The enemy was pursued to his intrenchments; his force previous to the action was 6000. Gen. Drummond had been induced to make the attack from the representations of 3 American deserters, who had, with the view of obtaining favor, diminished our real force, and represented it in a starving, disaffected state. They paid for their folly, as the enemy hung them all during the action.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR,

We learn that our fleet remained in its former positions; that the enemy's large ship would be off in October, and that the frames of two frigates, brought from England, had arrived at Kingston.

The rifle companies of Albany and Troy have volunteered to a man, we understand, for active service; & will leave this place to day for N. York. We rejoice to find them subscribing, by their actions, to the patriotic maxim—"*In war, political peace—in peace, political war.*"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

After an intermission of several days' owing to the unfortunate events hereinafter noticed, we have it in our power to issue a paper in the present reduced form, which we hope in a day or two to change to its usual shape and condition.

THE FATE OF WAR

Has befallen the City of Washington. It was taken by the enemy on Wednesday the 24th inst. and evacuated by them in the course of Thursday night, after destroying the interior and combustible part of the Capitol, of the President's House, and of the public offices. The Navy Yard was burnt by order of our officers, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the City. Not having room or time in this hasty publication, to detail particulars, we content ourselves with publishing the following letter, which, with a few remarks subjoined must suffice for this day.—Particulars will be given hereafter.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Winder, to the Secretary of War, dated

Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

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 1 to 1400 under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Kramer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the law to compel them to turn out, rendered 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 has expired the 1st of June or July, 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 point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harrassing movement of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about 5000 men, including 350 regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of the 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 as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and as the whole of our force have been equally firm, I am induced to believe 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 Captain Dought'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 the 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 Lieut. Cols. Ragan and Sauter's regiments generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about 40 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 Lieut. Col. Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; 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 Lieut. Col. Sterett being the left of Brig. Gen. Stansbury's brigade, still however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when 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 Com. Barney and his brave fellows, and Lieutenant Colonel Beal, still were on the right on the hill, and 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 do I speak from observation, being too remote, but the concurrent testimony of those who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy.—Com. 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 was so fell into the hands of the enemy.—Capt. 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 400 killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from 30 to 40 killed, and 50 or 60 wounded.

They took altogether about 120 prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops 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 obd't servant,
WM. H WINDER,
Brig. Gen. 10th Mil. District.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

N. B. We have to lament that Capt. Sterrett, of the 5th Baltimore Regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, no doubt, 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, 1814.

SIR,

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

I am, sir, your most ob't serv't,
J. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Macon's Island.
August 29th, 1814.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th inst. The orders received from Brig. Gen. Winder thro' Major 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 thro' several channels, that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 6000 strong, & 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 tho't not equal to a defence of the place.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. F. DYSON,
Captain corps of Artillery.

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

Capt. Dyson is, we learn, under arrest, and the command of his company given to Lieut. Spencer.

The enemy having evacuated the City, those inhabitants who had departed generally returned on Saturday. No attempt has since been made by the enemy to re-occupy it.

On Saturday, several of the enemy's vessels appeared in sight down the River, and a flag was sent down by the citizens of Alexandria, offering to surrender at discretion.—We are not precisely informed of the terms or nature of the capitulation agreed on, which however shall be hereafter stated. The Fort at or near Warburton was blown up by the commander about dusk on Saturday evening. The following letters relate to that circumstance:

The President of the U. States was not only active during the engagement which took place with the enemy, but had been exerting himself for 2 or 3 days previous, & has been personally active ever since. Every one joins in attributing to him the greatest merit.

The enemy's vessels now lie off Alexandria about 6 miles below this City, and by some are supposed to menace it. We are prepared to meet, and we hope to repel them.

Private property was in general scrupulously respected by the enemy during his stay in the City, with the exception of 2 or 3 houses burnt because guns were fired from them on the enemy. The office of the National Intelligencer, besides these, was the sole exception. Cockburn, the incendiary hero of Hampton, presided at the demolition of its material parts, and amused the spectators with much of the peculiar slang of the Common Sewer in relation to the Editors of this paper. The destruction of our office will account for the present appearance of our paper.

The officers of government are now all at this place, and about resuming in their ordinary course all the functions of government, to which a momentary interruption has been given by the sudden incursion of a strong force of the enemy.—This event, however it may have produced considerable loss to the Public, much loss to a few individuals, among whom are ourselves, and great anxiety to all classes, can produce no serious effect, either on the government, or on the community generally. The inconvenience, tho' serious to us and those who have bravely fled to our succour, to the people of the U. States will be momentary; the loss to the proprietors of the City (those excepted whose property was destroyed) was very trivial. The only serious effect is the stigma which this event will necessarily, we do not say justly, affix on the national character. That stain can only be effaced by future vigor and unity of action. In what manner these should be exhibited, is a point we shall leave for future elucidation. *Nat. Intel.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT 6, 1814.

BRILLIANT ACTION.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR—DATED

"*Chester-Town, Sept.* 1, 1814.

"I herewith send you a very hasty sketch of the proceedings of the British on our shores during the last week. On Sunday morning Sir Peter Parker landed about 100 men from the Manlius frigate, and burnt every house on Waller's farm, together with all his grain in stacks and granary—loss estimated at 7 or 8000 dollars. On Tuesday morning they treated Richard Frisby, Esq. of Baltimore, in the same manner—his loss not less than 6000 dollars. Emboldened by this success in these enterprises, on Wednesday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sir Peter landed about 220 men, and with a negro for his guide, marched with a view of surprising Col Reed in his camp; but the Col through the vigilance of his guards, was aware of their approach, met them with about 150 men, and gallantly gave them battle. The action lasted about half an hour, when it resulted in a handsome victory on our side. The enemy retreated in confusion, leaving ten men dead upon the field, and six severely wounded, three of whom have since died. The number of wounded taken to the frigate, we have not been able to ascertain; but there is not a doubt remaining that Sir Peter was taken on board a corpse. The evidences upon which this conviction is founded are as follows: The captain of the foretop (wounded, and now in our possession) informs that he was by the captain's side until he fell; that he received a wound in the thigh in the commencement of the action, and in a short time after, while they were bearing him from the field, he received a shot in the head, which put a period to his existence. His shoe, with his name written in it, was found upon the field, with a good deal of blood upon the inside of it. On the next day a flag was sent on shore, with a proposition for an exchange of prisoners, and the communication was signed by the first Lieutenant of the ship. We had not a man killed, and only three slightly wounded, all of whom are doing well."

EVENTS WITH EFFECTS.

Crowded as are our columns this morning with late events near the Capitol, yet we cannot close them entire without a remark. While the official stamp of the preceeding columns will quiet public opinion, up to their dates, still it is no less consoling to the real patriot, than true, that the loss of character in the capture of the Capitol, is likely to be attended with the best possible consequences, in bringing about that UNION of the American people, near the scene of action, so desirable and so certain of the most salutary effects. They are rising in the majesty of their strength, and flocking to the standard of the government, which is now re organized in that city whose hallowed name so justly warms the hero's breast. Though its streets were for a few hours polluted, by the presence of the myrmidons of an infatuated and inveterate enemy, whose incendiary conduct laid low the towering fabric of National Council; yet the deliberative wisdom of the nation, which will shortly convene, will not be impeded, though not so conveniently accommodated for a while.

The cities of Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, have taken warning from the past, and, having laid by all local divisions, are, by purse and sword, determined to repel any force the enemy now has to molest them——And although he may, for a time, carry on that kind of predatory warfare, on defenceless towns, villages, and private property near the water's edge, for which he is notorious—yet he will fail in his main object: and which conduct can serve only to draw down the vengeance of a nation of freemen, and the just odium of the thinking world.

The American people united may safely bid defiance to all the force the enemy now has or can bring against them. Let them rally round the government in support of their rights and liberty, the sacred inheritence of their father's blood, & they may bid defiance to their enemies: Let them stand together like a band of brothers in the common cause, and the bull-dog pupils of the *Wellington* school, whose name spread terror in Europe, but either absence of the *tutor*, or change of clime, that portion of them on the lines have been shorn of their laurels by American valour; they are no longer dreaded *there*, nor need those near us be dreaded *here*. A bold and determined band of freemen, even against superior numbers, will ensure the defeat of slaves.

The annexed extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Rogers, will sufficiently explain the determination of the government and people near the enemy—since which we are verbally informed that Com. Rogers and Perry, and Capt. Porter, with upwards of 1000 sturdy sons of Neptune, forthwith left Baltimore for Fort Warburton; which, subsequent accounts authorise us in saying, they took possession of, reinstated the guns, and have stopped the channel below Alexandria, in order to prevent the enemy from carrying off the flour, &c which they had received as ransom for the town. It is also said the enemy had burnt a merchant ship that had fallen into their hands. The almost incessant firing for the last three days, is said to be between the above fort and the enemy. The result of this (after) noble stand, we have confidence in its redounding honor to the heroes who command.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Rodgers, dated August 29, 1814

"The terms of capitulation of the town of Alexandria are so degrading and humiliating as to excite the indignation of all classes of people—those who have hitherto been most vehement in their denunciation of the war and of the administration are no less ardent in their zeal and determination to defend this City and Georgetown to the last extremity, than the warm advocates of both.—The arrogant foe has required the surrender of all articles of produce and merchandise, even retrospectively to the 19th inst. including all that has been sent from the town subsequent to that date, together with all the shipping, whether afloat or sunk, to be delivered to him in perfect order, to carry off his immense booty which he is now busily engaged in loading and preparing for departure." *E. M. C. H. Books*

We this morning complete the publication of the Laws of the United States, passed at the last session of Congress.

[*The following communication was not received until after the publication of our last paper.*]

DIED, on Tuesday the 23d ult. DAVID KERR, Jun. Esq. at his seat, Oakland, near Easton, in the 32d year of his age.

In the death of this most excellent young man, society have to deplore the loss of a valuable member; and his relations and peculiar friends to sustain the sudden, solemn, awful, eternal privation of a beloved companion, whose sound and intelligent mind, whose manly, frank, ingenuous and liberal disposition—whose warm, affectionate and sensitive heart, immutably devoted where he professed himself attached, will secure to the minds of those who have proved his virtues, the melancholy pleasure to remember,—*their friend once lived.*

ATTENTION.

THE "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on MONDAY, 12th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, with equipments in ample order, each member provided with 10 blank cartridges. Per order.

Will. Harrison, jun. Lieut.

sept. 6

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Henry Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—will be exposed to public sale, on *Wednesday* the 21st inst. on a credit of six months, at his late dwelling in Island Creek Neck, all the personal estate of the said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture

The terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale (which will take place at 10 o'clock) and attendance given by

Eliz. & N. Martin, ex'rs.

sept. 6 3

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Farm near Skipton, in Wye, containing about 333 acres. Terms: one third of the purchase money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two equal annual instalments; possession to be given the first of January next, but the present tenant to remain on the farm another year, under the purchaser, unless *they two* agree otherwise. A bond will be executed for the conveyance of the property, on the payment of the whole of the purchase money.

To describe this farm would be useless, as those disposed to purchase will doubtless view the premises, which will be shewn by Joshua Lucas on the farm, or the subscriber, on King's Creek. If this farm is not disposed of at private sale before the 5th of October next, it will on that day (Wednesday) be offered at public vendue, at 10 o'clock in the foreneon.

William A. F. C. Kemp.

sept 6 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Judges of Queen Ann's county court—We shall on the first Thursday in October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevill, dec'd.—containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of Land, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Crouch——This property lies within one mile of I. B. The houses are tolerable, the situation is healthy and supplied with good water; the soil is supposed to be equal to any in the neighborhood—on the border is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.

A complete map of the land will be left with Mr. Crouch, on the premises, who will shew them. Attendance given on day of sale, by

Robert Stevens,
John Elliott, &
Joseph B. Sparks,
Commissioners.

sept. 6 5

OYSTER HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he intends to keep, for the accommodation of customers, a constant supply of fresh good Oysters, at his house in Easton, next door to Spedden & Hopkins's carriage shop—where gentlemen can have Oysters dressed in any way they may be called for, at a reasonable price for every meal of Oysters. The subscriber will also sell Oysters in the shell, by the bushel, to any person that may want, at the place aforesaid.

Risdon B. Coleman.

sept. 6 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court,—The subscriber, of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Truitt*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to John Cropper, Register of Wills for Dorchester county, on or before the second Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814

James Round, *Worcester county*,
adm'r of George Truitt, dec'd.

sept. 6 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN obedience to the law, and order of the orphans' court,—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Barzada Martin*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1814.

Thomas Tall, adm'r
of Barzada Martin, dec'd.

sept 6 3

TALBOT COUNTY, To WIT.

I hereby certify that Levin Jackson, free negro of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a brown Gelding, about ten years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a star on his forehead, and right hind foot white;—galled with collar, and cropped tail—trots and gallops. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this 30th day of August, 1814.

Thomas Dudley.

The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Levin Jackson.

sept. 6 3

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time about the first of June last, an apprentice boy named *John W. Seymour*, aged about 8 or 9 years. His clothing is not recollected, so as to particularise them. Any person taking up said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no other charges.

Levin Swiggett, Jun.

august 30 3

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MARYLAND.

ORDERED, That John Duhamell, Collector of the County Tax for Queen Ann's County, cause the following List of Lands and Lots of Ground, and amount of Taxes thereon due, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, to be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, at Easton—notifying, that unless the County Charges due thereon shall be paid to the Collector of said County, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the Lands and Lots of Ground so charged, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same. Per

JAMES BAYNARD, Clk. to the Commissioners
of the Tax for Queen Ann's County.

UPPER DISTRICT.

Names of Persons.	*Name of Lands.*	*Acres.*	*Valuation.*	*$ Cts.*
Levinus Clarkson,	Segar's hazard, pock hickory ridge, &c.	300	$653 1 3	14 64
Joseph David,	Andover, & Andover meadows, &c.	325	546 2-3	8 49
Richard Holden,	Holden's hermitage, Chance Sayer's Range &c.	468	1389	23 45
Hugh Roberts' heirs,	Sayer's Range	185	613 1-3	4 49
Benj Ringgold's heirs,	John's chance, Salem resurveyed, and Bennet's addition and choice,	1585	£1285	72 56
Rebecca Smith,	Golden Groves,	75	$400	3 93
Ann Foreman, wrd.	Hazard Mash's Chester farm, & house at K. town,	1165	2430	14 83
T. Brody for J. Tucker's child,		150	400	2 44
Cornelius Comegys,	His Camberwell and Pryor's chance, Stepney and Jas. choice,	244	706 2-3	9 23
James Clymer,	House and Lot G. Town,		80	2 57
Benjamin Farrow,	House and Lot B. Dams		250	1 52 1-2
Alexander Maxwell,	Jasper's lot & Benton's vineyard, &c.	266	930	5 70
Thomas Rolph's heirs,	Harris' rambles, Rolph's adventure, chance and addition, &c.	267	710	4 40
George Benton's heirs,	Benton's luck, &c.	129	380	2 32
James P. Ringgold,	Knowler range, pt.	124	360	2 25
Edward Thomas' heirs,	Sayer's range, pt.	55	150	92
Archibald Lattimer, for Greaves' heirs,	Greaves' beginning corrected, W. and Pindar's outlet,	162	525	3 25
Arthur Wheatley,	Manger, pockey addition, &c.	167	475	2 95
Rebecca Mullan,	Tilghman's discovery, & moony luck, &c.	58	253 1-3	3 94
Isaac Pindar,	Pindar's resurvey, pt.	45 1-2	146 2-3	2 29
Henry Lowman,	Wright's forrest,	725	1336	8 12
J. Pryor, J. Williamson and J. Massey,			133 1-3	1 98
George Williamson and J. Pryor,			173 1-3	1 28
Zachariah Roberts' heirs,	Sayer's range, Scott's out range, and house and lot in C. Hill,	190	835	5 18
Sam. & John Boots,	Harris's rambles pt.	108	185	1 14
Swetnam Foreman's heirs,	Royston, pt. & Mary's portion,	400	1455	8 89
Samuel Wallice's heirs,	Poplar hill and Wry hall, pt.	496	1635	9 91

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Thomas S. Cook's heirs,	Mary Ann's lot,	100	260	8 63
Nicholas Loveday,	Providence,	150	550	3 37
Thomas Potts,	Partnership, pt.	36 1-2	120	1 17
Mark Benton's heirs,			1013 1-3	8 33
Samuel Y. Garey,	Tristram and Coursey,	200	785	4 70
William Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sawyer's forrest, and house Q. Town,	183	773 1-3	6 78
Samuel Harrison,	Jackson's choice, Sawyer's forrest, pt. &c.	183	675	4 15
Jacob Harrison,	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,	183	700	4 29
John Griffith's heirs			40	66

ISLAND DISTRICT.

Darden B. Carter,	Coppage's range and Craneneck,	328	3420	19 14
Mark Benton's heirs,	Benton's pleasure, &c	300	2966 2-3	17 12

Centreville, August 16, 1814 (september 6) 4