

State of North Carolina.

BERTIE COUNTY COURT.

August term, 1814.

Attachment returned levied on Land &c. According to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides without the limits of this State...

A Tract of Land for Sale.

CONTAINING about eleven hundred and fifty acres in the County of Burke, N. C. on Reedy Creek, 4 miles from Harrison's Ford on Dan River...

FOR SALE 250 acres of LAND, 5 miles and a half east of Raleigh. There is open land enough to raise 300 barrels of corn...

Law Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Asheville, Buncombe county, on Saturday the fifth of November next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1813...

200 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE following soldiers of the 3d Rifle Regiment, have deserted from different places of rendezvous, in the State of N. Carolina. Fifty dollars will be given for their apprehension and delivery of each of these deserters...

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand on Isaac Spence, for \$280, on demand last new-year's day, belonging to William Reddick, John Inghit and Asa Pearson, witnesses. I hereby demand all persons from trading for said Note...

A SUITABLE reward will be given for the apprehension of the runaway man, ANTHONY, formerly a press-man in the Star Office. If he prefers living at Smithfield, where his relations are and will deliver himself to Dr. Helm, he shall be indulged and past offences forgiven.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, A TREATISE ON THE VARIOUS KINDS OF CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, BY ZEEKIAH STURDICK, GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

NOTICE.

ALL those who stands indebted to the subscriber, by book debt or otherwise, that they come forward immediately and settle their accounts—those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as no further indulgence will be given.

WANTED

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

A WAGGONER by the name of Johnson, as well as a 1-cm. compasser, 1st & 2d of MEASURING at my shop about four years ago, who said he received it from a Mr. Well, of Staunton County, Virg. with instructions to deliver it as afloat when the owner would apply for it...

JAMES VAUGHAN, Williamsborough, Granville County, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1814.



London, July 15. Capture of the Reindeer brig sloop of war, by the Wasp.

On the morning of the 28th ult. in lat. 48, long. 11, the Reindeer, Capt. Manners, perceiving an enemy to leeward, instantly gave chase, which she continued until about three o'clock, P. M. when the ships were yard arm and yard arm. An action commenced, and was kept up with most determined spirit for 25 minutes, when the Reindeer, having had her gallant Captain, Mr. Barton, the Purser, and 27 men killed and 40 wounded...

On the following day it became necessary to destroy the Reindeer. Forty-eight hours after the action, the Wasp met with a Portuguese brig, the Corea de Lisboa, on board which she placed Lieut. Chambers, Mr. Jones, master, Mr. Mitchell, master's mate, and Mr. Legge, boatswain, and 18 men, all of whom are badly wounded...

Plymouth, July 9. Arrived, the Portuguese ship Corea de Lisboa, having on board the crew of the ship Orange Bowen, Bedbrook, from Bermuda to London, which vessel was captured the 26th ult. by the Wasp, American sloop of war, and destroyed.

The Wasp is supposed to have gone to Norway, to repair the damage she sustained in taking the Reindeer. The R. had 16 24's, 2 long 12's, 130 men, and was 380 tons. The Wasp 20 32's, 2 long 12's, 175 men, 600 tons. Came in the American privateer Rattlesnake, of 13 guns and 50 men, captured by H. M. ship Hyperion; she left Rochelle in company with the American schr. Decatur. She had captured the cutter Wasp, from Lisbon, and the brig Dover, of London, and burnt them.

London, July 7. Private information, which may be relied on with confidence, states that a dreadful riot took place a few days ago at Strasburgh between the garrison and a corps of 3500 prisoners, who refused to wear the white cockade...

since the return of the King. The principal object of the Crown on these occasions is understood to be the Duke del Infantado.

The Princess of Borghese, one of the sisters of Bonaparte, is arrived in the Island of Elba. Part of the Duke of Wellington's army is to be stationed in the Netherlands; and two Deputies from the Netherlands are said to be actually in London, to concert with our Government the proper means of organizing the Belgic army.

There appears to have been a serious disturbance at Madrid. The King suddenly left the Capital in the middle of the night on the 11th ult. and the stone upon which the constitutional inscription had been engraved, was torn from its place, and two other inscriptions submitted. The next day the statue of Ferdinand was placed upon the same spot, and we infer that it gave rise to an insurrection on the part of those favourable to the constitution. However, they are said to have been put down, and the most mutinous arrested. The King seems to have been very ill advised since his return.

July 15.—At a late hour last night a Hamburg Mail arrived. An expectation is put forth that Norway will be ceded to Sweden without an appeal to the sword. In the mean time, it is said, that the Swedes have been repulsed with considerable loss in prisoners, in an attempt of invasion.



THE WAR.

Letter of the Secretary of War.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot. It may be due to myself and is certainly due to others, that the reasons under which I retired from the War Department, at a juncture so critical as the present, should be fully and promptly known to the public.

On the evening of the 29th ult. the President called at my lodgings, and stated that a case of much delicacy had occurred; that a high degree of excitement had been raised among the militia of the District; that he was himself an object of their suspicions and menaces; that an officer of that corps had given him notice, that they would no longer obey any order coming through me as Secretary of War; and that in the urgency of the case, it might be prudent so far to yield to the impulse, as to permit some other person to exercise my functions in relation to the defence of the District.

To this statement and proposition, I answered substantially as follows—that I was aware of the excitement to which he alluded, that I knew its source and had marked its progress; that the present was not a moment to examine its more occult causes, objects and agents; that it ostensibly resided on charges known to myself to be false, that it was not for me to determine how far the supposed urgency of the case made it proper for him to yield to an impulse so vile and profligate—so injurious to truth and so destructive of order; but that for myself, there was no choice; that I could never surrender a part of my legitimate authority, for the preservation of the rest—that I must exercise it, wholly, or not at all; that I came into office, with objects exclusively public; and that to accommodate my principles or my conduct to the humours of a village mob, stimulated by faction and led by folly, was not the way to promote these, and that if his decision was taken in conformity to the suggestions he had made, I entreated him to accept my resignation.

This he declined doing. It was an extent, he was pleased to say, to which he meant not to go; that he knew the excitement was limited, as well with regard to time as to place; that he was now, and had always been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence and talent, which I had put into the discharge of my duty, and that it would give him pleasure, were I to take time to consider his proposition. I renewed the assurance of my great personal respect, and my readiness to conform to his wishes on all proper occasions—I remarked, that whatever zeal, diligence and talent I possessed, had been employed freely but firmly, and according to my best views of the public good, and that as long as they were left to be so exerted, they were at the service of my country—but that the moment they were made to bow to military usurpation or political faction there should be an end to their public exercise. We now parted, with an understanding that I should leave Washington the following morning.

It has been since stated to me as a fact (to which I give the most reluctant belief) that on the morning of the 29th, and before my arrival in the city, a committee of the inhabitants of Georgetown, of whom Alexander C. Hanson, editor of the Federal Republican was one, had waited on the President by deputation, and had obtained a promise, that I should no longer direct the military defences of the District. On this fact, all commentary is unnecessary.

It but remains to exhibit and to answer, the several charges raised against me and which from the groundwork of that excitement, to

which the President has deemed it proper to sacrifice his authority in declining to resign. They are as follows, viz.

1st. That (from 11th till to the 29th ult.) I gave orders for the removal of the army, in the affair of the 28th ult. under circumstances not making retreat necessary or proper.

This charge has not for its support a shadow of truth. The commanding general would do me the justice to say, that I gave no such order, and that he was under the impression, that the retreat was necessary, than I believed it to be proper. To the President I appeal, whether I did not prevent the disorder and retreat of a part of the line, soon after the action began, and to stigmatize it as base and infamous.

2d. That, in despite of the remonstrances of Gen. Winder, and by the usurpation of my authority, I had prevented the firing of the Capital.

This charge contains in it a total perversion of the truth. When the head of the column reached the Capital, it was halted for a moment. Gen. Winder here took occasion to state to Mr. Monroe and myself, that he was not in condition to maintain another conflict, and that his force was broken down by fatigue and dispersion. Under this representation, we united in opinion, that he should proceed to occupy the heights of Georgetown.

3d. That I had withdrawn the covering party from the rear of Fort Washington, and had ordered Capt. Dyson to blow up the fort without firing a gun.

This charge is utterly devoid of truth. The covering party was withdrawn by an order from Gen. Winder, and Capt. Dyson's official report shows, that the orders under which he acted were derived from the same source, though no doubt mistaken or misapprehended.

4th. That by my orders the Navy Yard had been burned.—This, like its predecessor, is a positive falsehood.

Perceiving that no order was taken for supplying Com. Tlovey of the retreat of the army, I sent Major Bell to communicate the fact and to say, that the Navy Yard could no longer be covered. The Commodore was of course left to follow the suggestions of his own mind, or to obey the orders, if orders had been given of the Navy Department.

5th. And lastly, that means had not been taken to collect a force sufficient for the occasion. As the subject of this charge may very soon become one of Congressional enquiry, I shall at present make but few remarks:

1st. That no means within reach of the War Department had been omitted or withheld—that a separate military district, embracing the seat of government had been created; that an officer of high rank and character had been placed in charge of it; that to him was given full authority to call for supplies and for a militia force of 15,000 men; that to this force was added the 36th regt of the line, a battalion of the 38th, detachments of the 12th, of the artillery and of the dragoons, the marine corps, and the crews of the flotilla, under the special command Com. Barney—making a total of 16,300 men.

Gen. Winder's official report of the engagement of the 24th ult. shows how much of this force had been assembled, and she cautions why a greater portion of it had not been got together. These will be found to have been altogether extraneous from the Government, and entirely beyond its controul; and

2d. That from what is now known of the enemy's force, of the loss he sustained in the enterprise, of the marks of panic under which he retreated, &c. &c. it is obvious, that if all the troops assembled at Bladensburg had been faithful to themselves and to their country, the enemy would have been beaten and the Capital saved. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Baltimore, 3d Sept. 1814.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Cochrane to Mr. Monroe. His Britannic Majesty's ship, the Tonnet, in the Patuxent River, 18th August, 1814.

Sir—Having been called upon by the Governor General of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably to the nature of the Governor General's application, to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast, as may be found assailable.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated, without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, and as it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the United States will authorize my staying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada: thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were ever sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the government.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Sir Alex. Cochrane, vice-admiral, &c. &c. Department of State, September 6, 1814.

Without dwelling on the deplorable cruelties committed by the Savages in the British ranks, and in British pay, on American prisoners at the first Raisin, which to this day have never been disavowed or atoned, I refer, as more immediately connected with the subject of your letter, to the wanton destruction that was committed at Havre-de-Grace, and at George Town, early in the Spring