|From the Repu From companying correspigencer. oneral PIERCE, e

The lives of menes, founded upen to high station by the mere arts of rein arity, and who have really never done anything worthy of remembrance, are easily told. A single page of History is more than they can claim. At most, it could only say of them that they lived, and that they enjoyed great offices. But when a man has really performed many remarkable, and even splendid actions, it becomes very difficult to relate his life within so small a space as I am about to take. It can, of course, only be done by passing very slightly over the smaller Towson and Barker, its little navy yard. While or less necessary facts of the story, and dwelling principally upon the greater and more interestng ones. This is the manner in which I will, endeavor to write a short life of the great American Commander, (for those who have not leisure to read one as long as it ought to be. To write He at once sent Capt. Towson and a part of his it otherwise than simply and faithfully, there is no temptation ; for the magnitude of a great part of the events is such as to require no embellishment, and their notoriety forbids all misrepresentation.

HIS PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION.

Winfield Scott was born on the small plantation of his father, William Scott, near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786, the year before the formation of our Constitution .--He was the younger of two sons, and had three sisters. His grandfather was a Scotch gentleman, who had taken part in the rebellion of 1745, and fought against the King. Forced to fly his country, he took refuge in Virginia, where he became a lawyer. Dying early, he transmitted to his grandson probably a larger amount of hatred to British Kings than of property. His son became a farmer, and married fortune, but of great virtues and sense-qualities for which she soon came to have great occasion ; for her husband died young, leaving her the sole guardian of five children, and an estate which only a high degree of prudence could render sufficient for their support and education .-The excellent lady, however, discharged the difficult task admirably. To do so required great industry, frugality, and orderliness ; and to the constant lesson of these (yet not without the still higher ones of Religion, and of a love of honor and knowledge) young Scott was bred up; no nurshing of ease and indulgence, but the hardy child of difficulty and fortitude. His own exertions seconding his mother's management, a good education was obtained for him; and, finally, selecting his grandfather's as his profession, he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College ; after which he entered a lawyer's office, and in 1806 was admitted to the bar. For a year afterwards he rode the circuit. In the mean time he had lost his mother.

HOW HE BECOMES A SOLDIER.

In the summer of 1807 occurred the wanton to the scene of action, foreseeing well that there attack of the British frigate Leopard upon our would be need of him; and offered himself and unprepared ship, the Chesapeake, and the sei- bis artillery. But the arrangements were alsure and impressment of several of the latter's ready made, and all that he could obtain was crew as English subjects. This outrage excited | leave to bring down his corps and to act aftera violent public resentment throughout our | wards according to circumstances. He accord-Young Scott shared in it most ardent- | ingly came to Lewistown the next morning, and country. ly, and, a war seeming to be on the point of took up a position from which his guns could breaking out at once, joined a volunteer troop best play upon the enemy's batteries and cover staff to Gen. Dearborn. This important post reof horse raised in Petersburg to defend our coast, our landing. And now the two divisions of at-and marched with them down to the shore of tack moved off, in only eight boats. Col. Solo-details and all supplies and materials of war for

troops, or the ability of cither to withstand the rious as most triumphs. It redeemed the hon- then Lewis, then Boyd, and then Wilkinson.experience of British generals and the discipline of British armies. Under such a feeling victory that Americans need turn their backs on nobo-were the necessary duty of foraging; and this grows scarcely possible, and the war must have dy; and proved, by defeat itself, that conquest was entrusted to Colonel Scott. He led out parbeen little but a succession of disgraces, if a was close at hand. Decatur, that bravest of ties for this purpose twice a week. For every daring young soldier had not speedily come for- seamen, soon after said to Scott, "Sir, you have load of provender that he got he had to fight.ward to break on land, as Hull did at sea, the led the way to victory." spell of England's supposed superiority.

SCOTT IS PROMOTED-HIS FIRST SHOT AT THE ENEMY.

The rapid professional attainments of Scott been perceived. He was in July, 1812, promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second rethere to protect, with the two companies of he lay there, on the 9th of October, his assistance was asked by Lieut. Elliott, of the navy, towards capturing two British armed brigs, (the Adams and the Caledonia) which were moored company; getting ready meantime to give his help, if necessary, from the shore. The attempt (the Adams) drifted ashore upon Squaw Island,

where, the batteries of the fort commanding her, Elliott took to his boats again and abandoned her. The enemy now sent armed boats to recover her ; but she lay within the reach of Scott's guns as well as the fort's, and he drove back their boats as the fort had driven off Elliott .--The contest, who should finally bear her off, was quite sharp, and tried very well the artillery practice on either side. At last, however, Scott's ardor and skill prevailed ; he recovered the brig, and held her until by the orders of Gen. Smythe (afterwards noted for his proclamations and his discoveries in the Apocalypse)

she was burnt. BRAVE LITTLE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS. This exploit roused to such a degree the force of militia, about 2,500 strong, which lay below at Lewistown, under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselear, with about 450 regulars, that they demanded to be led at once across into Canada, where, indeed, there was not then within reach a British force more than half as large to make head against them. On the other hand, there was no motive but that of honor for such an invasion : for the Government had made no preparations for any such movement ; and it would. necessarily, have soon been cut off, if it advanced, or driven back, if it did not. Besides, not even the easy preparation of boats enough for carrying over a thousand men at a time had been made. But Van Rensselaer's men threatened to leave him if he did not send a force across ; and he vielded. The plan adopted was to cross to Queenstown, with two columns of about three hundred men each, to carry by storm the batteries on the Heights ; and a lodgment for invasion being thus made, to hold on there until-one could be got ready. When, on the 12th, the news of what was intended reached Scott at Black Rock, he forthwith hastened

IRISH PRISONERS ABOUT TO BE EXECUTED-SCOTT PREVENTS IT.

The capture among our troops of a number of naturalized citizens, about sixty, whom their feaand his high qualities for the soldier had now tures or tongue betrayed to be of Irish birth, led, upon this occasion, to a British claim to deal with such prisoners as not entitled to the giment of artillery, and sent to Black Rock, laws of war, but punishable as traitors to their King. The whole body of those taken were sent down with Scott by water to Quebec .-There they were taken out of the vessel, to be shipped for Boston on another, under cartel, with a view to their being exchanged. When this shipment began, Scott soon perceived that under the guns of Fort Erie, almost opposite. they were selecting and meant to detain the I rishmen. He instantly interfered, and denied their right to make any difference between one American citizen and another. The officers was gallant and successful; the brigs were cap- haughtily told him he was a prisoner himself, tured; but in carrying them off, one of them and that they were not going to be governed by

He was not a man, however, to give up his fellow-citizens, nor to be silenced in this manner: and when they again began to select, he peremptorily ordered his men not to answer any further questions. At this the Englishmen grew exasperated, and ordered him to go below deck. But, though their prisoner, they could not intimidate nor manage him. A high quarrel ensued : but he would not vield an inch, declaring to them resolutely that the life of an English prisoner should answer for that of every Irishman they detained. And he kept his word; for. although they kept and shipped off to England for trial the twenty-three sons of the Green Isle that they had already picked out, they could, from his making them keep silent, pitch upon no more ; while he, as soon as he got to Washington, after being exchanged, reported the matter to the President, and brought about the passage of a law for retaliating upon English prisoners any punishment inflicted on those taken from us under pretence of their being nativeborn, and therefore perpetual subjects of Great Britain. Nor was it long before Scott himself took a plenty of captives; nor did he fail to set aside at once, as he had pledged himself to do. number as hostages for the safety of his Queenstown comrades. The consequence was that none of them were hurt; that they were all, except two who had died, sent back to their alopted country together after the peace of 1815: and that, by the particular care of Scott, (then risen to the highest rank,) their back-pay and bounty lands were secured to them. By a singular accident, too, just when they were landing in New York, he chanced to be passing the wharf, and recognized them, as they did him. Great may be supposed was the joy of that meeting on both sides, and strongly was it expressed by the warm-hearted Hibernians ; for Irishmen seldom forget their friends. But we must re-

turn to our story. SCOTT SENT BACK AS ADJUTANT GENERAL TO DEAR-BORN'S ARMY

The campaign of 1813 had just been opened by the taking of York, when Scott arrived on the Niagara frontier, in May, as the chief of the

Many sharp miniature battles did he have in

this way, with an enemy always on the watch for him ; but his measures were always so well taken that he never failed to be successful. In truth, how could it have been otherwise? He was not born to be beat, either in great battles WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1852. or small. In July, he had the honor to be appointed to a double regiment, or, we may say, to be made the colonel of two regiments at once ; apon which he lad down his Adjutant-Generalship. In September, an expedition against Burlington Heights, where the enemy was reported have a large deposite of military stores, was planned : and its execution was given to Scott. Ie accordingly embarked on the little fleet of hauncey, and paid a military visit to the heights ; but found nobody at home there to receive him. The stores, too, had disappeared, as much as the men. To take their -revenge for the disappointment, Scott and Chauncey determined to look in upon the enemy at York. So they sailed thither and made a good landing,

marines and soldiers, under Scott's command.-Iere they made themselves amends for what was not at Burlington ; large deposits of clothing, provisions, and other military stores, with several pieces of cannon and eleven armed boats, were taken ; and the barracks and public store nouses were destroyed ; after which, better satisfied, our squadron returned to Niagara. WILKINSON'S DESCENT TOWARDS MONTREAL.

Meantime, a movement under Gen. Wilkinson

had been devised, which, if boldly carried forward to the last, would have almost entirely cut the communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and given us permanent possession of the former. We commanded Lake Ontario and held both sides the Niagara. Our force there was strong; we had, then, only to transport it, under convoy of Chauncey's fleet, to the outlet of Lake Ontario, and descend the St. Lawrence n boats, in order to reach Montreal. The passage down the river was not sufficiently guarded forts or troops, and Montreal had a garrison, when Wilkinson abandoned the undertaking, of but 600 men. Success, therefore, was certain eral Hampton was to have joined him, from Chateaugue, in New York, with a strong division. This junction Hampton, from a fear of falling short of supplies, failed to make, whereupon Wilkinson, though already far advanced its accomplishment, gave it up, and made his way back to French Mills. Up to the moment of this unsoldierly decision, the expedition had gone forward almost without a check.

Scott, though at first left behind to guard his late prize, Fort George, and erect for it better efences, had been allowed, upon the enemy's withdrawing from that quarter, to leave Fort ING UP OF A SLAVE-THE LAW IS OPPOSED the expedition, which he overtook at Ogdensburg. He immediately sought and obtained the post of honor-the command of the advance guard of

the army, leading the way to every danger, ev-ery point of resistance that was to be overcome.

dence, and with success. In this manner he passed, in the largest and leading boat, the scvere fire of the strong British fort Wellington : engaged and routed, at Hooppole Creek, the MOST SINCERELY WISH it had no existence on achievements. May the one reap the odium was doubtful on which side victory would inequal force (700 men) of Col. Dennis, pursuing

RALEIGH REGISTER. "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace ; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers." RALEIGH. N. C. REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,

lst.	District,	, GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d.	do.	
3d.	- do.	RALPH GORRELL,
4th.	do.	2000 Aug. 1
5th.	do.	
6th.	do.	
7th.	do.	JNO. WINSLOW,
8th.	do.	A
9th.	do.	DAVID A. BARNES.

OF IT : AND WHATEVER OF LIFE AND STRENGTH with Wilkinson's army only ; but, besides, Gen- MAY HAVE SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PRESERVA-

TION."-Winfield Scott.

" I shall neither countenance nor tolerate any sedilion, disorder, faction, or fesistance to the on his enterprise and clearly within reach of Laws of the Union, on any pretext in any part of

the land."-Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance.

" I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law: I answered No, I LOATHED IT. I HAVE A MOST REVOLTING FEELING AT THE GIV-

George to General McClure, and to hasten after TO HUMANITY."-Gen. Pierce, 2nd Janua-

Again. Gen. Pierce, in a speech made by him while in the United States Senate-See Globe, 2nd and doing it alway alike with daring, with pru- Session, 25th Congress, page 54-says :

ocratic Convention.

the face of the earth !"

that they intend to bring all the influence they

can to bear on the Administration of Gen. Pierce,

the great Protestant .Democratic party of this

-A FREE-SOIL STATE-a Protostant State-in

LOCOFOCO ABUSE OF GEN. SCOTT. The locofoco Press are now fairly assuming

towards WINFIELD Scorr precisely that tone tinguished gentleman appears in the last "Hills which, so far as the effect it will have upon the boro' Recorder." We are glad that Gov. Grapublic mind is concerned, most of all we could ham has thought it proper to express this pubdesire them to assume. The course which they lie disapproval of the use of his name in conare, pursuing, however, is none the less disgrace- nection with a Webster ticket in this State. ful to themselves. They are daily assailing the We presume, of course, that the further use of old Hero in a spirit of malignity and bitterness, and in terms of reckless vituperation and indecent abuse, that are without a parallel in the thor, and breathes the same dignified, pure and history of partizan warfare. These things cannot fail to shock and disgust every patriot in the eminently distinguished and justly esteemed land, who has any regard for the reputation of His testimony to the patriotism and nationality his Country, or who is capable of cherishing a sentiment of gratitude for brilliant services per-formed for that Country in the darkest and most trying periods of its existence. Not content with charging Gen. Scott with Abolitionism- Thomas Loring, Esq. not content with imputing cowardice to the brave

old man,-not content with divesting him of every attribute of humanity and of every sentiment of virtue,-they are aggravating the injustice and unscrupulousness of their course in these particulars, by indulging in language towards him which would be harsh when applied to the meanest malefactor, and which better befits the bawdy-house and the brothel than the columns of American journals ! WILL NOT THE PEOPLE REBUKE THESE THINGS ? Shame! shame! on the libellers who thus re-

ward the silver-haired, scar-covered Hero who, for forty years, has nobly served his Country. fighting her battles, and prowning her arms with glory in every contest. These things of a man who has torn down the British flag at Fort George-whose finger was the index to glory at Lundy's Lane and Churuhusco-and who, after a succession of military achievements the most brilliant on record, planted the "stars and stripes" in triumph on the Hall of the Montezumas; and that too, notwithstanding the heavy "fire in his rear" constantly kept up by his locofoco enemies at home ! These things of the Hero of Three Wars and the Statesman in three great epochs in our history, of whom it has justly been said, "His is the military glory of a Cæsar, and the civic virtues of a Cincinnatus. His is the combined wisdom of that old Celtic king which rendered the name of Brian Borrihme an expression capable of the double meaning of sur-

passing military genius and unequalled civic sagacity." The kind of traduction, however, indulged in by scurrilous locofoco prints and orators, is nothing new. It was so in the days of Gen. WASH-INGTON, who, although beloved and respected more universally than any other man of his time, yet had his villifiers and traducers-and those too, who, like the defamers of Gen. Scott, "I have no mesitations in saying that I consider | endeavored, by calumniating publications, to | averted by their final passage, than did he. Such Stavery a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and deprive him of the honor of his glorious military was his conduct, while the contest raged and it

LETTER FROM THE HON. W. A. GRAHAM

The following admirable letter from this dis. his name, at least, will now be discontinued. This letter is entirely characteristic of its an. elevated tone of sentiment for which he is so

Hillsborough, August 24th, 1859

Editor of the Commercial,

Sin: I have not seen a recent number of your paper, but learn, through the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster, for President, with mine for Vice President. Whilst 1 am gratefully sensible of the compliment you design to myself by this course, and do not doubt your disposition to deal with the entire subject in a spirit of candor, I deem it proper to declare, publicly, that it does not meet my apprebation. To this I am impelled by two considerations,

First. Gen. Scott was regularly and unani. nously nominated as the Whig candidate for he Presidency, by the convention which as sembled at Baltimore, after a declaration of principles which, I believe, meets the approbation of the country. By the same body I was in like manner, nominated for the Vice Presi dency. Both of these candidates have accepted the nominations, with the principles declared by the convention as the rule of their action on the subjects embraced in them. Good faith and honor, therefore, require, that after such acceptance on my part, I shall not sanction the use of my name on any other ticket.

But, secondly, I understand that your objection to Gen. Scott consists mainly in an apprehension that he will not do justice to the South by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On that point I have this statement to make : I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy department, on the last day of July, 1850, On that day the "omnibus" bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen. was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary at War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the same hotel. I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provi-sions, in separate bills. No one, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasion among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was which now rests on the memory of the others! cline, in Congress or in the country. If others, who, seeing the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, have since brought their minds to sanction or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation ; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the firmest friends of this carry North Carolina in November, we subjoin national pacification in its hour of trial. I, a least, cannot consent, by my silence, to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a national question when he was equally zealous with myself, and more influential ; and I know no safer criterion for his future observance of the compromise, that the decisive and manly part taken in its enact-

again ; but even this short and bloodless expe- power, while the rest were driven back. Among dition had probably been enough to rouse in our the latter was their brave commander wounded ; young hero the native passion for arms, and to who, however, crossed yet again with some redecide his future career. Every thing, however, inforcements, and bore his part in the fight .-looking peaceful once more, he returned for a Meantime, those who landed with Van Renssetime to his practice. But our difficulties with the pretended "Queen of the Seas" speedily again thickened. Mr. Jefferson tried in vain the weak remedies of an Embargo and a Non- killed. Happily, others were landed in time to intercourse act. It became clear that a sure- take their places and to lead on a very gallant enough war could not be much longer avoided : an army, therefore, was to be raised, and, a bill the summit. Both these were carried in quick for this purpose being brought forward in Congress at the close of the cear 1807, Scott applied take refuge in a strong stone house near the bill was passed in the water's edge. Here they were reinforced by April following, and in May the great soldier Gov. Brock, in person, who had now arrived. that was to be was appointed by President Jefferson a captain of light artillery. During the rest of 1808 he was employed on the recruiting in leading back his men to retake the heights. service and in the study of his new profession. He falling, they were repulsed. Meantime QUARBEL WITH GEN. WILKINSON-ITS CONSEQUEN-CES.

In 1809 he was ordered to Louisiana, and placed for's time under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, an officer on whom, in common with many others of his countrymen, he looked as an accomplice of Burr's conspiracy, and afterwards as turning informer against his associates .--Thinking so ill of his commander, he declined all offers of his favor, and even made no secret of his bad opinion of him. This coming to Wilkinson's ears, he became bitterly the young soldier's enemy, and watched the opportunity for revenge. About this time he was removed from the command there, and Gen. Wade Hampton appointed in his place. Upon this Scott spoke of him openly as "a traitor," as indeed he legally might; for the "Rules and Articles of War" only forbid disrespectful language or behavior towards one's commanding officer, not all one's superiors at a distance. Seizing upon this pretext, and that of his having, while acting, without experience, as paymaster to the com pany he recruited, withheld for some two months about fifty dollars in all of pay money to cover some of their debts to a sutler, for which he had rendered himself liable, Wilkinson brought Scott to trial before a court-martial, in the hope of procuring his dismissal from the army. The court acquitted Scott of all the charges of "ungentlemanly conduct" and of all fraudulent intention, but convicted him of "unofficerlike conduct" in two points : first, in withholding the fifty dollars, as above explained ; and, secondly in having said at a public table that "Burr and Wilkinson were the only traitors he had ever seen ;" and that "the latter was a liar and a scoundrel." For these two facts they condemned him to suspension from rank, pay and emolument for twelve months, but recommended to the President the remission of nine months of that punishment. Severe as, even in the eves of the court, was this sentence, it was executed in full. It did not, however, Jessen Captain Scott's military character, except for personal prudence. His brother officers pretty generally thought as he did, and only held their peace .-Not so, however, the public thereabouts ; they sympathised entirely with the out-spoken young officer, and gave him a complimentary dinner. Scott now seemed, of course, to be about to recoive a check in his professional advancement. But I have observed through life that seeming misfortunes are seldom really such, except to the common run of men. Them they overthrow; the truly great they generally help. The blow which oversets the weak and terrifies the coward. rouses the strong man and fires the brave. Scott was not disheartened, but at once threw himself upon a more thorough and systematic study of gave him a most profitable leisure. When he re-appeared in service he was a far better sol-

Bay, where for a while they took up mon Van Rensselaer led the way; Col. Chrystie whatever operations the commander-in-chief their station in expectation of a British invasion. followed, with the second division. The former may have decided upon. His adjutant general Neither our Government nor the British had yet succeeded in landing a part of his men; the should be his right hand; for upon that officer made up its mind ; this little cloud of war soon | latter's boats were swept down by the current ; | mainly depends all the preparation of battle .-blew over; and our volunteers were called home a portion of the men falling into the enemy's Scott conducted his duties greatly to the satisfaction of all. The labor and the honor would have been quite enough for most men : but he claimed, besides, the right of taking the command of his own regiment, whenever it came into action. The claim was conceded to him, and laer formed and advanced under a murderous he soon made use of it. cannonade from the heights. Beneath it the HE HEADS THE CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE. Colonel and all his officers fell, wounded or Between Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the Canadian side, lies a peninsula commanded by Fort Erie above and Fort George below. We assault upon the mid-way battery and that of were now in possession of the lower lake, and had taken York, now called Toronto. General

succession, and their routed defenders forced to That gallant and beloved officer soon afterwards fell, with his secretary, Col. McDonald, with the assistance of Chauncey's fleet, at Fort scattered parties of Americans had been getting over, from time to time, in the few and half-

disabled boats; but scarcely one out of two in these parties was able to join the fight. The rest were either landed too high up, where the liff could not be scaled, or were swept too far down and made prisoners. Probably six hundred were the utmost ever at one time engaged n the fight. Just at the time of Brock's fall, Col. Scott reached the heights; he had at last obtained leave to cross and take the command. He immediately drew up his men in the best position that could be taken for maintaining he ground and covering the landing of the militia expected from the other side. Vain was him, the gallant Capt. Perry, then little known for what he was, lent his skill on the water and the latter expectation, however; the militia refused to cross. Some constitutional scruples about the President's right to march them bevond the border had suddenly seized them, and they left their comrades at Queenstown to their fate. The enemy was not so nice about helping their people. At the first sound of the cannonade Gen. Shaefle had marched from Fort George, eight miles below, with eight hundred and fifty charge. At the first onset they were unable to scale

British regulars; and a nearer body of five hundred Indian warriors had flung themselves forward upon Queenstown. These latter, arriving first, reinforced the worsted enemy, who now, with quite superior numbers, poured upon our position a terrible attack. It was on the point of overwhelming our men; they were faltering under it ; when Scott, who had been personally directing in the rear the repair of some captured cannon (now most needful) rushed back to the front, reanimated our men, and, turning the defence into a

and gained the level, front to front with him .-fierce attack, drove the routed assailants in head-Then followed a desperate and close contest of ong flight by sheer valor, and then resumed his about twenty minutes. In that sort of thing, position. This was several times repeated .-however, Scott has never been beaten. At such Distinguishable to all not more by his remarkmoments every thing depends on animation ; able stature and the full dress uniform in which and he has that power over men in battle which he fought than by his presence at every point gives them an irresistible impetuosity. The and the fiery intrepidity with which he met or British fought as they always do: but they were ed every assault, Scott became the frequent mark of Indian rifles. A gallant militia officer, pursuit was, however, for awhile diverted to Gen. Wadsworth, again and again shielded him, another object; it led him close to the gates of with his own person, from the savage marks-Fort George. He perceived that the enemy men. It was now an occasion when not manœuvering was to be used, but an example of un- were abandoning it and about to blow up its conquerable courage to be given ; and therefore, magazines. To save these (though dangerous) when urged to quit his regimentals, as making he took two companies from the head of his colhim too conspicuous, who was quite enough so umn in order to seize it. As he approached, without it, he more than once said, "No, I will one of the magazines exploded, scattering timdie in my robes." Fired by his example, all, bers on all sides. One of these struck him from militia and regulars alike, fought like tigers : his horse, much hurt. Still he had the gates and the enemy was obliged to draw off. forced, was the first to enter, and with his own

hand pulled down the British flag still flying. And now again reinforcements would not His rapid work saved for us the other magahave been too late. But none came, and everything grew desperate. For now marched up to

saving in answer to one of them, "The Genera THE CONTRAST. Extract from a lettter to the Editor, dated Our little County of Chowan is all right in the war now only just begun, be worth many does not know that, in just seventy minutes, I we have a Scott and Graham Club, and a Sub-COURAGEMENT. victories. Weary, few, and sore as they were, GEN. SCOTT. GEN. PIERCE. Hillsboro,' Aug. 27, 1852. At last, on the 18th June, 1812, the war so shall make the enemy's whole force prisoners." Elector who is doing yeoman's service in the his men all cheorfully assented, and prepared I have been asked if Sir, I am dead for the for a last struggle. Sheafle, however, more wary than the earlier British leaders, did not long expected was declared, but reluctantly by Even as it was, he would have taken them all if cause. And when the day of battle comes, we So far from being dismayed, I believe the liked this Fugitive Slave Constitution-dead for our Government. There had been abundant he had only had two good troops of horse. In will fire one gun in the enemy's ranks, and Whigs have taken fresh courage from the result the Union-dead for the Law. I answered no. I time for preparation, yet it was all ill-prepared: this brilliant affair, it is remarkable that Scott raise one shout for SCOTT and GRAHAM, indulge us with any more charges, but coolly terrogatories. loathed it. I have a of the late election ; and I shall not be surprised Compromise-and dead and its first effort, that under General Hull, for may be said, by his valor and rapidity, to have when victory shall have crowned our labors. took his measures for surrounding them ; and most revolting feeling if, in the sequel, it turns out that our partial beatseizing Upper Canada, though highly practica against any man who is done with his single division all that had been men who are surrounded (not being able to fight Bulletin. opposed to them, or eible, was so ill-supported and so feebly conductat the giving up of a planned for six; for the others, except in small on all sides at once) must be made prisoners. ing has been for our good, by making us more slave; the law is op-posed to humanity. It diligent and more determined for the Novemed as to cost us at once the whole army sent on ther of them ! part, never overtook him, and those few only in whether they will or no. For a time our heroes HON. RUFUS CHOATE .- The Boston Atlas dethat enterprise. It entered Canada from Ohio. time to join in the chase. held their ground most bravely against three or nies the assertion made by Mr. Winslow, at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster in that is contrary to moral ber election. You see we are to have a Scott at Detroit, on the 12th July 1812, and capitulafour to one ; but at last many of them were LEADS EXPEDITION TO BURLINGTON HEIGHTS AND ted, at the same place, only one month and two and Graham Mass Meeting and Barbecue on the forced over the precipice of the river bank, and the rest, two hundred and ninety-three in numcity on Tuesday evening, to the effect that the Hon. Rufus Choate had said that "he would not YORK. days afterwards. This most unexpected event, Speech of General 17th of September at this place. I hope we For some time after the capture of Fort George, Speech of General Pierce at Manchester while it enraged and mortified the nation, shook ber, were compelled to lay down their arms.— this, was, however, a surrender almost as glo-under a variety of generals: First, Dearborn, Group of Scott, but would for Webster.". It says Mr. Choate will support Gen. Scott. very seriously the country's and even the sol-(N. H.) on the 2d Janmany from Raleigh on the occasion." uary, 1852. diers' confidence in our commanders and our sippi Delegation.

him till night, and taking many captured, after a sharp fight, Fort Matilda, which commanded the narrowest place on the

whole St. Lawrence. Thus, whatever the delays, the mistakes, and final failure of an expedition which, under a vigorous General, would have covered itself with honor, Scott at least did himself credit throughout, performed all that it was his part to do, and gained reputation while his old friend Wilkinson was losing it.

[Enough for to-day. This sketch will be continued in next Saturday's paper, and concluded E. W. J. in Wednesday's.]

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF GEORGIA.

The following article from a highly respectable Whig journal of the State of Georgia throws Dearborn lay upon this bank of the Niagara, with between four and five thousand good troops, while Commodore Chauncey was superior to the sible it may be that they should be what they enemy on the lake below. In this situation of are:

things, Gen. Dearborn determined to strike, FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE "RECORDER" OF AUGUST 24

A FEW REFFECTIONS .--- During the late Conjeorge, as the key to the peninsula, which is on t that side most important as the necessary ave- ventions an attempt was made to unite the two if he is elected, (as he is pretty sure to be, by nue of communication between these two great bodies. The effort was unsuccessful. There akes. The troops crossed through a part of the was some talk of equally dividing the electoral ake, from a little east of our own Fort Niagara, ticket, but we are not apprized that the propo- Union.) for a repeal of the Fugilive Slare Law, on the 27th of May, in six divisions of beats, sition was either formally made or rejected.protected by the armed vessels of Chauncey .- Propositions were made by the gentlemen from cott had volunteered to command the "forlorn the Scott Convention for the Webster Conven- crnment can reach it, and the great furtherance of hope," and therefore led the first division of tion to support Gen. Scott, and another, if they boats. The landing was made dangerous not declined this, that they should run no ticket. only by the severe fire of the enemy's musketry, but leave their constituents to vote or not to vote 1848, our Presidential candidate of that election, out by a heavy surf. To check the former, as they might choose. The effort, however, we Chauncey's schooners anchored off shore ; while need hardly say, was, and was seen from the to carry the loaded boats safely through the lat- first to be, hopeless-the members of both Con- Franklin Pierce, the favorite son of a Free State ter, a sailor friend of Scott, a spirit much like ventions being very decided in regard to the propriety and policy of their separate views.

brought them through successfully, amidst a party at present, let this difference of opinion shower of balls. The divisions were all got on be tolerated, and proscription by either side be shore about 9 in the morning. The narrow proscribed ; and if we cannot harmonize in ac-beach was bordered by a sharp bank of eight or tion now, perhaps we may be able to do so ten feet high, lined by the enemy. This, of should the election be carried to the Legislature. kind of doubt on my mind, but these men will course, was to be instantly carried. Scott rap- It is very certain second unite in action now; exert such an influence on his mind, after the dly formed his men and led them on to the we may and probably will then, unless proscription is the order of the day. That the nomina-

the bank, and Scott himself to all appearance Whig strength of the State, and greatly more was killed ; so that Dearborn, who was with a than the strength of the Whig party proper, is spy-glass watching them from Chauncey's ves- believed by gentlemen of each of the Whig wings, sel, seeing his favorite officer fall backwards and felt to be the fact by our Democratic poli

"He is lost! he is killed !" At the next mo- both wings do their best for their favorite tick- the Presidency, did not answer Mr. R. G. Scott's ment, however, he was on his legs again ; he ets in the spirit of gentlemanly toleration, and had only been pushed down the bank, like many that which is impracticable at this moment may others, heels over head ; rallied his men, charg- be found both praticable and pleasant, as well ed more furiously for his fall, beat up and burst as efficient, when we meet to decide the matter through the enemy's bayonets, drove him back, in the Legislature.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

A delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the 15th district of this State, who voted on every ballot for General Scott, in a letter to the editor of the New York Express, gives us an inkling of the enthusiasm in Northwestern Virbroken, routed, and pursued most fiercely. That ginia for the old hero. The letter says :

"We have commenced our organization and I the prominent candidates before the Democratbelieve there cannot be a Whig found in the gallant Northwest who is not ready and willing ic Convention would have been defeated by him. to do his duty. We here feel confident that all But he is now presented as the express champiis right ; and, sir, I assure you the 15th Congressional district will roll up such a vote for on of "finality ;" of which there is not a word in old "fuss and feathers" in November next, the Democratic platform."-N. Y. Evening Post that there will not be a Locofoco in the whole district but that will want a hasty plate of soup | leading organ of the New York Democracy before starting up Salt river.

"Virginia is, of course, set down for Pierce at " IN HIS (PIERCE'S) REMARKS, LE DISTINCTLY a distance, but recent elections have taught the AVOWED THAT HE WAS AS MUCH OPPOSED TO THE Whigs of this State that they can do something if they will ; and I think there will be a bold INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AS ANY MAN IN NEW

quirer.

"As many gentlemen have expressed a pre-IDLE BOASTING!

That the public may see how little reliance is ference for Mr. Hale, and some manifested a to be placed in the braggart assertions of the preference for General Scott as against General 'Raleigh Standard," that Pierce and King will Pierce, I take the liberty of saying something in favor of the latter, to present some of the reaa few of its equally confident predictions, based sons why Franklin Pierce has some claims, at upon the strength of the result of the August Elections in 1848, that Cass and Buller were least, upon the anti-slavery vote of the country destined to sweep every thing before them : presuming, as I do, that if slavery is ever abol-From the "Standard," of Aug. and Sept. 1848. ished, it must be by the Democracy."-Watson G. "Fellow-democrats of the Union ! what do

Havnes' Speech at the Pittsburg Free Soil Demyou think now of old North Carolina? We knew that your hearts were with us, and that you hoped we would hold our own; but you "Have not these men (the Freesoilers) statcould not anticipate, as we did, that we should ed that they are, even now, as strongly attachsend such dismay and consternation among the Taylor men in this stronghold of Federalism .ed to the principles of freedon as in 1848, and Put us down at once for Cass and Butler."

- 44 * "As a Democrat speaking to Democrats, and as a friend to friends, we say to you, fight on, and fight boldby ! Day is breaking on the old North ; THE SUN OF VICTORY ALREADY ASCENDS THE HEAVENS! We know you can, and we hope

you will? the abolition of slavery wherever the Federal Gov-"The N. Y. Express is sadly in the dark about the "eight "or ten thousand majority" in this our cause? Don't we find the strongest man in State for Taylor and Fillmore. The people of this State are hard to move; but when they once start, they "go ahead" until their wishes amongst them-ranged under the banner of are accomplished. NORTH CAROLINA WILL VOTE

FOR CASS AND BUTLER. Put that into your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Express.' "Henceforth the Whigs are doomed. Cass and

Butler will sweep the State in November, and Federalism will then die out, for good and all, n North Carolina."

And yet, in the face of all this braggadocia. TAYLOR carried the State of North Carolina by very nearly nine thousand majority. And we carry the State by a majority nearly, if not

quite, as large. The proper Whig spirit is be-KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Gene- ing awakened, and soon the watch-fires will be BROTHER WHIGS! do your duties, like men, and put a stop, for once and all, to the silly boastings of your enemies!

GALPHINISM.

The following table shows how those Senators, who think that Gen. Scott has received too much pay for the immortal balo which he has shed upon our national reputation, serve the dear people's money when they got a chance to dip their talons into the public crib. These gentlemen received the sums respectively attached to their names for one night's quiet rest in Washington-under the pretence, false of course, that they had, during the night, travel-

led	home and returned:	
	Atchison	\$1696
	Borland	1808
	Clemens	1040
	Dodge of Iowa	1440
	Dodge of Wisconsin	1584
	Douglas	1084
	Downs	2240
	Felch	896
	Gwin	4008
	Hamlin	590
	Jones of Iowa	1600
	Norris	472
	Rusk	2347
2	Sebastian	1520
	Shields	1341
	Soule	2074
	Walker of Wisconsin	1584
-		

ad home and naturnant

To avoid all cavil or misconstruction, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, no one would have secorded to him a more zealous support than wy-self, had he been the nominee of the conven-

ment

Thanking you for the kindness and coufidence manifested towards me, I am, very respectfully, Your obed't serv't, WM. A. GRAHAM.

nor The "Wilmington Commercial" pub lishes a call for a Webster meeting, signed by thirty-five citizens of Wilmington. This is about as formidable as this movement is destined to become in North Carolina.

"If Gen. Pierce approximated in any way to the abolitionists, why should they oppose him so bitterly, why should they swear against him, why should they be so free with their communications and correspondences to Southern me and papers for the purpose of injuring him!" Wilmington Journal

If Gen. Pierce did not approximate, very closs ly, to the Abolitionists, why should he be so zealously supported by Wilmot, Giddings, Jalian. Havnes, Sumner, and others, and esper ially, by the Van Burens, one of whom declared, no longer ago than 1848, at Cleveland.

"I am, however, the unmitterated enemy of de very, and would have it abolished without deta I say, therefore, for myself-and I wish to be understood as speaking for myself alone-the let what will come, I shall, under no necessiff whatever, support a man who does not believe de very to be an unmixed curse, and who will not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional power to abolish it."

Why did he not answer Scott's letter, requir ting him to say whether, in the event of ha election to the Presidency, he would veto a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law?

A letter from a friend of Gen. Pierce toth N. Y. (Democratic) Post, has the following in4 description of Gen. Pierce :

> "Gen. Pierce talks with ease and fluency, thing racy English, but in a soft, low voice, which gives you that impression of cautiousness and reserve habituat with almost all politicians."

> This does not accord with the character frankness and directness given to Gen. Piers by his Southern admirers. But it is no doal a faithful portraiture of the Northern man with Southern feelings, who hates and deplores is verv !

zines, the artillery, and the stores deposited 008 and universal push to carry this election for HAMPSHIRE, AND MADE USE OF LANGUAGE VERY there. All this quickly done, he remounted. 590 A Southern Rights Democratic Cont join the adversary General Sheafle, with such Scott, and it is my candid opinion that with a reioined his column, and pushed with fresh vigtactics and the whole science of war. For this a force as left no choice but either to surrender 600 tion is to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, a MUCH LIKE, IF NOT ALMOST THE SAME AS, THAT I or the pursuit of the flying enemy. For five universal Whig rally we can do it. a year's removal from the duties of the camp or to die gloriously. Scott mounted on the 472 the 13th of next month, to nominate a new cas "As sure as you live, if nothing takes place to miles he pressed them hard; had at last got HAVE SEEN IMPUTED TO HIM IN THE NEW BOSTON 347 trunk of a fallen tree and exhorted his men to injure Gen. Scott more, than has already come didate for the Presidency. This movement # the latter choice. It was necessary, he told amidst their stragglers, with their main body in 520 SPEECH BY THE INDEPENDENT AND MANCHESTER made in consequence of Pierce having failed out, the State of Virginia is as sure for the old full view, and would undoubtedly in a short dier than he would have become, during the them, to wipe out the shame of Hull's surrender. 341 time have captured them all, when a perempto-"proud anistocrat," (so called,) as the day comes. DEMOCRATS."-Mapp's Letter to the Richmond En same time, but for Wilkinson's attempt to be and teach foe and friend that Americans knew answer a letter propounding certain inquires 074 how to fight to the last. Their lives would be ry order of recall forced him to give up the chase. Don't fear, all is right in the "Old Dominion." which were ordered to be addressed to each a revenged upon him. He had already disregarded two such orders : well laid down for such a purpose, and would, WAR DECLARED-HULL'S SURRENDER-FUBLIC DISthe Presidential candidates by a former Conver tion of the same party. Gen. Scorr, it is said answered the letter addressed to him, but a clined to respond specifically to its several # We invite the attention of Capitalists the advertisement of the Raleigh and Gasta Rail Road Company, in another column. D stock in this Road bids fair to be highly profit ble ; but, at all events, the security for the part shall have the pleasure of shaking hands with posed loan is undoubted, and affords a fine ? portunity for the safe investment of capital.

and is therefore exempted from the pledge to veto any bill repealing or weakening the law, which was exacted from General Cass and all the other candidates "If General Scott and his friends had contin ued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no doubt that any of

tion of the two tickets will bring out the full bring about a REPEAL OF THIS ABOMIN- confidently believe that Scorr and GRAHAM will ABLE LAW."-Ibid. from the bank, burst into tears and cried out, tical opponents. If this be so, let our friends of ral Franklin Pierce, the locofoco candidate for blazing from every hill-top within our borders.

letter in reference to the Fugitive Slave Law:

As there cannot be concert of action in the which Popery has no power, and a Roman Catholic cannot hold office? Our old friends, I as-

kind of doubt on my mind, but these men will

election, if any such influence be needed, as to