

WINFIELD SCOTT. HIS LIFE IS A COMMANDER.

[CONTINUED.]

SCOTT SELECTED TO INSTRUCT AND DISCIPLINE GEN. BROWN'S ARMY FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Thus far, those larger operations of the war which had been entrusted to the more veteran Generals were, except Harrison's overthrow of Proctor, failures. It had become clear that either the contest must be given up, or another kind of commander must be found.

It was not that these men were too old, but that they were poor soldiers. They had never known enough to be made generals of, and now they were too old to learn. It is neither because a man is old or because he is young that you can make him safely a leader of armies.

He was now, in the winter of 1813-14, called by the President to Albany, there to prepare all the supplies for the next campaign, and, under instructions from Tompkins certain important arrangements, political and military, which have not been divulged.

On the 9th March 1814, pronounced to be the Niagara frontier, there to form a Staff, by discipline and instruction, as fast as they arrived, a new army, meant to act there in the next campaign, under Major General Brown. That officer withdrew for three months to Sackett's Harbor, in order to leave this important operation entirely to Scott.

He went about it accordingly, he had here to set his mind about war or peace, fighting or negotiating, he has always done better than any body else.

He was now, in the winter of 1813-14, called by the President to Albany, there to prepare all the supplies for the next campaign, and, under instructions from Tompkins certain important arrangements, political and military, which have not been divulged.

On the 9th March 1814, pronounced to be the Niagara frontier, there to form a Staff, by discipline and instruction, as fast as they arrived, a new army, meant to act there in the next campaign, under Major General Brown.

That officer withdrew for three months to Sackett's Harbor, in order to leave this important operation entirely to Scott. He went about it accordingly, he had here to set his mind about war or peace, fighting or negotiating, he has always done better than any body else.

the advance of their own infantry on the left flank soon threw them between their batteries and our columns, and thus compelled their cannon to become useless against our line.

Those of the infantry were on our side equally well disposed. The enemy came on in an unbroken line, which outflanked us and reached into the wood on our left.

To remedy this, Leavenworth's battalion was obliged to the right, McNeill's to the left, with an interval between them; while Jesup's battalion was obliged still more to the left, so as to meet the enemy's right wing in the wood, and there hold it in check.

At the point where this was done the wood projected more into the plain than in Jesup's rear; so that the enemy's line out of the wood was shorter than ours; and as their line in the plain continued to advance while that in the wood could not, the former was presently at the critical moment when it came into contact with our centre under McNeill, outflanked by it in turn.

These advantages had been at once seen and seized by the superiority of generalship and that rapidity and precision of manœuvre to which his men had now been brought, so that he was able (as they should) to execute an important movement almost as soon as their general had conceived it.

But this was not all; a still more decisive evolution was at hand. The movements just described had brought the adverse lines to exactly that point at which that terrible stratagem called the "movement en potence" (a sort of double sidelong attack) can be employed.

In it, when you are within charging distance of the enemy, your flanks are suddenly pushed forward and your line thrown into the shape of the rafters of a rather flat-roofed house, while the enemy's line occupies, in regard to it, the position which the sleepers have to the rafters.

The effect of this is to converge the fire of your line upon his centre and cut it in two; to finish which operation, you then charge upon him, (the two angles of your line moving upon the same point on which their double fire was just now poured.)

body he had sent across the Niagara. Pausing, therefore, only long enough to report the fact by an aide-de-camp to Gen. Brown, Scott pushed right on. He had no sooner passed the wood than he found himself in the presence—nay, under the severe fire—of a force full five hundred stronger than his own, and more advantageously posted.

For they had chosen their positions, and stood on it ready drawn up in order of battle, occupying with their artillery (nine pieces) an elevation which commanded the whole ground.

The British line lay stretched along Lundy's Lane, a little beyond (north of) its right, near which were its artillery, reaching to a wood; its left resting on the road parallel with the river, by which Scott was approaching, and from which it diverged at right angles the lane.

From their rear were marching to join them, up this same river road, reinforcements, while ours were to come along it from above. We need hardly say that this was Riall, and that instead of having (according to the positive information Brown was acting on) sent off one thousand of his men across the river, he had not sent one; but, on the contrary, was in the act of uniting with a large force which had arrived by the Lake at Fort George from Kingston and Prescott, the night before, by a concerted movement, under Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond.

Strange to tell, information had been sent to Brown of a movement of the enemy, as occurring only a few hours before, which had not happened at all; while they had left him in complete ignorance of this most important event in the same quarter, happening the night before! Such was the situation in which, at a glance, Scott saw himself to be placed; if he fought, it must be to draw off, except by a retreat which could hardly help being presently turned into a flight.

Now, a fight was a thing he had never seen, and was not born to see. So he decided instantly to engage, as if Gen. Brown's whole force was present, and to fight it out, at whatever odds, until the latter could come to his assistance; to which end he sent him, by a second aide-de-camp, an account of the whole state of things.

It was now nearly sunset. Scott had seen that on the enemy's left flank lay a space of some two hundred yards, covered with brushwood, under concealment of which that flank might be turned. He instantly took advantage of it, and sent upon the service Jesup's battalion. They performed the duty finely; for they not only turned but broke their way back through the enemy's left wing, and, after thus cutting it off, returned to their own place in our line, bringing with them Major General Riall and some other British officers as prisoners.

While we thus demolished their left wing, they attempted to return us the compliment upon ours, which their right considerably out-flanked. But Scott, always as quick to foil his adversary's manœuvres as to strike by his own, met this movement with McNeill's smaller but invincible battalion. A deadly contest followed; but the enemy was at last driven back, though not without severe loss on both sides.

clock, however, before they finally, with no very good grace, gave up the contest and abandoned the field to us. In driving back one of the last of these obstinate and bloody charges, Scott received a very severe musket-shot wound, which shattered all the bones of his left shoulder, and still greatly disables that arm.

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE. THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7000 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred.

We publish the above statement of the North Carolinian in the same conspicuous manner, and upon precisely the same principle, that that paper publishes an extract from the Observer of April 27, 1852. And we intend to keep it there as long as the extract from the Observer is so published.

ELECTOR FOR THIS DISTRICT.—We have not as yet received any account of the proceedings of the Electoral Convention which met at Clinton on Tuesday. We are glad to learn however that we are again to have the services of Gen. JOHN WINSLOW, of Cumberland, whose able and telling efforts in the campaign of 1848 are well remembered among us.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Scott and Graham Club was held last night. The large attendance and the able and animating speeches of Messrs. Banks, Mullins, and Ivey, afford us cheering and sufficient evidence, that though beaten in the recent election, the Whigs of Cumberland are determined to use every exertion in the coming campaign not only to sustain, but to increase the strong vote given to Mr. Kerr.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The Raleigh Standard publishes returns from all the counties in the State except Currituck. Reid, 45,546 Kerr, 40,628. Reid's maj. 4,918 Add Currituck at 300 5,218

The Standard claims the Legislature by at least two majority on joint ballot. But if the Register's reports are correct, the Whigs have a majority of 8 in the House and 4 on joint ballot.

FROM EUROPE.—The Franklin arrived at New York on Monday with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. And the Canada arrived at Halifax on the same day, from Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The election returns had all been received and no party had an actual majority. In the cotton market prices are a shade lower, the quotations being, for Fair New Orleans 6 3/4; and for Middling 5 1/2; for Fair Mobile 6d, and for Middling 5 1/2; for Fair Uplands 6d, and for Middling 5 1/2.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday with \$2,000,000 in specie, and California dates to July 16th.

Much excitement prevailed at Mariposa, in consequence of the forcible ejection of foreigners from the mines. A regular battle had taken place—(the foreigners 400 strong, and the Americans about 200)—but only one man was reported killed, and several wounded.

The latest accounts state that 40 to 50 negroes had been arrested,—but that preparations were going forward for another conflict.

Indian difficulties continue to multiply all along the frontiers. On Kings River (near San Joaquin) the savages were gathering in strong force, threatening to extirpate the white settlers there. Volunteers were raising to oppose them.

About 50 miles from Tehama, a desperate fight with the Indians had taken place on the 12th. Eleven savages were killed, and one American.

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.—We find in the Republic a letter from Gen. Pierce denying the correctness of the report of the New Boston speech. He says the report "is grossly and absurdly false." So much for the South.

As bait for the freesoilers he says in the same letter, "my action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington."

CONGRESS. In the SENATE, on Saturday the 14th inst., Mr. Meriwether's resolution calling on the President to state what amount of money had been paid to Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce respectively, was passed, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Jones to amend so as to present the subject fully and fairly.

On Monday, the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the St. Marys river occupied the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the Army Appropriation bill was passed.

On Monday, the bill for the benefit of the indigent insane of the several States, &c., was ordered to its 3d reading.

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.—The widow of Gen. Taylor died at Pascagoula, Miss., on Saturday last.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND PIERCE'S NEW BOSTON SPEECH.—We observe that the Wilmington Journal and Goldsborough Republican infer that the charge of abolitionism against Pierce is not true because not noticed by the Intelligence. They are both mistaken.

We distinctly remember reading the charge in an editorial in the Intelligence. But suppose the Intelligence had not noticed it. The Locofocos could draw no consolation from the fact because according to them the Intelligence is an abolition organ, and an abolitionist cannot speak the truth.

"BUT ONE STEP FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS."—The Washington Union of the 5th inst., published a "thrilling dialogue" between Mr. Henry A. Wise and a Mr. Map at a Locofoco meeting in Virginia. The dialogue as reported in the Union is very sublime and very thrilling, but as the occurrences related never occurred at all, it turns out to be extremely ridiculous.

Here's the dialogue and the contradiction by one of the parties, which the Union says it is "not disposed to question."

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 19, 1852.

Table with columns: Item, From, To. Includes items like BACON, BEESWAX, CANDLES, COFFEE, COTTON, DOMESTIC GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, IRON, LARD, MOLASSES, OILS, SALT, SEED, SUGAR, TALLOW, TOBACCO, WHITE LEAD, WINDOW GLASS, WOOL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton has advanced, and sales are making at 10 to 10 1/2. Bacon 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Flour \$4 to 4 62 1/2. Corn dull at 75. Trade improving.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wholesale Yellow dip 2 1/2, Virgin 2 7/8, hard 1 20. Spirits 3 1/2 to 3 5/8. Roshin 9 1/2 to 10. Bacon hams 14 to 15, sides 10 1/2 to 11, hog round 13, shoulders 9 1/2 to 10. Lard 14 to 15. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to \$5. Salt 95.

At Charleston, sales of 500 bales cotton, at prices ranging from \$3 to 11 1/2.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS. August 17.—Str. Southerner, with goods for Hall & Sackett, A. A. McKethan, J. J. McAlister, J. C. Thompson, H. E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson, S. J. Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, D. McNeill, J. H. Wildfield, Fillmore & Ashley, F. & H. Fries, J. H. Bains.

ARRIVALS. August 19.—Str. Chatham, with Mike Brown in tow, and goods for G. Lander, Starr & Williams, Williams, Haywood & Co., Wall & McDonald, J. Hargrave, Jenkins & Roberts, H. L. Myrover & Co., W. Smith, J. M. Johnson, J. W. Scott, J. S. Sullivan, Powers & Pemberton, J. H. Fennell from New York; Sears, A. Heaton from Georgetown, S. C., Champion from Charleston, L. P. Smith and Ira Brewster from New York, 16.—Barque Clarissa from Boston, 17.—Schr. Gen. Taylor from Charleston, H. P. Russell from Baltimore, Balance from Boston.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS. August 12.—Schr. Powell from New York. 14.—Schr. Dolphin from Newbern, Express, Sally Ann, and Midgett from Hyde county, S. Morris Wain from New York, Aleyona from Philadelphia, 15.—Br. Brig Vuffel from Fort Spain, (Trinidad) Brig David Duffell from New York; Sears, A. Heaton from Georgetown, S. C., Champion from Charleston, L. P. Smith and Ira Brewster from New York, 16.—Barque Clarissa from Boston, 17.—Schr. Gen. Taylor from Charleston, H. P. Russell from Baltimore, Balance from Boston.

PLANK ROAD CONTRACTS.

THE President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company will receive proposals to construct the 2d Division of their road, beginning at Puppy Creek and ending at or near Blue's bridge on Browning Creek, a distance of 10 miles, until the 1st Oct. next, at 12 o'clock.

For plans, estimates and specifications, application may be made to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Company, to John Eccles, Engineer, or to the undersigned.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

August 16, 1852. 18-10

HALL & BOLLINGER.

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, \$1600 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout. Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER, 18 1/2

MALLETT & PAULMIER, Grocers and Commission Merchants.

135 Front Street, NEW YORK. F. MALLETT, [J. PAULMIER. August 16, 1852. 18-10

STOCK OF GOODS, AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 past 3 o'clock, I will commence the sale of my entire Stock of Goods, which is large, of good quality, and in good order. Country merchants, and all buyers, will do well to attend this sale. Terms at sale.

W. S. LATTA, A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc't. August 16, 1852. 17

Bank Checks for sale here.