DAILY APPEAL.

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THE OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

WM. ROSELLE, ESQ.

This gentleman arrived in the city yesterday to assume the duties of news and commercial editor of the MEMPHIS APPEAL. We clip the following flattering notice of him from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with the press of which city he has long been connected as a reporter and editor. We trust that our business men will afford Mr. ROSELLE every facility for reporting the state of the markets and that our citizens generally will extend to him that friendly greeting to which his position as a gentleman entitles him. We heartily welcome Mr. ROSELLE to the Bluff City and to the *sanctum* of the APPEAL:

A MEMBER OF THE QUEEN CITY PRESS GOING SOUTH.—Wm. Roselle, Esq., for several years past connected with the Cincinnati Press, and well known throughout the city as a cultivated gentleman and an able writer, has, we understand, become engaged on the editorial department of the Memphis *Appeal*, and will leave to-day for his new home, to assume the duties of that office. We bespeak of Mr. R. a generous reception from the citizens of Memphis, assuring them that intimacy of acquaintance with him can but strengthen their attachment and enhance their respect.

LIEUT. HERNDON SAVED.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the joyous tidings of the safety of Lieut. HERNDON, together with sixteen others, who had been counted among the lost in the wreck of the illustarred steamer *Central America*. This intelligence comes from our regular reporter at Louisville, and is corroborated by a private dispatch received by the editor of the *Eagle and Enquirer*, and published in that paper yesterday morning. If true, and we do not feel at liberty to doubt it, this news will send a thrill of joy to every heart. His heroic conduct throughout the storm, and to the very last moment before the ship went down, shows Lieut. HERNDON to be one of nature's truest noblemen. The mere fact that not a single woman or child was lost, speaks volumes in his praise, and should embalm him in the affections of the women of America. We shall wait with anxiety for still further confirmation of the news, and sincerely trust that in a day or two at the farthest, we may be enabled to chronicle, without doubt, his rescue and restoration to his family and his country.

HOW OUR PANIC AFFECTS ENGLAND.

The City Article of the *Times*, of September 8, states the effect of the Financial news from America upon the London Money Market. It describes the intelligence from New York, just received in England, as "more disastrous than any received for several years. Ever since 1853 there has been a continuous tendency to a destruction of confidence in American railway securities, and from time to time, as each new announcement of fraud or insolvency has occurred, there has been a further fresh fall in all descriptions, while the instances of reaction have been feeble and temporary. Holders, however, have constantly clung to the idea, after each new revelation, that the lowest point must have been reached at last; and latterly this feeling has been strengthened by a belief that the adverse operations were confined chiefly to an organized knot of speculators who were endeavoring to increase the distrust by circulating any statements that might suit their purpose. Yet, not only do their predictions continue to be confirmed by the break-down of each weak or suspected undertaking, but we have by the present mail news of the stoppage of a large institution against which not a single premonitory doubt had been whispered. On one day the shares were worth nearly one hundred, and on the next day they were utterly unsalable." (This institution is the Ohio Life and Trust Company.) It states the liabilities of this "institution," and adds, "The amount due to depositors and others is supposed to be at least £1,200,000, and the prospect of liquidation seems to be very uncertain. Possibly the creditors may get paid, although even on that point nothing is known; but it would be against all experience to suppose that the shareholders will recover a single dollar. The company were the financial agents of the State of Ohio for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and the reliance of the public upon their position was greatly increased by this circumstance."

The immediate result was a rush into the market with all sorts of American stock. The *Times* adds that "the announcement coming on the stock market just after the alarm created by the discovery of the disorganization in the accounts of the Michigan Southern Railway, caused a flood of almost every other kind of stock. Erie Railway had gone from 31 to 22¼; Reading, from 69½ to 59½; New York Central, from 78 to 72; Illinois Central, from 114 to 104, and Panama, from 92 to 87. Michigan Southern, which a few months back stood at 53½, was now at 22. In most of these securities English capitalists are largely interested."

FROM THE PRAIRIES.—The St. Louis *Evening News*, of the 30th ult., says Capt. BEN RUSSELL arrived at Lexington, on Tuesday last, after an absence of some three months, during which time he has visited Salt Lake City, and intermediate points. He says that the Cheyenne Indian depredations are unabated, and are daily growing of a more daring and aggravated character. When he left Salt Lake, the Mormons had fortified Fort Bridger, and say they will defend that fort against the passage of United States troops; that they will whip out all the United States troops that can be sent against them.

On the way in, Mr. RUSSELL was chased by the Cheyennes, on several occasions. Their shots came so near his destructio i as to pierce his saddle bags, coat and hat, yet he arrived unhurt.

He says that two weeks ago, three men, in the employ of RUSSELL & WADDELL, were killed by the Cheyennes. They also stole some fifty head of stock, and some two hundred United States guns from the trains of those gentlemen. The Indians, he adds, are prowling around Fort Laramie, and declare their intention of taking that post.

QUIET IN MONEY CIRCLES.—The most complete quiet, says the St. Louis *Evening News*, of Wednesday, pervades money circles to-day. The excitement that caused and attended the slight run yesterday, has entirely subsided, and there is not perceptible, on the street, the smallest indication of alarm. Main street is brisk, but it is with the steady transaction of business, and the banking houses are resorted to only for the transaction of ordinary affairs.

There is a reason to believe that the worst trouble is past, and that quiet will now be restored to financial affairs, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the country. The advices from New York, received by telegraph, last night, breathe a more hopeful and cheerful tone, and the anxious countenances that have been directed thither, to see whether the banks of that city would suspend, or not, begin to relax as it becomes more and more evident that they will not suspend.

GOLD TO BE COINED.—It is stated in the Philadelphia *Press* that within a few days $750,000 in refined bars of gold, stamped by the New York assay office, has been received at the United States mint for coinage, and that half a million more is daily expected. This fact is interesting in connection with the present rate of exchange, as a proof of the strong check given to the exportation of bullion by the extraordinary demand for it here.

THE NEW YORK HERALD WON'T STAND IT. The New York *Herald* refuses to support the ticket of the late Republican State Convention. It says that the candidates do not furnish any guarantee against a repetition of the corruption and impositions of last winter's legislation. This feeling is, we learn, general throughout the State of New York, and a thorough dissatisfaction prevails as to the acts of the last Legislature.

POLITICAL DEGENERACY.—The *Republic* is the title of a new Black Republican paper just started at Washington City, under the auspices and patronage of F. P. BLAIR, senior. GEN. M. WESTON, of Maine—a politician of the New York *Tribune* school—is the editor. It is designed to be the organ of the Black Republicans at the seat of Government.

☞ The Mobile *Mercury* cautions the public in regard to feeding stock with the Chinese sugar-cane—says the blades and stalks are first rate forage, but that the seeds are poisonous. A fine horse died near the city a few days ago from eating them.

Our friends in this section, who are engaged in the cultivation of this article, will do well to remember this caution.

Kansas Affairs.

The election in Kansas takes place next Monday, 5th inst. The Free-State men have most of them resolved to vote. From their late address we copy the following passages:

"We acknowledge that our chief incentive to the adoption of this measure was the urgent appeals made in our favor of it by many of those who stood by us in the free States in all our past struggles. *But we frankly avow ourselves not sanguine of success.* It is true that Mr. Walker, our federal Governor, has declared that he will afford us, to the best of his ability, a full and fair election, before impartial judges; but, with our past experience, we find it difficult to indulge in any hope of justice from the agents of the Federal Administration. By the law of the election all but those who have resided six months or more in the Territory are excluded from the polls. The system of districting and apportionment for members of the Legislature shows an unquestionable determination to introduce voters from abroad. Sixteen counties, strongly Free State, containing nearly one half the entire population of the Territory, are not allowed a single representative in either branch.

"The interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical. A farm cannot be improved in Kansas, or a town built up, without its benefitting Missouri. A railroad cannot be extended into Kansas from the States without traversing the entire length of Missouri. For many years Missouri has been our market for Kansas. The people of Kansas are entitled to the protection of the same Constitution and flag that protects the people of Missouri. Should the people of Kansas invade your homes to wrest your ballot-boxes from you by force, what would be your feelings? Would not all the resentful and indignant impulses of your nature be stirred up? Would you not meet us on our border, and with bayonets in your hands thrust us back? An authority to which we all defer has said, 'do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.' We implore you not to attempt to again violate our rights. We are men as you are, and our common manhood requires that we should resist you if you do. We are organized for defense. We have the pledge of Gov. Walker that he will use the troops of the United States in our behalf. If you persist against your best interests—against all considerations of patriotism—against all manly and Christian duty—in the mad course some would mark out for you a war more cruel, more protracted and bloody, between Kansas and Missouri.

"It may be extended all along the line to the Atlantic coast. A dissolved Union and a broken Government may be the result. For the highest welfare of Kansas and Missouri, in the name of our common country and the living God, we appeal to you to refrain. Remain at home. The Kansas question will then be peacefully settled; the agitation of slavery will cease; and Kansas and Missouri will go on prospering and to prosper."

This is somewhat lugubrious language. Now take the other side from a South Carolina paper. The *Independent* (S. C.) *Press* gives a letter from a correspondent, from which we make the following extract:

"I am satisfied Kansas will be a free State. One of the pro-slavery delegates to form the Constitution told me, in confidence, it would be so inevitably. I did not press him for his reasons, as I had but a short time to converse with him, but I saw enough to satisfy me. The law of principle of climate, population—will settle the destiny of Kansas to a free State, and on this point is a greater unanimity of feeling between pro and anti-slavery than any one would suppose. We of the South do not calculate the difference in the price of lands in the section. For instance, in Illinois, lands are worth three times the price of those in Missouri, and so of the settled portions of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

"If Kansas should (which nobody there expects) be a slave State, lands will decline in value—if a free State, they will, as is the case in all the new Territories, be worth double and treble in two to five years. The density of population increased or diminished by the two conditions makes the difference—the prejudices of Yankees and foreigners *against the competition of negro labor* is the corner stone of apparition and acquiescence. We of the South have been badly gulled by 'speculators.' It cost me only $30, which I don't regret, as my motive was good and I never had much faith in the *patriotic* enterprise."

Northern Difficulties and Southern Safety.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

He is the practical statesman, the real reformer, who recalls the public mind from fancies to facts—from the lessons of theory to the lessons of experience. You cannot extinguish a prejudice by tearing it out by the roots. You must convince, not crush, a mistaken judgment or an erroneous opinion. Let us illustrate.

The cry against the people of the South, which, after the attacks upon their peculiar institutions, has done the most to exasperate them, has been their comparative lack of enterprise in commerce, manufactures, railroads, schools, &c.

This has been sounded along the whole frontier dividing the free States from the South. It has been printed and preached with industry unparalleled. The people of the South and Northwest has been asked to take it for true; has been scolded into it, and railed into it, even reasoned into it. To prove the sincerity of the contrast, the free States have gone into all sorts of "enterprise" with very little capital, and have made marble banks "run up" like the palace of Aladdin, almost in a night, every pillar costing its thousands, every architrave laid in hard earned gold, every brick cemented to its fellow by the sweat of honest toil. Railroads have been improvised. Cities have sprung into existence as sudden (and as fleeting) as so many exhalations. Great factories have risen in towering lines, and men have been made glad with the music of industry. From all these have grown the superb business of northern cities; fast horses, fast men, fast boys, and fast girls. Such is the reverse of the picture. While the South stood still, the North moved on!

So the accusation against the South was not one of words. Behold, the reverse of the accusation, and draw the contrast for yourself.

We disdain making a party appeal at such a time as this. The curse of journalism, in these days, is the habit of charging everything bad to party, on the one hand, or claiming everything good for party on the other. We scorn any such purpose.

But now, when we see the whole South—the South without enterprise or resources, as we have been told—standing solid on her material interests, on her mighty staples, and in her proud isolation from the blast that has swept down so many of those who have been taunting and depreciating her, let us take the admonition thus furnished to us, and profit by it like wise men.

Let us ask ourselves how our bitter reproaches against the South sound to us now? How little we could do without her money, in our cities, her timber in our waters, her cotton in our mills?

How we should stand if she should fail?

How we selfishly rejoice in our hearts, in the midst of our distress, that, *for our sake*, she should be so much better off than we, and, *therefore, better able to help us than we are to help ourselves?*

We do not charge it as a retort upon those who have delighted in these gibes upon the South, that most of the great distress under which the country staggers comes from quarters that have been so many hot-beds of Abolitionism; but we suggest that this is a good point from which to date a *revival of fraternal feeling between the States of this Union;*

From which to start another war upon sectionalism;

From which to swear devotion anew to the Union and to the Constitution;

From which to recall the banished affections of our brothers of the South;

From which to re-invoke the old relations that made us one in religion, one in country, one in the battle-field, and one in heart.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN MAINE.—Nearly all the State of Maine has been heard from, embracing returns from 378 towns and 74 plantations. The vote stands as follows:

Morrill, Republican	53,891
Smith, Democrat	41,034
Morrill's majority	12,857

The few towns and plantations yet to be heard from will add about 1,000 to the vote of each candidate.

In 1855 the Presidential election the following was the vote:

Fremont	67,379
Buchanan	39,080
Fillmore	3,225

Fremont's plurality over Buchanan was 28,299. The Democratic vote in one year has increased over 2,000, while the Black Republican vote has fallen off 11,000. Net Democratic gain 16,000. That will do for one year. Maine will be redeemed in 1860.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.—We have the most cheering intelligence from Ohio. The *Statesman* of last Wednesday says:

"Senator Pugh and Judge Metcalf were in town yesterday morning. They spoke with Mr. Payne, Durbin Ward, and George Rex on Monday at Coshocton. It was emphatically a great and glorious day. The people turned out in masses. Mr. Payne spoke two hours and half in his finest manner, and Senator Pugh followed with a masterly speech. In the evening the people assembled again to hear Judge Metcalf, Durbin Ward and George Rex. A very great concourse came out, and the county is sure for the Democracy by a large majority. Let the work go forward in the 'back-bone counties.'

"Judge Metcalf left his home in the northwest on Saturday. The prospect is superb. Chase will hardly get any votes at all in some of the counties. Fairfield and Monroe must look after that State banner; for there is a northwester coming in that will be apt to whip it up and carry it away back to Wapakonetta. Little Auglaize has set herself to roll up 1,200 majority for Payne, and will do it. This is glory enough for one day. The northwesters Democrats are driving the nails into the coffin of the Black Republican party in every county; and two weeks before the election Senator Pugh goes up to clinch them.

ELECTION OF PAYNE.—We take the following from the Logan *Gazette*, an Old-Line Whig paper, which supported Chase for Governor in 1855. It now says:

"The election of Payne is virtually conceded by the Republican press of Ohio. The Whig masses, who have been inveigled into the support of Chase and Abolitionism, are disgusted with the strange doctrines to which they find themselves committed, and where they do not vote for Payne will stay away from the polls in vast numbers

"Let the Whigs of Logan, as becomes them, prepare to rejoice at the overthrow of Republicanism! The overthrow, final and overwhelming, is at hand!"

A NOVEL OFFENSE.—A complaint was made on the 14th of September in the fourth district court of New Orleans, that Mrs. W. T. Nolly, the keeper of a coffee stand in Magazine street market, does allow men to sit on her lap, hugging and kissing her, and disturbing the peace with her boisterous laughter.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY TO H. TRICHCOCK.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

MAURY COUNTY, Sept 25, 1857.

In my recent address to the people of Tennessee, giving the secret history of the Puebla negotiations with the relations I bore to the Government, and to the "Trist Mission," and the part I performed in defeating those negotiations, I was careful to avoid everything of a personal or party character.

I made a simple statement of facts, and 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 fierceness 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 forthwith, the editorial pack—Prentice, Gresley & Co., chime in and 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*.

Hitchcock, who thinks to give himself character and consequence before the country, by setting forth the position 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. Hitchcock, gave up the command, and *cravenly skulked* from this post of *danger and honor* for the nominal position of Acting Inspector General, in Gen. Scott's Staff, where all his associates were *Lieutenants*, 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 graduates of West Point, where 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 as 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 without ever having faced an enemy of his country, unless he was in some of the skirmishes with the Indians, in the Florida war. While upon the subject of the Florida war, we invite him, in his next epistle, to tell what Gen. Scott in his report said of his *gallantry* in that war, then to furnish the country with what he said of Gen. Scott, in his *anonymous* communications to certain newspapers.

Acknowledge 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 information of the public, would interest the people of Tennessee quite as much as his dishonorable reflections upon the memory of the great man, whose fame constitutes the pride and honor of this State.

To understand why he was *breveted*, it is only necessary 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 achievements of this veteran warrior, who with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army, rather than obey the orders of his Government, and go on duty with his regiment to our frontiers, where by possibility he 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 against me, and then appeared before the Court of Inquiry, and swore against me, with *malice so indiscreet*, as to discredit themselves, and to cause the Court to set aside their testimony—thus branding 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 *suppressions* of Hitchcock or Trist, who are "*par nobile fratrum*" in crime. This much I will do, inasmuch 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 old vocation, of wilful misrepresentation.

In my address, I made the following statements, viz:

"In appointing a Mission to travel with the army and treat for peace, (if an opportunity should offer,) the grade of diplomatic duty to be performed, and the emoluments thereto attached, made it impossible for the President to find a statesman who would accept the place. The man selected for that position was Mr. N. P. Trist. But either distrusting his ability, or judgment, or all these, President Polk was not satisfied to place the honor of the country, and his administration, in his hands *alone*.

"By his *confidential letters*, in my possession, he so far associated myself with Mr. Trist as to place me in *semi-official relations* with him as a *commissioner*. The duty was enjoined upon Mr. Trist of taking me into all his conferences, and to consult me on all his negotiations. The duty was *imposed* upon me as a patriot, and the devoted friend of the President, to *guard* and *protect* the honor of the country and of his administration against any and everything which I thought would tarnish the one or the other. It would here be seen, that while Mr. Trist was the *ostensible* commissioner, I was, in fact, the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country, in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country."

It will be seen from the above statement, that I represent myself, as having been placed by the President, in semi official relations with Mr. Trist as a commissioner, and that I occupied the position of a confidential officer of the Government, in connection 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 this swift witness, in his letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, makes the following reckless statement, viz:

"This very remarkable paper stands alone it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. Gen. Pillow unblushingly tells us that he joined General Scott, in Mexico, as 'the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country.' In this secret position, Gen. Pillow, having, *ex-officio*, the *entree* to the presence of his commanding General at all times, was frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for defaming his confiding commanding officer, in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward for his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disclosed too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-respect, would permit him elf to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do, in asking himself repeated for so low and dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he would have laid the whole matter before the commanding General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But Gen. Pillow accepted the degrading position tendered him by 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-Inspector General states what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood, 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 the calumnious strictures, foully aspersing my character and *covertly assailing* the memory of President Polk. Who does not perceive that if I had accepted the position of a spy upon Gen. Scott's movements, and had in so doing dishonored myself, that the President, in imposing such a duty upon me, was dishonoring himself. But I accepted no such position, and he knew it when he penned the article.

How despicably base must he be who will thus *intentionally* fabricate a falsehood in order to get an opportunity of slandering the memory of the illustrious dead, and of venting the malice 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 falsehood* utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten years ago, in my defense before that court, (which was published to the world,) I denounced him as *destitute of truth, honor and courage*. 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 claims to Senatorial honors—his *malice masked* with *falsehood*, striking like the assassin in the dark.

Ten 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 said: "Pillow, too, is in arrest! He is so; and charges running through several sheets of paper have been forwarded to Washington, and they represent him in such a yellow light that we cannot think of him but with disgust. He is charged with *lying*, 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 gallant leader was *struck down while up with the front 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 he had a *personal knowledge* of the *facts* told him in Trist's lies! *A personal knowledge of all* that took place at Trist's quarter when *he was not present.* Though the army had been fighting from 12 meridian 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 Generals 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 *full view* of the assaulting force, yet, he had a *personal knowledge* that I was in bed at San Augustine.

Again: Hitchcock says Trist told him that I told him that I *drank in my room*. On the night of the 19th 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 happens that this fact, as stated by Trist, was embraced in 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." To indicate utterly of this view of the subject, why should I wish to wash my hands of the responsibility of a measure ordered by Gen. Scott? He was in command of the army—my senior in rank—and the entire responsibility would of course devolve upon him. Yet Hitchcock repeats this old disproven falsehood as if he himself believed it!

In further facts or commentary necessary to show the utter moral depravity of this "Acting Inspector General!" I make the following misrepresentation that 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 in Mexico, I was invited to a conference with Mr. Trist. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. Scott there. Mr. Trist informed me that he had opened negotiations with Santa Anna, and had pretty well agreed upon the preliminaries of negotiations for peace. Santa Anna was to be paid, cash in hand, as earnest money, $10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the City. If we won, an armistice was to be granted, and commissioners appointed to treat for peace. When these terms were concluded, Santa Anna was to receive one million of dollars more.

Mr. Trist farther informed me that these terms had been agreed to, but it was an open question whether Santa Anna or Gen. Scott, would have the honor of striking the first blow. Trist insisted that Gen. Scott should send the flag, but Gen. Scott insisting, if he won the battle, Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott had promised him the money, and that he had paid the $10,000 required or be paid in advance, and that Gen. Scott had the means in the disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means, of paying the million to Santa Anna upon the execution of the treaty. He also said he had invited me to the conference in pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval of the terms.

I asked Mr. Trist if there was any law authorizing such a use of the public money? He replied that it was not stated to me that if the President had authorized such a use of it. He replied he had not; but he thought it was the best he could do.

Regarding this as an improper use of the public money, and as a *bribe* to the commander of the enemy's forces, and as a fraud upon the Government, and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

Gen. Scott justified and defended the measure, both upon the score of *morals* and as to the usage of governments. He said we were not in a condition to dictate terms of negotiation, and that Santa Anna was the man we must deal with, and that we must have money to make our peace with him. He said that he had voted for James Buchanan. He had voted for Andrew Jackson, and always voted the Democratic ticket, except on one occasion, when he voted for Millard Fillmore for Comptroller of this State, because that great man had fed him and his mother when they couldn't feed themselves.

"Great confusion here ensued, the delegates endeavoring to put Mr. Brister down, but the chair promptly rebuked them, and Mr. Brister concluded his defense of the Administration."

Arson Trials—Amateur Incendiaries

The following article, which is contained in the New York *Herald*, of the 23d, is of especial interest at the present time to our citizens—when half a dozen fires, at least, have been kindled by the torch of the incendiary, within a week, and when public attention is directed to the persons likely to be engaged in those enormities:

It is well understood in this community that acts of incendiarism are of frequent occurrence, not merely from motives of revenge, or for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters, but from—strange as it may appear—the pleasure derived from a conflagration. This latter motive usually actuates boys or young men, runners or followers of fire engines, who are always to be found on hand when an alarm is sounded at their favorite engine houses. It must not be inferred from this that such characters are tolerated by the firemen; they are like the dogs in a Turkish village—nuisances impossible to shake off.

But this class are but seldom before our criminal courts, owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence of their guilt. Arson is a crime easy to commit, but most difficult to detect, hence the incendiary may continue night after night, or day after day, his career of crime for a long time, and will only be by some blunder on his part, or other accidental circumstance, that the guilt can be fastened on him.

It is unnecessary for us to comment on the enormity of this crime, for a person who would wantonly and deliberately prepare, and as deliberately apply fire to destroy his own property or that of his neighbor, is not only dangerous to the community but unfit to be at large.

When cases of this description are brought clearly to light, it becomes the duty of our criminal courts to take especial care to administer an adequate punishment, not only for the sake of the example, but for the protection of the property and personal safety of our citizens. Otherwise, by permitting the guilty to escape with a nominal punishment, our courts of justice would fairly be looked upon as encouraging the offence.

We are led to make these remarks by the result of the recent arson trial which took place before Judge Russell, in the court of General Sessions, last week. A young man named Michael Wogan, jr., was found guilty by a jury of willfully firing the warehouse of Mr. Bearns, in Front street. No one who understood the evidence doubted the correction of the verdict. It may be said, however, that the testimony was circumstantial, but so complete was it in its character, as prepared by Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District Attorney, that it left no sort of a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.

One of the remarkable features in this case was the showing by the defense that this young man was known as a runner to a fire engine, although not a member of any company. His great ambition and delight appeared to be a conflagration; hence the effort to gratify this curious desire. We know that Wogan does not stand alone in this particular, but this conviction will, we trust, operate as a salutary warning to others to desist from their evil deeds.

It will be recollected that a few days since several young men of respectable connections were detected in the city of Utica, firing buildings wantonly, and without any other apparent motive than the love of witnessing a fire.—One of the party, we believe the ringleader, was convicted and hanged. The execution of this boy satisfactorily proved, that if an example or two were made in this metropolis much benefit would arise therefrom.

A NASHVILLE BOY IN PARIS.—M. Florentino, in his last *feuilton* in the *Membur*, gives this description of an entertainment given in Paris by a rich American: "A very rich and very intelligent American, Mr. James Dick Hill, a charming man despite his millions, has this month of October, invited to the Parisians that they were wrong to complain of the beer and to show them how it is braved and turned to good account. He gave a charming fete in his splendid vast drawing-rooms, which are as airy as the Louvre. A large circular balcony, running all around the building, offered the guests to enjoy the air without losing a note of the delicious music which had attracted an enormous crowd on the Place de la Madeleine. The guests received at their entrance a hearty shake hands and a glass of lager. He found means of assembling at this soiree, where an incredible degree of luxury was displayed, more artists, and greater artists, than would be necessary to assure the fortune of twenty theatres. There were M'lle Frezzolini, of the Italian opera, M'lle Lucca, of the Imperial Theatre, Ibico, Ardavani, Braga, M'lle Corbrari, and two American ladies who will soon shine on the stage of the Italian opera—Miss Hensler and Mrs. de Wilhorst. M'me Borghi-Mamo delighted the company with a Neapolitan song and the famous *brindisi* of Lucrezia Borgia.

THE YOUNG COUNT DE PARIS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a letter from an American in Europe, in which, speaking of his visit to Louis Napoleon, he says:

"On one of my visits to the House of Lords I saw the young Count de Paris, a grandson of Louis Phillippe, enter and receive the attention of several of the most distinguished members. He is a fine, intelligent, pleasing youth of some fifteen years of age. I could not but think, while looking at him, that the day may not be very far off when he will be King of France. Stranger things than that have happened in that land, even in our days."

The stranger, indeed. Ten years ago the present Emperor of France was in exile in England, with prospects far more desperate than that of the Count de Paris. Had it not been for the eloquence and promptness of Lamartine in the French Chambers, he would now have been King of France.

THE LONDON TIMES ON MR. BUCHANAN. The London *Times*, in an article upon the Mormons in Utah—whom it understands the United States Government is determined to break up—remarks:

"There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, half of whose force is reported to have deserted already. *But the new President is a resolute man, who has undertaken a difficult task, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted.*"

It then argues that the English Parish Priests and Dissenting Ministers must have been remiss in their duty, or so many English converts to Mormonism could not have been made.

The Bird of Mercy on Board the Ellen.

To the Eds or of the N. Y. Herald:

Thinking your numerous readers might like to know the name of the singular bird taken by Captain Johnson, of the bark *Ellen*, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and which he says indeed him to deviate from his course, and was thereby the means of his falling in with such of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate *Central America* as he saved, I send it to you.

The bird, I have no doubt, was a frigate pelican (also called the man-of-war bird, by sailors)—*fregata aquila*—and is figured and described in the seventh volume of Audubon's Birds of America, octavo edition, p. 10, where an account of its habits is given.

V. G. AUDUBON.

No. 554 Broadway, Sept. 22, 1857.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.—The wife of a good Black Republican, and a strong advocate for negro equality, Kansas freedom-screechers, and other moral-cum Abolition doctrines, at Muscatine, Iowa, became infatuated with a black buck negro, recently eloped with him. The husband, not relishing his application of his infamous doctrines to his domestic circle, pursued the fugitives and brought back his wife, but the darkey he will go with the darkie the first opportunity. No white man ought to pity the negro equality, Kansas screeching husband. But he ought to have spunk enough to say, as Banks did of the Union, "let her slide."—*Carthage Republican.*

NOTICE.

THE Patentee of McDowell's Labor-Saving Cotton Gin Stands ready to sell Rights to manufacture at his Press Factory, corner of Jackson street and Third st'y. Call at his office, 137 Main street. oct2-3t.

To our Patrons

ON account of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of water at the present low stage of the river, we are compelled to suspend our publication for a few days, until we can get our machinery so to give general satisfaction whether season. oct2 2

J. LITTLEJOHN & CO.

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SIGN OF THE BIG COLLAR,

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Having practical knowledge of our business, we hope to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Please give us a call. FORD, BEGBIE & CO.

oct2

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the 20th of August, LUCY, a yellow woman, stout built, about twenty-five years old, about five hundred and twenty pounds, has large black eyes, speaks loud, and has a scar on one of her arms, about the wrist, shaped like a letter L. She was South of Holly Springs, Miss., and is supposed to have returned in that direction, showing the railroad track. I will pay a reasonable reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, or information of her, at my residence, one mile south of Holly Springs, on the railroad.

oct2-1t F. S. LATHAM.

Country Residence for Sale,

A Union Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, eleven miles from Memphis, known as the Ferguson place; forty-five acres of land, new stone house of eight rooms, with a choice selection of fruit trees. Improvements are good, and the place is in good order as well and a desirable residence. The undersigned purchased said property for a friend, who writes him he cannot remove to it, and therefore instructs him to sell it, and that, too for the purchase money, which was d not cover the cost of the improvements. Gentlemen seeking such a place can hear of a bargain. For further partic