

Ten Dollars Reward.

WANTED from the subscriber of the 27th June 1864, a Negro Man named CHERIE, first aged 23 years of age, who made, with a small scar on his forehead, was found in Guilford county and being found in jail, no doubt will try to pass a free man. I was sold to me by the name of Harper. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I can get him again.

THOMAS BYRUS, Beaty's Ford, Mechellburg county, N. C. July 14, 1864.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE commanding officers of the several regiments composing the seventh Brigade of the militia of North Carolina, will cause their respective regiments to be assembled at the places and on the days herein specified, for the purpose of being mustered and reviewed, that is:—The Regiment of Warren at Warrenton on Friday the second day of September next; the 100 Regiment of Wake at Raleigh on Thursday the fifth day of September; The Regiment of Franklin at Lenoir on Wednesday the twenty first day of September; the Regiment of Nash at Nash c. h. on Thursday the twenty ninth day of September. The Commandants are further required to cause both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers belonging to their respective Regiments to be assembled at the places specified for the regimental reviews, for the purpose of instruction and discipline to the following days, that is: those belonging to both Regiments of Wake, the three days immediately preceding their reviews, viz. the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of September; those belonging to the Franklin Regiment the seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth of September; and those belonging to the Nash Regiment the three days immediately preceding their review, viz. the twenty sixth, twenty seventh and twenty eighth of September.

By order of John B. Hawkins, Brigadier General of the 17th Brigade N. C. Militia. ALFRED ALSTON, Aid. 32-51

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LEPT me on the first of June a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, thirteen and a half hands high, six years old, of handsome form, and shows some of the English blood, has some saddle marks, no brands that are recollected. The above reward will be given for delivering him to me if taken in Wake county, and in proportion for a greater distance from Raleigh. WILLIAM FOLK, July 6th 1864. 27 tf

Matthew Harrison.

A CERTAIN Matthew Harrison, native of the State of Virginia, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, with his wife at some of the towns upon the sea board of N. Carolina, a few years since, six or seven perhaps, where he died. His widow married shortly after: the Gentleman's name not recollected, believed to be of the profession of Law. The said Harrison left a child by his wife. Any person will be so good and humane as give information by a line directed to Dr. A. Slaughter, Norfolk, if the child be living, and where it is to be found, it will be an act of charity and humanity, as it will in all probability prove advantageous to a poor child. Norfolk, Va. July 10, 1864.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, the Lots and Houses of Public Entertainment in the town of Oxford, reserved by him when the town was established on his lands. The property possesses superior advantages which will always secure to the proprietor a preference of custom, each lot being contiguous to the court-yard, and handsomely situated; upon one of which are two commodious houses, two stories high, containing thirteen rooms for the accommodation of gentlemen of the bar and others who wish retirement; with every necessary out house, and a garden and yard occupying nearly four acres. Upon the other lot there is a Tavern house, which is about to be repaired and enlarged, a capacious framed stable besides other houses, and a horse lot adjoining, which will be extended to any size the purchaser may desire, to which will be added as much land, convenient to the town, as may be required for fire-wood and pasture. As any general description of the premises will necessarily prove unsatisfactory to strangers who may be desirous to purchase such property, they are invited to view it. The subscriber will also sell lots of ground, to suit the purchaser, adjoining the town, and convenient to the Oxford Academy, which affords to its patrons the prospect of becoming a flourishing institution. THO B. LITTLEJOHN, Oxford, Granville county, 31st March, 1864. 161f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his real estate, situate on the waters of Great Creek, in the upper end of Halifax county, N. C. containing by estimation fifteen hundred acres of prime Corn, Cotton, Wheat & Tobacco Land, and generally admitted by those who have seen it, to be inferior to none in the county. Three fourths of the Tract is woodland, comprising an extensive body of Meadow and Low Grounds, covered with rich herbage and heavy forest timber, and constituting a range for stock inferior to none. There is on the premises a small Farm, principally of fresh Land, in good repair, and sufficient to work eight or ten hands to great advantage by judicious management; also a small tenement in a pleasant situation, which at a little expence, might be made sufficient for the accommodation of a moderate family, affording one of the best situations for a Store, Tavern or Shop, to be found in any part of the country, and in the vicinity of excellent Wind Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, and Houses of Divine Worship of different denominations. To such gentlemen as may be desirous to vest their capital in landed property, or may be anxious for the enjoyment of pure water and a wholesome atmosphere, the subscriber can disinterestedly recommend this estate as an object worthy of their attention. Those who wish to purchase, can communicate with him, either in person, or by letter, directed to Jones' Store, Halifax county, N. C. WM. E. WEBB, 33 4c Springfield, August 10, 1864.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the Students of the Smithfield Academy began on Monday the 8th inst. and closed on Tuesday evening. The classes were examined on their respective studies, in presence of the board of Trustees appointed to attend the examination, and a large and respectable audience. They acquitted themselves in a manner that truly merits distinction; and at the same time reflects much praise on the exertions of their teachers. School will commence on the first Monday in Oct. Parents and guardians who wish to send their children, are not apprehend any danger from the sickly season, as the season is so chosen that during the existence of autumnal fevers, the children will be with their respective families. Board is cheap, and food good. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students by the Trustees, and the Tutor Mr. Willie N. White, who will be assisted by the care of the Academy the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOHN STEVENS, Secy. Smithfield, Aug. 14, 1864. 33 4c

NOTICE.

W. GILMOUR having administered on the Estate of W. H. Gilmore, deceased, on the 15th inst. report to all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward immediately for payment—And all indebted to the Estate are required to make payment as early as possible. W. GILMOUR, Adm'r. Raleigh, August 16th, 1864. 33

WANTED

Two good Gig and Saddle Horses. Enquire at the Star Office.

Army Enlistments.

Pay of the United States' Troops.

THE OFFICERS commanding detachments and others in the service of the United States within the State of North Carolina, are informed that I am ready to receive their Muster Rolls and Accounts and prepare them for payment—for pay, forage and subsistence. J. S. SNEED, District Paymaster U. S. Army. Raleigh, September 7, 1864. 36 1f

Twenty Dollars Reward

TO any person who will apprehend by negro man named BROWN, he was off on the 20th inst. with a blue cloth coat, a straw hat and carried with him a blue coat, some what worn, he is a bright mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, stoutly built, and is freckled, he has been seen not far from Danville, Va. prepared with provisions for a journey. The above reward will be given to any person, who will confine the said negro in jail so that I get him again, and if returned home all charges paid. JOHN HENRY, 36 3m Putnam County, Va. Aug. 27, 1864.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from me Friday evening, 26th of August a pair of HORSES with a bell face, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches trot natural—Said Horse was I suppose stolen by Thomas Brown, as he has been seen in possession of him since. Said Brown is about 29 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, well set, and has lost one of his fore teeth. I will give half the value of the horse to have the said thief secured in any jail so that he can be brought to justice. NANCY SWITH, Wake county, near Raleigh, Sept. 2. 36 3f



THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winder to the Secretary of War, dated Baltimore, August 27, 1864.

SIR,—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Kramer; the slow progress of drafts and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the first of June last, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever points the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harassing movements of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about five thousand men, including three hundred and sixty regulars and Gen. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which Gen. Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 24th inst. and continued about an hour. The contest was not so obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by part of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of Capt. Doughty's from the Navy Yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect—but the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of Lt. Col. Ragan's and Shur's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about forty rallied by Col. Ragan, after having lost his horse, and the whole or a part of Capt. Shower's company, both of whom Gen. Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which Lt. Colonel Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the re-

treach; we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled, and I met him here recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall. The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore Regt. under Lt. Col. Sterrett being the left of brig gen Stansbury's brigade still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when a part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm, and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out-flanked.

The reserve under brig gen Smith of the District of Columbia, with the militia of the City and Georgetown, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland Militia, flanked on their right by Commodore Barney and his brave fellows and Lieut. Col. Beal, still were to the right on the Hill, maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of Com. Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote; but the concurrent testimony of all who observed them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Miller of the Marines was wounded in the arm fighting bravely. From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unequal portion killed.

Our loss cannot I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty to sixty wounded.

They took altogether about one hundred and twenty prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, you already know.

I am with very great respect, Sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. WINDER.

Brig. Gen. 10th Mil. Dist.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

N. B. Ave have to lament that Capt. Sterrett of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Capt. Dyson, dated 29th August, 1864.

SIR—I send Capt. Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post committed to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Mason's Island, Aug 29th, 1864.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th inst. The orders received from Brig. Gen. Winder through Maj. Hite, verbally, on the 24th inst. were, in case I was oppressed by, or heard of, an enemy in my rear, to spike our guns and make my escape over the river. The enemy approached by water on the 27th, and we had learnt on that day through several channels that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 3000 strong, and that they were on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to the force which left the city. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the fort and effect a retreat. The force under my command was thought not equal to a defence of the place.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

SAML. F. DYSON,

Capt. corps of Artillery.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 1. FROM THE ENEMY.

By information received through the videttes and other means of intelligence recently organized, we learn, that the force of the enemy which retired from this place embarked on board his vessels at Benedict Tuesday and that night, and appears to intend going down the river.

From the Potomac we learn that no vessels of the enemy were in sight above Hooe's (or Laidler's) ferry, except those lying off Alexandria, which comprise two frigates, two or three sloops of war, and some smaller vessels. Troops continue to arrive in the city, which is now literally peopled with armed freemen, who have with patriotic ardor flown to our assistance.

Brig. Gen. Winder and Com. Rodgers arrived in this city yesterday from Baltimore, and Com. Porter the day before.

The loss of the enemy, in his incursion to the Metropolis, before he regained his ships probably exceeded a thousand men. He lost at least 200 killed in the battle and by explo-

ston, and three or four hundred wounded. Many died of fatigued, numbers were taken prisoners by the cavalry hanging on his rear, and not a few have deserted.

From the Richmond Engineer, August 31.

A gentleman arrived last evening, who comes from Baltimore, and passed through the American camp—he says that the brass Battery is not dead, but is wounded, is now on parole, and returned to Baltimore. The British were said to be in much less force than had been represented—that in the action at Bladensburg, the militia had principally retired on the first fire of the enemy's platoons—the front was cleared, Com. Barney with his six pieces and the Baltimore Volunteers on the flanks fired upon them—his artillery gave a fire, which made considerable havoc, when the enemy formed close column and charged bayonet, in a run, upon him. His artillery was taken and Gen. Winder was put on the retreat. He passed through Washington, where there was a small skirmish with the enemy. The enemy with the principal part of their force remained at Bladensburg, while a column of 1500 entered the City. The President continued in the action, until the retreat commenced.

The same gentleman states, that General Armstrong was seized by the populace of Fredericktown, who were about to hang him, but he was rescued by the civil authority. We presume he henceforth ceases to be Secretary of War.

The British fleet were before Alexandria, and would levy contributions of flour and tobacco. We calculate that they have very few troops on board.

The British troops that had been to Washington, had arrived at Marlborough to take shipping.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated Dumfries, Aug. 29th, 1864.

SIR—I reached Stafford Court-house on Saturday morning, where this line of communication was intercepted. By the aid of the contractor I got a horse to this place, and altho' every exertion has been made to get on further, it has proved impotent. I go on to day for Washington in the mail stage if it should come on.

"The capital of a brave, free and populous nation was taken by about 3000 British forces, and the President's house and the Capitol were burnt by about 50 men, while Admiral Cockburn rode triumphantly thro' the streets enjoying with transport our national degradation. But this is not all. Fort Warburton, that ought to have made, as I am told, if a valiant resistance had been made, a serious defence, either surrendered at discretion, or was intentionally blown up after the guns were spiked, without a single discharge; and both officers and men retreated to Alexandria, in a complete state of intoxication. All the functionaries are greatly censured and vilified but Armstrong is held in the utmost abhorrence. 'Tis said that Cockburn planned the scheme and R. as executed it. Private property of every kind except Gale's printing materials was held sacred and inviolable.

"The President, Secretary of State and Navy are at Washington. Gen. Armstrong is missing, but certainly is not among the vanquished slain. The enemy have fallen down to Marlborough. I have given you the facts attendant on this successful attempt of the foe, which will ever be viewed as a national calamity on account of the stigma it affixes to the American name.

"P. S.—A report has just reached this place that some soldiers hung up Armstrong in Frederick town, Maryland."

Baltimore Patriot Office, August 26.

"We have conversed with Mr. Bailey, U. S. mail contractor, who has been at Washington till this day. He states that all public buildings are destroyed by the enemy, except the General Post Office, which was preserved by mistake, the sign having been taken down, and the office mistaken for a private building. The Navy Yard was destroyed by our own troops. Admiral Cockburn said he was glad of it, as it saved him the trouble. The sail of large ships and about twelve smaller ones, were moored above Alexandria, said to be full of troops. We are informed however, by a gentleman, whose means of information are unimpaired that they are not now supposed to be full of troops, but that the whole force was about 6000 men; and that Lord Hill has not arrived below, as has been stated.

The troops amounted to 6000 men, commanded by major general Ross, whose horse was shot under him, by persons in Mr. Gallatin's house. The general then ordered the house to be immediately burnt. All private property was respected, and the soldiers caught plundering received 100 lashes each. The soldiers were posted outside the city and when they set fire to the buildings, small parties of them were marched in to perform the service. The soldiers are of all nations, and (to use the words of our informant) "the most hellish looking fellows, that ever trod God's earth." After the public buildings were destroyed, Cockburn, near a small grey horse and rode about the city. He met Mr. Bailey, and asked him for the printing office of Mr. Gale, and said he must destroy it. His friend Gale had told some rough stories about him. Mr. B. said he was a stranger in the city and did not know the Office. Two citizens came up, Cockburn enquired of them for the Office. They equivocated. He said, "I will see you." I will see you. It was then pointed out. He ordered it to be burnt. Two ladies in adjacent houses came out, to prevent burning the Office, stating that their buildings would be destroyed. Cockburn courteously replied, they need not be afraid.