

These villages were burnt and razed by the naval forces of Great Britain in the year of their unwarlike inhabitants, who saw with astonishment that they derived no protection to their property from the laws of war. During the same season, scenes of invasion and pillage, carried on under the same authority, were witnessed all along the waters of the Chesapeake, to an extent inflicting the most serious private distress, and under circumstances that justified the suspicion, that revenge and cupidity, rather than the manly motives that should dictate the hostility of a high minded nation, led to their perpetration. The late destruction of the Houses of the Government in this City, is another act, which comes necessarily into view. In the wars of modern Europe, no examples of the kind, even among nations the most hostile to each other, can be traced. In the course of ten years past, the Capitals of the principal powers of the Continent of Europe have been conquered, and occupied alternately by the victorious armies of each power, and no instance of such wanton and unjustifiable destruction has been seen. We must go back to distant and barbarous ages, to find a parallel for the acts of which I complain.

Although these acts of desolation implied, if they did not impose on the Government the necessity of retaliation, yet in no instance has it been authorized. The burning of the village of Newark in Upper Canada, posterior to the early outrages above enumerated, was not executed on that principle. The village of Newark adjoined Fort George, and its destruction was justified by the officer who ordered it, on the ground that it became necessary in the military operations there. The act however was disavowed by the Government. The burning which took place at Long Point was unauthorized by the Government, and the conduct of the officer subjected to the investigation of a military tribunal. For the burning at St. David's, committed by stragglers, the officer who commanded in that quarter was dismissed without a trial, for not preventing it. I am commanded by the President distinctly to state, that it is as little compatible with any orders which have been issued to the military and naval commanders of the United States, as it does with the established and known humanity of the American nation, to pursue a system which it appears you have adopted. This Government owes it to itself, to the principles which it has ever held sacred, to the law, as justly chargeable to it, any such wanton, cruel and unjustifiable warfare.

For the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the military or naval forces of either power may have committed, against the other, this Government will always be ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements. It is presumed that your Government will neither expect nor propose any which are not reciprocal.

From the Plattsburgh Republican of Sept. 1.

The enemy's forces have advanced into our country—they last night encamped near Champlain. Their force is represented at 5000—18 or 20 pieces of artillery. Of this force 400 are said to be Indians, and 1 or 2 dragoons. It is believed they design to attack this place.—Major Appling, with his corps, are in Chazy.—An express who came in this morning, has furnished us with a Brigade order, of which the following is an extract.

Camp, near Odletown, August 30.

Major General Brisbane having received instructions to advance with the troops under his command into the territory of the United States, avails himself of the opportunity of requesting that commanding officers will use every exertion to maintain the strictest discipline in the troops under their command; and be hold them responsible that in every instance where a complaint is made to him of any injury sustained by the inhabitants, that he will see them redressed, and whatever damage is done, is instantly to be paid for, and charged against those concerned and where this cannot be ascertained, to the corps in general, so that offending people may not be sufferers. Those who remain quiet in their houses are not in the smallest degree to be molested, nor their property taken from them, without full consent, and its being paid for, as it is not against such persons that Great Britain makes war; but against the government, whose folly and ambition has brought the miseries of war into their country, and the army and individuals in arms in support of such a government.

From the Buffalo Gazette, Aug. 30.

On Thursday last at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our out post, in the edge of the woods, north of Fort Erie; Capt. Waties of the 22d was ordered to support the post with one hundred men; the enemy was driven to his defence, and opened a fire from his line before our party retired. Capt. Waties and 2 privates were killed, and 4 or 5 privates wounded. Thirty British muskets were picked up where the enemy commenced the attack.

Since our last paper, the enemy have fired on the encampment of Fort Erie, and did considerable mischief, with shells and shot, but keep their distance, from the works. On Saturday Lieut. Felton, of Clarence, belong to General Porter's volunteers, was killed. We learn that about 20 men were killed and wounded the same day.

On Sunday Brig. Gen. Gaines was wounded by the bursting of a shell, which produced a severe contusion in the side. Brevet Brigadier general Miller commands at Fort Erie.

Portland, Friday Sept. 2, 6 o'clock, P. M.

A gentleman from Brunswick has just arrived in town, who states, that an express arrived in Wisconsin last evening, with the welcome intelligence, that the British, on the night of the 31st ult. with 28 sail of vessels, entered Penobscot river, and landed 3000

troops—Casine and Belfast were in their possession. This information was brought to Brunswick by a gentleman of the town who saw the express. We fear the United States ship Adama will fall into their possession.

From the Georgetown Federal Republican, Sept. 6.

We are informed by several merchants of Alexandria, that all the shipping and property carried off by the British squadron does not exceed in value \$100,000. The ships were all worm eaten, and the flour that was not already sour would have become worthless in a few weeks. The tobacco too was laid in at reduced prices. Capt. Gordon, we understand, assigns as a reason for not enforcing a strict compliance with the terms of capitulation, and indisposition to distress the merchants, having attained his purpose by degrading the administration in the humiliating capitulation agreed to by the principal city under the immediate government of Mr. Madison.

Capt. Porter's battery is at a place called the White House. His guns are planted on a high bank, within 500 yards of which runs the only channel of the river which the squadron must follow. The enemy being becalmed for three days, and therefore unable to attempt passing the battery, has anchored two bomb ships beyond the reach of our guns. With these he has kept a constant bombardment of our encampment and the garrison, but so far has done little damage. A frigate has taken her position in a creek a mile to the right of the bomb vessels, about 200 yards from the shore, and about 1 3/4th from the battery. Near her is a rocket vessel.

Whenever the militia appear on the beach, the one throws canisters and grape, and the other lets off rockets, by which means the sharpshooters are kept out of reach. In the rear of the bomb ships about a mile, and directly opposite Mount Vernon house, lies the little fleet of prizes, 44 in number, and nearly all small vessels. They are covered by the Sea Horse frigate and a brig. Every day that the squadron remains in this situation, the descent of the river becomes more difficult, as our force hourly increases, and the batteries are made stronger and stronger. Below captain Porter, capt. Berry of the Lake is posted, powerfully supported, we understand, by gen. Stuart's army and maj. Peter's artillery. Commodore Rodgers is to act in the rear of the squadron, and we do flatter ourselves he will be able to do the enemy much damage, although his first enterprise with the fire ships turned out an abortive, being undertaken in the day time against a single vessel of war, the barges of which without trouble towed off the fire ship.

The squadron could not possibly escape, if Perry and Porter were well supported by government. But they have been able to obtain, with all their solicitation and zeal, but few guns. We are assured, that capt. Porter could not get a sponge for his guns, cut his rammers were made of green saplings in the woods, and his wadding was hay. Was it wise to send all these things to Canada? Was it wise to wage war without preparation? Peter B. Porter's feast has turned out the funeral of the national honor and character. The National Intelligencer says, col. Monroe has accepted the command of the military force in his vicinity in pursuance of the "united requests of the commanders of the various descriptions of troops assembled in this district."—This is not only "essentially untrue," but absolutely false. Many, perhaps a large majority of the officers, have as little confidence in col. Monroe, as in gen. Armstrong, and we know that many of them had no concern in the request, and were ignorant of its being made.

From the Montreal Herald of August 13.

The Dispatch which government received on Wednesday from Halifax, is said to be from Adml. Cochrane, relating to the system of Retaliation which the American administration had introduced and put into practice in our territories, by inhumanly laying towns and villages in ashes, turning women and children into the woods in nakedness, without a morsel to appease the cravings of nature. It is now believed, that the iniquities of the enemy will recoil on him, with ten-fold weight, along his whole borders. The harbors which protect those swarms of privateers along the New England coast, will probably be attacked, and the towns demolished, so as to prevent future depredations on our commerce. It will be seen that this work has commenced in Chesapeake, from whence we have suffered less injury, than from the single ports of Newbury or Salem. In a short time we may expect to hear of the fleet and army being actively employed in convincing the inhabitants of the proud city of New York, what Britons can perform when justly irritated. The militia and volunteers of the state of New York, assisted in burning Newark, Queenstown, Dover and St. David's; and it is but fair and just that the sufferers in Upper Canada should have their revenge in the enemy's capital.

ECONOMICAL.

PARCH-CORN FLOUR.

New Corn in the roast ear state, is boiled half done, dried a few days in the sun, shelled and parched in ashes. The ashes are sifted and purified, the corn put in a pot, Dutch oven or other convenient cooking utensil, with the ashes, and kept stirred over hot embers or

a slow fire till it is done thoroughly, of a yellow or pale brown color—then made into flour. If the corn is hard, it requires more boiling, but the same process in parching and making into flour. The first requires no sugar, the second does. Three spoonfuls is enough for a pint. It is an excellent substitute for Coffee in the army—is readily cooked and convenient on a march, after a battle, and in the hospitals. The writer of this article has often used it, and has kept it nine months free from mouldiness and perfectly good. The Indians use it constantly in travelling and in their wars, and when wounded use no other food.

The period is at hand for using the first which is the best, and it being probable my fellow citizens will have occasion for much of it in all parts of the United States, I hope the printers in every state will give it a place in their papers.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

Creek-Agency, Aug. 23, 1814.

TWO PUMPKINS

Were brought to this city a few days since from Liberty Island, raised by Mr. George Herb—the one measuring 6 feet 4 inches in circumference, and weighed 143 pounds.—The other measured 7 feet 6 inches in circumference, was upwards of 3 feet high & weighed 214 pounds—the same vine contained several others of lesser weight.

Savannah Museum.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1814.

Yesterday the two Regiments of Wake were reviewed by Brigadier General Hawkins.—For three days previous, the Gen, assisted by Major Alston, had been very indefatigable in drilling the Officers, who seemed to have profited by their instruction.

The matrimonial contract between the Prince of Orange, and Princess Charlotte of England, is said to be broken off, by reason of the Princess refusing to quit England.

The Peace Candidates for Congress, in Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, are elected by very large majorities.

The English Envoys to treat with ours, had not left London on the 15th July, nor had their names been officially announced. Mr. Gallatin had departed for Ghent.

Captain Johnston Blakely of the Wasp, who lately achieved a splendid victory over the Reindeer is a native of North Carolina. Though his ship is represented as having the most tonnage they are both rated at 18 guns.

From the Philadelphia Corroctor.

Queer Hand at Loo!—Madison played the Deuce—Armstrong the Knave—General Ross the King, and took the fool.

General Van Ness of the District of Columbia was required to turn out his whole division except himself, to defend Washington. He expostulated with the President on his individual exclusion, but obtaining no satisfaction resigned his commission.

A large party of Indians marching under a flag inscribed "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights" lately joined our army at Detroit.

In the first sheet of the National Intelligencer which was issued after the surrender and destruction of the Capital it is said:

"The President of the United States was not only active during the engagement which took place with the enemy, but had been exerting himself for two or three days previous and has been personally active ever since. Every one joins in attributing to him the greatest merit."

The enemy it is believed have ere this made an attack on Baltimore. No publications are known but strong hopes are entertained that they will be repulsed.

At the battle of Bladensburg, the President it is generally said & believed, set the example of flight.

A new Cabinet is spoken of to be composed of Rufus King, Secretary of State, Langdon Cheves, Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Brooks, Secretary of War, James Lloyd, Secretary of the Navy and Robert Goodloe Harper, Attorney General.

It is said that the force under Capt. Dyson at Fort Warburton which guarded the pass to the city of Washington, consisted of thirty men and one subaltern at the time the enemy approached it.

The Governor's of Virginia and New-York have convoked their respective Legislatures for an extraordinary session.

The Washington City Gazette recommends that Congress authorize the issuing a quantity of paper money to provide for the wants of Government.

It is asserted in the Federal Republican and not contradicted by any, that the day before Armstrong left Washington he drew a million of dollars from the Treasury.

The citizens of New York and the neighbouring country are at work in classes on the fortifications of New York Harbor. About 1500 are at work daily. The Butcher's, about 200, carried the flag, which was displayed at the celebration of the ratification of the federal Constitution in the year 1789. Among other appropriate emblems on the flag is a large ox prepared for the slaughter with the motto "Skin me well and dress me neat."

And send me on board the Federal Fleet." The retreat of Gen. Izard's army which had been some time ago apprehended has at length taken place.

Should some Walter Scott in the next century write a poem and call it Madison, or the battle of Bladensburg, we would suggest the following lines for the conclusion, to be put into the mouth his hero:

Fly Monroe, fly! run Armstrong, run! Were the last words of Madison.

M. F. E. Post.

HEAD QUARTERS, N. C.

RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1814.

THE President of the United States having on the 14th of the present month made a proclamation of his Excellency the Commandant in Chief of the State Militia of North Carolina to march with all possible dispatch to aid in the defence of Norfolk, the Commandants of Regiments in the Counties of Granville, Wake, Johnston, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Jones, Edgecombe, Martin, Washington, Wayne, Bertie, Currituck, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pamlico and Currituck are hereby directed to order the Militia promptly detached from their respective Regiments to rendezvous as soon as practicable at Gates Court-house, at which place they will be organized under the orders of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah Slade; and from whence, so soon as their organization shall have been effected, they will march to Norfolk, where they will receive their arms.

The United States contractor for this State, will be required as soon as an express can reach him, to furnish at the above rendezvous, the necessary supplies of provisions. As the occasion will not admit of delay, supplies cannot be expected from that source before the arrival of the troops at that place. It is therefore recommended that citizens furnish such provision as may be required by him on the march to the place of rendezvous, as well as a Knapsack and Blanket.

Our sister state, Virginia is threatened at every point, accessible by the enemy. She is literally a Military Camp; almost every man capable of bearing arms being on duty in the field. Justice, requires that aid should be afforded by her sister states not so much exposed to danger. It is expected from North Carolina. That it may be efficient, it is necessary that it should be prompt. The Commandant in Chief, therefore relies much upon the magnanimity, patriotism and liberality of the citizens of the Counties mentioned, in furnishing the troops called into service, with every supply that may be required to accelerate their arrival at the place of destination and to render them comfortable during their march.

By order of His Excellency the Commandant in Chief, BEVERLY DANIEL, Aide-de-Camp. The Commandants of the above Counties, and other Officers designated to command in this Detachment, will receive more particular instructions by Express.

Lord Maira—"Of Lord Maira I do not wonder that my learned friend should have observed, how much virtue can bring pedigree into the shade, or how much the transient honour of a body inherited from man, is obscured by the lustre of an intellect derived from God."

CURRAN. Since our reprehension of the capitulation of Alexandria, we have seen a publication of its police officers exhibiting the whole transaction. No overtures were made until Fort Washington was blown up and abandoned.—No merchandise was to have been taken or touched except flour, tobacco and cotton, which the enemy have plundered on all occasions that offered—all the military force of the town had been sent over to the defence of Washington and was still absent. They had no fortifications or men, and but two field pieces. They lost nothing more than the British had taken in every place they captured, and had besides the assurance that dwellings should not be entered.

The British fleet could not be made to discharge the plunder of Alexandria, but have gone out. At Porters battery 12 or 14 of his men were killed, several wounded and most of his guns dismounted. At Perry's battery the contest was severe but the particulars not known. What the British injury was is not conjectured but supposed considerable.

The army at Fort Erie under Brown and Gaines it is feared is in a perilous situation.—Though it has gained two glorious victories, it has not gained the privilege of appearing out of its works.

From the language of the London and Canadian papers it would seem that peace is not to be expected. The war is popular in England—all classes of people considering it as having been wantonly commenced on our part.

Among others who are making a tender of their services, we find a society called the "Ugly Club" in motion on the occasion. How many years these ugly fellows have colleagued together, we know not; but it would seem from the following whimsical advertisement, which we have copied from the last New-York Gazette, that it is a regular ugly association of the ugliest men in New-York.

"UGLY CLUB." "The Members of the Ugly Club, are requested to attend a special meeting at Ugly Hall, 4 Wall-street, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of offering to the Committee of Defence the service of their Ugly Carcasses, firm hearts, sturdy bodies, and unflinching minds.—His Excellency being absent, this meeting is called by order of "His Humbleness."

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The gentleman who was so good as to send us the names of three subscribers, will please to name the state and section of country in which they reside and specify particularly the Post Office to which the papers are to be sent. When the advance money is received it will be proof that no John Clarke Edwards quiz was intended.

We have more than once declared the rule common to printers, and all must be convinced of its propriety, that no communication, whose price is not paid for, shall be inserted in the Star if it is to appear at the same time in another paper. A late anonymous correspondent may feel himself secured from the consequences that would follow his attempt at imposition, if he were known. Those who speak from behind the curtain must in future be distinct in their expressions if they expect to be regarded, and tell us explicitly that we alone are addressed.

The "Exploits of the seven Magicians" or the Analysis of the waters of Cooke's Shock-us Springs near Raleigh" is postponed indefinitely.

Obituary. Married, on the 17th ult. at Fredericksburgh Virginia, the Rev. James A. Bondings, of North Carolina, to Miss Lydia A. Barton, of the same place.



Died, in this county on the 11th inst. Mr. Richard Haysden, (of a Consumption) in the 54th year of his age.