THE PILLOW CONTROVERSY.

The Mussouri Republican of the 2d instant brings to us another letter from Gen. Hitchcock, in continuation of the controversy which has recently been sprung upon the country by Gen Pillow's "Address to the People of Tennessee," in offering himself as a candidate for election to the United States Senate. This additional letter of Gen. Hitchcock appears to find its motive in some comments made in the Washington (D. C.) States, imputing to him motives of personal animosity against Gen. Pillow, arising from former relations between them while connected with the Ar- was in these words: my of the United States in Mexico. After making a reference to the article in question, Gen. H. proceeds as follows;

been made to refute a single statement in my Reply, but the writer has resorted to the usual cant, I will call attention to this peculiarity in awakened my "spicen," was itself made in view of a preceding letter of mine, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, while the army was in Mexico. I have now to say that the letter in the Courier and Enquirer was similar in its character, in all material respects, to the late Reply, and was made up of facts clearly and distinctly stated, and which have never been rebutted to this day, bearing as heavily upon Gen. P. as the reply itself. Every one will see at once that there is no consistency in appealing to Gen. Pillow's abuse of me for writing the Courier letter as a reason for the alleged asperity of my late reply, while the retter in the Courier, of the same and, as any may see by reference to it in Gen. Pillow's trial,

remains unaccounted for. The truth is that the severity of the letter and that of the reply does not at all lie in the langaage used in either of them; but in the clearly stated facts brought to light in both papers. Gen. Pillow, on the contrary, in his defence before the court, has relied wholly upon the use of abusive language, which was then levelled at the Courier letter, and is now quoted as a reason for my wri-

ang the reply. If, then, "spleen" be chargeable in this matter. language when on his defence, while that language, on his own principles, is fully accounted by the Courier letter. This argument is pisin and simple, and may be easily apprehended by any one. I had written a letter, published in Courier and Enquirer, which touched Gen. Billow to the quick. The statements in that letter, like those in my late reply, stand unrefuted, and Gen. Pillow, using the license of defendants. abused me for writing it, having no other defence to make. It is now pretended that this abuse has been the inducing cause of my late reply. I merely turn the tables and charge that my Courier letter stung Gen. Pillow into his abusive lan-

guage on his defence. But there is still another letter in connexion with this business which it is my purpose to fur-nish in this article, and which will greatly add to the difficulty of accounting, after Gen. Pillow's manner, for my remarks upon his conduct.

I now ask attention to the following statement

as a preface to the third letter, though the first in order of time, written by me in relation to Gen.

As already stated in my reply, and as was also morning of the 20th of August, 1847, in accordance with a plan suggested by Gen. Persifer F mith. Gen. Pillow was the nominal commander of the troops before Contreras, but left the field and appeared at Gen. Scott's headquarters at San Augustine the evening of the 19th of August. where he remained over night; and he was at Gen. Scott's headquarters on the morning of the 20th, when the fight came off. As also stated. Gen. Pillow heard the details of Gen. Smith's plan, and declared his objections to it to Mr. N. P. Trist , as this gentleman has certified, and then, in his report of the battle, claimed that the camp was taken in accordance with his plan. The next point to consider is this: There was

with the army in Mexico an intelligent and clever correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, who was anxious to obtain authentic information of the proceedings of the army, for which purpose he was in the habit of making inquiries of officers in a position to furnish accurate and important facts, and, when they have the marks of truth, he used them for his patrons of the Delta. After the Contrerss and Churubusco battles, Mr. Freanor, the gentleman referred to, applied for information to Gen. Pillow, who promised to write out for him a statement of the services of his division.— At an appointed hour, Mr. Freanor called upon Gen. Pillow and received from his own hands a paper which Gen. Pillow read aloud, making ineations in the presence of Mr. Freanor. This paper Gen. Pillow intended that Mr. Freanor ald use in his correspondence with the Delta. but Mr. P. saw at once that the paper was wholly unsuited to his purpose, containing mis-statements as to facts known to Mr. Freanor himself, and be-

ng besides folsomely laudatory of Gen. Pillow In this state of things Mr. Freanor did not de stroy the paper, but fortunately retained postes-sion of it, though he made no use of it in his public correspondence. After a few weeks the whole army in Mexico was astounded by the appearance of a New Orleans paper containing an extraordinary letter signed Leonidas, purporting to give an account of army operations in the valley of Mexico, full of known falsehoods and laudatory in the extreme of Gen. Pillow.

By this time Gen. Pillow's character had fallen under suspicion, and there was a querry every where suggested as to whether Gen. Pillow was not himself the author of the Leonidas letter .-This suspicion was finally communicated to Gen. Pillaw, who felt called upon to disclaim all conconnexion with the published letter, which he did over his own signature, in two notes published one in each of the two American newspapers circula-

the army, as no one at that time imagined that Gen. Pillow could deliberately falsify a fact." But

At length Mr. Freanor came one day into my quarters and stated to me personally all of the perticulars above connected with his name, and dded that the paper which Gen. Pillow had Leonidas letter, the said paper having had a few the hands of Mr. Trist, who also had the Leonidas might see and compare the papers for myself.
I accordingly called on Mr. Trist and compared

l'illow's prepared paper was contained entire in

this statement discloses for a feeling of indignation struggling for utterance, not only with myself. but with all who were brought to the knowledge of this transaction? Up to this time there had been no difficulty between Gen. Pillow and my- he dared not bring Mr. Freanor's statement to the self, none whatever; and I had no motive for taking any steps in regard to the matter other out grounds, is no defence of himself, and the than those in which every nonest mind must have

One evening, soon after a knowledge of the facts above recited had reached me, I mentioned by having the audacity to present his name before the discussation of a cluster of officers at my the American people as a candidate for a seat in quarters, and stated that Mr. Freamor, the princisearer of despatches to Washington city, and that As it is not my purpose to return again to this

consured in regard to his connexion with two very pretty brase howitzers, which found their way, somewhat mysteriously, into his baggage wagon; and it is necessary to remark that the articles of war probicit all persons from appropriating captured property to their own use, though for the gratification of personal vanity in exhibiting trophies to admiring friends at home. The howitzers were taken away from Gen. Pillow and placed where they belonged, under charge of the proper ordnance officers.

The reader is now, I believe, prepared to understand the note I sent to Gen. Pillow, which

"Lt. Col. Hitchcock presents his compliment to Major Gen. Pillow, and deems it proper to inform him that he has recently seen a manuscript letter or paper said to have passed from Gen. Pil-It will be seen at a glance that no attempt has low's hands with a request that it should be forwarded for publication in a New Orleans paper-Reply, but the writer has resorted to the usual the letter or paper apparently having been inter-shift of those who are destitute of facts, and has lined by Gen. Pillow himself; that he, Lt. Col. assalled my motives in writing the reply. While H., a day or two since, compared the letter or pa-letter or pa-letter known as the Le-per with the published letter known as the Leonidas' letter, and found the two to be similar in the case, that Gen. Pillow's violent abuse of me all material particulars, for the most part indeed in his defence, which it is now pretended has identical, except that the printed account of the personal combat is very much expanded by the addition of many details not in the manuscript letter or paper.

"Lt. Col. H. thinks proper to inform Gen. Pillow that many officers besides himself have seen the letter referred to, and have made remarks upon its existence in connection with the written disclaimer by Gen. Pillow of all knowledge of the printed 'Leonidas' letter published in the New Orleans Delta, and that these remarks, daily extending in the army, have been extremely to the prejudice of Gen. Pillow. "Lt. Col. H. further informs Gen. Pillow that

the claims set furth in both the manuscript and the printed letter in behalf of Gen. Pillow, (and aid to be embraced in his official report,) to the ffect that the assault and capture of the entrenched camp of Valencia at Contreras was made in accordance with the plan of Gen. P., is not only generally denied in the army, but with the statement that Gen. Pillow was at San Augustine, four miles from the field of Contrerss, during the night of the 19th of August, and that he remained at San Augustine until after the assault and capture of the entrenched camp on the morning of the 20th August. It is also stated very publicly my reply is not accounted for by Gen. Pillow's that Gen. Pillow, so far from having conceived the plan of that assault, not only expressed his doubts of the success of the plan, but desired a high functionary of the American Government to bear in mind that he, Gen. Pillow, 'washed his hands of the whole business.'

"Gen. Pillow is further informed that some of those who claim to be witnesses to the above stat ment are expected to leave this capital within this week for the United States; and if Gen. Pillow allows them to go hence without seeking to bring their statements to the test of an oath before court of inquiry, the remarks already made an i daily making will assume an air of truth and command full credence in the estimation of the army: and there is reason to suppose that Gen. Pillow's emission to ask for a court will be attributed by the army to an unwillingness to meet the statements before a legal tribunal.

"Lieut, Col. H. has understood that Gen. Pillow has in some manner or form appealed from the of the court of inquiry on the subject of the howitzers, and he is aware, therefore, that, if Gen. Pillow does not desire a court, he may allege this aperal as a reason for not asking for a court; but as Commanding General dissented from the opinion of the court, then indeed it might possibly be open to criticism; but as it was a simple approval of the proceedings of the court, the subject-matter for or against Gen. Pillow must be sought in the proceedings, and not in the order of the General the case. At all events, a court of inquiry is believed to be a proper mode provided by law for an officer, in cases like the present, to place himself in a right position before the army of which he is a member

"Lieut. Col. H. feels called upon, in consequence prevent the possibility of misapprehension, to state that this note has been written and will be sent to Gen. Pillow without the knowledge, direct or indirect, of the Commander of the army, and trusts that Gen. Pillow will see in it only a dispo-sition to preserve the purity of the army and vindicate the honor and dignity of the service, very much compromised as it now is by the general current of conversation upon the topics referred to

"All of which is respectfully submitted to the salm consideration of Gen. Pillow. "Mexico, Nov. 24, 1847, Wednesday, 10 A. "Addressed to Major General G. J. Pillow, Unied States army, Mexico."

Almost immediately after sending the above note to Gen. Pillow he presented himself at my quarters, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Major, then Lieut. Ripley, and, after acknowledging the eccipt of the note, observed that he could not ask for a court of inquiry, as he did not believe that Gen. Scott would give him an impartial one. told Gen. Pillow that I had a better opinion of give him any other than a fair court. He repeated his objections to asking for a court, and finally declared that he "would not" ask for a court. I told him I thought he ought to ask for a court. and remarked that he had my opinion of the matter in my note. Thereupon we separated, and from that time we never had any other than official intercourse with each other. What my opinion was may be seen in the note, to wit: that if Gen. Pillow failed to bring Mr. Freanor's statements to the test of an oath, the remarks already made, and daily making, would assume an air of truth, and would command full credence in the without ever having faced an enemy of his counestimation of the army, with the additional consideration that the omission to call for a court the Indians in the Florida war. While upon the would be attributed to an unwillingness on the part of Gen. Pillow to meet the statements of Mr. Freamor before a legal tribunal.

Gen. Pillow did not call for a court, and Mr. Freanor left Maxico in a few days for Washingvery soon it began to be whispered about, first ton city, much no doubt to Gen Pillow's relief gently and then loudly, that, notwithstanding but he returned in time to give his testimony be fore the court ordered by the President, and it fore the court ordered by the President, and in the proceedings of that court may be found. I doubt not, ample proof of all that is here stated in tion of the public, would interest the people of Tena though I heard all about the matter at the time, I have never seen a copy of the proceedings of that furnished for his use made up the body of the court, which leads me to declare, as I do most To understand why he was breveted it is only nesolemnly, that I have never seen Gen. Pillow's defence; and whatever he or his friends may think, lines added at the commencement and the end by some one who had sent it for publication in New I have for "ten years" been absolutely ignorant Orleans. I was told that the paper was then in of his having used the vituperative language in regard to me copied in The States, and which is now printed letter, and that by calling on Mr. Trist I brought forward as an explanation of my recent reply to Gen. Pillow's address. Instead of writhing under Gen. Pillow's lash for ten years, as the the two papers—that furnished by Gen. Pillow writer in The States supposes, I have never suffered and the Leonidas letter—and found that Gen. at all from that quarter; certainly not in my perwriter in The States supposes, I have never suffered sonal feelings, and, as I believe, not in my reputa-tion, which I have many reasons for believing Gen. Pillow cannot touch.

Before Gen. Pillow can shake my character he must answer not only my reply, but my letter published in the Courier and Enquirer; and, more still, he must go yet farther back and explain why test of an oath. Mere abuse of me, with or withpublic, I am sure, will not permit him to ward off the inquiry from himself by an assault on me when it is recollected that he has opened the theme

hearer of despatches to Washington city, and that if he left the army without being called upon to testify, under eath, in relation to said matters, it would be greatly to the prejudice of Gen. Pillow, who would then be deprived of the opportunity of cross-questioning the witness. It was immediately suggested that Gen. Pillow ought to be informed of the state of things, that he might have an opportunity of defending himself, which it was thought could only be done by his asking a court of inquiry, according to well-established usage in such cases.

As it is not my purpose to return again to this theme, I will take this opportunity to refer to an intimation made by Gen. Pillow that in joining Gen. Scott's staff in Mexico I left one of the finest regiments in service for a post of comparative security. In the first place, it is something new in army matters, and altogether worthy of the hero of Camargo, who invented a new style of for-tification, by placing his ditch inside of his breast-work to suppose that a staff officer is ex officio procupit to know, that a General in the field relies

time where I might distinguish myself; and, to place me in semi-official relations with him as a show that this was the fact, I need only ask the commissioner. The duty was enjoined upon Mr reader to name, if he can, who commanded the Trist of taking me into all his conferences, and to paign in Mexico. That gallant regiment, whose pendently, and where it was most distinguished, at against any and every thing which I thought Cerro Gordo, it was placed under the brigade would tarnish the one or the other. It will command of a colonel of another regiment. But hence be seen that while Mr. Trist was the ostenand this is sufficient—when Gen. Scott and my- sible commissioner, I was in fact the confidential self met at the mouth of the Rio Grande at the officer of the Government upon whom the Presiopening of the campaign, we had had, for several | dent relied to guard and protect the honor of the years, no personal intercourse except on official matters. Our differences had grown up out of differences of opinion on military questions not involving the honor of either party. Gen. Scott represent myself as having been placed by the market asking a bribe was proof that he was althought proper to send an A. D. C. to me and de- President in semi-official relations with Mr. Trist ready corrupted. sired to see me. Though this summons was alto- as a commissioner, and that I occupied the position gether unexpected, I did not hesitate to obey it, and, as I entered the room where the General was busily engaged with staff officers and clerks, found myse!f met with I may say, extreme or

earnest cordiality. I was requested to be seated,

the unpretending individual before him, "I will be more useful with the army than yourself." not deserve this speech, which must be understood to him, when that army was on the eye of enternational object to be accomplished, when invited, extraordinary character, involving the honor of myself still dissatisfied and discontented and treat with a species of contempt the most flattering

be time enough to depreciate them when I trench upon the peculiar predilection of Gen. Pillow, and commit the gross impropriety of boasting of them.

E. A. HITCHCOCK. We had scarcely finished our perusal of this letter from Gen. Hitchcock, when the subjoined communication from Gen. Pillow, in reply to the

Tennessee journal of the 1st instant : MAURY COUNTY, SEPT. 25, 1857. In my recent address to the giving the secret history of the the decision in question was a simple approval of | tions, with the relations I bore to the Government the proceedings of the court, Lieut. Col. H. is of and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I perpinion that the army will not see in it any cause formed in defeating those negotiations, I was care-Commanding General dissented from the opinion of the court, then indeed it might possibly be open referred to the War Office at Washington, where the proof of those facts would be found. I anticipated that these disclosures would start up afresh the whole pack of blood-hounds who have pursued me with so much flerceness ever since I entered the army.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, who signs himself "Acting Inspector General of the army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier General," is the first to open the cry upon the new scent; and forth with the editorisl pack-Prentice, Greeley & Co .- chime in and of his official position in the army, and in order to cry on. The cry of these last is an old yell, quite familiar to the public ear, and without terror, even to the faint-hearted. But this man Hitchcock, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country by setting forth the po-sition he occupied and the length of time he had been in the army, is not so well known, and therefore it may not be improper to give him some further notice.

When the war with Mexico broke out he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the line, and in command of the 3d infantry, as fine a regiment as the army could boast of. While this regiment was in the field, marching against the enemy, to cut its way to honor and glory, its commander, Col. Hitchfrom the post of danger and honor for the nominal position of Acting Inspector General in General Scott's staff, where all his associates were Lieutenmits, and where he was far removed from danger. With the soldier the post of danger is the post of honor. To understand how far he compromised his honor as a soldier by this step we have but to examine the catalogue of the gallant dead, where the army than to suppose that Gen. Scott could we find the names of McIntosh, Scott, Ransom, Graham, Butler, Dickinson and a host of other regimental commanders, to see how fearfully their ranks were thinned in the bloody battles fought from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and then to contemplate how comfortable it was to be in the staff of the Commanding General, without ever being under fire. It was by this species of strategy that this gallant veteran of nearly forty years' services in the army has passed through a series of so many years without a scar upon his person, without seeing an enemy in the war with Mexico, except from the safe stand-point of his chief, and subject of the Florida war we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what General Scott, in his reports, said of his gallantry in that war, then to urnish the country with what he said of Gen. Scott, in his anonymous communications to certain papers. A knowledge of the achievements of this son of Mars in that war, with the opinion of the "great soldier" of his gallantry, and his opinion of the "great soldier," written for the informations upon the memory of the great man whose cessary to say that that was honor reflected from Gen. Scott, his chief, upon whose reports the Government acted in conferring brevets. Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant

ments of this veteran warrior, who, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army rather than ovey the order of his Government and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where by possibility be might have to fight the Indians. In regard to his character as a man of honor and truth the country will remember him as a co-conspirator and associate witness of Mr. N. P. Trist. who by their falsehoods hatched the difficulties and provoked the rupture between myself and Gen. Scott, and acted as his pimps in getting up the falsehoods embodied in the foul charges a sinst me, and then appeared before the court of inquiry and swore against me with malice so in discreet as to discredit themselves, and to cause the court to set aside their testimony, thus brand-

ing them as convicts of wilful false-swearing. While I will be ready at all times to make good the statements in my address if any gentleman will take issue with me upon them, yet a proper self-respect forbids that I should do more than notice the misrepresentations and aspersions of Hitchcock or Trist, who are "par nobile fra-trum" in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch

In my address I made the following state-

As to myself, I had only the rank of a lieuten- ther distrusting his ability, or

regiment to which I belonged during the cam- consult me in all his negotiations. The duty was imposed upon me as a patriot and the devoted instruction and discipline had been conducted un-der my own direction, did not at any time act inde-honor of the County and of his Administration do. country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country."

It will be seen from the above statement that I of a confidential officer of the Government, in connexion with this mission, of which fact Mr. Trist had full knowledge. But I had no duty to perform as such civil officer with Gen. Scott, and there is not one word said upon that subject, and yet and Gen. Scott made a speech to me, which, if I this swift witness, in his letter to the St. Louis had had all the rancor of a fiend, would have dis- Republican, makes the following reckless statearmed me. "Without alluding to the past," said ment, viz:

"This very remarkable paper stands alone, it the General-and I must be excused for reciting his address to me, as my acceptance of a post in is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate his staff has been imputed to me as a crimefor office before our people bases his claim, upon an "without alluding to the past," said Gen. Scott to open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of say that I know of no officer who can at this time his commanding General. Gen. Pillow unblushingly tells us that he joined Gen. Scott in Mexico I grant, without the slightest contest, that I did | as the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect only as manifesting. Gen. Scott's earnest desire to the honor of the country in the important negotia-introduce unity and harmony into the army, even tions involving the peace of the country. In this to the point of disarming my supposed hostility secret position Gen. Pillow, having ex officia the entree to the presence of the Commanding General ing upon an important campaign. Let any one at all times, and frequently having a seat at his for an instant throw himself into my position, a private table, accumulated materials for defaming subordinate officer, about to enter a foreign coun- his confiding commanding officer in confidential try with an army whose every movement had the letters to his old companion in a law office, then the civilized world as a witness, and ask himself what President of the United States, and now reveals answer he would return his General, who was this astonishing fact, and claims from the people willing to "bury the past" in view of the great of his State a high office as a reward for his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the as I was a few days after this interview, to accept shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disa staff office-that of the highest rank near his closed too by the very man who occupied so deperson a position in which I might be called grading a position? What officer of the Ameriupon at all hours, day or night, for services of an | can army of any proper self-respect would permit himself to be made such an intrusment? the army and of our country. Was it for me, at | would a due sense of delicacy and honor have promsuch a time, to hold back and virtually declare pted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with condescension of my commanding General, who scorn, or he would have laid the whole matter bebest knew where I might be most useful in the fore the Commanding General, and profess to act army to be wielded by his sole will ? As for my only with his full knowledge. But Gen, Pillow services as Inspector General with the army in accepted the degrading position tendered him by Mexico, I may be permitted to urge that it will the President, and now claims credit for his services as, 'the confidential officer, whose public position gave him access to the presence of the Commanding General."

Here, with my address before him, this Ex-Inpector General states what he knew to be a eliberate falschood, viz. that I confess myself to have been a spy upon Gen. Scott; and, having assumed this lie, he has the effrontery upon it to base his calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my decision of the Commanding General in the case first letter of the former, came to our hand in a character and covertly assailing the memory of President Polk. Who does not perceive that if I ply to let the public understand that others behind accepted the position of a say upon Gen sides myself knew the facts. I have stated that lishonorduty upon me, was dishonoring himself? accepted no such position, and he knew it when he senned the article. How despicably base must be who will thus intentionally fabricates a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the nemory of the illustrious dead, and of venting the nalice of his soul against the man whom he tried to victimize with his false testimony before the courts of inquiry! If he were now before a court of justice for the first time and with an untarnished reputation would not this wilful falschood utterv discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defence before that court, (which was published to the world,) I denounced him as destitute of truth, honor, and courage. He has pocketed this withering donunciation ever since in silence. He now comes forth, professing to be governed alone by the desire to protect the character of the "great soldier." and to enlighten the people of Tennessee as to my claim to Senatorial honors; his malice marked with falsehood, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Cen years ago, when I was under arrest, awaiting a trial upon charges which he was expected to prove, he wrote an anonymous letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, in which he

" Pillow, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges running though several sheets of paper have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such an odious light that we cannot think of him but with disgust. He is charged with lying cock, gave up the command, and cravenly skulked and with duplicity and treachery; in fact, his character is utterly prostrate here.

Again he said: "He (Pillow) could only have received a slight blow of some sort; possibly, he struck his foot or ankle against some projecting limb, without knowing what it was.

Gen. Scott, in his official report, said of this slight blow" against a " projecting limb:" " This vallant leader was struck down while up with the

ront ranks by an agonizing wound," Again, Hitchcock says in his letter: "I will confine my remarks to facts within my own knowledge." So then it appears that he had a personal knowledge of the facts told him in Trist's lies! A personal knowledge of all that took place in Trist's quarters when he was not present! Though the army had been fighting from 12 meidian till 4 P. M. on the 19th of August, under my orders, and with no senior officer upon the field, he has a personal knowledge that I had given no orders to Gens. Twiggs, Riley, Cadwallader, or Col. Morgan, when these officers all testify that I had, and when he was not present. On the morning of the 20th of August, when the entrenched camp of Contreras was carried under Smith, I was upon the hill of Chepultepec, in fall view of the assaulting force, yet he had a personal know-

ledge that I was in bed at San Augustine. Again: Hitchcock says Trist told him that I took him into a "private room" (on the night of the 19th of August, after Gen. Scott had directed the assault on the morning of the 20th, under Gen. Smith's suggestion) and I told him (Trist) that I disapproved this plan, and notified him that I washed my hands of the responsibility of the movement. Now, it so happened that this fact, as stated by Mr. Trist, was embraced Scott's charges against me. Trist swore to the fact, but the court was satisfied that he lied, and found against him in this, as in all his other testimony, and Hitchcock knew it; yet he now revives and brings forward this proven falsehood of Trist's and repeats it as true, under his pledge "to confine himself to matters within his own knowledge." But, independently of this view of the subject, why should I wish to wash my hands of the responsibility of a measure ordered by Gen. He was in command of the army; my senior in rank; and the entire responsibility would of course rest upon him. Yet Hitchcock repeats

this old disproven falsehood as if he himself helieved it! Are further facts or commentary necessary to show the utter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector General ?

The other misrepresentation I deem it proper to correct relates to the Puebla negotiations. In my address I made the following statement: "When I reached the head quarters of the army at Puebla, I was invited to a conference with such a conflict did not perish was owing to its Mr. Trist. On my arrival at his quarters I found own indomitable valor. As it was, it cut its way Gen. Scott there. Mr. Trist informed me that he had opened negotiations with Santa Anna, and It was against these terms that I protested. had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations of peace. By these terms Santa Anna (and that Gen. Scott approved and sanctioned it) by which Santa Anna money, \$10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the large was to march to the Vall

was to receive one million of dollars more.
"Mr. Trist further informed me that these

roovel of the terms.

"I asked Mr. Trist if there was any law authorizing such a use of the public money. He replied here was not. I then asked him if the President had authorized such a use of it. He replied he Regarding this as an improper use of the

public money and a bribe to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as dishonoring the Government and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

"Gen. Scott justified and defended the measure

apon the score of morals and as to the usage of Governments. He said we were not corrupting Santa Anna, for the fact that he was found in the In regard to the practice of Governments, he

said it was a usage of all Governments to effect their purposes, when necessary, by money, and that our Government had sanctioned the practice. He said the presents made by it to the Indian tribes and to the Barbary Fowers were nothing but bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the Northeastern boundary quesiion \$500,000 had been used; no one knows but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Mame press. He mentioned other instances in which the Government had expended large sums of money in this way.

"Finding Gen. Scott clear as to the right of the measure and earnest in his co-operation with Mr. Trist, not being familiar myself with the usages of other Governments nor the practice of our own, I doubted what I ought to do; and, in deference to his wishes and judgment, suspended my opposition unti a day's reflection had confirmed my oninion of duty to my country. On the night after the conference took place Gen. Scott called a known what had been done in the way of negotiation, and to whom he expressed substantially the views and opinions above detailed.

"Being satisfied, after reflection, that my pressions were right I went next day to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, and protested so earnestly against the whole matter they both said I was right and that they would abandon the negotiathus obtained."

It will be seen from the above statement that the conference spoken of was held in the day time. and at Mr. Trist's quarters, and that there was no one present but Mr. Trist, Gen. Scott, and myself. It was at this conference that the terms of negotiation agreed to by Mr. Trist was first made known to me. It was here that I made known my opposition. It was then that Gen. Scott's arguments induced me to doubt as to my duty, and that I, at his request, and in deference to his wishes and opinion agreed to suspend my opposition until reflection should satisfy me as to my duty. I stated in my address that the following night Gen. Scott called a council of general officers, to whom he expressed substantially the same views and opinions he had in the conference held at Mr. Trist's quarters. I did not, however, pretend to give the opinions or views expressed at that meeting, either by myself or any one else; and I referred to what took place at this meeting of general officers simat the private conference I had agreed to suspend of general officers I did not make known my opposition, but said, in substance, that though I thought the whole matter was wrong, yet I supposed we were choosing the least of evils in agreeng to the proposed terms. This I did in conformity with my agreement to suspend my opposition until better satisfied as to my duty. Hitchcock's notes written at the time" are like those he produced on the investigation before the court about the hour at which Gen. Scott arrived on the battle-field on the 16th of August, which were proven to be false by half a dozen witnesses. These notes do not correctly give what was said by any general officer present except Gen. Cadwallader, who expressed no opinion. But that is their matter.

I further said in my address, as is seen from the above quotation, the next day, being satisfied after reflection that my first impressions were right. that I went to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both agreed I was right, and that they would abandon the negotiations.

This meeting of general officers had no duty to perform in a civil capacity. My position, as a confidential officer of the Government, was not known to them. Mr. Trist was not even present It was called by Gen. Scott, and as I had agreed to suspend, temporarily, my opposition, I did so If at this meeting I committed an error in not expressing the opinions I entertained, it proceeded from my respect for Gen. Scott, and my anxiety not to thwart his wishes. But I did not fail to right myself, at the earliest moment afterwards. with Mr. Trist (with whom my duties associated me) and with Gen. Scott, at whose request I had

agreed to suspend my opposition for reflection. These are the facts as they are stated substantially in my address, and as Hitchcock knew them to be from that address, and yet he comes forward professing to have a personal knowledge of all the facts, and with his notes (evidently written for the place they occupy in his letter) makes me the warm advocate of the whole corrupt negotiation, armistice and all, when my opposition to the whole proceeding is as well known and was as fully proven as any proposition could be that depended upon human testimony. He says Con-gress had made a liberal appropriation to procure a peace, and thinks it would not be so great a wrong to use a little of it even in the way of bribe. He feels that if he could implicate me in this business he would thereby effectually screen himself and his chief and associate in turpitude. Trist. from the condemnation of a just public opinion. This gross perversion of my position, and this effort to raise a faise issue between myself and Gen. Smith, and to ascribe Gen. Scott's rupture with me to my refusal to modify my official report, is but another shameless attempt at false-hood, at which he has shown himself quite as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the

To understand the importance of this question, and how greatly the American army was endangered by the terms of this negotiation, as agreed upon, it is necessary to look at the relative strength and position of the two armies at the time. Mexican army was 35,000 strong, and was in a city with a population of 200,000 inhabitants, defended by double lines of defensive works, with over one hundred pieces of artillery, and with this army. The American army consisted of 11,500 men, all told; was in the midst of the enemy's country, without support- prevailed here ten days ago, the banks could not ing force, and without the possibility of early reinforcements. From his statement of the relative strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully | We will be told, of course, that they hold loans were the hances against our success! Yet, by the terms as agreed upon, if Santa Anna won the battle. the survivors of the American army would be within his power and at his mercy. If we won, he had provided by the armistice for the safety of himself, his army, and the city. If peace ensued, he got the million and ten thousand dollars. If peace did not ensure, he got time to make every necessary preparation for renewing the bloody struggle, with greatly increased chances of success from our reduced force. It will thus be seen that Gen. Scott and Santa Anna had agreed to play the game of "open and shut," the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and Santa Anna having "the hold." That the army, in In my address I stated that Mr. Trist made an

as some persons may see his dirty effusions who have not had an opportunity of examining my address. I shall point out and correct two palpable falsehoods in his letter, so that the public may see that he is still engaged in his own vocation of well-all points of dellars more was to be paid, can in had, as earnest was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico, fight army was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight city. If we won, an armistice was to be granted, a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight and commissioners appointed and sanctioned it; by which can a Anna was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico, fight and commissioners appointed to treat for peace.

When peace should be concluded Santa Anna was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico, fight about the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight about the city if we won, Sout was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, Sout was to receive cash in hand, \$10,000; that our the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city; if we won, a battle before t commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more: "Mr. Trist further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or Gen. Scott (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative and the first further informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or Gen. Scott (after Valley, fought the battle, had the city in his power, that battle was fought) should take the initiative and without declaring my purpose I withdrew into a private room and prepared the first letter touching Gen. Pillow which I had the honor to write concerning his condect.

This first letter or note was addressed to Gen. This first letter or note was addressed to Gen. Pillow himself, but, as it contains a reference to Pillow himself, but, as it contains a reference to the first letter or note was addressed to Gen. Scott had furnished him themoney.

The first letter or note was addressed to Gen. Scott had furnished him themoney. The man selected for that position was Mr. N. P. Trist. But, eight over his battles which cost the load of 1,672 men; that it was a sign of the city, ordered it my and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should take the initiative and the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it my and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should sand the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it my and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should sand the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it is send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it of fall back withouts flag of truce preparatory to the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it is send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it is send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it is send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city, ordered it is send the flag of truce preparatory to the army at the gate of the city and offen. Scott had furnished him them are the flag of truce preparatory to fall back withouts flag of truce preparatory to fall back withouts after the flag of truce preparatory to fall back withouts after the city

disbursing department of the army, or could raise means of paying the million to be paid at the terms of the Puebla negotiations. He also said he as a spy upon Gen. Scott, but as an associate comthad invited me to the conference in pursuance of missioner with Mr. Trist; that, finding I could be orders of the President, and desiced my apnot arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I re-ported all the facts to the President, who thereupon recalled Mr. Trist; that shortly afterwards

> Mexico until I was relieved from arrest by an order of the President of the United States. This was the substance of that address. Does Gen. Hitchcock deny that there was such an agreement or that the ten thousand dollars was paid? Does he deny that after marching to the valley and fighting the battle, Gen. Scott halted the army when the city was in his power and granted an armistice, without the enemy having sent a flag of truce or asked for the armistice until next day?— Does he deny that I opposed the armistice warmly and earnestly, both by verbal and written re-monstrance? Does he deny that Santa Anna availed nimself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthen the defences of the city, and that the after operations, made necessary by the armistice, cost the army the blood of 1,672 of its men?— Does he explain why Mr. Trist was recalled and ordered to be sent out of the country, if not upon my report, and why he was promptly recalled upon that if I was not an associate commissioner?-Does he pretend to explain how it happened that both Gen. Worth and myself—the two officers who opposed the armistice-were arrested shortly after Trist was recalled? Unless he denies these well known facts of the history of that campaign, ne makes no issue with any statement in my ad-

Yet he would have the public believe that Gen. Scott broke off friendly relations with me because 1 would not alter my official report and falsify my convictions of truth. He says that Gen. Scott condescended" to address me in kind and complimentary language, in a "private note," to induce me to do so, and that I basely attempted to use this private note for my own glorification, &c .council of general officers, to whom he made In the first place, Gen. Scott's letter, from which the extract was taken, is not a private note; but, on the contrary, was an official letter, addressed by Maj. Gen. Scott to Maj. Gen. Pillow, and related exclusively to the movements of the army and to official reports, and was by Gen. Scottso regarded, and by him forward to the War Department of the Government at Washington. In the second place, if it had been a private note and Gen. Scott had tions. I then thought they were sincere in their paid me unmerited compliments, to induce me to purpose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be satisfy my own convictions, as Hitchcock says was the fact, he puts Gen. Scott in a position in which all his friends would see that he compromised his honor. Either, therefore, Hitchcock lies, or eise Gen. Scott was guilty of writing me a highly enlogistic letter, falsifying the truth for a most ignoble purpose.

dilemma he assumes. If he speaks the truth, Gen. Scott wrote falsely. If Gen. Scott, in his official letter, wrote the truth. Hitchcock has but added another to the many acts which consign his name to infamy and dishonor. He may therefore, fabricate what he pleases and slander the memory of the pure and illustrious statesman who recalled his "associate in crime," suspended his chief from command, and approved the finding of the court that relieved me from his false testimony and the foul charges he vainly sought to fix upon my character. He may run as the leader of the pack upon the track of him for whose blood he so thirsts, but his teeth are now extracted, and he cannot bite, though he be rabid with hate and malice.

nication, and still more the notice I have been compelled to take of a man who, though not mentioned or alluded to in my address, comes forward an impertinent intermeddler with the rights of the people of Tennessee, and provokes

this exposure. Perhaps, in the future, he will work at "Scott's Conquest of Mexico" in the "retirement" which him, as more congenial to his peaceable nature than fighting Indians. Having now disposed of him as I think he deserves, it is proper to say that I shall take no further notice of any thing emanating from that source.

THE NEW YORK BANKS

Notwithstanding all the assurances which were Motwithstanding all the assurances which were daily reiterated through the New York press, last week, of a certain increase of resources, and especially in specie, the regular statement exhibits results that fall very short of these promises.

We are told that the redemption of United States stocks, the payment of the Sub-Treasury over receipts, the arrival of gold by the last California steemer and other causes would contribute neer teamer, and other causes, would contribute neary fifty millions in gold and silver to the banks of hat city, and we were assured at the same time that it had been determined to extend the line of discounts at least three millions of dollars as a nessure of relief to the commercial community predicated upon this accession of means. The figure tells a very different story, and shows con-clusively that the condition of things, so far from

being bettered, is materially worse. The aggregate of specie in the banks has, as compared with the preceding week, been reduced two millions of dollars in round numbers, in the face of the arrival of a million and a quarter from California and a large redemption of government stocks. This depletion has not been occasioned either by any withdrawal of circulation, for it appears by the same statement that the latter was ncreased over seventy-seven thousand dollars during the week. It is also worthy of notice, that the deposites were reduced in this time over five millions and a quarter of dollars, and so far from their having been any extension of discounts, the oans were curtailed nearly to the extent of the specie, or within a fraction of two millions in round numbers. We consider this statement as by no means encouraging for the present or for the future. Thus far New York has avoided suspension by resorting to a policy of coercion, to which the great body of depositors engaged in commercial transactions were compelled to subscribe. . If any merchant attempted to draw specie upon the right of a deposite, his name was at once passed from bank to bank, and every facility mmediately denied him. By this compulsory rocess, resulting from a perfect accord among the banks, and in a great measure, too, from customers dependent upon their indulgence, a power has been exerted which has thus far prevented any adverse demonstration on the part of the commu-

Their own exhibits have demonstrated this all along of late, and the last quite as strikingly as any other. For example, the circulation and deposites of the New York city banks show an aggregate of \$75,894,759, to be met by \$11,400,413 in specie. That is to say, if a "run" were made to-morrow, under the influence of such a panic as pay in gold and silver but one dollar in seven of the demands that might be made upon them. and discounted paper amounting to one handred and five millions, which are intended to protect the sixty-five millions due to depositors and the like. Such an exhibit, under ordinary circumstances, would be fair enough, but when crammed with the notes of broken or suspended houses, the so-called assets become a little more equivocal in their character and substance, If pressed to the wall they must suspend, just as merchants have done whose wallets are filled with merchants have done whose wallets are filled with the same sort of promises to pay. It is no part of our purpose or policy to discredit the New York banks, but when a superior standard of morality is affected, and superior claims to credit are asserted day after day, in the presence of such imposing facts, it is well that the public should unposing facts, it is well that the public should understand precisely how much value they are really at office, Sept. 24th, 1857. should be instituted .- Phila. North American

The New-York State Fair at Buffalo closed on

TANNERY,...THE SUBSCRIBER HAV-ING established a TANNERY at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad, will be pleased to

Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, a good quality. Hides taken in exchange for eather—and preferred to Cash. BOOTS and SHOES manufactured to order from the best French and American Skins, and from leather

STEPHEN A. WHITE

BY GODDIN & APPERS dence, I offer for sale, on THURSD at H o'clock, A. M., in the city fourth (my interest) of the Alleghar ty, including Stock, Farniture, an nected with it. There are about 50 tached to the Springs, with Saw M was arrested and held a prisoner in the city of sash and circular saws, about 2 mil vertising this Property, I doesn it ur into a lengthy description of its val to the thousands who have visited it able mineral water in the world. are such as will accommodate fiand have been erected within the lies in the county of Montgomery the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, and from Richmond and Petersburg in o only difficulty will be to have accomthousands who will flock in from the not been in the history of mineral was in so short a time has gained so env each season establishing its claims t The virtue of this mineral water is all medical gentlemen who have so and effects upon persons using it. Taking it for granted that person of buying will either visit the place, tion in regard to it from such as are part it, I consider any further descri-The Property will be sold at the tioned, without reserve, unless sold pr if sold, due notise will be given. Any one wishing to buy the entire o privately, by application to me. The terms of the sale will be : Ter the first day of January, 1858, and and two years, with satisfactory seen My address is Liberty, Bedford Co oct 7—tds c. s. B.

> NOTICE .-- BY VIRTUE OF TRUST, to me executed, 1 of paying debts, I shall expose to p Court House in the town of Beaufort on the 12rs DAY OF NOVEMBER

> Valuable Real Esti The one-twentieth part of an undiv lying in the county of Carteret, on th Harbor, near Shepherd's Point White Rock, or Horse Island, contain more or less. Said land is very valu ermimus of the Atlantic and North C Also, five and one-third acres of a f land or Marsh, containing fifty no Carteret County, near Bogue Banks, Creek and the main Ship Channel. Also, the one sixth part of an un land on Newport river, near the town White Rock, known as Gabriel's M

Also, one-balf of lot No. 9, in the t Said lot is very desirable for buildin commands a beautiful view of the Ocean's waves. Also, one other lot in said town Also, one valuable tract of land ly

of Craven, on the south-side of Neuss from the town of Newborn, immediate and Atlantic Railroads, containing land is admirably adapted to farming Also, at the same time and place, Yarrell's interest in six shares of Cap Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad All the above property will be sold upon a credit of six months, with in ay of sale. Bond and approved see quired of purchasers before the title v All those interested are requested to sep-24wtd S. J. LATH

VANDIES, CAKES, FAMIL RIES, CANDIES, CONFECTIONRY ing Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Plain and

Nuts, (assorted,) Almonds, Oranges, Le Also, Superior brands of Cigars, Smo The BAKING BUSINESS will sti in all its branches. Families suppli Far Having secured the services Fancy Baker, Wedding Parties and supplied with every delicacy on the sh All orders from a distance must be according to the services.

WANTED .- Eggs and Butter in an which the highest cash prices will be p Country Merchants supplied on advan Flows, Wheat, Cora, and every other country produce, will be sold by me o and prompt returns made to those wh their produce to my disposal. The subscriber solicits, and trusts by

without a written order from me.

THO THE COACH-MAKERS CAROLINA.—The undersigned are painfully impressed with the idea th sufficiently remunerated for their labor

While they have no reason to con ronage they receive, and feel under the tions to their customers and friends, which they would be content, strugglin year to meet the liabilities they are comin the prosecution of their business. Th pared to adopt the conclusion that such enterprise and labor in their line of t without just compensation; and hence, clined to the opinion that to a considera stands the case with the brethren elsew out the State? Are they in thriving cir

alike favorable to our patrons and ourse prefer to have a friendly conference with roughout the State, and therefore deer to make any suggestions here. In furtherance of our object, we propo vention of the Coach-makers of North held in Raleigh, before the end of the cur he purpose of taking the matter under c and we would suggest the meeting of th

ultural Fair as the most suitable time. dressed to any one or more of us.

NELSON & DAUGHTRY, Gro WILLIAMSON & STEWART, PARKER & MURRAY, Wilso

I having taken charge of this well kno Raleigh, respectfully informs his friends lie, that he is prepared to accommodate a favor him with their patronage. He ple to do all in his power to render comforts may stop at his House.

said Court, to be held at the Court House it on the fourth Monday in November next there to plead, answer or domar, or judgme

THOS. D. SNEA STATE OF NORTH CARC Pitt County.—Court of Pleas and Quesions, August Torm, 1857.

James R. Fleming es. Jesse Haddo Original Attachment. In this case, it appearing to the satisfact Court that the defendant, Jesse Haddock, is ident of the State, or so abscords or concesthat the ordinary process of law cannot be so him, it is ordered that publication be made leigh Register, for six successive weeks, not said defendant to appear at the next term of Court, to be held at the Court House in Gre

the first Monday of November next, then a plead, answer or demur, or judgment final v Witness, Henry Shepperd, Clerk of our sai office, the arst Monday of August, A. D., 180 sep 2—1611