

From the Report of the Public Agent at the Reception of the British Remains at the Battle of the Clouds, on the 17th of June, 1862.

The lives of men, founded upon high station by the mere arts of power, and who have 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 is allotted to him. It is, of course, only to be done by passing very slightly over the smaller or less necessary facts of the story, and dwelling principally upon the greater and more interesting ones.

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 at the King's Moutain. Forced by his country, he took refuge in Virginia, where he became a lawyer. Dying early, he transmitted to his grandson probably a larger amount of landed property than of any other property. His son became a farmer, and married Miss Mason, a young lady of better family than fortune, but of great virtues and sense. Their son, Winfield, was born 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 at the King's Moutain. Forced by his country, he took refuge in Virginia, where he became a lawyer. Dying early, he transmitted to his grandson probably a larger amount of landed property than of any other property.

HOW HE BECAME A SOLDIER. In the summer of 1807 occurred the wanton attack of the British frigate Leopard upon our unprepared ships. The vessel was captured, and the crew of the latter, except the captain and a few officers, were taken to the British ship. This outrage excited a violent public sentiment throughout our country. Young Scott shared in it most ardently, and, as we have seen, he was on the point of leaving his father's house, and enlisting in the ranks of the British army. His father, however, was opposed to this course, and he was obliged to return home. He was, however, not deterred from his patriotic feelings, and he continued to study the science of arms, and to read the works of the great military writers.

In 1809 he was ordered to Louisiana, and placed for a time under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, an officer on whom, in common with many others of his country, a high opinion was entertained. He was, however, not long in forming a high opinion 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 the ears of the British commander, he 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 laws and Articles of War only forbid the disclosure of language or behavior towards one's commanding officer, not all one's sentiments at a distance. Seizing upon this pretext, and that of his having, while acting without experience, as paymaster to the company he recruited, withheld for some time two months about fifty dollars 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.

At last, on the 18th of June, 1812, the war so long expected was declared, but reluctantly by our Government. There had been abundant time for preparation, yet it was all ill-prepared; and its first effort, that under General Hull, for seizing Upper Canada, though highly praised as to its spirit, was a total failure. For this year's removal from the duties of the camp gave him a most profitable leisure. When he re-appeared in service he was a far better soldier than he would have been, during the same time, but for Wilkinson's attempt to be revenged upon him.

WAR DECLARED—HULL'S SURRENDER—PUBLIC DISCOURAGEMENT. At last, on the 18th of June, 1812, the war so long expected was declared, but reluctantly by our Government. There had been abundant time for preparation, yet it was all ill-prepared; and its first effort, that under General Hull, for seizing Upper Canada, though highly praised as to its spirit, was a total failure.

troops, or the ability of either to withstand the expense of British generals and the discipline of British armies. Under such a feasting victory grows scarcely possible, and the war must have been little but a succession of disgraces, if a daring young soldier had not speedily come forward to break on land, as Hull did at sea, the spell of England's supposed superiority.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MIFLIN. The rapid professional attainments of Scott and his high qualities for the soldier had now been perceived. He was in July, 1812, promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the second regiment of artillery, and sent to Black Rock, under the command of Fort Miflin, almost opposite to the mouth of the Niagara river, where, with a few British troops, he was to defend the fort. He was at once sent to the fort, and he was to defend it against the British. He was at once sent to the fort, and he was to defend it against the British. He was at once sent to the fort, and he was to defend it against the British.

THE BATTLE OF QUENSTOWN HEIGHTS. This exploit proved to such a degree the force of militia, about 2,500 strong, which lay below at Lewistown, under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, that about 400 regulars, that he 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 of the British territory, 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 the British commander, who was to leave him if he did not send a force across, and he yielded. 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 to the heights, and to wait for the British to come up to the heights, and to wait for the British to come up to the heights, and to wait for the British to come up to the heights.

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rious as most triumphs. It reclaimed the honors of our arms; showed, as Scott had designed, that Americans need turn their backs on nobody; and proved, by defeat itself, that conquest was close at hand. Deceit, that braced the seaman, soon after said to Scott, "Sir, you have led the way to victory."

IRISH PRISONERS ABOUT TO BE EXECUTED—SCOTT PREVENTS IT. The capture among our troops of a number of naturalized citizens, about sixty, whose features 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 laws of war, but punishable as traitors to their King. The whole body of the two companies were sent to Scott by water to Quebec. There they were taken out of the vessel, and he shipped for Boston on another, under cartel, with a view to their being exchanged. When this shipment began, Scott soon perceived that the British were acting and meant to detain the Irishmen. He instantly interfered, and denied their right to make any difference between one American citizen and another. The officers laughingly told him he was a prisoner himself, and that they were not going to be governed by him.

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then Lewis, then Boyd, and then Wilkinson. During this time the only enterprises which were executed to Colonel Scott. He led out parties for this purpose twice a week. For every load of provender that he got he had to fight. Many sharp miniature battles did he have in this way, with an enemy always on the watch for him; but his measures were always successful. He was not to be taken by surprise. He was born to be a soldier, either in great battles 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; upon which he led his Adjutant-General's Regiment. In September, an expedition against Burlington Heights, where the enemy was reported to have a large deposit of military stores, was planned; and its execution was given to Scott. He accordingly embarked on the little fleet of Chauncey, and paid a military visit to the heights; but found nobody at home there, as he expected. The stores, to the amount of as much as the men, were taken to the heights, and he accordingly embarked on the little fleet of Chauncey, and paid a military visit to the heights; but found nobody at home there, as he expected.

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER. "Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1852. 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.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE. 1st. District, GEO. W. BAXTER, 2d. do. RALPH GORRELL, 3d. do. HENRY K. NASH, 4th. do. M. W. RANSLOW, 5th. do. JNO. WINSTON, 6th. do. DAVID A. BARNES.

"I HAVE SERVED THE UNION FOR FORTY ODD YEARS, AND FEEL MYSELF A CITIZEN OF EVERY PART OF IT; AND WHATEVER OF LIFE AND STRENGTH I MAY HAVE SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PRESERVATION."—Winfield Scott. "I shall neither countenance nor tolerate any secession, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws of the Union, on any pretext in any part of the land."—Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance.

AGAIN, GEN. PIERCE, IN A SPEECH MADE BY HIM WHILE IN THE CONGRESS, SAYS—See Globe, 2d Session, 25th Congress, page 541—says: "I have no hesitation in saying that I consider Slavery a SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH it had no existence on the face of the earth."

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Whig Journal of the State of Georgia throws some light upon the actual relations of parties in this regard. It is a very interesting and valuable article, and it may be that they should be what they are: FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE "RECORDER" OF AUGUST 24. A FEW REFLECTIONS.—During the late Conventions an attempt was made to unite the two bodies. The effort was unsuccessful. There is a very certain and definite line of action now, and it is not to be broken. The party at present, let this difference of opinion be tolerated, and proscription by either side be proscribed; and if we cannot harmonize in action now, perhaps we may be able to do so should the election be carried to the Legislature. It is very certain that the party in action now, we may and probably will then, unless proscription is the order of the day. That the nomination of the two tickets will bring out the full Whig strength of the State, and greatly more than the strength of the Whig party proper, is believed by our friends. It is very certain that the party at present, let this difference of opinion be tolerated, and proscription by either side be proscribed; and if we cannot harmonize in action now, perhaps we may be able to do so should the election be carried to 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 Virginia for the Whig cause. "We have commenced our organization and I believe there cannot be a Whig found in the gallant Northwest who is not ready and willing to do his duty. We here feel confident that all is right; and, sir, I assure you the 15th Congressional district will rally upon a vote for old 'fuss and feathers' in November next, and that there will not be a Loocofoco in the whole district but that will want a hasty plate of soup before starting up Salt River. 'Virginia is, of course, set down for Pierce at the assertion here made by Mr. Winfield Scott, a Whig of this State that they can do nothing if they will; and I think there will be a bold and universal push to carry this election for Scott, and it is my candid opinion that with a universal Whig rally we can do it. 'As to you, sir, if nothing takes place to injure Gen. Scott's name, he has already come out, the State of Virginia is as sure for the old 'proud aristocrat,' (so called), as the day comes. Don't fear, all is right in the 'Old Dominion.' Our little County of Chowan is all right; we have a Scott and Graham Club, and a Sub-Elector who is doing a man's service in the cause. And when the day of battle comes, we will fire one gun in the enemy's ranks, and raise one shout for SCOTT and GRAHAM, when victory shall have crowned our labors. Bulletin.

LOOCOFOCO ABUSE OF GEN. SCOTT. The loocofoco Press are now fairly assuming towards WINFIELD SCOTT precisely that tone which, so far as the effect it will have upon the public mind is concerned, most of all we could desire them to assume. The course which they are pursuing, however, is none the less disgraceful to themselves. They are daily assailing the 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 history of partisan warfare. These things cannot fail to shock and disgust every patriot in the land, who has any regard for the reputation of his Country, or who is capable of cherishing a sentiment of gratitude for brilliant services performed for that Country in the darkest and most trying periods of its existence. Not content with charging Gen. Scott with Abolitionism—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! to the libellers who thus render the silver-haired, scar-covered Hero who, for forty years, has nobly served his Country, fighting her battles, and crowning 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 Chancellorsville—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 Montezuma; and that, notwithstanding the heavy "fire in his rear," constantly kept up by his loocofoco 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 Caesar, 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 surpassing military genius and unequalled civic sagacity."

THE KIND OF TRADUCTION, however, indulged in by scurrilous loocofoco prints and orators, is nothing new. It was so in the days of Gen. Washington, who, although beloved and respected more universally than any other man of his time, yet had his vilifiers and traducers—and those too, who like the defamers of Gen. Scott, endeavored, by calumniating publications, to deprive him of the honor of his glorious military achievements. May the one reap the odium which now rests on the memory of the others!

THE PUBLIC may see how little reliance is to be placed in the brag assertions of the "Raleigh Standard," that Pierce and King will carry North Carolina in November, we subjoin a few of its equally confident predictions, based upon the strength of the result of the August Elections in 1848, that Cass and Butler were destined to sweep every thing before them: From the "Standard," of Aug. and Sept. 1848. "Follow democrats of the Union! what do you think now of old North Carolina? We know that your hearts were with us, and that you hoped we would hold our own; but you could not anticipate, as we did, that we should sweep such a sunny and comprehensive among the Taylor men in this stronghold of Federalism.— Did you stand at once for Cass and Butler?"

"As a Democrat speaking to Democrats, and as a friend to friends, we say to you, fight on, and fight boldly! 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 N. Y. Express is sadly in the dark about the 'right' men, and about the majority in this 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 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, in North Carolina." And yet, in the face of all this braggadoocio, Taylor carried the State of North Carolina by very nearly nine thousand majority. And we confidently believe that SCOTT and GRAHAM will carry the State by a majority nearly, if not quite, as large. The proper Whig spirit is being awakened, and soon the watch-fires will be blazing from every hill-top within our borders. 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 halo which he has shed upon our national reputation, serve the dear people's money when they get 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, travelled home and returned: Atchison \$1600, Borland 1808, Clemen 1040, Dodge of Iowa 1440, Dodge of Wisconsin 1584, Douglas 1084, Downs 2240, Felch 896, Galt 4008, Hamlin 590, Jones of Iowa 1600, Norris 472, Rusk 2347, Sebastian 1520, Shields 2074, Soule 1584, Walker of Wisconsin 1584.

LETTER FROM THE HON. W. A. GRAHAM. The following admirable letter from this distinguished gentleman appears in the last "Hillsborough Recorder." We are glad that Gen. Graham has thought it proper to express this public mind is concerned, most of all we could desire them to assume. The course which they are pursuing, however, is none the less disgraceful to themselves. They are daily assailing the 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 history of partisan warfare. These things cannot fail to shock and disgust every patriot in the land, who has any regard for the reputation of his Country, or who is capable of cherishing a sentiment of gratitude for brilliant services performed for that Country in the darkest and most trying periods of its existence. Not content with charging Gen. Scott with Abolitionism—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! to the libellers who thus render the silver-haired, scar-covered Hero who, for forty years, has nobly served his Country, fighting her battles, and crowning 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 Chancellorsville—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 Montezuma; and that, notwithstanding the heavy "fire in his rear," constantly kept up by his loocofoco 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 Caesar, 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 surpassing military genius and unequalled civic sagacity."

THE KIND OF TRADUCTION, however, indulged in by scurrilous loocofoco prints and orators, is nothing new. It was so in the days of Gen. Washington, who, although beloved and respected more universally than any other man of his time, yet had his vilifiers and traducers—and those too, who like the defamers of Gen. Scott, endeavored, by calumniating publications, to deprive him of the honor of his glorious military achievements. May the one reap the odium which now rests on the memory of the others!

THE PUBLIC may see how little reliance is to be placed in the brag assertions of the "Raleigh Standard," that Pierce and King will carry North Carolina in November, we subjoin a few of its equally confident predictions, based upon the strength of the result of the August Elections in 1848, that Cass and Butler were destined to sweep every thing before them: From the "Standard," of Aug. and Sept. 1848. "Follow democrats of the Union! what do you think now of old North Carolina? We know that your hearts were with us, and that you hoped we would hold our own; but you could not anticipate, as we did, that we should sweep such a sunny and comprehensive among the Taylor men in this stronghold of Federalism.— Did you stand at once for Cass and Butler?"

"As a Democrat speaking to Democrats, and as a friend to friends, we say to you, fight on, and fight boldly! 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 N. Y. Express is sadly in the dark about the 'right' men, and about the majority in this 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 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, in North Carolina." And yet, in the face of all this braggadoocio, Taylor carried the State of North Carolina by very nearly nine thousand majority. And we confidently believe that SCOTT and GRAHAM will carry the State by a majority nearly, if not quite, as large. The proper Whig spirit is being awakened, and soon the watch-fires will be blazing from every hill-top within our borders. 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 halo which he has shed upon our national reputation, serve the dear people's money when they get 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, travelled home and returned: Atchison \$1600, Borland 1808, Clemen 1040, Dodge of Iowa 1440, Dodge of Wisconsin 1584, Douglas 1084, Downs 2240, Felch 896, Galt 4008, Hamlin 590, Jones of Iowa 1600, Norris 472, Rusk 2347, Sebastian 1520, Shields 2074, Soule 1584, Walker of Wisconsin 1584.