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THE TERMS

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Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty Five Cents* per square.

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, se to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, the whole of the real estate of James Nevi, 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 shewn 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

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, next, at the late dwelling of William Watts, dec'd. the following negroes, to wit: 4 women for a term, four likely boys of about 8 years old and under, to be sold for life.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

N. WATTS, adm'r
of W. Watts, dec'd.

sept. 20 8q

FORGE AND MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave the State of Delaware, offers for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November next, the following property, viz:

One Forge with two fires; one Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill; one small cotton carding and spinning Machine—all on an excellent stream of water. There are also sufficient improvements, such as dwelling houses, cook house, kitchen, carriage house, and good stables and other houses of convenience, all new and in good repair; together with 400 acres of Land, situate on Gravelly Branch, in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex county, State of Delaware, and on the main road leading from Milford to Laurel Town. Wood for coal, and iron ore can be had for the use of the Forge, convenient, plentiful, and on good terms. The seat is eligible for any kind of machinery, being convenient to water carriage.

The terms of payment will be made easy with the purchaser—Persons wishing to view the property, will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SHADRACH ELLIOTT.

sept. 20 3q

FOR SALE,

The subscriber's FARM, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles or St Michael's river, near the town of St Michael's, containing 153 acres of Land, about forty acres of which are woodland, the residue cleared On said farm is a frame dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet, nearly new—kitchen, corn house and meat house, all new; and for healthiness of situation it is not exceeded by any in the county —— The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.—Property in or near Easton would be taken in part payment.

James Parrott.

sept. 27

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the parents and guardians of young persons residing in Talbot and the neighboring counties, that this Seminary will be opened on the second Monday of September next, for the reception of Scholars, under the direction of Messrs. QUIN and M'CONNELL, whom the Trustees have engaged as Professors of the Languages and Mathematicks for the ensuing year. The Greek and Latin Languages, the several branches of the Mathematicks, Geography, History, Logick and Rhetorick, and the knowledge of the English Grammar, will be taught in the Academy Due attention will be given to the discipline and government of the School, and to the morals and deportment of the Scholars. Conveniences of every kind, and reasonable accommodation for Scholars, may be had in Easton.

By order of the Board.

Nicholas Hammond,
President.

Easton, august 30 6

PAINTING.

House, sign, and ornamental painting, and paper hanging; Chimney-boards, window and bed cornices and military standards, neatly executed with correctness and dispatch; Fancy-pieces, designed for young ladies to work; and Likenesses correctly taken in miniature—price from two to ten dollars—by

WILLIAM FOSTER,
Near the Easton Hotel.

N. B. All orders addressed to the subscriber from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

sept. 20 3 W. F.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, with a tolerable English education, will be taken apprentice to the Printing Business, by early application to the

Star-Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. SMITH, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Baltimore,
September 19, 1814.

SIR,

In compliance with the promise contained in my letter of the 15th inst. I have now the honor of stating that the enemy landed between 7 and 8000 men on Monday the 12th inst. at North Point, 14 miles from this town. Anticipating this debarkation, Gen'l. Stricker had been detached on Sunday evening with a portion of his Brigade on the North Point Road. Major Randal, of the Baltimore county militia, having under his command a light corps of Riflemen and musketry taken from Gen. Stansbury's brigade and the Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detached to the mouth of Bear Creek, with orders to co-operate with Gen. Stricker, and to check any landing which the enemy might attempt in that quarter. On Monday, Brig. Gen. Stricker took a good position at the junction of the two Roads leading from this place to North Point, having his right flanked by Bear Creek, and his left by a marsh. He here awaited the approach of the enemy, having sent on an advance corps under the command of Maj. Heath of the 5th Regt. This advance was met by that of the enemy, and after some skirmishing it returned to the line, the main body of the enemy being at a short distance in the rear of their advance. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy's whole force came up and commenced the battle by some discharges of Rockets, which were succeeded by the cannon from both sides, and soon after the action became general along the line, Gen'l. Stricker gallantly maintained his ground against a great superiority of numbers during thr space of an hour and 20 minutes, when the Regiment on his left (the 51st) giving way, he was under the necessity of retiring to the ground in his rear, where he had stationed 1 Regiment as a reserve. He here formed his Brigade; but the enemy not thinking it advisable to pursue, he, in compliance with previous arrangements, fell back & took post on the left of my intrenchments, and a half mile in advance of them. In this affair the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, with the exception of the 51st regt. have maintained the reputation they so deservedly acquired at Bladensburg, and their brave & skilful leader has confirmed the confidence which we had all so justly placed in him. I take the liberty of referring you to his letter for the more particular mention of the individuals who, new to warfare, have shown the coolness and valor of veterans; and who, by their conduct on this occasion, have given their country and their City an assurance of what may be expected from them when their services are again required. I cannot dismiss the subject without expressing the heart-felt satisfaction I experience in thus bearing testimony to the courage and good conduct of my fellow townsmen. About the time Gen. Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by Brig. Gen'l. Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the City, but was now ordered to march with Gen. Douglass's brigade of Virginia Militia and the U. S. Dragoons under Captain Bird, and take post on the left of General Stricker. During these movements, the Brigades of Gen'ls. Stansbury and Foreman, the Seamen and Marines under Com. Rodgers, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Cols. Cobean & Findley the Baltimore artillery under Col. Harris, and the marine artillery under Capt. Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my intrenchments at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia Road, from whence he had a full view of our position. He manœuvred during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Harford or York Roads. Gen'ls. Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten.——This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between 1 and 2 o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes and shewing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Gens. Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my intrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defences, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half past one o'clock on Wednesday morning. In this he was so favoured by the extreme darkness and a continued rain, that we did not discover it until day light. I consented to Gen'l. Winder's pursuing with the Virginia brigade and the U. S. Dragoons; at the same time Maj. Randal was dispatched with his light corps in pursuit on the enemy's right, whilst the whole of the militia cavalry was put in motion for the same object. All the troops were, however, so worn out with continued watching, and with being under arms during three days and nights, exposed the greater part of the time to very inclement weather, that it was found impracticable to do any thing more than pick up a few stragglers.——The enemy commenced his embarkation that evening, and completed it the next day at one o'clock. It would have been impossible, even had our troops been in a condition to act offensively, to have cut off any part of the enemy's rear guard during the embarkation, as the point where it was effected was defended from our approach by a line of defences extending from Back River to Humphrey's Creek on the Patapsco, thrown up by ourselves previous to their arrival.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, Major Armstead, and to the operations confined to that quarter.——The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the Fort as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of Maj. Armstead was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position at such a distance as to render offensive operations on the part of the Fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about it—the officers and men being at the same time entirely exposed. The vessels, however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer——they were as soon compelled to withdraw.—During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst the bombardment was the most severe, 2 or 3 rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch; but they were soon compelled to retire, by the Forts in that quarter, commanded by Lt. Newcomb of the Navy, and Lt. Webster of the Flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of their barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of Lieut. Rutter of the Flotilla, kept up a brisk, and, it is believed, a successful fire during the hottest period of the bombardment. Maj. Armstead being seriously ill in consequence of his continued exposure to the weather, has rendered it impossible for him to send in his report. It is not, therefore, in my power to do justice to those gallant individuals, who partook with him the danger of a tremendous bombardment, without the ability of retorting, and without that security, which in more regular fortifications is provided for such occasions. The loss in the Fort, is, I understand, about 27 killed and wounded—amongst the former I have to lament the fall of Lieuts. Claggett and Clemm, who were both estimable citizens and useful officers.

From Gen. Stricker's brigade, the return of the killed and wounded has not yet come in. It is supposed, however, to amount to about one hundred and fifty—among the former, this City has to regret the loss of its Representative in the State Legislature, Jas. Lowry Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regt. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his constituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.

I cannot conclude this report without informing you of the great aid I have derived from Com. Rodgers. He was ever present and ever ready to afford his useful council, and to render his important services. His presence, with that of his gallant officers and seamen, gave confidence to every one.

The enemy's loss in his attempt on Baltimore, amounts, as near as we can ascertain it, to between 6 and 700 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ross is certainly killed.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Col. JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary at War.

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Copy of a letter from Brigadier General STRICKER, to Major Gen. SMITH, dated

Head Quarters, 3d Brigade,
Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1814.

Maj. Gen. S. SMITH,

SIR—I have the honour to report to you, that, in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday, the 11th inst. with a part of my Brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command. My force consisted of 550 of the 5th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Sterrett; 620 of the 6th under Lt. Col. M'Donald; 560 of the 27th, under Lt. Col. Long; 450 of the 39th under Lieut. Col. Fowler; 700 of the 51st under Lt. Col. Amey; 160 Riflemen under Capt. Dyer; 140 Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Biays, and the Union Artillery of 75 men, with six 4 pounders under Captain Montgomery, making an aggregate of 3185 effective men. I moved towards North Point by the main road, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. reached the Meeting House near the head of Bear Creek 7 miles from this city. Here the Brigade halted, with the exception of the Cavalry who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm 3 miles in advance, and the Riflemen who took post near the Blacksmith's Shop two miles in advance of our encampment. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, I received information from the advanced videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from and under cover of their gun vessels which lay off the bluff of North Point within the mouth of Patapsco River. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th Regiments and my artillery to the head of Long-log-lane (so called) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear Creek and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the opposite side of the Road in line with the 5th, its left extending towards a branch of Back River. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the Lane in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in rear of the 5th extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th Regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and, if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or reserve Regiment. The Riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the Blacksmith's Shop, with a large sedgefield in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance. I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road, & as the cavalry continually announced their progress, I flattered myself with the hope that the Riflemen would soon proclaim by a galling fire their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin, when I perceived the whole Rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back River to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the Riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby with the addition of a few Cavalry very well securing that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it. Captains Levering's and Howard's companies from the 5th about 150 in number, under Maj. Heath of that Regiment; Capt. Aisquith's and a few other Riflemen in all about 70; one 4 pounder with 10 men under Lieut. Stiles, and the Cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance, or, if his main body appeared, to give evidence of our wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy shewed itself, which was immediately attacked. The Infantry and Riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes, and retired with some loss in killed and wounded; the Cavalry and Artillery owing to the disadvantageous grounds not being able to support them.——In this skirmish Maj. Heath's horse was killed under him. At half past two o'clock the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of the artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their 6 pounders and a howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of canister.——Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I bro't up the 39th into line on the left of the 27th, and detached two pieces of Artillery to the left of the 39th: still more securely to protect my left flank, Col. Amey of the 51st was ordered to form his Regt. at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order being badly executed created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my aid de camp and brigade majors, who corrected the error of Col. Amey, and posted the 51st in its ordered position. The enemy's right column displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the Brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battalion of the 39th, by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way.—The fire now became general from left to right? my Artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of cannister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log-house, about 60 yards in front of the 5th; which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as Captain Sadtler's Yagers from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 6 o'clock, with a severe fire which was well returned by the Artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th except the 3 companies of Captains Levering, Howard and Sadtlers, which were too much exhausted by the advance skirmish of the two former—and the ordered retreat of the latter to resume their positions in line;—and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when, finding that line now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve Regt. under Col. M'Donald, which was well posted to receive the retired line which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the Regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which I was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th Regt. (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers) perfect, and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the City. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require.——In this situation you found the Brigade on the morning of the 13th, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparation for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjunction with any other force.

I have tho't it due to the merits of my Brigade, to detail thus fully their whole movement, and I feel a pride in the belief that the stand made on Monday in no small degree, tended to check the temerity of a foe, daring to invade a country like ours, & designing the destruction of our City, in whose defence some of the best blood of the country has already been spilt, and for whose safety and protection the citizen-soldiers of the 3d Brigade are ready to suffer every privation, and meet every danger. Should report be true, (and I doubt not the fact) that the enemy's commanding officer, *Maj. Gen. Ross*, was killed in this action, and that the enemy suffered in proportion to his superior numbers, I shall feel still more the valuable consequences of our fight.

The conduct of many company officers and privates, was such as I calculated on: that of most of my field officers also merits my particular notice. Maj. Richd. K. Heath of the 5th, who led on the advanced party to bring on the action, behaved as became an officer; the facts of his first horse being killed under him in the first skirmish, his second being badly wounded, and himself receiving a contusion on the head, by a musket ball, in the general action, are ample proofs of his bravery and exposure in discharge of his duty. Lt. Col. Sterett, and Maj. Barry of the 5th, gained my highest approbation, and they unite with all in praise of Capt. Spangler and his company of Volunteers, from York, Penn. then attached to their command; also of Adjt. Cheston who is slightly wounded. Lt. Col. Long of the 27th, and his field and company officers did well; this whole Regt. were unsurpassed in bravery, resolution, and enthusiasm. My Brigade has to bewail the loss of Adjutant *James Lowry Donaldson*, who fell in the hottest of the fight, bravely discharging the duties of his commission. Lieut. Col. Fowler and Maj. Steiger of the 39th did their duty in every respect; they speak highly of the Volunteer companies of Capt. Quantril, from Hagerstown, and Captain Metzgar from Hanover, Penn. Capt. Quantril is wounded. Captain John Montgomery, commanding my Artillery, gained for himself and his company lasting honour. Capt Aisquith and his company of Riflemen, merit my thanks. Ensign Wilmot, commanding the company of United Volunteers of the 5th, & many of his men, distinguished themselves.——To Brigade Majors Calhoun & Freiley, I am under great obligations for the prompt and zealous performance of their duty.—To my Aid-de-Camp, Major George P. Stevenson, too much praise cannot be given, his industry in every arrangement before the fight, and in animating the

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