

your headquarters. I was much surprised to learn from you that, when Gen. Worth sent you one of these "accomplished captains," the first on your list, under the belief that you desired his services as an acting assistant adjutant general, you declined to employ him in that capacity; and I am still more surprised to perceive that you have made it a distinct ground of charge in your arraignment of the War Department that you were not permitted to have him as an assistant adjutant general at your headquarters. Had you selected him instead of another, as you might have done, you would have been benefitted of all pretext for complaint. Through there was no vacancy in the Adjutant General's staff of the grade of major, for which only you recommended the "accomplished captain"—and to which, only, they were properly eligible—there was a vacancy in it of the rank of captain. For this position you recommended an officer in Gen. Wool's staff, then on the Chihuahua expedition. This officer was subsequently appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, as you desired, and has ever since been at the headquarters of that general.— Thus it will be perceived that your request, so far as it was proper and reasonable, was actually complied with.

The next specification in the catalogue of charges preferred against me, is that a court-martial was not instituted by the President for the trial of Gen. Marshall and Captain Montgomery on your charges against them. The offences imputed to them were certainly not of an aggravated character. The one, as was alleged, had been incautious in relation to a despatch under circumstances that might admit of its coming to the knowledge of the enemy, and the other had not carried a despatch with as much expedition as you thought he might have done. As one was a general officer, a court to try him must have been composed of officers of high rank. Before the order for assembling it could have reached Mexico, it was foreseen that your command would be at Vera Cruz, & probably engaged in an active siege of that city. Officers could not, therefore, have been sent from your column to Monterey or the Rio Grande, (where the court must have been held,) without great detriment to the public service. Had you been deprived of several officers of high rank at that critical period by the order of the President, it would have afforded a better pretext of complaint than any one in your extended catalogue. Had the court been composed of officers taken from Gen. Taylor's command, it would have still further weakened his condition, already weak in consequence of the very large force you had withdrawn from him. Subsequent events have proved that it was most fortunate the President did not comply with your request, for had he done so, some of the officers highest in rank, and most conspicuous at Buena Vista, might, at that critical juncture, have been separated from their commands, and engaged on a court at a distance from that glorious scene of action. It is not fanciful to suppose that their absence might have changed the fortune of that eventful day; and that, instead of rejoicing, as we now do, in a triumphant victory—among the most brilliant in the whole course of the war—we might have had to lament a most disastrous defeat, and the almost total loss of the whole force you had left to sustain that frontier. No man has more reason than yourself to rejoice that no order emanated from Washington, though requested by you, which would have further impaired the efficiency of General Taylor's command in the crisis that then awaited him.

My letter of the 22d of February, conveying the President's views in regard to your order depriving Colonel Harney of his appropriate command, is severely arraigned by you as offensive, both in manner and matter.

The facts in relation to this case of alleged grievance are now before the public, and a brief allusion to them will place the transaction in its true light. Under your orders Colonel Harney had brought seven companies of his regiment—the 2d dragoons—from Monterey to the Brazos, and two others—being all of the regiment in Mexico—were expected to follow within a few days. In the midst of his high hopes and ardent desire for active service, you took from him the command of his own regiment, devolved it on one of his junior officers, and ordered him back to General Taylor's line to look for what was not inappropriately denominated "an imaginary command." Outraged in his feelings and injured in his rights, he respectfully remonstrated; his appeal to your sense of justice was unavailing. Neither to this gallant officer nor to the President did you assign any sufficient or even plausible reason for this extraordinary proceeding.— The whole army, I believe, and the whole country, when the transaction became known, entertained but one opinion on the subject—and that was, that you had inflicted an injury and an outrage upon a brave and meritorious officer. Such an act—almost the first on your assuming command—boded disastrous consequences to the public service, and devolved upon the President the duty of interposing to protect the injured officer. This interposition you have made a grave matter of accusation against the head of the War Department, and have characterized it as a censure and a rebuke. It may imply both, and still, being merited, may leave you without a pretext for complaint.— The President, after alluding to his duty to sustain the rights of the officers under your command, as well as your own rights, informed you that he did not discover, in the case, as you had presented it, suffi-

cient cause for such an order; that, in his opinion, Col. Harney had a just cause to complain; and that he hoped the matter had been reconsidered by you, and the colonel restored to his appropriate command. Your own subsequent course in this case demonstrates the unreasonableness of your complaint, and vindicates the correctness of the President's proceedings. You had really rebuked and censured your own conduct; for even before you had received the President's views, you had, as he hoped you would, reconsidered the matter, become convinced of your error, reversed your own order, and restored Col. Harney to his command; thus giving the strongest evidence in favor of the propriety and correctness of all the President had done in the case. I give you too much credit for steadiness of purpose, to suspect that you retraced your steps from mere caprice, or for any other cause than a conviction that you had fallen into error. After the matter had thus terminated, it appears unaccountable to me that you, who above all others should wish it to pass into oblivion, have again called attention to it by making it an item in your arraignment of the War Department.

You struggle in vain to vindicate your course in this case, by referring to your own acts in the campaign of 1814. You then sent away, as you allege, against their wishes, "three senior field officers of many regiments, who were infirm, un instructed, and inefficient, in favor of three juniors, and with the subsequent approbation of Major General Brown, and the head of the War Department." This precedent does not, in my judgment, change the aspect of the present case. Col. Harney was not "infirm, un instructed, and inefficient;" you did not assign, and in deference to the known opinion of the army and country, you did not venture to assign, that reason for deposing him. I do not understand the force of your logical deduction, that because you, on a former occasion, had deprived officers under your command for good and sufficient reasons, with subsequent approval, you may now, & at any time, do the same thing without any reason whatever; and if the President interposes to correct the procedure, you have a just cause to complain of an indignity, and a right to arraign the War Department.

As your animadversion upon the tone of my letter is probably not a blow aimed at a much more conspicuous object, to be reached through me, I ought, perhaps, to pass it without notice. On revision of that letter, I cannot perceive that it is not entirely respectful in manner and language. The views of the President are therein confidently expressed, because they were confidently entertained. It seemed to be admitted by you, that "if dictated to the general of the recent appointments," the letter would not have been exceptional. I was not aware that it was my duty to modify and graduate my style, so as to meet, according to your fastidious views, the various degrees of greenness and ripeness of the generals to whom I am required to convey the orders of the President; and for any such defect in my official communications I have no apology to offer.

In the same letter, wherein you complain of being censured for your course in relation to Col. Harney, you say "I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—say, wise, if it had not been unavoidable—release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo, even before one word of commendation from government had reached this army on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners."— Accident alone—not any oversight or neglect on my part—has given you the apparent advantage of the aggravation which you have artfully thrown into this charge. My letter commending yourself and the gallant army under your command for the glorious achievement at Cerro Gordo, was written & sent to you on the 19th of May—eleven days before that which you are pleased to consider as containing a rebuke.

But I meet the main charge with a positive denial. You never were rebuked for discharging the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo. This issue can be tried by the record. All that was ever said on the subject is contained in the following extract from my letter of the 31st of May:—"Your course hitherto in relation to prisoners of war, both men and officers, in discharging them on parole, has been liberal and kind; but whether it ought to be still longer continued, or in some respects changed, has been under the consideration of the President, and he has directed me to communicate to you his views on the subject. He is not unware of the great embarrassment their detention, or the sending of them to the United States, would occasion, but so far as relates to the officers, he thinks they should be detained until daily exchanged. In that case, it will probably be found expedient to send them, or most of them, to the United States. You will not, therefore, except for special reasons in particular cases, discharge the officers who may be taken prisoners, but detain them with you, or send them to the United States, as you shall deem most expedient."

If I understand the force of terms, there is nothing in this language which, by fair interpretation, can be made to express or imply a rebuke. I cannot conceive that any mind, other than one of a diseased sensitiveness, over-anxious to discover causes for complaint and accusation, could imagine that anything like a rebuke was contained in this extract; yet on this unsubstantial basis alone rests the charge, over and over again presented, that you were rebuked by the War Department for discharging the prisoners captured at Cerro Gordo. If, in a case where it was so easy to be right, and so difficult to get wrong, you could fall into such an obvious mistake, what may not be expected from you in other matters where your perverted feelings have a freer and a wider range?

Before considering your complaints for not having been supplied with sufficient means of transportation for the expedition

against Vera Cruz, I will notice your "four memorials," to the War Department, in which you demonstrated, as you state, that "Vera Cruz was the true basis of operations, and that the enemy's capital could not probably be reached from the Rio Grande."

I cannot discover the pertinency of your allusion to these four memorials, except it be to put forth a claim to the merit of originating the expedition against Vera Cruz, and of being the first to discover that the most practicable route to the city of Mexico was from that point to the Gulf; but your known abhorrence for a "pruriency of fame not earned" ought to shield you from the suspicion of such an infirmity. I am sure you are not ignorant of the fact—but if you are it is nevertheless true—that the expedition against Vera Cruz had been for some time under consideration; that great pains had been taken to get information as to the defences of that city, the strength of the Castle, and the difficulties which would attend the debarkation of troops; that maps had been procured and carefully examined; that persons who had resided there, and officers of the army and navy, had been consulted on the subject, and the enterprise actually resolved on before the date of your first memoir, and before you were thought of to conduct it.

As early as the 9th of July, 1846, within two months after the declaration of war, and before the main body of troops raised for its prosecution had reached the scene of operations, considerable attention had been given to that subject. On that day, a letter from this department to General Taylor thus alluded to a movement from Vera Cruz into the interior of the enemy's country:—"If from all the information which you may communicate to the department, as well as that derived from other sources, it should appear that the difficulties and obstacles to the conducting of a campaign from the Rio Grande, the present base of your operations, for any considerable distance into the interior of Mexico, will be very great, the department will consider whether the main invasion should not ultimately take place from some point on the coast—say Tampico, or some other point in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. This suggestion is made with a view to call your attention to it, and to obtain from you such information as you may be able to impart. Should it be determined that the main army should invade Mexico from other point than the Rio Grande—say the vicinity of Vera Cruz—a large and sufficient number of transport vessels could be placed at the mouth of the Rio Grande by the time the healthy season begins—say early in November. The army, with all its munitions, could be transported, leaving a sufficient force behind to hold and occupy the Rio Grande, and conquered before that time. In the event of such being the plan of operations, your opinion is desired what increased force, if any, will be required to carry it out with success. We learn that the army could be disembarked a few miles distant from Vera Cruz, and readily invest the town in its rear, without coming within the range of the guns of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. The town could be readily taken by land, while the fortress, being invested by land and sea, and all communication cut off, must soon fall. From Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico there is a fine road, upon which the diligences or stage coaches run daily. The distance from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is not more than one-third of that from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico."

The subject was again brought into view on the 13th of October, in the same year, and more particularly on the 22d of October, in letters addressed to Gen. Taylor. At the last date the plan had been so far matured that several officers of the staff and line were indicated for that service. This was nearly a month before it was determined to employ you with the army in any part of Mexico. It was never contemplated here to strike at the city of Mexico from the line occupied by General Taylor, or through any other except that from Vera Cruz. If the war was to be pushed to that extent it required no elaborate demonstration—no profound military talents—nothing more than common sagacity and very slight reflection on the subject to see the propriety and the necessity of making Vera Cruz the base of military operations.

An alleged deficiency of means to transport the troops in the expedition to Vera Cruz seems to be most prominently presented, and most confidently relied on, to sustain your charge against the War Department for neglecting this branch of its duties. I issued, it seems to be admitted, the proper order, so far as the means of transportation were to be drawn from the north; but the allegation is that it was issued too late, and was never executed. It was issued at least four days before you arrived at New Orleans on your way to the army. If promptly executed, it was a reasonable calculation that you could collect them from their remote and scattered positions in the interior of Mexico, bring them to the sea coast, and prepare for their embarkation. Whether an order for ships to be sent out in ballast, on the 15th of December, was or was not in season for the service they were designed for, depends upon the time the expedition could be got ready to sail. To determine this, a regard must be paid to what you required to be done preparatory to the expedition, rather than to what you may have said on that subject.

A reference to two or three of your requisitions would show that no rational hope could be entertained that the expedition would set forth before the middle or the last of February. You required as one item of the outfit one hundred and forty surf boats, all to be constructed after you left Washington. Though the department urged a less number, you insisted on all. You estimated the expense of each at \$200; and thought, by putting the principal ship-yards on the Atlantic in requisition, they might be constructed by the 1st of January. To show what reliance was to be placed due regard to economy was had in procuring these boats, each cost on an average \$350—nearly fivefold your estimate. Conceding that you erred much less as to the time within which they could be constructed—may more, admitting they could have been ready by the 1st of January—and sooner you did not expect they could be made—by no reasonable calculation could they have reached the coast of Mexico before the 1st of February. The expedition could not go forth without them. In your letter to me dated the 28th of February, off Lobos, you state that but a small part of the transports engaged at New Orleans, under your orders of the 28th December, &c., had arrived, and "not one of the ten ordered by your (my) memorandum of the 15th of that month, and the whole were due at Brazos on the 15th of January." Having thus shown by your own opinion, that under my order "the ten vessels" ought to have been at the Brazos at least fifteen days before the expedition could have been ready to sail, I have vindicated myself from your charge of having neglected my duty by not issuing that order at an earlier date. If issued earlier, it would have involved a largely increased expenditure for demurrage, and resulted in no public benefit.

But the gravest part of this charge is, that none of the "ten vessels" ever arrived. "Relying (you say in the letter now under consideration) upon them (the ten vessels) confidently, the embarkation was delayed in whole or in part at the Brazos and Tampico from the 15th of January to the 9th of March, leaving, it was feared, not half the time

needed for the reduction of Vera Cruz and its environs before the return of the yellow fever." To whomsoever the calamitous consequences of the non-arrival of these "ten vessels," and your cruel disappointment in relation to them, are imputable, he has certainly involved himself in a serious responsibility. I hope to remove the whole of it from the head of the War Department, and entertain some apprehension that it will fall in part upon the commanding general of the expedition. (Concluded in our next.)

New and very Cheap GOODS.

BIGLER & Co. are just engaged in opening a very large and very well assorted lot of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**, consisting of the usual variety of **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.** Their stock of **SUMMER HATS** are particularly worth looking at—and so are their **BONNETS**. To be brief and serious, their assortment is quite large, and they flatter themselves with the belief that they can afford to sell them a **LITTLE CHEAPER** than the same articles have been sold before in the country. May 3, 1848.

Just Returned IS

DR. A. M. HILLS, from Phila. WITH a large lot of new and most improved Dental instruments. ALSO, a large stock of carefully selected premium teeth from Stockton's Manufactory. **DR. S. W. STOCKTON** has drawn the premium for manufacturing the best Metallic Artificial Teeth, not only in the United States, but in London and Paris, and Dr. Hills has taken particular pains to select a choice lot of them, so that his patrons may be assured of getting a good and substantial article.

Dr. H. has also procured a very large variety of Extracting instruments, made according to Harris' latest patterns, and he can confidently assure all those who are troubled with those abominable pests, **decayed teeth**, that the Forceps are not only a much more safe and easy instrument with which to remove a tooth, but they cause much less pain at the time, and comparatively no soreness following. Dr. Hills has also a variety of other Dental requirements, such as **Gold Plate, Gold Foil, Tooth Powders, Washes and Brushes**, and he is fully prepared to perform all operations in the line of **DENTISTRY**, such as inserting on Gold Plate, or on Pivots, Plugging, Extracting and Cleansing. And from past experience and success, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction, and warrants all his work well done, and to please his patrons. A reasonable length of time given for trial to all jobs over \$5, and if not found to answer all the purposes promised, no pay will be required. Office at the New Drug Store, the sign of the **GOLD MORTAR**, ap. 18, '48.

Estate of I. Goodfellow dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Isaiah Goodfellow, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd, and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. **MARY GOODFELLOW, } Adm's G. D. GOODFELLOW, }** March 23, 1848.

HOUSE AND LOT At Private Sale. THE subscriber offers to sell his House and Lot, in the borough of Clearfield, on the South-east corner of Market and Third streets. Besides the dwelling house, there is also an excellent Frame Stable, Smoke-house, Bake Oven, Draw-well, &c. &c. all nearly new. The property is conveniently situated for business, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. **JOHN BEAUMONT.** Clearfield, March 5, '48.

WANTED. AGENTS to canvass for some New County throughout the United States.—To Agents, the most liberal encouragement is offered—with a small capital of from \$25 to \$100. A chance is offered, whereby an Agent can make from \$10 to \$25 per week. (For further particulars, address (post paid.) **W. A. LEARY,** No. 158 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA: March 8, 1848.—3m

Estate of Philip Arnold, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Arnold, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, dec'd—and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers. **DAVID ARNOLD, } Ex'rs. GEORGE ROSS, }** May 3, 1848.—pd

MACKAREL, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS & SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE, Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & CO.** Market street wharf, Philadelphia. Ap. 18—3m.

The War Still Rages, But not in Mexico

so much as at home, against **High Prices for STORE GOODS.**

A New and splendid assortment of **GOODS** has just arrived, and are now up for sale at the **CHEAP STORE** of **SEIGSBERGER & BLOOM**, in Curwensville, consisting of the usual variety of **Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queens-ware, Hardware, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, Hats, Boots & Shoes, &c.**

Also, a splendid stock of **FANCY ARTICLES**, such as **BONNETS, SHAWLS, SILKS, RIBBANS, LACE, Fringe, PARASOLS, GLOVES, &c.** Also, a large stock of

Ready-Made clothing

Such as **COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c.** The subscribers are determined to sell goods **CHEAPER** than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county, and they flatter themselves that they can please any and every person who may favor them with a call, both as to the **PRICE** and the **QUALITY** of Goods. We are well aware that we have excited the indignation of certain persons engaged in the business to the highest pitch by reducing the price of goods to the lowest point. But we do not care, as the people loose nothing by it. Goods can be and are bought cheap in the cities, and can be sold cheap here.

We respectfully invite the public to give us a call before they purchase elsewhere. We have for sale, also, **TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.**

An invaluable medicine in cases of **Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c.**—Also, a lot of first rate Accordeons. We intend keeping up our assortment, and selling cheap. In exchange for our goods we will take Horses, Cattle, Grain, Lumber, &c. for which the highest prices will be given. **SEIGSBERGER & BLOOM.** May 10th, 1848.

NEW STORE; AND New & Cheap Goods.

HERMAN BLOOM, & Co., respectfully inform the public that they have opened a **New Store** in the town of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, where they have on hand a large assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.** which they intend selling **CHEAP**. The public are invited to call and examine their stock. **Horses, Cattle, Grain and Lumber** taken in exchange for goods. **HERMAN BLOOM & CO.** Luthersburg, May 8th, 1848.

AFFLICTED, READ! PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE—Established 15 years ago, by **DR. KINKELIN**. The oldest, strictest and best head to cure all kinds of diseases, diseases of the skin and salutary habits of youth, is **DR. KINKELIN**, N. W. corner of Third and Union Sts., between Spruce and Pine, one and a half squares from the Exchange, Philadelphia.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Youth who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are highly left; even when asleep, and destroy both mind and body, should apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility immediately cured, and full vigor restored. All letters post paid.

YOUNG MEN! If you value your life or your health, remember the delay of a month, nay, even a week, may prove your ruin, both of body and mind. Hence let no false modesty deter you from making your case known to one who, from education and respectability, can be your friend only. He who places himself under **DR. KINKELIN'S** treatment, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and in whose bosom will be for ever locked the secret of the patient. Too many think they will "bug the secret" to their own hearts, and cure themselves. Alas! how often is this a fatal delusion, and how many a promising young man, who might have been an ornament to society, has faded from the earth.

COUNTRY INVALIDS, finding it inconvenient to make personal application, can, by stating their case explicitly, together with all their symptoms, (per letter, post-paid,) have forwarded to them a chest containing Dr. K.'s medicines as prescribed accordingly. Packages of Medicines forwarded to any part of the United States at a moment's notice. Post paid letters, addressed to **DR. KINKELIN**, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. See advertisement in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Jan. 28, 1848. ly

G. W. HECKER, Attorney at Law, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. July, 20, '47.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., April 1st, 1848.

Amor, Dundy	Hoyt, Catharine
Adams, Barnard	Irwin, James
Anderson Charles	Jordan, Samuel
Buls, Adams	Kirk, Isaac
Boyer, Henry R.	Larrin, Ann
Bruner, John	Madden, Michael
Crowell, Jacob	Mapes, William
Dixon, George	Reams, Mary Ann
Dorish, Jacob	Rieschel, Wm. L.
Fulton, T. H.—3	Rall, Clarissa
Fenton, John	Stackman, Daniel
Frank, Michael	Warden, John P.
Gallagher, Rey. J. A.	Wright, J. W.
pd	WM. I. MOORE, P. M.