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Gen. Pillow's Reply.

At the sacrifice of our usual variety we republish this morning the reply of Gen. Pillow to the letter of Gen. Hitchcock.

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 negociations, 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 a fresh, 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, Greely, & 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*. But this man 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 gallant dead, 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 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 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 General Scott in his reports 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 papers.

A knowledge of the achievments 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 confering brevets. Such is a brief sketch of the brilliant achievments of this veteran warrior, who with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, resigned his commission and abandoned the army, rather than obey the order 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 *aspersions* of Hitchcock or Trist, who are "*par nobile fratrum*" in crime. This much I will do, in as much 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 prudence, 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*, now 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 in 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 will hence 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 the commanding General at all times, and 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 to 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 himself to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted 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 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 his 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 illustrous 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 *willful falsehood* utterly discredit him?

Nearly ten yeras 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 denunciation 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 claims to Senatorial honors—his *malice marked 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 an *odious* 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 that 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 quarters *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 took him into "*private 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." 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. Scott? 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 believed it!

Is 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 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. By these terms 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 peace should be 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, (after the battle was fought,) should take the initiative, and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice—Santa Anna insisting 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 furnished him the money, and that he had paid the $10,000 required to be paid in advance and that Gen. Scott had the means in disbursing department of the army, or could raise the means, of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. 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 there was not. I then asked him 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 dishonoring the Government, and disgraceful to our army, I at once protested against the whole matter.

Gen. Scott jusified and defended the measure, both upon 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 market, asking a *bribe*, was proof that he was already corrupted.

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 Chiefs of Indian tribes and to the Barbary powers, were nothing but bribes. He further said that in the settlement of the North eastern boundary question, $500,000 had been used—no one knows how, but the officers of the Government, unless it was used to bribe the Maine 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, until a day's reflection had confirmed my opinion of duty to my country. On the night after the conference took place, Gen. Scott called a council of General officers, to whom he made 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 first impressions were *right*, I went next day to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, and protested so earnestly against the whole matter that they both said I was *right*, and that they would abandon the negotiations. I then thought they were sincere in their purpose to abandon it, and all idea of peace to be thus 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 the negotiation agreed to by Trist were 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 Trist's quarter's. 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 simply to let the public understand that others, besides myself, knew the facts. I have stated that at the private conference I had agreed to suspend my opposition, and I now state that at the meeting of general officers - 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 agreeing 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, not *mine*.

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 Congress 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 *false-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 falsehood—at which he has shown himself quite as adroit as he was reckless in swearing before the court.

To understand the importance of his 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. The 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 100 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 supporting force, and without the possibility of early reinforcements.

From this statement of the relative strength and position of the two armies, how fearfully were the chances 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 ensue, 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 such a conflict did not perish, was owing to its own *indomitable valor*. As it was, it cut its way into the city, at the cost of nearly half its numbers. It was against these terms that I protested.

In my address I stated that Mr. Trist made an agreement with Santa Anna (and that Gen. Scott approved and sanctioned it) by which Santa Anna was to receive, cash in hand, $10,000; that our army was to march to the Valley of Mexico, fight a battle before the city—if we won, Scott was to grant an armistice—Santa Anna was to appoint commissioners to treat for peace, and when peace was concluded he was to receive one million more. That Scott or Trist paid the ten thousand dollars before leaving Puebla; that we marched to the Valley, fought the battle, had the city in his power, halted the army at the gate of the city, ordered it to fall back *without a flag of truce* from the enemy, and granted an armistice; that Santa Anna was allowed time to recruit his army, strengthen the defences of the city, and thus to make it necessary to fight over his battles, which cost the army the blood of 1672 men; that it was thus manifest that Gen. Scott *acted upon and carried out the terms* of the Puebla negotiations; that I opposed the whole proceeding, not as a spy upon Gen Scott, but as an associate commissioner with Mr. Trist; that my position was known both to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist; that finding I could not arrest these proceedings, alike disgraceful to the Government and dangerous to the army, I reported all the facts to the President, who thereupon recalled Mr. Trist; that shortly afterwards I was arrested and held a prisoner in the city of 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 argument, 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* remonstrance?—Does he deny that Santa Anna availed himself of the armistice to recruit his army and strengthen the defences of the city, and that in the after operations, made necessary by the armistice, cost the army the blood of 1672 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, he makes *no issue* with any statement in my address.

Yet he would have the public believe that Gen. Scott broke off friendly relations with me because I 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.

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. Scott so regarded, and by him forwarded to the War Department of the Government at Washington.

In the second place, if it had been a *private note* and Gen. Scott had paid me unmerited compliments, to induce me to 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 else Gen. Scott was guilty of writing me a highly eulogistic letter, *falsifying the truth* for a most ignoble purpose.

It is not material to me which horn of the 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*.

I regret the necessary length of this communication, 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 his *aversion* to the use of the *sword* has driven him, as more congegial 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.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW.

For the Patriot.

The Sham Democracy and its Sham General Donelson.

The card of Gen. Donelson, which the *Union and American*, a short time ago, introduced with a flourish about its dignity, you, Messrs. Editors, regard, it appears, as not worthy of any particular notice; nevertheless, as the General is now willing to be called a supporter of Gen. Jackson, there are those, familiar with the past, who think there might be some propriety in asking him to be a little more explicit as to his position in 1832–33. It was at that period that Jackson needed the aid of his friends. The internal improvement men—the Bank men—the nullifiers and seceders were all in arms against the old Hero; and it was evident that he must fall unless the people could be aroused to a proper appreciation of the difficulties and dangers which surrounded his administration.

In the re-organization of his cabinet he had upset the calculations of Calhoun. The Inghams, the Branches, and the Berrions were thundering away in the South, and their counterparts in the North, the abolitionists and freesoilers, were learned to preach new lessons about State rights and the necessity of limiting the power of the executive. Then, in truth, was formed these two parties which have since agitated the country, and have twice imperilled the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

But Gen. Donelson thinks to bow out of the responsibility; he voluntarily assumed in this great crisis of Gen. Jackson's fortunes by alleging that there were no political questions involved in the reorganization of the Cabinet. This is indeed wonderful, and is so extravagant a statement that it throws suspicion upon every thing which the General has said about his friendship to Gen. Jackson, and opposition to his brother.

If the General will look at the files of the Globe at that period—if he will refer to the publications made by his father-in-law—if he will only remember what Gen. Jackson said, and wrote to his numerous friends in Tennessee—he will find that there organization of the Cabinet was placed on the ground of political necessity. He will find that this decisive step was justified solely as a means of exercitating the General from the machinations of the ultraists, now known as nullifiers, seceders, and abolitionists.

It will not do, therefore, to say that there was nothing political in the causes which led to the removal of Gen. Donelson's father-in-law; nor does the General better his case by saying that he preferred Barbour to Van Buren, and that the indignation meetings which he got up in Sumner were only intended to express this preference. The fact is, that Gen. Donelson at that period went further than Calhoun did in his denunciations of Gen. Jackson. Calhoun contended that nullification was a constitutional and peaceful remedy. Gen. Donelson declared that revolution was better than submission to the doctrines of Gen. Jackson. Calhoun was for settling the difficulty by discussion and argument; but Gen. Donelson, who had been elected a Brigadier General of the Sumner county militia, by the retirement of Gen. Desha, was for war, immediate war on the old veteran of the Hermitage, who had led that militia to imperishable honor and glory on the plains of New Orleans, and in the numerous victories which they obtained over the Indians of the South.

The Barbour movement was a failure, just as the McLean one had been. Both movements originated in the deepest hostility to Gen. Jackson. Van Buren who had been sent Minister to England, and was rejected by the Senate, because he had carried out Gen. Jackson's instructions in regard to our trade with the West India Islands, was placed by acclamation on Gen. Jackson's ticket, and it was found impossible to make headway against his nomination. When Gen Donelson therefore says he was for Barbour, he means that he was against Gen. Jackson, and co-operating with the nullifiers and abolitionists. Nor is it any relief to him to say, as he does, that he supported Jackson and Van Buren. The nullifiers generally did the same thing. When they found that Gen. Jackson could not be put down, they changed their tactics, and acquiesced in the elevation of Van Buren, declaring that the State Rights party could accomplish more under his load than they could under that of Mr Clay if he were elected. This was the ground taken by Duff Green, who was the mouth-piece of the nullifiers, and in accordance with his suggestions we afterwards saw Mr. Calhoun supporting the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren. But there was still another reason for this change of tactic on the part of the nullifiers and abolitionists. Although Mr. Van Buren had declared that he sought no higher glory than to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, it was known to his confidential friends that he was willing to throw off all responsibility for the proclamation and force bill. He was sagacious enough to see that the North had the right to nullify if the South had. Accordingly Mr. Van Buren felt it to be no violation of State Rights to "set up the Buffalo platform as the test of Democratic orthodoxy; and he has very consistently voted for Mr. Buchanan, just as the nullifiers did throughout the South.

Mr. Van Buren voted for Buchanan in order, as he says, to give practical effect to the Wilmot proviso and the Buffalo platform. Gen. Donelson and the nullifiers voted for him because he was the enemy of Gen. Jackson, and would keep up the slavery agitation another four years, by saying one thing to the North, and another to the South, and by prating about the equality of the States. But it is not our intention to enter into an extended enumeration of the points suggested by the card of Gen. Donelson, whose chief merit in the eyes of the Democracy, seems to be that of opposition to his brother. In this free country, it is the General's privilege to profess what he pleases in politics, but we object to his attempt to pass himself off as a Jackson Democrat. Let him reap the rewards which are due to the—

"Patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong,"

but let him not imagine that he can wipe out the record which proves him to be an enemy of Gen. Jackson, and the subservient ally in Tennessee of the nullifiers and their abolition partners in the North.

We do not make these assertions at random. We tell the General that what we say, we are prepared to prove by documents and letters that cannot be controverted. He denounced Jackson's administration with a bitterness, that even Duff Green or Jimmy Jones could not equal. He declared that revolution was a less evil than submission to the doctrines of the proclamation.

But this is not the worst feature of the position which the General assumes when he accepts a nomination on the ground of opposition to his brother, and of support of Gen. Jackson. He knows better than all other men, that Maj. Donelson brought upon himself the wrath of the nullifiers and abolitionists, because he would not consent to become their tool. He knows that since the treacherous convention which assembled at Nashville, Maj. Donelson has been the target at which the most poisonous shafts of calumny and detraction have been hurled, because he would not subscribe to the heresies of nullification and abolition.

In our humble judgment the honest yellow which should have felled to the earth the authors of these calumnies, ought to have come from Gen. Donelson; but instead of obeying the instincts of fraternal affection, and the call of justice and truth, he has preferred to worship at the shrine of sham Democracy. Instead of manifesting a desire to defend his brother from ungenerous attack, he has pandered to the malevolence which has traduced him, and now wants to be paid for his fratricidal services.

The noblest and the rarest act of an exalted nature, is to suffer, and even to die in manliness and simplicity for truth alone; but the virtue which forms such a character, seems to be wholly unknown to Gen. Donelson. His case adds but another to the catalogue of vulgar prejudices, which lead men to sacrifice truth in order to promote their selfish interests. He defended Pierce and his administration, disgraced as it was by the patronage it bestowed on the abolitionist and the nullifiers. The newspaper, edited by a renegade whig, who declared that he had turned editor in order to form a Southern confederacy, and by a quaker abolitionist, who had introduced a bill in the Indiana Legislature to legalize the marriage of the whites and blacks, was the special favorite of Mr. Pierce. This paper and its filthy abuse of Maj Donelson and of Gen. Jackson, was worthy of the patronage of the sham Democracy, and was accepted by Gen. Donelson because its treason was glossed over by the profession of State Rights. In the same manner the appointment of such men as Soule, Jef. Davis, and other Southern agitators and secessionists, was hailed with acclamation. Yet Gen. Donelson pretends to be a Jackson Democrat, and permits his satellites to glorify him for his consistency, and to damn his brother with the false charge of infidelity to the principles of this party as they existed in the pure days of Madison, Jefferson and Washington.

Gen. Jackson, Madison, Jefferson, and Washington denounced nullification as treason. The sham Democracy give office and power to the advocates of this treason, and Gen. Donelson stands by and virtually declares that his brother is sinning against the faith of his father when he repeats the language of these old patriots rebuking the men who propose to dissolve the Union.

ANTI NULLIFIER.

☞ We observe that the Russian government has issued a most important decree with reference to a future commercial intercourse between the United States and the people of Siberia. It is ordered that the teaching of the German language be discontinued in the public schools of Irkoutsk, and superseded by the English, or as it is officially called "*La langue Americaine*," as the people on the banks of the Amoor river will have a more profitable trade with the United States than with Germany in a short time.

MARRIED.

In Robertson county, at the residence of the Bride's mother, on the 29 h ult., by Rev J W. Hannah, Mr. FRANK MILLER, of this city, to Miss MARY A. BAIRD.

The friends and acquaintance of the late Mrs. Catharine Scott, are invited to attend her funeral this day (Oct. 2nd,) from the 1st Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock. Services by Rev. Dr. Edgar.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

ON THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1857, will be presented the elegant comedy, in 3 acts entitled THE IRISH AMBASSADOR. Overture by the Orchestra After which will be presented, for the second time, the beautiful Drama, in 2 acts, entitled THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1857,

OPENING DAY.

MRS. M. D. HOWERTON, No. 6, Union street, near Market, respectfully announces to the ladies of this city and vicinity, that she will open for exhibition and sale on SATURDAY NEXT, October 4th, her new styles of FALL AND WINTER BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS. Her assortment will be found unusually rich and elegant, comprising the most attractive, as well as useful of the fashionable styles of the day. Her supply of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS she takes especial pleasure in commending to the attention of buyers, as she believes nothing more modest or tasteful can be found in the city. oct2—1t

BANK OF NASHVILLE.

I HAVE twenty thousand dollars worth of real estate which will exchange for certified Bank notes in the Bank of Nashville, or the notes of the same. All or will take par the notes of all the Free Banks of this State for Clothing. The above is city property, except one house and lot in Edgefield. L. POWERS,
oct2—1w. 34 Market street.

BANK OF NASHVILLE.

WE have 40 beautiful lots in Edgefield, between the Gallatin pike and Fatherland street, which we will sell on very favorable terms for certificates of deposit on the Bank of Nashville. The property to be valued by three disinterested persons, who are familiar with Edgefield property. N. HARSON,
oct2—1w. O. W. BARKER.

CHANCERY SALE.

Charles S. Childeress et al vs. Morgan Nance et als.

IN pursuance of the decree pronounced in the above cause, in chancery at the May term last, I will sell at the Court-house door in this city, on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, a certain lot on the south side of College street and a the center of Franklin street, in Nashville, fronting on College street 41 feet, and running back 144 feet to an alley, on which is situated a brick Dwelling House, formerly occupied by Lewis Apley.

And, also, one other lot on South Nashville, on Market street, and at the corner of Franklin street, opposite the Female Academy, fronting 50 feet on Market street, and running back 160 feet to an alley, on which is situated a brick Dwelling House, formerly occupied by Jonathan Vance by John Nelson.

Terms—One and two years credits, with interest from date and to be secured by approved security, and the usual retaining lien.

GID. J. PILLOW, C. & M.
Chancery Court at Nashville.
oct.—td.

SHIRTS SHIRTS.

JUST received another lot of shirts, warranted of superior quality, and at prices to suit the times.
oct2 J. H. McGILL.

BYRON AND STANDING COLLARS.

A SUPERB assortment of Collars. Every style received and for sale by
oct2. J. H. McGILL.

EMBROIDERED SHIRTS.

JUST received a small invoice of handsomely Embroidered shirts, made to our own order, suitable for party and wedding occasions.
oct2. J. H. McGILL

BUCKSKIN SHIRTS.

A FEW best quality of Buckskin Shirts, received and for sale by
oct2. J. H. McGILL.

UNDERWEAR.

EVERY variety of seasonable UNDERWEAR, all at moderate prices.
oct2 J. H. McGILL.

STOCKS, TIES AND CRAVATS.

A FIRST rate assortment of scarfs, Stocks, Ties and Cravats, every style and colour, with an endless variety of handsome goods, received and for sale upon reasonable terms by
J. H. McGILL,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Oct 2. corner of square and College street.

SNYDER & FRIZZELL,

No. 21, Public Square,

ARE now in receipt of their Fall and Winter stock of BOOTS and SHOES, all of which are made expressly for the retail trade, consisting in part of

Ladies' Buttoned heel Gaiters;
" Congress " "
" Slips Laced " "
" Congress Gaiters, without heels;
" Side and Front Lace Gaiters, without heels;
" Kid and Goat Boots.
" " Boots, with heels;
" " Slippers, "
" " " without heels;
" White Kid and Satin Slippers;
" " " " Gaiters;

FOR MISSES.

Kid and Goat Welt Boots;
" " " " with heels;
Lasting Gaiters of all kinds.
Plain School shoes.

ALSO,

Boy's Congress Gaiters;
" Calf Brogans;
" Thick double Soles and Brogans;
" Fine Calf Boots;
Also a good stock of Shoes for children.

THICK BROGANS AND BOOTS.

Extra heavy Brogans for plantation use, Double soles for women. Shoes, men's thick Boots. Our stock of thick brogans, are a very superior article, and will be sold to suit the times.
oct2. SNYDER & FRIZZELL.

GENTS' WEAR.

GENTS fine Calf Pump Sole Boots;
" " " Stitched do;
" " " Water proof do;
" " " Congress Gaiters;
" " " " double Sole;
" Calf Brogans;
Also, pegged Congress Gaiters and Brogans of all descriptions.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

Ladies' extra size Sole Leather Trunks;
" " " Dressing "
Gents' fine sole Leather Trunks;
" " " Valises;
" Russett Valises;
Together with Carpet Bags, Shoe Bags, and Satchels, all of which are offered at low rates for the cash.
oct2. SNYDER & FRIZZELL.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS ON VINE STREET, between Church and Broad. Inquire of A. Blankenhaus, No. 25, Cherry street. Sep 21—tf

LAWRENCEBURG BANK.

WE will sell Farmers, Shellers and Osnaburgs for bank of Lawrenceburg money at the regular time prices.
oct1. W. H. GOODSON & CO.

MONEY! MONEY!!

EXCHANGE BANK GOOD!!

THE undersigned has a large lot of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, made up expressly for the Fall trade which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Farmers and others wanting a supply of negro shoes will do well to examine my stock.

Also in store and for sale, 125 sides first rate Black Harness leather and a lot of patent skins, &c.

For either Shoes or Leather I will take money on the Exchange Bank at par.

☞ The highest market price in cash paid for country sides. J. W. HAMILTON,
oct.—3w No. 9, College street.

RESUMED PAYMENT.

WE will sell a first rate NEGRO MAN payable in the funds of the Exchange Bank of Nashville. Also, three fine PIANOS for any of the Free Bank money.
oct1. HOYT & CO.

Second Sale by the Tennessee Live Stock Company,

THERE will be sold without reserve for cash, at the Tennessee State Fair Grounds, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH 1857, it being the last day of the State Fair, the following superior breeding animals viz:

No. 1, *Membrino Messenger*, a brown stallion, 16½ hands high, 14 years old, a great grand son of the imported messenger, half brother to Joe and Membrino Chief, "as sired for more than five thousand dollars at Col. J. S. Clay's recent sale, is a good breeder, and as well a bred horse of the trotting stock, as can be found.

No. 2, *The Eaton Horse*, a sorrel horse bred in Maine, by messenger both by sire and dam, 14 years old, 17 hands high, and is believed to be the sire of more *square, honest and fast trotters* than any horse living

No. 3, *Nonpareil Black Hawk*, a most stylish brown horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, by the celebrated Vermont Black Hawk, dam Lady Burton by a grand son of imported Messenger. He combines equally the blood of Morgan and Messenger, the only str