WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

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A. A. BROWN, Editor.
Office on Front st., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear

The price of this paper, is two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable in advance. If not paid within one month after subscribing, or after the beginning of a new subscription year, three dollars will be charged, and if not paid until the year expires, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the Editor may think proper to do so.

☞ Letters to the Editor, on business connected with this paper, must be post-paid.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON
CONTINUE THE
AGENCY BUSINESS
AND WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON ALL CONSIGNMENTS OF
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., July 28th, 1845. 324-tf.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 29, 1842. 172-tf.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
Sept. 29, 1843. 237-tf.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
HATS & CAPS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STYLE AND QUALITY,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
November 18th, 1844. 287-tf.

THOMAS SANDFORD,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 16th, 1845. 332-tf.

WILLIAM D. SMITH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
January 8, 1845. 295-tf.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. L. & B. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Whitlock & Woolsey, Richards & Bussard & Thorn, Archibald, Esq. } New York.
June 25th, 1845. 312-tf.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In the Fire-Proof building on Water street, First North of the Market Dock,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 22, 1845. 325-tf.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
April 15th, 1846. 361-tf.

CHARLES BLAKESLEE,
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES PUNDERFORD,)
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 10th, 1846. 360-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FRESH supply of Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Sands' Remedy for Ringworm, Tetters, &c.
W. WARE, Agent.
March 5, 1845. 303-tf.

DANIEL CROMLAY
BOOT MAKER,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE
Wilmington, N. C.
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for Cash.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest French styles.
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.
D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.
October 5, 1844. 282-tf.

MATTRESSES,
OF ALL KINDS, Hair, Moss, Shuck, and Straw, will be made by the subscriber at the house on the East side of Second street, third from Market street, in the best manner and at low prices.
He will also repair and clean old Mattresses in a good style.
S. LEVY.
April 15th, 1846. 361-tf.

BATES' PATENT SHOWER BATH.
A FEW of these convenient portable BATHS, just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two feet square upon the floor. It is designed for Chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture; for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 27th, 1846. 367-tf.

LIME.
1200 CASKS Thomaston Lime, for sale by J. C. & R. D. WOOD.
May 27th, 1846. 367-tf.

MONUMENTS,
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive Orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment. GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1846. 352-1y.

MAPLE SUGAR.—One box Maple Sugar, for sale by
June 17, 1846. 370-tf. D. W. WOOD.

Baltimore Advertisements.

To Merchants, Physicians, AND OTHERS!
THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of
Medicines, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. &c.
Confident his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.
Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.
He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines, for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp-Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.
Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthern pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.
Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cts. per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.
☞ No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.
J. W. W. GORDON, Druggist,
No. 152 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt. and Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
Baltimore, March 20th, 1846. 358-tf.

WHITMAN'S
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 55 Light street, Baltimore.
AT this establishment, which comprises the most extensive variety in this city for the manufacture and sale of Agricultural implements, may be found all new and valuable improvements, both of Northern and Southern invention.
The proprietor, is inventor and sole manufacturer of his *improved wrought iron Railway horse power, and threshing machine*, which is now held in such universal admiration, and becoming adopted by so many of the most intelligent and enterprising Farmers throughout the United States. This machine is more than double in power, less laborious for horses, and being made of wrought iron, it is portable, and by far more durable and safe for men and horses, than any other machine made in this country.
Among more than one thousand who have purchased this machine, I will mention some residing in the vicinity of Baltimore, who have purchased them during the last season, and to whom reference may be had, viz:
Messrs. Jesse Shugluff, Jacob S. Forney, Thomas J. Talbott, Joseph Parks, Frederick Harrison, Sam Shipley, George Harryman, Daniel owley, A. M. Johnson, James Swan, Esq., William Gent, Owen Cecil, George Jenkins, John Rider, Joseph Benson, Charles R. Barney, Samuel Sutton, B. Wellman.

Cash price for 2 horse power	$100,00
" " 1 " "	75,00
" " 2 " " Thresher,	50.00
" " 1 " " "	40,00
Driving band for 2 horse power,	8.00
" " 1 " "	6,00

The subscriber is also agent in Baltimore for the sale of the Prouty and Mear, "Boston Centre Draught Plough"—"Pitts premium Corn and Cobb Mill"—this Mill being made of *Cast Steel*, instead of *Cast Iron*, may always be kept sharp, and in order, is perfectly simple, works with ease, and its great durability renders it exactly the article that Farmers and Planters have so long needed. The cash price of this article is $50.00.
For sale, Grant's premium Fan Mill and Grain Cradles, and Hovey's premium Straw Cutters.
Also, on hand and for sale, all other kinds of implements usually kept in such an establishment.
EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.,
Baltimore May 2d 1846. 364-6mo.

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS.
FOUNDED 1840.
Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and Two HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES and best apparatus ever exhibited.
No. 205 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE.
ADJOINING CAMPBELL'S JEWELRY STORE.
CONCERT HALL, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
No. 251 Broadway, New York.
" 75 Court street, Boston.
" 136 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
" 36 Canal-st., New Orleans.
" 127 Vieill Rue du Temple, Paris.
" 32 Church-st., Liverpool.
" 383 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.
" 176 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.
Market street, St Louis.
Main street, Dubuque.
Broadway, Saratoga.
Down's Buildings, Albany.
Middle street, Portland.
Main street, Newport.
——, Norfolk, Va.
——, Petersburg Va.
May 20th, 1846. 366-6t.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the Phœnix Shot Tower, will be constantly supplied with a full assortment of all numbers of SHOT, which he offers to the trade at manufacturers prices.
CHARLES S. LEWIS,
Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
ALSO IN STORE, a full assortment of *Hollow-Ware Castings, Anti-Eatans Cut Nails*, and Lewis' Philadelphia *White Lead*, at manufacturer's prices.
March 30th, 1846. 359-3m.

Giese & Son,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.
June 2d, 1846. 368-tf.

State of North Carolina,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, A. D. 1846.
Catharine A. Stanly, vs. John W. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and the Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*. Teste.
O. ALDERMAN, Clerk.
May 6th, 1846. 364-3m.

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE.
March 25th, 1846. 358-tf.

CANDY.—*CANDY* in boxes of 25 and 50 lbs. each assorted, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
April 29th, 1846. 363-tf.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer tenders his services to his friends and the public.—He will also give his attention to General Agency and Commission Business.
Office North store Lord's building, North Water street. JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
April 15th, 1846. 361-tf.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Rowley, Ashburner & Co.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 5 & 6, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of Naval Stores, &c., consigned to us for sale
Refer to Samuel Potter, Esq. } Wilmington, N C
Russell & Gammell }
March 25th, 1846. 358-6m.*

LATEST IMPROVEMENT
IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.
B. MURPHY & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to the improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1,50 to $6.
Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr HENRY NOTT.
Wilmington, April 11th, 1846. 361-tf.

RICE.—60 casks fresh best, prime quality, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
April 1st, 1846. 359-tf.

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Charioteers, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.
He also has on hand and continues to manufacture *Harness, of every description; Saddles; Bridles; Trunks, &c.*
ISAAC WELLS.
May 13th, 1846. 365-tf.

POUDRETTE,
OF the best quality, may be had of the NEW YORK POUDRETTE Company, 23 Chambers street, New York, at the rate of $2.00 per barrel, or $1.75 per barrel for seven barrels and over, delivered on board of vessel.
This company does not claim to have made any *recent "important improvements"* in their mode of preparation, through the aid of *pretending quacks*, yet they do claim to keep pace, in their mode of preparation, with the improvements of the day—whether resulting from the discoveries of science, or from practical experiments—made by close observers; and they give facts from reliable sources to sustain its character.
☞ Orders by Mail, enclosing the cash, will be as carefully attended to as if given personally to
N. CONKLING, Agent,
23 Chambers street, N. Y.
☞ *POUDRETTE* may be obtained from the Editor of the Chronicle on the terms named above, adding the cost of freight to Wilmington.
April 15th, 1846. 361-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!!
WATCHES!!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the city, is to be found at the subscribers; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of fine Gold & Silver Watches, of the newest style, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 dollars each. Watches and Jewerlry exchanged or bought.
All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.
G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale & Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., late 30 cor. William st., N. Y., (up stairs.)
Feb 7th, 1846. 352-6m.

NEW
Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Lucini, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of
GOODS,
consisting in part of French, English, and American Blue, Black and Fancy
CLOTHS,
Fancy colored
Cassimeres and Vestings;
Also an excellent assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Among which, are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern market.
THE OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered LOWER than has ever before been offered in this market for CASH. SAMUEL BOYD & CO.
N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS D. BELL,
who flatters himself, from long experience, and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 20th, 846. 366-1y.

Union Hotel, Hillsborough.
THE subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C., have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.
They have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in securing the services of MR. & MRS. L. G. WREN, to superintend the establishment, who, from their experience and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the travelling community.
The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and comfortable style; and they pledge themselves to the travelling public, that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean beds, a well-spread table, faithful and obliging servants, and good ostlers, and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may favor them with a call comfortable.
Regular Boarders, Lawyers, Jurors, &c. will find at this house a quiet and comfortable home. It is situated convenient to business, and at the same time removed from the bustle and confusion of the court yard.
☞ Two or three Families can be accommodated with board for the Summer.
LONG, WEBB, & CO., Proprietors.
June 3d, 1846. 368-4t.

ALL-HEALING
McALISTER'S OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us.—The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life.' If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface.—Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration, The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.
To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.
This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving places to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.
By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.
It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.
Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it.
Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's ALL HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.
It has POWER to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.
It is a REMEDY that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.
It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions. The surface is the outlet of five-eights of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up the pores, and DEATH knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.
I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDE of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.
The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.
Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

COLD FEET.
Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.
The alve will cure every case.
In *Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken, or Sore Breast, Piles, all Chest Diseases*, such as *Asthma, Oppression, Pains*, also, *Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous Diseases* and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.
Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.
If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges" pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.
There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.
That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.
It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.
In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.
No man can measure its value. So long as the star roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.
JAMES McALISTER & CO.
CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of *James McAlister*, or *James McAlister & Co.*, are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label.
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.
The above Ointment is for sale at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.
April 1st, 1846. 359-1y.

From the Providence Journal.

Correspondence between Gen'l. Scott and the War Department.

The message of the President, in answer to the resolutions of the Senate, asking for the correspondence between the War Department and Generals Scott and Gaines, has been printed.—The great length of the correspondence renders it impossible for us to place it before our readers this morning. We publish below an abstract of the more interesting portions of it.

The President says in his message that he had intended to confer the command of the army upon Gen. Scott, and had verbally informed that officer of his intention, no written order being deemed necessary. This was the understanding until the 21st of May, when Gen. Scott addressed a letter to the Secretary of War of such a character that the President determined to relieve him from the command, which was then assigned to Gen. Taylor.

A communication from the Secretary of War to the President follows. The Secretary gives an account of the unauthorized call for volunteers made by Gen. Gaines, and their repudiation by the department, all of which has already been made public. In relation to Gen. Scott the Secretary merely confirms what the President states in his message.

The letter of Gen. Scott, dated May 21st, which is complained of by the President and is made the ground of removing him from the command of the army, is addressed to the Secretary of War. It commences:

"Sir:—I have received no orders, as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised to conquer a peace with Mexico; but I have been told to hold myself in readiness for that service. From that moment I have occupied myself, incessantly, with the vast preliminary arrangements which can only be made, advantageously, at this place."

After giving an account of the multiplicity of his engagements, he says:

"In the midst of these multitudinous and indispensable occupations, I have learned from you that much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande; and now, with fourteen hours a day of preliminary work remaining on my hands, for many days, I find myself compelled to stop that necessary work to guard myself against, perhaps utter condemnation in the quarters alluded to."

"I am too old a soldier, and have had too much *special* experience not to feel the infinite importance of securing myself against danger, (*ill-will* or *pre-condemnation*) in my rear, before advancing upon the public enemy. Not an advantageous step can be taken, in a forward march, without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no General can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed—nay *crippled*, in my energies—by the knowledge and the impatience in question, and I beg to say, I fear no *other* danger."

* * * * * * *

All that I have but *sketched* I deem to be not only useful to success, but indispensable. As a soldier, I make this assertion without the fear of contradiction from any *honest* and *candid* soldier. Against the *ad captandum* condemnation of all other persons—whoever may be designated for the high command in question, there can be no reliance (in his absence) other than the active, candid and steady support of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security) that some other commander of the new army, against Mexico, should be selected. No matter who *he* may be, he shall at least be judged and supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be myself judged and supported. My explicit meaning is—that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions,—*a fire upon my rear, from Washington, and the fire in front, from the Mexicans.*"

After giving his views of the forces requisite to be raised,—of the route for the various corps,—of the nature of the climate,—the means of supplies, and of the probable time at which the campaign could be effectively commenced, which he places at the 1st of September, he says:

"It was to command such *larger* army that I understood myself as likely to be sent to the Mexican frontier, as *it is always unjust* to a junior General, who has done well, and is supposed to be doing well, to supercede him by a General of higher rank, without sending with the latter, corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhappy instrument of wounding the honorable pride of the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to supersede him under different circumstances."

The Secretary of War replies to this letter on the 25th. He accuses General Scott of "reflecting upon the motives and objects of the President," and says:

"The passages in your letter which have excited his surprise and deep regret, are those in which you impute to the President, in terms not inexplicit, ill will towards yourself, or precondemnation, and a course of conduct on his part which has already, as you allege, impeded your labors of preparation and crippled your energies."

The Secretary then reviews the letter of General Scott, and expresses great surprise at the imputation of unfair motives or unfriendly feelings on the part of the President. He refers to his interview with Gen. Scott, and to his remarks which the latter construed into the expression of impatience and dissatisfaction. Gen. Scott in that interview spoke of the difficulties of assembling so large a volunteer force, and named the 1st of September as the earliest practicable period of offensive operations. In reply, the Secretary urged the importance of an earlier commencement. He thought that a force sufficient for active operations should be on the Rio Grande at an earlier day, and that the just expectations of the army, of the people, and of the Executive, would be disappointed by the delay. He says:

"With the view of securing this important object, the most energetic measures had been adopted. Every consideration of economy and duty forbade that the troops should, if thus collected, be permitted to remain inactive, by reason of the absence of the general officer, who, fully possessed of the Executive views, was to direct their movements."

He expresses his surprise that the frank expression of these views should have been construed by General Scott into a manifestation of unkind feeling, and concludes by saying, that under such circumstances,

"The President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. * * *

I am, therefore, directed by him to say that you are and will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts to making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico."

Gen. Scott replies on the same day. He disclaims all imputation of improper motives to the President. He says:

"It will be perceived that I spoke not of the *highest quarter*, but, in the plural—"high quarters";—and I beg as an act of justice, no less to myself than the President, to say—I meant "impatience" and even "pre-condemnation" on your part, and the known open and violent condemnation of me on the part of several leading (friends) and supposed confidants of the President, in the two houses of Congress, (high quarters!) because, on an *intimation*—not an order—I did not fly to the Rio Grande, without waiting for the invading army, yet to be raised;—nay abandoning it to get to that river as it could,—and without the least regard to the honorable pride and distinction of the gallant General already in command on that river—who, we knew, had done well, was doing well, and who, I was quite sure, and his little army, would, if the occasion offered, cover themselves with glory."

It was to guard against such imputations that he entered so fully into the preliminary details of the campaign. He then alludes to "other causes of uneasiness" against the department, to "the want of confidence and support to his official position," both at Washington and on the Rio Grande, and concludes by expressing a wish to receive the command of the army.

The Secretary of War replies on the 26th.—He is not aware of any just cause of uneasiness or of the want of official support of which Gen. Scott complains.

The next letter of Gen. Scott is dated on the 27th. He recapitulates the circumstances under discussion to show that he has always been ready to take the command of the army, that he expected it, both from his seniority of rank and from the promise of the President, though he had not received any *written* orders, without which no officer of the army or navy was ever dispatched by the Executive on distant and important service. He also shows that his presence at Washington was indispensable during the preliminary arrangements, and that it was well understood by the department that, although he was ready to go whenever ordered, his presence on the Rio Grande would not, in his opinion, be demanded before the 1st of September; also, that it would be an act of injustice to supersede Gen. Taylor, until he could go at the head of reinforcements sufficient to penetrate to the interior of Mexico.

The Secretary replies by intimating that the further explanations may better be deferred to a personal interview.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

I will tell you how that matter was between Mr. Polk, Gov. Marcy and General Scott, which has caused so great a sensation:

When Mr. Polk sent for General Scott, about the 13th ultimo, and made known the wish that he should take command of the army to be sent against Mexico, he was sincere, Gov. Marcy was sincere, and General Scott was both proud and grateful. Out came the official announcement that General Scott would probably take command of the army.

This set the leaders of the party at the other end of the Avenue on fire. Many of them repaired to the White House and remonstrated with Mr. Polk against putting General Scott in that conspicuous place, from which he might step into the Presidential chair without an effort. Mr Polk saw at a glance the false move, the moment it was pointed out to him! But what was he to do? He had already informed General Scott that he desired him to take command of the army. Here was a dilemma! What was to be done? Ah, that shrewd old lawyer, Gov. Marcy, was not at a loss for an expedient! He had been an *Albany regency man* too long not to know how to manage a difficult matter adroitly. His masterly advice to his editor, when a candidate himself for Governor of New York—to keep prominently in view his military services, while the charge about mending his breeches at the State's expense was to be placed in the back ground, if mentioned at all, was not forgotten. No indeed. The fact was remembered too that the request made by the President of General Scott was verbal and not *in writing*. What then? Why, General Scott must be badgered, provoked, incensed into the commission of some impulsive act *in writing* which would enable Mr. Polk to change his purpose, and give the command of the army to somebody else. And so, Governor Marcy, artful, wily man, shrugged his shoulders, winked and looked knowingly at General Scott, and then with a cunning hint—for all the world one cannot help thinking in this connection how *Iago* tempted *Othello* on—gave the General to understand that in certain high quarters his tardy course of movement found no favor and was the subject of animadversion, or something of that sort! The artful taunt had the desired effect! The indignant General could not bear this, and, under the excitement which it was evidently calculated to produce, repaired to his room and wrote the unfortunate letter to Governor Marcy of the 21st May! This sent, the deed was done! General Scott was entrapped. Gov. Marcy chuckled, and the President coolly requested the brave General to remain at Washington!—So runs the account upon good authority—and I for one believe it. What schemes are playing out for the Presidency! Was not the administration at the bottom of the movement that added a clause to the supplementary war bill, placing the power in the hands of Mr. Polk of discharging both General Scott and General Gaines form the army at the end of the Mexican war!

"OLD ROUGH AND READY."—This is the appellation by which the gallant Gen. Taylor will hereafter be known. We have been exceedingly struck with one sentence in his official despatch, dated May 7th, just before he left Point Isabel, and the day preceding his first battle. He says, "If the enemy oppose my march, *in whatever force*, I shall fight him." There is a plain and direct point in this sentence which indicates the character of the writer—a man of few words, and of prompt and fearless action. The crisis demanded that he should *fight*, without regard to disparity of numbers or consequences. His lion heart met the crisis; and he obtained the victory which the brave army deserved under his gallant lead.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*