

FOREIGN

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14. LATEST FROM LONDON. Mr. Samuel Craig, of this city, who arrived here yesterday in the schr. Achilles, from Laguna, has positively favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with Portsmouth papers to the 14th February inclusive, containing London accounts from the 1st to the 12th. From these papers the following extracts are made.

LONDON, FEB. 1. Dutch papers to the 26th, state that the fortress of Wertemburg has been taken by storm. Lord Castlereagh is not expected to return for the meeting of parliament on the first of March.

FEB. 3. The capture of Wertemburg releases ten thousand men from the duty of blockade—and renders the navigation of the Elbe free between Dresden and Magdeburg.

FEB. 4. A Dutch vessel arrived yesterday with a Hague Gazette Extraordinary, of the 28th ult. announcing the capture of the important fortress of Herrogenbusch, or Bois le Duc. It consisted of 500 men, and surrendered on the 26th by capitulation.

On Wednesday Lt. Pogson of the Bramble schr. arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from America, of considerable importance; announcing that America is willing to open a negotiation for peace.

[The London editor here introduces the correspondence on the subject of the negotiations, as copied from the National Intelligencer, and other articles from American papers, relative to our disasters during the latter end of the last northern campaign.]

FEB. 5. An embargo is laid upon all vessels in the American harbours, and is to continue until the first of Jan. 1815, unless a cessation of hostilities with England shall take place.

[Here the editor gives Mr. Madison's reasons for this measure. After this comes a report of the capture of the President by the Majestic, and says the article 'Commodore Rogers was killed.']

Adm. Cochrane in the Asia sailed on Tuesday. The Superb 74, Paget, accompanied him. The Bulwark & Saturn, are also attached to his fleet, having on board large quantities of ordnance, Congreve rockets, &c. The Abundance is loading with naval stores for the flotilla on the Lakes in Canada, where a number of shipwrights are to proceed forthwith.

Lord Cochrane is appointed to the Tonant, fitting at Chatham for S. A. Cochrane's permanent flag-ship. [His Lordship, it is said, is to succeed the Hon. Captain Hotham, as Captain of the North American fleet, who is appointed to the rank of Commodore on the coast.]

Letters from Amsterdam state, that licenses will be granted, on application, permitting a direct trade in Dutch vessels, from the colonies in the East and West-Indies to Holland; and that such vessels on coming to England, will have protection given to them by British convoy.

Gorcum is to surrender in 15 days, if not relieved. Antwerp is to be attacked by land and sea. The 16th foot, and 7th battalion of the 6th reg. are under orders to embark for America.

A vessel arrived in the river on Wednesday from Ostend. When she came away that place was in a state of confusion, on account of the rapid approach of the allies.

The Prince of Orange has issued an order for the confiscation of all property in Holland belonging to the subjects of France, by way of reprisal for a similar decree confiscating Dutch property in France.

The Hague has tendered 20,000 guilders to the sovereign Prince, towards carrying on the war.

The funds rose yesterday in consequence of the news from France, and another considerable advance this morning. Omnium was at 25, consols at 69 1-2.

FEB. 12. The London Gazette Extraordinary of this day, contains several official letters of the first and second inst. detailing the battles of Brienne, in France.

[Bony claimed the victory here in his letter to his wife.] Read the following: Dispatch from Lord Burgherst dated Bar Sur Aubre, Feb. 2, 1814. My Lord,

In continuation of my report yesterday, I have the honour to announce to your Lordship the retreat

of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of 73 pieces of cannon and about 4000 prisoners. Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy, till towards 12 at night; his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

Buffed in the different attempts to regain the advantage he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided on a retreat. The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe.

It is due to the character of Prince Schwartzburg, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed, in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Field Marshal Blicher; and, in conjunction with it has baffled the enemy's attempt to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory. Prince Schwartzburg has received a sword from the emperor Alexander, in token of his merit. General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg have been decorated on the field of battle with the second class of the order of St. George.

The distinguished gallantry and enterprize of Field Marshal Blicher was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne. Generals Guly and Frenelle have particularly distinguished themselves. The troops of the allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

I have, &c. BURGERST, Lt. Col. 63d regiment.

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Burgherst, dated Bar Sur Seine, Feb. 6.

I have the satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship that the advance guard of General D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chausse, between Vitry and Chateaux. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the allies; the enemy was pursued on the road to Chateaux.

I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship that Gen. Colorado was yesterday wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position upon the Bares. Mr. Sylvester, the messenger, being allowed to pass through France, arrived yesterday with a flag, as bearer of dispatches from Lord Castlereagh. He left Chateaux the 7th, and the dispatches are of the 6th. He left Paris on Wednesday. A Cabinet Council was called soon after his arrival. Another general battle was expected to be fought on Wednesday last.

Paris papers to the 8th reached town last night, but they contain no news.

There is now no doubt but a treaty for peace is going on with Buonaparte. The allies have made a fair trial of the sentiment of the French people, and when even their capital is threatened, and with all the horrors of a siege, not a voice that we hear of, is raised against him, and they obey him as in days of prosperity.—The allies are therefore, it is considered, justified in treating with him, on conditions that will leave him the crown, but will effectually reduce his power, and disarm his ambition. An armistice is shortly expected.—[Morn. Post]

There was a firing on the French coast yesterday at 12 o'clock.

We have no account of Buonaparte personally, since his bulletin of the 3d.

We learn by a vessel which sailed from Ostend the 6th inst. that the French garrison had left that place, previously inundating it. The Fair American cartel is arrived with papers to the 23d. (She sailed 22d.) The plenipotentiaries, who are to treat with the agents of the British government, at Gottenburg, have been appointed according to the form of the republican constitution.

Strong detachments, including cavalry, had embarked in England for France—and volunteers were offering daily to go to the Canadas.

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 13. DISASTER OF PETTIPAGUE.

It is with grief and mortification, we perform the task of announcing to our readers, that on Friday morning last, four of the enemy's barges and two launches commanded by capt. Coote of the brig Borër, with 200 men, proceeded up Connecticut river to Pettipague Point, and destroyed upwards of 20 sail of vessels, without sustaining, probably, the loss of a single man.

We have ascertained on the unfortunate spot the following facts: The boats first landed at the Fort at Saybrook, where they found neither men nor cannon; from thence they proceeded directly to Pettipague Point, landed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and were paraded in the principal street before the least alarm was given. The inhabitants were, it may well be supposed, in great consternation; but captain Coote informed them that he was in sufficient force to effect the object of the expedition, which was to burn the vessels, and that if his party were not fired upon, no harm should fall upon the persons of the inhabitants or the property unconnected with the vessels, and a mutual understanding of that purport was agreed to. The enemy immediately after commenced the act of burning the vessels. Such as exposed the buildings on the wharves they hauled into the stream. A party of 14 men in the meantime were sent a quarter of a mile above the point, who put fire to several vessels on the stocks. At ten o'clock they left the shore entirely, and took possession of a rig and a schooner, which were built for privateers; these they attempted to beat down the river, but the brig getting on shore they burnt her, and the schooner was so light as to be unmanageable. They continued in her and the boats alongside, until about dusk, when Lt. Bray with a field piece from Killington commenced firing on them. After the second shot they left the schr. and took shelter under a small island opposite the point; and at half past 8 o'clock, it being very dark, made their escape from the river.

Their conduct towards the inhabitants was unexceptionable, excepting that some clothes and plate were taken by a person supposed to be an American, who it was conjectured acted as a pilot and guide; and had frequently been there with fish for sale. This wretch, without orders, destroyed a large new cable by cutting it with an axe.

Notwithstanding the enemy were on shore at 4 o'clock in the morning, it was half past 12 P. M. before the express arrived here with the information, although a report of the fact was brought by the stage, at 11. Every exertion was immediately made to send a force sufficient for the object; a body of marines from the squadron, a company of infantry from Fort Trumbull, and a part of Captain French's militia company of artillery with a field piece, and a considerable number of volunteers were soon in motion. A part of the marines and volunteers in carriages, and captain French with his detachment and field piece, arrived at the river at 4 o'clock, at which time a respectable body of militia, infantry and artillery, occupied the banks on both sides, in the momentary expectation that the enemy would attempt to descend. It was, however, soon perceived, that it was not their intention to attempt going out before dark; and that the only chance of taking or destroying them was by a joint attack by land and water. Timely measures for this purpose were prevented by the want of water craft, a misfortune which could not be remedied in the very short period required. A strong freshet, an ebb tide, and thick mist, enabled the enemy to escape down the river unheard, and unseen, except by a very few who commenced a fire, which was followed at random by many who discerned no object to direct their aim.

The troops from the garrison and the marines on foot, did not arrive until the British had escaped.

Thus ended an expedition achieved with the smallest loss to the enemy, and greatest in magnitude of damage that has occurred on the seaboard since the commencement of the war. A brig and schooner on the stocks above the point were on fire and extinguished. The enemy had stowed in the hold of the privateer schr. which they left, a considerable quantity of cordage & sails. Before leaving her, they put fire in her hold, and cut her masts half off. The fire was extinguished before it had done much damage.

Seven hogheads of rum were stove in a store, the property of Wm. C. Hall. The loss sustained is estimated at various sums; it may amount to 100,000 dollars, or upwards.

The village of Pettipague Point forms a part of the town of Saybrook, and contains about 50 dwelling houses. It is situated on the west side of Connecticut river, 6 miles from the light-house, and 19 from New-London.

From the Georgia Journal Extra. GREAT VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS. MILLEDGEVILLE, 2d April, 1814. The following very important despatch from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Pinkney has this moment been received by Gov. Early—this last battle decides the fate of the Creek Indians.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 6th and 7th districts. FORT LAWKINS, April 2, 1814. SIR

I have the honor of enclosing to your Excellency the official account of a decisive victory over the hostile Creek Indians achieved by the military talents and enterprize of Gen. Jackson, supported by the distinguished valor and good conduct of the gallant troops under his command: While the sigh of humanity will escape for this profuse effusion of human blood, which results from the savage principle of our enemy, neither to give nor accept quarter—and while every American will deeply lament the loss of our meritorious fellow soldiers who have fallen in this contest, we have ample cause of gratitude to the giver of all victory for thus continuing his protection of our women and children, who would otherwise be exposed to the indiscriminate havoc of the tomahawk and all the horrors of savage warfare.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

THOS. PINCKNEY, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army. His Excellency Gov. Early.

On the battle ground, in the bend of the Tallapoosie, 28th March, 1814.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney, SIR

I feel peculiarly happy in being able to communicate to you the fortunate eventuation of my expedition to the Tallapoosie. I reached the bend near Emucfau (called by the whites the Horse Shoe) about ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected; expecting our approach, they had gathered in from Oakeskee, Oakchaga, New Yaucau, Hillibee, the Fish Pond and Eufaulce towns, to the number it is said of 1000. It is difficult to conceive a situation more eligible for defence than they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breastwork. It was from 5 to 8 feet high and extended across the point in such a direction as that a force approaching it would be exposed to a double fire while they lay in perfect security behind. A cannon planted at one extremity could have raked it to no advantage.

Determining to exterminate them, I detached General Coffee with the mounted men and nearly the whole of the Indian force early on the morning of yesterday to cross the river about two miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the infantry I proceeded slowly and in order along the point of land which led to the front of their breastwork; having planted my cannon (one six and one three pounder) on an eminence at the distance of 150 to 200 yards from it, I opened a very brisk fire, playing upon the enemy with the muskets and rifles whenever they showed themselves beyond it; this was kept up, with short interruptions, for about two hours, when a part of the Indian force, and Captain Russell's and Lieut. Bean's companies of Spies, who had accompanied General Coffee, crossed over in canoes to the extremity of the bend, and set fire to a few of the buildings which were there situated, they then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast-work, and commenced a spirited fire upon the enemy behind it. Finding that this force, notwithstanding the bravery they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge them, and that General Coffee had entirely secured the opposite bank of the river, I

now determined to take their works by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected had been waiting with impatience to receive the order, and hailed it with acclamation. The spirit which animated them was a sure augury of the success which was to follow. The history of warfare I think furnishes few instances of a more brilliant attack—the regulars led on by their intrepid and skillful commander, Col. Williams, and by the gallant maj. Montgomery, soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them, and the militia of the venerable General Doherty's brigade accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which would have done honor to regulars. The enemy were completely routed. Five hundred and fifty-seven were left dead on the peninsula, and a great number of them were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the river; it is believed that no more than ten had escaped.

The fighting continued with some severity above five hours, but we continued to destroy many of them who had concealed themselves under the banks of the river until we were prevented by the night. This morning we killed 16 which had been concealed. We took 250 prisoners, all women and children except two or three. Our loss is 100 wounded and 26 killed. Maj. McIntosh [the Coweteu] who joined my army with a part of his tribe, greatly distinguished himself. When I get an hour's leisure I will send you a more detailed account.

According to my original purpose I commenced my return march to Fort Williams to-day, and shall, if I find sufficient supplies there, hasten to the Hlickory ground. The power of the Creeks, as I think, forever broken.

I send you a hasty sketch, taken by the eye, of the situation on which the enemy were encamped; and of the manner in which I approached them.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON, Major General.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts of land, late the property of Dr. John Gassaway deceased, viz.

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Purdy's Choice, and The Addition, containing by estimation 733 acres, more or less. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter, Tobacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound in wild fowl, fish and oysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratification taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said lands.

William Stewart, Trustee.

April 21, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, TWO LOTS OF LAND, Containing 195 acres each, in Anne-Arundel county, and binding on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork Bridge, and in the neighbourhood of Major Philip Hammond. This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the same distance from the City of Washington, and 15 from the city of Annapolis. On each of these lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chestnut and oak rail, and other valuable timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water, and convenient to a saw mill and several grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Doctor Anderson/Warfield, residing near the same, or to the subscriber in Baltimore county, 12 miles on the York turnpike road.

Alexander Nisbet.

April 21.

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, About 18 years old, accustomed to plantation business, and to work in a garden. For terms inquire of the Printer.

April 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21

Mr. Ogden

The talents, acquirements and patri- few men, have strongly claims upon commendation, than those of Mr. Ogden. Endowed by Nature with a lively fancy, an imagination, and those more solid qualities which qualify him for philosophical research, his whole attention, for several years past, has been directed to the revival of an art which has slumbered for a few intermissions since the proud days of Roman greatness. Influenced by views of interest, or desire for applause, whole aim seems directed to public utility, enlightening the understanding, and adorning the heart. After the spontaneous admiration of his countrymen, and before the eyes of the United States, and before the intelligent and enlightened audiences, he is doing injustice to the literary taste of his country, when he neglects to be doing the most flattering attention here. The limits of our paper will not allow us to say more at this time of the nobility of his pursuit, therefore we must defer to a future opportunity.

The season has opened with a paign no less distressing to the feelings of the American than disastrous to the country. To see the rising glory of the country immolated on the altar of ambition, cut down in the pride of strength, while pursuing the pleasures of glory, in a war whose chief must stand recorded in history, out a parallel, gives birth to every painful and sickening to the philanthropist. Every step taken in the war seems to designate clearly the imbecility of its conduct, and the total incapacity of the administration to conduct it. There is no reason to believe, that the affairs of the country are in a more favorable position to be an inducement to the administration to hasten the conclusion of an armistice.

If consistency were in general characteristic of the friends of Madison, we should expect to see the mouthed against his vacillating conduct. They looked upon the embargo as a measure in itself more efficacious in cutting the war with success, than other measures that could be adopted by the government; and lo! before a sufficient time had elapsed to convince of their errors, it has sunk into existence, followed by all the "effluvia" of its repeal, popped so suddenly into the people, that many were into inconsiderate expressions of want of stability in the presidential administration, to advocate a change, under any circumstances, feeble it might appear in many respects, but the rights of the nation, the complaint and abuse, is suddenly, and gives place, to extravagant comium. In vain have the moderate executive influence attempted to cut the advantages and even the utility of this system, for it is odious to the eye of reason. Its operations were felt only in ourselves, and the decline of many once flourishing cities is the convincing evidence of its baleful character. The restrictive system of Buonaparte's continental system, its universal execration, its joint and co-operating effects, is a scourge to the whole civilized man.

The American people have reason to rejoice in their disinterestedness, and in their view of prosperity and happiness, that have been denied them. Before it is too late, however, in its fullness, this war, which originated in the interests of a few individuals, and has been continued in the interests of a few more, should be terminated. Let the agitation of the public mind be quieted by peace, then opportunity and be afforded to the advocates of peace, and experiments to reflect on our monstrosity they had given the subversion of liberty and the ruin of their country.