is that a host of Indians had surrounded Merida itself—report sets their numbers down at fifty or sixty thousand. These may be exaggerated, but every new success must swell their ranks, and there seems no hope for the Spanish race unless the authorities of Havana interfere in the most strenuous manner.

The inhabitants of Laguna have become terribly affrighted for their personal safety. Public meetings were held and addresses sent to Com. Perry, praying that he would in no event evacuate the island—not even if peace be made between Mexico and the United States. They set forth in the most moving terms their desperate situation and the probable success of the savages. We have not the Commodore's reply, but we presume he promised his protection, from the flattering manner in which the editors speak of him.

Captain Stoddard informs us that the U. S. steamer *Iris* was to sail from Carmen for Sisal, to take off the inhabitants of Sisal and transport them to Laguna, to prevent them from being massacred by the Indians or driven into the sea. The situation of the peninsula is indeed pitiable, but we have not room to enlarge upon the subject or make further use of the means so kindly placed at our disposal.

The Washington Union publishes a despatch from Commodore Perry to the Navy Department, covering another from the Secretary General of the Yucatan Government, which present a distressing picture of the present condition of that unhappy country, overrun as it is represented to be with bands of savages committing almost unheard of atrocities. We make room for the concluding portion of the Commodore's despatch, which bears date March 13th:

The French consul expresses the opinion that England may, in view of obtaining an increase of territory in the Bay of Honduras, and possession of the harbors of Ascension and Espiritu Santo, on the east coast of Yucatan, be induced to furnish aid, in troops and munition, from the settlement of Belize; and a person is now in the city, professing to be an agent sent expressly from Jamaica, to enter into some arrangement with the Yucatan government. This information is given for what it is worth; in my own mind, it has little weight. Governor Mendez has declared to me, that, failing to obtain aid from the United States, he should apply to other powers; and, as a last resort, the people of Yucatan would offer up the sovereignty of the State to whatever power would consent to take it under protection.

I sail this day on my return to Vera Cruz, via Laguna and the Tabasco. The bomb brig *Vesuvius*, Lieutenant Commandant M. Mason, will be left at anchor off this city, to look after American interests, and to render whatever aid she can in the lives and property of the citizens. I propose to employ another small vessel of the Squadron on the same duty, and hope to be able to add a third.

### THE NEW LAW RELATING TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Messrs. Editors: Just before the final adjournment of our Legislature, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, an act was passed to secure to married women the right to their own property; and the great importance of the law induces me to send you the following extract from it for publication. It will, no doubt, be interesting intelligence to many of your readers.

Respy yours, S. W. R.

"Be it enacted, &c. That every species and description of property, whether consisting of real, personal, or mixed, which may be owned by, or belong to, any single woman, shall continue to be the property of such woman as fully after her marriage as before, and all such property, of whatever name or kind, which shall accrue to any married woman during coverture by will, descent, deed of conveyance, or otherwise, shall be owned, used and enjoyed by such married woman as her own separate property; and the said property, whether owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her afterwards, shall not be subject to levy and execution for the debts or liabilities of her husband, nor shall such property be sold, conveyed, mortgaged, transferred, or in any manner encumbered by her husband without her written consent first had and obtained, and duly acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, that such consent was not the result of coercion on the part of her said husband, but that the same was given voluntarily and of her own free will."

"That any married woman may dispose by her last will and testament of her separate property, real, personal, or mixed, during coverture. Provided, That the said last will and testament be executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, neither of whom shall be her husband."

The remaining sections provide for the recovery of debts and the descent of property under the new law.

Democratic Banner.  
CLEARFIELD, PA. APRIL 25, 1848.  
FOR PRESIDENT.  
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.  
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

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.

As You Were!—The statement that militia trainings are abolished in Pennsylvania, is unfortunately not true. The act passed the Senate, but was lost in the House.

FIRE!—The barn of PETER BARGEN, of Bradford township, was consumed by fire one night last week. A young horse, two or three calves, a wind-mill, and other farming utensils, were also destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and "old Bill Guillam" was lodged in our jail yesterday on suspicion thereof.

### Yucatan—Protection Wanted.

By a brief account in another column it will be seen that the authorities of Yucatan have appealed to the government of the United States to protect them from threatened extermination by the Indians. Yucatan was formerly a department of the Mexican Republic, but at the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico, she declared herself independent, and has preserved a neutral position ever since. It was the Southernmost State of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf on the north and east, and on the south by Guatemala. These Indians are the descendants of the Montezumas and the Incas—the aborigines of the country. If the accounts are true, whole valleys and wide districts of country have been overrun, and some of their largest towns sacked and the inhabitants either murdered or driven away; and it would really appear as if there was great danger of the entire white population being annihilated, unless the assistance of men or implements of war are speedily rendered them. Even Merida, the capital, a city with a population of twenty or thirty thousand, was, at the last accounts, threatened with an attack.

Other accounts, however, say that these statements are much exaggerated, and that the Mexicans (or Yucatanos) are as much to blame as the Indians.

We hope our government will look into the matter, and when the true state of the case is ascertained, adopt such measures as justice and humanity dictate.

### A Good Witness.

Capt. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who served with such distinction under Gen. TAYLOR, and was taken prisoner and carried to Mexico, where he had every opportunity to learn the opinions of Mexicans, uses the following language in his late letter denouncing his namesake and (we believe) relative, HENRY CLAY. The Democrats have said all along that it was the Mexican *Whigs* in the United States, and not the Mexicans proper, that urged the marching of the troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, as the cause of the war. This statement of Mr. Clay proves it beyond a doubt:

"I have no sympathy with the late outcry against President Polk as bringing on this war. I shall do the President the justice to say, that, in all Mexico, I never heard the first man allege the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, as that cause of offence, or of the war."

### Gen. Pillow.

From the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, sitting in the city of Mexico, for the few first days, it appeared as if the charges of Gen. Scott against this valiant officer, (Pillow) were going to be sustained. He was charged with writing, or causing to be written, certain letters eulogistic of himself, and the prosecution attempted to prove that a letter signed "Leonidas," published in the *New Orleans Delta*, was interlined by Gen. Pillow in his own hand-writing. On the sixth day of the court, however, the tables appear to have taken a new turn, and the General was in a fair way to establish his innocence triumphantly. In addition to the court proceedings, the *Delta* comes to the rescue of the accused, in the following satisfactory manner:

"We consider it due to General Pillow to correct a misapprehension which seems to have possessed Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, in regard to the interlining charges. These interlinings were made by the editor of this paper, in the exercise of the prerogative and improving the language of anonymous communications or effect the substance of our judgment. We think it highly probable, from the direct testimony, as well as from other circumstances, that the letter No. 3, or the real Leonidas letter, was written without the cognizance or participation of Gen. Pillow. Of the letter No. 1, which is certainly very similar to Leonidas, we know nothing. But having regard to the interlinings in the Leonidas letter, we think it our duty to make the statement we have made."

Gen. Pillow may have been too ambitious of distinction (a fault that prevails to a great extent in the army, but which pervades as well the church, the law, and politics, and is no more reprehensible in the one instance than in the other); but we have every confidence that the brave Pillow will come out as triumphant in his own defence as he has been in storming the Mexican batteries on the heights of Chapultepec.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.  
Latest Foreign News.  
THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.  
Prussia declared a Republic. The King and his ministers reported in prison.—Escape of the Prince to England.—Lombardy revolutionized. Threatened abdication of the Emperor of Austria. Revolution in Poland. Great excitement at Havre between the King of Bavaria, Succeeded by the Prussian Royal Government of Milan in the hands of the people.

By the arrival of the Duchess d'Orleans at New York, we have the most important news from Europe, showing the spread of republicanism and the downfall of kingdoms and empires. The following despatch gives all the particulars which have yet reached us of the great changes which have been effected since the last news, as if they are correct, it is the most important news which has ever come from Europe. Prussia, according to report, is a republic and the king and his ministers in prison. There is a shade of doubt thrown over this intelligence, which subsequent accounts only can disperse. Lombardy has shaken off the power of Austria. The Emperor of Austria is ready to abdicate, & Poland is in revolution. The following are the particulars, as telegraphed to us from New York, & taken from the French papers.

New York, April 20.  
We learn from Capt. Richardson, that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris and Havre, between the rich and poor.—The rich were in apprehension of being killed daily by the poor. They had to close their doors and strongly bar them.—The military were called out on the morning of the 29th ult. for the purpose of stopping any outbreak that might take place. It is said that large failures continued to take place in Paris and throughout France. The Rothschilds were reported to be among the number, but we received a like report relative to that house by the *Hibernia*.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT. A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN PRUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Metz, received yesterday, states that a Republic had been proclaimed at Berlin. The king had been dethroned, and his Majesty and ministers arrested.

This news is confirmed by the Paris *Commerce* of the 25th. That paper says "this time the fact is official. The telegraph despatch which we add to this was addressed to the Provisional Government, and posted at the Bourse, and leaves no doubt of the authenticity of the communication."

A Berlin letter of the 21st states that the Prince of Prussia had left for England.—Before his flight the people had demanded that he should renounce all right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin, under date of the 20th, that all the Polish prisoners in that city had been set at liberty. They went in procession to the Palace, and the King appeared in the balcony & bowed to them.

M. Mierlawski was in the carriage, the horses of which were taken off by the people, who supplied their places uttering loud acclamations.

The Cologne Gazette of the 24th ult., has accounts from Berlin up to the evening of the 22d. At that time the capital was tranquil, and the ceremony of the interment of the victims of the revolution had gone off without the slightest interruption of order. The King was not present at this ceremony, but all the authorities attended it.

The date of these accounts throws a doubt over the news received yesterday from Metz, of the proclamation of a Republic at Berlin.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia of the 23d, states that the King had placed the properties of the State, including the military stores destined to be employed for the defence of the country against foreign foes, under the protection of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin.

It states that the King had ordered that the pledges not exceeding five thalers in the pawnbroking establishments, should be given up at the cost of the treasury.

A committee had been formed for receiving donations on behalf of those who were wounded, and of the widows and children of those slain in the recent events. The Gazette announces that in consequence of attending the funeral of the victims, which took place on the previous day, it had been obliged to go to press early.

### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Galignani, of the 26th ultimo, says the Provisional Government appears greatly embarrassed to know what system it can adopt to check the list of voters at the election. This is a matter of great difficulty, for as every elector will have to inscribe as many names as there are deputies, there will be some millions of names inscribed. Thus, as there are about 300,000 electors in the Department of the Seine, and as there are 34 Deputies to be returned, there will have to be, supposing all the electors to vote, 300,000 times 34 names written, or in all 10,200,000.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte commenced his services two days ago as a National Guard, and was placed as a sentinel at the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the first legion.

About 400 of the Poles living in Paris assembled yesterday, to form the first column for returning to their own country. These Poles have written to their fellow countrymen in the Provinces to join them either at Paris or at Strasburg. They have