

mony of Captain Kerr, of the 2d dragoons, a witness for the defence.

Although the testimony already on the record proves this attempt to be as futile as it is ungenerous and cruel on the part of the prosecutor, and anxious as I am to get at the end of this investigation, I feel it a duty I owe to the reputation of this gallant officer, to require this court to cause to be summoned the following named officers of the army, who chance to be in the country, for the purpose of placing the character of Captain Ker, as a man of honor, beyond controversy; and to convince even the prosecutor of the injustice he has done him:

Colonel Childs, 1st artillery, Captain Montgomery, 2d, Captain Scriven, 8th infantry, Major Sanders, corps engineers, Lieut. Col. Dix, pay department, and Dr. De Leon, medical staff.

Respectfully submitted:

GIDEON J. PILLOW,

*Major General, United States Army.*

Reply of General Scott:

*Mr. President and gentlemen of the court:*

In the paper last submitted by the defence, he has, with a gratuitous imputation upon the prosecutor, assumed that the character of Captain Kerr stands unimpeached upon the records of this court. That will remain for the court to decide, after weighing the testimony already recorded.

But the defendant has asked that a new list of witnesses be summoned to support the impeached credibility of the said Kerr. As far as the prosecutor remembers the names of the new witnesses, none of them belong to the same regiment with the said Kerr. The prosecutor, at the moment, learns that Major Summers and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel May, both of the 2d dragoons, are in this neighborhood, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and asks that they also may be summoned, as likely to know the character and standing of the said Kerr much better than officers not belonging to the 2d dragoons.

Respectfully submitted:

WINFIELD SCOTT.

In court, June 15, 1848.

The court decided that the above application comes under the decision made yesterday, and that no further witnesses be summoned.

Surgeon Jourdon recalled:

Question by defence. Witness will state if he recollects to have sent a letter to his wife, about the last of August last, from Mixcoac, through General Pillow?

Answer. I did.

The evidence being now closed, the court adjourned until Wednesday next, 21st instant, when it will hear the closing re-

marks of the parties, and proceed to a final determination on the case.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday, 12 o'clock, m.

FREDERICK, June 21, 1848.

Court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

Major General Pillow before the court.

Major General Pillow read the paper annexed, marked X.

The judge advocate said that General Scott had transmitted to him a paper, which he would read.

Paper read, and marked Y.

The court then adjourned to meet at Washington on the 23d of June, 1848, at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court proceeded to examine the testimony before it.

The court, at three o'clock, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court continued the examination of the evidence.

The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until the 26th, at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court continued the examination of the evidence.

The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members and the judge advocate and recorder.



The court continued the examination of the evidence.  
The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until the 29th, at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court continued the examination of the evidence.

The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1848.

The court met: present, all the members, and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court continued the examination of the evidence.

The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1848.

The court met pursuant to adjournment: present, all the members and the judge advocate and recorder.

The court came to the annexed finding and opinion.—See part eighth.

The court then adjourned.

N. TOWSON,  
Brevet Brigadier General, Pres.

S. E. RIDGELY,  
Captain 4th artillery,  
Judge Advocate and Recorder.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST MAJOR GENERAL  
G. J. PILLOW, UNITED STATES ARMY.

CHARGE I.

*Violation of a general regulation or standing order for the army.*

*Specification.* In this, that the said Major General Pillow did, at Mixcoac, or other place, near the capital of Mexico, on or about August 27, 1847, write and despatch, or caused to be written and despatched, for publication, in some newspaper of the United States, a letter, article, or communication, purporting to give an account of certain military operations between the forces of the United States and those of the republic of Mexico, on the 19th and 20th of August, 1847, in and about Contreras and Churubusco, near the said capital; in which operations the said Pillow bore a part, and which letter, article, or communication, as was intended and designed by the said Pillow, was, in due time, under the signature of "Leonidas," partially printed and published in a New Orleans newspaper, called *the New Orleans Daily Delta*, of the date of September 10, 1847; a copy of which is hereto annexed, and reprinted entire, both in *the Bulletin* and *the Daily Picayune* of the 15th and 16th of the same month, other newspapers of the same city, copies of which are also hereunto annexed; all this pending the campaign between the said forces of which the said operations made a part.

CHARGE II.

*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*

*Specification 1.* In this, that in order falsely to magnify the generalship, valor, and prowess of the said Major General Pillow, in the public opinion of the United States, through the newspaper press of that country, and hastily to pre-occupy that opinion, at the expense of other commanders in the same fields of Contreras and Churubusco, as well as in utter disregard of truth and decency, the said letter, article, or communication, signed "Leonidas," written, despatched, and published as aforesaid, contains, among others, the following false statements and assertions:

1. That "the action [meaning that of Contreras, commenced on the 19th of August, 1847] had now become with the advancing forces very severe; and General Pillow seeing five or six thousand men advancing from the city to reinforce the enemy, whom he apprehended would fall upon General Cadwalader's rear, detached from General Pierce's brigade Colonel Morgan's regiment, (which