

they remained one day at the Brazos... it was there known that they were not needed on the Rio Grande line, and would be serviceable with your column, the fault was entirely your own, and in no wise imputable to the War Department. If your opinion be not extravagant—and you say it is not—that but for the diversion of Gen. Cadwalader's forces from you, and the "much precious time" lost at the Brazos, you "might easily have taken this city (Mexico) in the month of June, and at one-fifth of the loss sustained in August and September," you have, indeed, a most fearful account to settle with your country.

I cannot, however, but regard your speculative opinions on this subject as fanciful and wild. You greatly over estimate the force which landed at the Brazos and subsequently joined you. From the best calculation which can be made from data in the Adjutant General's office, the number was much less than you imagine, and did not probably exceed 1,000. As the reputation of your charge against the department for diverting these troops is in no wise impaired by the number, be it more or less, it is not important to inquire into that matter. But there is a question of serious import, to which I think the country will expect you to answer.

If these new levies, which had just entered the service, would have enabled you to capture the city of Mexico in June, with a comparatively small loss, why did you, at the very time you discovered that they were so much needed, & would have been so useful, send away from your army three times as many volunteers, who had been many months in service, and were, as you acknowledge, "respectable in discipline and efficiency," and who had distinguished themselves at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and, in the hour of peril, had fought by the side of your veteran troops, and merited an honorable share in the glory of those memorable conflicts? The period of their engagement had not expired. When thus sent away, but one of the seven regiments had less than thirty, and most of them had more than forty-five days to serve. According to your own opinion, concurred in by the department, they could have been legally retained on your line of operations till the last hour of their engagement. If not deemed expedient to take them on towards Mexico with you, their services, at that critical period, would have been of incalculable value in holding the post at Jalapa—so important, and so unexpectedly abandoned—and in keeping open the communication between Vera Cruz and your headquarters, whereby supplies, munitions, and recruits could be safely and expeditiously forwarded to you. Had this been done, you would have spared the trouble of inditing many items of grievance and complaints against the War Department for having failed to furnish them. If you had retained the 12 months' volunteers until the end of their agreement—and no sufficient reason has yet been shown for their premature discharge—you might, for a season at least, have received, without much obstruction, supplies from the main depot on the Gulf; the army might have been strengthened by reinforcements at an earlier period; & many of the revolting scenes of barbarity on the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, in which so many lives of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed by the ruthless guerrilleros, would not have occurred.

Another and still more lamentable calamity is, I think, fairly to be ascribed to the early obstruction of this important line of communication. The brave and patriotic men who were hurried on to Mexico, in small detachments, in order to reinforce your army, were unexpectedly, but necessarily, detained at Vera Cruz until the numbers there collected were sufficient to force their way through the strong guerrilla bands which held the difficult passes on the Jalapa road. While thus detained on that inhospitable coast, in the sickly season, they were exposed to the attacks of a wasting pestilence, more formidable, and, as it unfortunately proved, more destructive than the Mexican war.

When the unwelcome news of the premature discharge of this large body of volunteers was received here, unaccompanied by any explanation, to show the necessity of the act, it excited very general surprise and regret. Its consequences were at once foreseen; but the step had been taken, and could not be retraced. It was loudly condemned. Many did not believe that a measure which appeared to be so unwise and so injurious to the operations of the army, could have emanated from yourself; but they were less charitable towards the President and Secretary of War. Both were denounced for what you had done; they were unscrupulously charged with weakness and incapacity; with being actuated by hostility to you, and a desire to secure popularity with the volunteers. Nor were these bitter assaults intermitted, until it began to be suspected that they were misdirected.

If you really regarded, on the 6th of May, the augmentation of your forces as being of such vital importance, "it is almost as difficult to account for the course taken to re-engage the volunteers, as for their premature discharge. I am misled by information, on which I ought to rely, if many of these volunteers would not have continued in service, if proper measures had been taken at Jalapa, while they were indulging the hope of participating in further triumphs, and of being among those who would enjoy the enviable distinction of first entering as victors the proud capital of the Mexican Republic. Though the subject was there presented to their consideration, no vigorous efforts seem to have been made—no attempt to form new com-

panies—or to muster them into service, until this powerful inducement was weakened or withdrawn—until they had been detached from a victorious army, as if no longer deemed worthy to be a part of it—sent sixty miles towards their homes into a pestilential region, and there bro't within the sympathetic influence of the sentiments which it was natural that many should feel and manifest at the moment of embarking to return to their families and friends. Considering the manner in which the President's order on this subject was attempted to be executed, it is not strange that, among more than three thousand patriotic volunteers, sent away by your order of the 4th of May, only about "fifty individuals" were found willing to re-engage.

You seem to have suddenly conceived the notion of converting the army, "like Cortez," into a "self-sustaining machine;" and, to make the resemblance between yourself and the Spanish hero more complete you indulged a dream of fancy, until you seem to have adopted it as a matter of belief, that you were "doomed at Washington;" and you became, "like him, always afraid that the next ship or messenger might recall or further cripple" you. It should not be forgotten, that the design of this unaccountable military movement was first communicated to Mr. Trist, before you had given any intimation of it to your government, and while under the perturbation of mind which his unwelcome presence in Mexico had produced. Had you confided this extraordinary plan of a campaign to him after the "happy change" in your relations—after you had digested his "farrago of insolence, conceit, and arrogance"—and after he, too, mistaking notoriety for fame, had sought to win it by disobeying the orders of his government, defying its authority, and assailing its conduct—this distinguishing mark of your confidence in him would have caused much less surprise. This novel conception so suddenly adopted, was as suddenly carried out; your army was, indeed, converted into a self-sustaining machine, you discharged the twelve month volunteers, and broke up your posts at Jalapa and on the way to your main depot, "resolved," as you announced, "no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home,"—you put yourself beyond the reach of the supplies which had been provided by the government, & rendered yourself, in a great measure, inaccessible to the recruits and levies (except in strong parties) which had been raised to augment your command. In this way, you rendered unavailing, for a time at least, all that had been or could be done by the assiduous and incessant labors of the War Department in all its branches; and then you recklessly put forth the groundless complaint of "a total want of support and sympathy" from it.

Your letter of the 25th of July, which was not received at Washington until the 30th of December last, abounds with complaints against the department and refers in strong terms to the wants and sufferings of the army at that time. Before you ventured to make its then destitute condition a ground of charge against the War Department, you ought to have recollected that these afflictions fell upon it in the midst of your experiment of making it a "self-sustaining machine"—and were the legitimate fruits of that experiment. These sufferings came upon it before your estimated period of isolation from "Vera Cruz and home" had half expired. When you had designedly and unnecessarily abandoned both, and entered upon your self-sustaining position, "cut off from all supplies and reinforcements from home, until perhaps late in November," by what pretence of justice do you complain of the War Department for the distresses you thus voluntarily inflicted upon yourself & the gallant army under your command? Something very different from censure & reproach is due for the extraordinary efforts you with recruits and supplies to your sequestered situation, & to rescue you from the embarrassments in which your ill-judged measures had involved you. I have bro't into view this unaccountable movement of yours, with no purpose to make any comment upon it as a military measure, but solely to show that the evils resulting from it are not just grounds of accusation against the War Department, & that the labored attempt to pervert them to such a purpose discloses the manner & spirit with which you have executed the assumed task of its accuser.

As you have indulged in the widest range of speculation in regard to the alleged sinister motives and covert designs of others, I feel less reluctant to present my views as to the main object of your last communication. Throughout the whole of it, and particularly in the concluding part, you manifest the utmost solicitude to place yourself in the position of an injured and persecuted man. With all the aid you can derive from dexterous strategy, you will be likely to fail in your attempt, unless you can have the full benefit of your high coloring of some facts, and your forgetfulness of others, together with all your fanciful conjectures and surmises. Your recall is, you assert, the long suspended "blow of power," which you had the sagacity clearly to predict. It is somewhat remarkable, that your predictions preceded the events which you imagine provoked that blow. As early as the 26th of July, soon after "the happy change" in my (your) relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," you looked, you say, "to be dismissed from the service of my (your) country." If your recall can be regarded as a dismissal, you are entitled to all the credit of the fulfillment of your own early prediction.

In presenting in its true light the Presi-

dent's compliance with your own request to be recalled, which you now denigrate your dismissal, I may be obliged to strip it of the embellishments you have ingeniously thrown around it; though, in doing this, you may be deprived of much upon which you depend to sustain your claim to be considered a persecuted man.

As early as June, you begged to be recalled. You allege that this application was "rebukingly declined." This is not saying the exact thing. The reply to your request was, "that it would be decided with exclusive reference to the public good. When that shall render it proper in his (the President's) opinion to withdraw you from your present command, his determination to do so will be made known to you." This was not a denial, but a suspension of present action, accompanied with an assurance of future action on the subject. Your request was still pending; a regard to the public good then stood in the way of the immediate gratification of your wishes; but the President promised to act definitively on the question when that obstacle should be removed. Judging from the state of things at the headquarters of the army in January, he concluded that it was removed, and that he ought no longer to require of you reluctant service as commanding general. This certainly cannot be called persecution or punishment. I do not deem it proper to comment on the state of things at the headquarters of the army, to which allusion is made in the letter granting your request; nor to express an opinion as to the share of responsibility therefor, which rests upon yourself and others; that matter is, to a considerable extent, involved in the investigations before the court of inquiry now sitting in Mexico. Your request to be recalled, thus ultimately granted, was prefaced with imaginary complaints, which could not be passed without notice, nor noticed without exposing their groundlessness. If the exposition has given offence, you can blame only yourself for introducing complaints so entirely unfounded.

The crowning outrage, as you regard it, is the simple fact that you, and "the three arrested officers," "are to be placed together before the same court—the innocent & the guilty—the accused and the accuser; the judge and his prisoners are dealt with alike." "Most impartial justice!" you exclaim. And why is it not impartial justice? On what ground of right can you claim to have your case discriminated from theirs? It is true you have assumed to be their judge, and have pronounced them guilty; and complain and repine that the laws of the country do not allow you, their accuser, to institute a court to register your decree. But you are not their rightful judge, although they were your prisoners. Before that court you all stand on the same level, and all have equal rights. Though you may have the self-satisfying conviction that you are innocent and they are guilty, the government could act upon no such presumption. By becoming an accuser, you did not place yourself beyond the reach of being accused; and unless you are clothed with the immunity of despotic power, and can claim the benefit of the maxim "that the King can do no wrong," I know not why your conduct, when made the subject of charges, may not be investigated by a court of inquiry; nor can I perceive what or better right you have to complain of and arraign the government, than the other officers whom you have accused, and whose cases, with yours, were referred to the same court. If yours is a hard case, theirs is not less so. If you can rightfully complain of persecution by the government, so can they with equal justice, & an equal claim to public sympathy.

The charges against you did not emanate from the government, nor did they relate to a matter in which it could feel any peculiar interest. Not believing it impossible for you to do wrong, or that you were exempt from all responsibility for whatever you might have done, the government deemed it proper, when charges were preferred against you, coming from a source entitled to respect, to cause them to be investigated. As the usual and mildest mode of proceeding, they were referred to a court of inquiry. Until you can show that you enjoy the transcendental privilege to have your official conduct exempt from all examination in any form whatever, you have no cause to complain of the course taken in regard to the charges against you.

If your extraordinary pretensions are to derive any support for your distinguished services in the field, you ought to be mindful that the three accused officers put under arrest by you have like claims for distinguished services. On the pages of impartial history, their name and their gallant deeds must appear with yours; and no monopolizing claims, seeking "malignant exclusions," at the expense of the "truth of history," will be permitted to rob them of their fair share of the glory won by our gallant army while under your command.

With your assault upon the character of your "erratic brother," I shall not intermeddle; but I must repel your charge that he has been favored for being a political deserter "TO THE TRUE FAITH"—for signaling his apostasy by acceptable denunciations of one "to whom he had formerly" professed (and not without cause) the highest obligations. The reasons for not sending your charges against Brevet Major General Worth to the court of inquiry, are set forth in my letter of the 13th of January. I regret that they are so entirely unsatisfactory to you, but am consoled with the assurance that they are in other quarters more favorably received. The errors of your commentary on my letter have arisen from your misapprehension of the text. The principle there laid

down is of vital importance to subordinate officers, and in no respect impairs the rights or the authority of those in chief command. As the principles which you arraign are the creations of your own fancy, and have no countenance or support from my letter, I am in no way implicated by "the fatal consequences" you deduce from them. Whether legitimate or fanciful, they do not disturb the positions laid down in my letter.

I cannot, however, but regard your solicitude for the support of discipline to be more ostentatious than profound. When a general at the head of an army of freemen, who do not lose their rights as citizens by becoming soldiers, sets up pretensions to dictatorial power—when he contemns the authority of his government, and is much more ready to censure than to execute its orders and instructions—when he denounces as an outrage and a punishment the attempt to submit acts, charged to be an offence against a subordinate officer, to an investigation in the mildest form—when he administers an indignant reproof to his superior, for upholding the sacred right to appeal, upon which depend the security and protection of all under his command,—such a general sets an example of insubordinate conduct, of widespread and withering influence upon sound military discipline.

By extending my comments upon your letter, I might multiply proofs to show that your accusations against the head of the War Department are unjust—that your complaints are unfounded—that the designs imputed to you by the government, to embarrass your operations, impair your rightful authority as commander, and to offer outrage and insult to your feelings, are all the mere creations of a disempered fancy; but to do more than I have done, would, in my judgment, be a work of supererogation.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that, as one of the President's advisers, I had a FULL SHARE in the responsibility of the act which assigned you to the command of our armies in Mexico. I felt interested, more than naturally appertained to my official position, that success and glory should signalize your operations. It was my duty to bring to your aid the efficient co-operation of the War Department. I never had a feeling that did not harmonize with the full and fair discharge of this duty. I know it has been faithfully performed. There are some men for whom enough cannot be done to make them grateful, or even just, unless acts of subservience and personal devotedness are super-added. From you I expected bare justice, but have been disappointed. I have found you my accuser. In my vindication, I have endeavored to maintain a defensive line; and if I have gone beyond it at any time, it has been done to repel unprovoked aggression. To your fame I have endeavored to be just. I have been gratified with the many occasions I have had to bear public testimony to your abilities and signal services as a military commander in the field. It has been, and will continue to be, my purpose to be liberal in my appreciation of your distinguished military merits. In respect to your errors and your faults, though I could not be blind, I regret that you have not permitted me to be silent.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.
Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, Mexico.

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 **BOONETS.** 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.

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.

ELK COUNTY LAND.

845 Acres of Land

FOR Sale in Gibson township, Elk county, situated near the Sinnemahoning creek, being part of tract No. 5424, warranted in the name of George Mead. About 400 acres of this tract is good farm land, and the balance is valuable on account of the Pine Timber on it. The owner, who resides in Philadelphia, Mr. Price J. Patton, is anxious to dispose of it, and will sell it low. The undersigned is authorized to sell it, to whom application can be made for terms, either at Clearfield, or (on court weeks) at Ridgeway.

G. R. BARRETT, Agent.
April 22, 1848.

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 **SELIGSBERGER & BLOOM,** in
Curtisville, 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 **BONNETTS, SHAWLS,**
SILKS, RIBBANDS, LACE, FRINGS,
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 pur-
chased 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 un-
gaged in the business to the highest pitch
by reducing the price of goods to the low-
est 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 else-
where. We have for sale, also,

TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA.

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.
SELIGSBERGER & BLOOM,
May 10th, 1848.

NEW STORE;
AND
New & Cheap Goods.

HERMAN, BLOOM, & Co., respect-
fully 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 ex-
amine their stock.

Horses, Cattle, Grain and Lumber
taken in exchange for goods.

HERMAN, BLOOM & CO.
Luthersburg, May 8th, 1848.

WANTED.

AGENTS to canvass for some New
and **POPULAR WORKS,** in every
County throughout the United States.—
To Agents, the most liberal encourage-
ment 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 in-
debted to said estate are requested to
make payment immediately, and those
having claims against the same will pre-
sent them duly authenticated for settle-
ment, to either of the subscribers.

**DAVID ARNOLD, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE ROSS. }**
May 3, 1848.—pd

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

Estate of Joseph Heise, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters
of administration have been granted
to the subscriber on the estate of Joseph
Heise, late of Girard township, dec'd, and
that all persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment without de-
lay, and those having demands against the
same will present them properly authen-
ticated for settlement.

JOHN STITES, Admr.
May 3, 1848.

Meeting of County Comm'rs.

PERSONS having business to transact with
the board of Commissioners of Clearfield county,
will take notice, that said Board will be in session
at their office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday,
the 12th of June, (next).

Attest.—**H. P. THOMPSON, Ck.**
Comm'rs Office, 25th }
May, 1848. }