

to take on the provisions, so that there may be no risk. We have 150 bis. of flour, 100 of pork, 250 head of cattle, &c. Our force here is about 120 men. We have been continually on the look out for fear of an attack from Indians, of whom there are every day more or less reports—some say there are 700 at Brownstown, some say 500 and 100 British. A man came from there yesterday, who says they had a fight there with 200 British, who were said to be on their march to join us as an escort. It is said to have been a drawn battle; however, our 200 men have not arrived. Brownstown must be taken and fortified, as the British can at any time, in two hours sail, land there as many as they please. We have had several false alarms. Last night Neill's men and wagon, which had been encamped about one mile lower down the river, came up to our camp for safety, saying that one or more Indians came to the door of their tent and looked in. It is the general belief that we will have some hot work. On the night of the 5th an express passed through our camp, and after changing horses proceeded on immediately to Detroit. The U. States mail is said to have been taken at Brownstown and the guard all killed.

Extract of another letter.
Our troops have taken two British vessels a few days since at Detroit, passing from Michilimackinac to Malden with American prisoners taken at the former place—this was a fortunate thing for our poor fellows on board. In addition, we understand, our army got a number of British prisoners.

Extract of a letter from James Foster, a volunteer from Chilicothe, to his friend here, dated Detroit, August 8, 1812.
DEAR SIR—The alarming prospect before us, you can have no idea of—horror and dismay has given to every countenance: but a few days ago we landed triumphantly on the shores of our enemy, and now we have precipitately fled, under cover of the night, to Detroit.

Aug. 10. [Battle ground.]
Yesterday Col. Miller's regiment of regulars, and about 300 volunteers and artillerymen, who had been ordered to escort the Chilicotheans from the river Raisin to Detroit, were attacked by about 400 Indians and 150 British regulars, who had erected a breast-work within two miles of Brownstown; after a short but very severe and obstinate engagement, the allied enemy were repulsed with considerable loss—four British prisoners were taken—our loss is about 12 killed and 37 wounded.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Goodale, surgeon's mate to Col. McArthur's regiment to his friend in Chilicothe, dated August 20th, 1812.

SIR—We are now on our march from Magango for Detroit. I have a chance of writing a few lines by Mr. Lyons. A detachment under the command of Major VanDusen, was sent to meet Col. Brush with the provisions, with about 150 men: he was attacked by a large number of Indians and British at Brownstown, and was obliged to retreat; lost 19 men, killed and missing, and 9 wounded. On the 7th, the main army left Canada, and encamped at Detroit, leaving Major Denny in a small fort opposite Detroit with 200 men. On the 8th, a detachment under the command of Colonel Miller, with 650 men, was sent to meet Brush, with the 4th regiment, the balance of volunteers; we were met at Magango by 400 Indians and 200 British, two miles this side of Brownstown—we had a severe engagement, and were successful, drove them in all quarters: we lost 17 killed on the field, and about 50 wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, but cannot tell how many, as they removed a number of their killed and wounded—20 or 30 Indians must have been killed.

"I have just heard, that Major Denny had orders to burn his fort, and return with his men, to this side of the river. It was burnt last night. We expect assistance from Kentucky and Ohio. I expect another attempt will be made to open the communication."

Copy of a letter from Gen. Hull to Colonel Wells, dated Detroit, 11th Aug. 1812.

"By letters received from the Department of War, I am informed you are ordered to march to this place with fifteen hundred recruits, or a part volunteers; if so many recruits were not enlisted. The fall of Michilimackinac, the tardy operations of our army at Niagara, and almost all the Indians having become hostile, have totally changed the prospects of this army. My communication is almost entirely cut off; there are but small quantities of provisions, and the most fatal consequences must ensue, unless the communication is soon opened and very strong reinforcements arrive. I hope you will lose no time in coming forward with a very respectable force."—*Lex. Reporter.*

Chilicothe, Ohio, August 15—A call has been made by the governor of this state for 300 men from the first division—300 from the 2d division, and three hundred from the third division who are to join Gen. Hull as quick as possible. When these troops join the army, the effective force from this state, in actual service, will amount to upwards of 3000 men.

On Thursday last two volunteer companies, one commanded by Capt. Butler, and the other commanded by Capt. Shepherd, arrived in this place from Gallipolis. Another company, commanded by Capt. Gregory, arrived the same day from Athens. They are a set of fine hardy looking men, and we have no doubt will do honour to their country. In a few days they will march for Urbana. These troops compose a part of the 900 men ordered out last week, agreeably to the request of Gen. Hull. The whole are to rendezvous at Urbana on the 20th, from which place they will immediately march for Detroit, under the command of Gen. Tupper.—*Supporter.*

On the 20th ult. a detachment of about 400 U. States troops from Forts Independence and Warren, under the command of Lieut. Col. John L. Tuttle, marched through Boston on their way to Albany. They consisted of Infantry and Artillery, and were followed by a long train of Artillery apparatus, for 30 pieces of Cannon, besides seasons of fixed ammunition, travelling forges, tent equipage, baggage wagons, &c. drawn by four horses—190 horses besides the officers', were in the train. The whole together made an interesting and novel sight to the citizens of Boston, and called up the National feelings of every true American.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Yesterday passed up the River Delaware 5 transports, with about 400 recruits for the Northern Army.

General Hull Captured!

BALTIMORE, August 29.—We learn that Dr. Cozens came Express this morning from Washington, bringing the disagreeable intelligence that GEN. HULL AND ALL HIS ARMY HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH!—Particulars we have not.—*Star.*

SAD TIDINGS.

It is with the most painful emotions we learn that General Hull and his little army have been captured by a superior force of Indians and British. Detroit is also taken by the enemy.

This is no time to reflect on the damnable and glaring mismanagement of our war operations.—Whether arising from the folly of the general, or the incapacity of the secretary of war, a handful of men have been sent to be sacrificed. The evil has happened—the Indians, the British, and our own troops (no less savage) will rejoice without bounds. Let the brave and faithful Volunteer to serve their country, and to curb the arrogance of its deadly enemy. On the happy issue of this war depends the existence of the only republic on earth; internal and foreign enemies have plotted its destruction; this, then, is the time to test the courage and fidelity of the citizen. There is no cause for despondency, though affairs are somewhat gloomy. Let volunteers but behave on land as bravely as our privateersmen on the ocean, and in less than two years not a British standard shall be seen waving on this continent.—*Whig.*

MOST DISASTROUS.

The disastrous event, mentioned below, points very directly to incompetency. If the North-Western Army has been compelled to surrender to the enemy for want of supplies, or by being outnumbered and surrounded, how will they, who had the choice of time, answer to the country for declaring war without preparations to beat the foe?

Last evening an express arrived from Washington, ordering back the Secretary of the Treasury, who had just reached this city on his way to the eastward. It is understood that Dr. Cozens, the bearer, brought information from the seat of government (received there by Express) of the capture of General Hull and his whole army by the British. *Fed. Gazette.*

Alexandria, August 29.

Important Intelligence.—By a gentleman from Washington, we learn an express arrived there yesterday from Detroit, with the disagreeable intelligence of the CAPTURE OF GEN. HULL WITH HIS WHOLE ARMY BY THE BRITISH!!! Our informant saw Gen. Clark in Washington who informed him he had seen the articles of capitulation, and that Gen. Hull had surrendered with 2,300 men, without firing a gun.

An express was dispatched after the President of the United States, who left Washington yesterday morning for his seat in Virginia to convey him this information.—*Gazette.*

INDIAN NEWS.

Augusta, August 27.—Our readers will perceive indications of hostility in the Creek Indians towards the citizens of this state, in the account we publish from the Athens Express.—We shall be glad if the event proves their mischievous designs to be confined to a few of their "lawless young men"—but we are apprehensive, that it will become necessary to make the whole Creek nation feel the vengeance of this state, or of the United States, in order to compel them to a proper course of conduct. We shall anxiously wait for further intelligence from the frontiers, and shall rejoice at finding it such as to quiet all apprehensions.—*Herald.*

Athens, (Geo.) August 21.—On the night of the 10th inst. there came to the store of Messrs. Kidd & Co. at the Hog Mountain, Jackson county, four Indians of the Creek nation—it appears this gang had in view the robbing the store, and then cutting the throat of said Kidd. Mr. Kidd had, by some means or other, got intimation of their intention, and had prepared himself for an attack. The Indians had already got into the store, and taken therefrom some few articles.—Mr. Kidd rushed in on them—immediately dispatched one, and as the second one was aiming a blow at Kidd, he wrested his knife from him, and with his own weapon, laid this other savage low—he then made at the third, who he desperately wounded—the fourth escaped unhurt. We are happy to learn that the wounded Indian, and his companion, who escaped from Mr. Kidd, are both safe in Jackson county Jail.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a man, who informs us, that himself and his family were flying for safety from the scalping knife of the merciless Indians. He also says, that three other families lay at the Camp Meeting Ground on the night of Tuesday last. This man informs us, that in the night of Monday last, between three and four hundred Creek Indians crossed the Appalachies near the Hog Mountain. The avowed object of their visit is to seek revenge for the murder of their comrades. We are likewise informed, that Colonel Harris, has with a promptitude which does him great honour, mustered upwards of one hundred men, and marched with them to the defence of his invaded country. The intelligence above related, may be considered as incorrect, we hope in some particulars, that it is. However, be it true, or be it false, we feel justified in asserting, that the patriotic militia of Clark county and of the state, when they are well assured of the invasion, by any hostile power, of the territories of any of their sister counties, will fly with alacrity to the assistance of the invaded.—*Id.*

Milledgeville, Geo. August 12.

A letter from one of the Volunteers on the Florida expedition, dated Point-Petro, 30th July contains the following information:

"At the request of His Excellency, Governor Mitchell, we yesterday volunteered in the United States' service, under the command of Col. Smith, for two months. Our Adjutant General, Colonel Newman, acts as Major. When we shall leave this, is uncertain; our arms not having arrived.—A few days ago, a man was murdered, and other acts of a hostile nature committed on the St. John's, by some tribes of Indians. We expect to march against them before long. They are possessed of considerable property, that the Governor says will

devolve to the detachment, upon their being subjected to which was a powerful inducement for several volunteering."

We know the writer well, and know he would not willfully mistake the fact; yet, we are inclined to believe, he has fallen into an error. The Governor could not have countenanced a project so repugnant to justice—as repugnant to sound policy. If the Indians have offered violence to the persons or property of any of the citizens of Florida, it is no business of ours. We have no right to wage war upon them—to drive them from their homes and firesides, for depredations neither committed upon the citizens, nor within the limits of the United States.—*Georgia Journal.*

Boston, August 25.—A flag of truce arrived here last evening from Halifax, which left there on Monday. The officer came on shore last evening, and by what we can learn is the bearer of despatches of some kind or other to our government. She brought no papers or passengers, and sailed at an hour's notice.

The Legislature of S. Carolina met at Columbia on the 24th ult. agreeably to the Proclamation of the Governor of that State.—Each House formed a quorum before 12 o'clock, and proceeded to business. The committee appointed on a part of the governor's message, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the energy, the patriotism and wisdom of James Madison, President of the United States, manifested in his communications to Congress upon the question of war, give him new claims to the confidence and support of the people of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature, the majority of Congress have consulted the true interests and honor of their country in declaring war against G. Britain.

Resolved, That this legislature highly approve of the conduct of the delegation of this state in the present Congress.

The Star.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1812.

FURTHER RETURNS

- Of Elections for Members of the General Assembly.
- Carroll—Belsill, Fuller, Senate; John Roberts and Nathaniel Puckham, Commons.
 - Buncombe—Carrington—John Longmire, Senate; Thomas Foster and Zephaniah Horton, Commons.
 - Haywood—Thomas Wynns, Senate, Wm. H. Murfree & Jethro Darden, Commons.
 - Gata—Kedar Ballard, Senate; John B. Baker & Humphrey Hudgins, Commons.
 - Beaufort—Thomas Bowen, Senate; George Doyd and Thomas Latham, Commons.
 - Watauga—Benjamin May, Senate; Hardee Smith and James Sheppard, Commons.
 - Governor—William V. Speight, Senate; William Holliday, and Abraham Darden, Commons.
 - Swain—Thomas Wright, Senate; Charles Taliaferro, & Nicholas Horn, Commons.
 - Onslow—Edward Williams, Senate; William Jones & Lou Humphrey, Commons.
 - Camden—Joseph Doster, Senate; Dempsey Sawyer & John Kelly, Commons.
 - Pasquotank—Samuel Warner, Senate. W. T. Relf, and Carver, Commons.

The sad intelligence of the Capture of General Hull's army, which reached here two days ago, in rather a questionable shape, is unhappily too true. Few of the circumstances, are yet known. The Baltimore Whig, and some other papers are liberal in their censures of Gen. Hull, for not making a more obstinate defence; and censures are also thrown upon the President and Secretary of War, for not supplying the army with better means of defence, and for making an invasion which they were not prepared to support. We think there are yet too few data for the foundation of any strictures of this kind. We shall probably next week be in possession of the particulars, & shall then be able to judge whether this heavy calamity is attributable to fault or unavoidable misfortune.

No news of Commodore Rogers.

The public and private armed vessels of the U. States are not to interrupt any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming from British ports to the United States laden with British merchandise, in consequence of the alleged repeal of the British Orders in Council; but are, on the contrary, to give aid and assistance to the same, in order that such vessels and their cargoes may be dealt with on their arrival as may be decided by the competent authorities.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mr. Gallatin has addressed a circular to the Collectors of the Customs in which he says, the Non-Importation Law is still in force and must in every respect be carried into effect. "It is your duty," says the Circular, "to seize and libel British merchandise, in whatever manner and by whomsoever it may be brought or sent into the United States, with the exception only of property captured from the enemy, the importation of which is permitted by the fourteenth section of the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

We desire the particular attention of all our subscribers, and of those who intend becoming so, to the Address of the Editors of the Raleigh Newspapers, which for three weeks has been before the public. The determinations there announced, will be invariably adhered to. Without it a loss will be incurred which the editors (of the Star at least) cannot afford to sustain. The expenses of our newspaper establishment are from 30 to 50 dollars a week, besides the occasional supply of Types, Press, &c. &c. To many of our subscribers we have to make acknowledgements for perfectly regular and prompt payments, and from most of the others we confidently expect them in future, as we attribute the want of punctuality hitherto rather to forgetfulness and neglect, than to a want of a proper sense of justice.—This note in part of complaints, and acknowledgments cannot be concluded without an expression of what is due to the Postmasters, generally, whose politeness, united with the laudible attention to favour the circulation of Newspapers, has imposed on the editors, as well as the public, many and great obligations.

Several of the State Legislatures are now in session. The Congressional elections have taken place in Kentucky and Rhode Island. In the former State republicans, and in the latter, federalists are elected, and are the same who now hold seats in Congress except that in Kentucky Gen. Samuel Hopkins is elected.

A Baltimore Grand Jury have reported bills for

manslaughter against 23 of the defenders of the Federal Republican printing office in Charles street.

The Editor of the Federal Republican complains that the Post-Office in Baltimore does not permit this paper to be sent out of the office to subscribers in the manner other papers are by the Post-Office. He has in consequence written to the Post-Master General. But Mr. Granger does not condescend to notice him or his complaints.

General Armstrong has denied the charge made against him by the Editor of the Albany Register, (see our last) but the latter still affirms that his statement was substantially correct, and produces letters to prove that a part of it is so.

Callender Irvine is appointed commissary General of the U. States, vice S. Carswell, resigned.

George W. P. Custis is to deliver the Oration at Georgetown, on the death of General Lingan.

On Friday afternoon, some soldiers belonging to the detachment of militia encamped near Fort Norfolk, proceeded to the house of a man by the name of Marchant, seized and dragged him to a place where they had prepared the materials, and tarred and feathered him; from thence he was taken along, and within ten yards of the walls of the fort, by the Sally port; he was placed on the members of a gun carriage and carried along the line of encampment with loud huzzas, and epithets of Torry, &c. He was then carried to a creek, & thrown into it. He was rescued by Major Nestle, having with him about 8 or 10 soldiers. It is said the man was insolent and had threatened to conduct the enemy into the fort.

The United States' Vessel of War *Namulus*, which was lately captured and sent into Halifax, has been refitted, has received the name of the *Young Emulous*, and is now cruising upon our coast as an English brig of war.

The ship *Venus*, Ray, of New-York, and *Evergreen*, Lincoln, of Wiscasset, bound from Liverpool for home, with cargoes, in consequence of the removal of one great cause of war, the British Orders in Council, have been captured by the Dolphin privateer, and carried into Salem for adjudication.

A British ship of 300 tons, prize to the privateer *Teazer*, of New-York, from London, bound to Halifax, with a cargo consisting of dry goods, crates, glass and hardware, which cost in England 50,000 dollars, has been carried into Portland. The owner (a Quaker, and his wife) arrived in the ship. His Excellency, William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, has been, we learn, appointed a Brigadier-General in the army of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Cobbet, the celebrated British Editor left New-York on the 9th of July, his term of imprisonment having then expired.

Died, in Graz, Silesia, about the middle of June last, LOUIS BOKAFARTE, late King of Holland, aged 40. He bequeathed to the town of Graz the little property of which he died possessed, in return for the friendly reception with which he had been there honored.

The ship *Superior*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, full of British goods, has been seized at New-Castle for a violation of the non-importation law.

Commodore Barney, has, within a short time captured 12 prizes.

Honor to the Brave—Yesterday the remains of Captain John Heard, of the British brig *Ranger*, were interred with that respect which honor and valor even in an enemy can never fail to inspire.— Captain Heard was captured, with the brig, by the private armed schooner *Matilda* of this port, after a smart action, in which he received the wound of which he died. The funeral was attended by the officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, now in this city, and by three of the uniformed volunteer corps. The Philadelphia Blues, commanded by Col. L. Rush performed the funeral honours. The war of freemen is not with the virtuous men of any nation, but against the tyranny and oppression of rulers; and generosity must ever shed a tear over those whose unhappy lot it is to be the victims of their injustice.—*Philadelphia paper.*

FOR THE STAR

It is now ascertained from the Election Returns of this State, that three fourths of the Members elect are decidedly opposed to the Electoral Law of last Session. It is therefore their bounden duty to petition the Governor and Council to call the Legislature in October, in time for that body to lay the State off into Districts, so that the people may make choice of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. This early call of the Legislature will not only enable the members to discharge the pledge they have given to the people to restore to them their electoral rights, but it will also give to the Legislature an opportunity of providing arms for our militia. The annual business of the session, can also be performed and the members return to their families and private business by the first of December. The Tar-River district can also be laid off in time to send a Member to Congress, which will otherwise be unrepresented at the next session of that body.

The writer of this communication is of the opinion that if the Legislature makes the choice of Electors, that Mr. Madison will not get a vote from this State; but as he is in favour of each district being properly represented in the Electoral College, this invitation is given. The sentiments of 90 members are already known to be opposed to War and Madison, and if he loses all the votes of this state, it cannot be said that his friends had no remedy.

Yours, &c;

B. C.



Obituary.

Died in Newbern on the 17th ult. Mrs. Margaret Turner, in the 58th year of her age. The acquaintances, and (of course) friends of Mrs. Turner, unite in pronouncing that in her complacent mind were only to be found charity, benevolence and christian firmness.

Died lately at his seat in Warren county, Mr. Philip Aston, a respectable inhabitant of that county.—In Duplin county, a few days ago, Mrs. Mary Dickson, consort of Colonel Dickson.