

now determined to take their work by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected had been waiting with impatience to receive their 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 skilful 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 Coweten] 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 Hickory ground. The power of the Creeks, is 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 Steuart, Trustee.
April 21, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, TWO LOTS OF LAND, Containing 165 acres each, in Anne Arundel county, and binding on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork Bridge, and in the neighborhood 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, Trustee.
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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 21, 1814.

Mr. Ogilvie.
The talents, acquirements and pursuits, of few men, have strongly claimed upon public commendation, than those of Mr. Ogilvie. Endowed by Nature with a lively fancy, brilliant imagination, and those more solid powers of mind which qualify him for philosophical research, his whole attention, for several years past, has been directed to the revival of Oratory, an art which has slumbered with but few intermissions since the proud days of Greek and Roman greatness. Influenced by no sordid views of interest, or desire for applause, his whole aim seems directed to public utility, in enlightening the understanding, and amending the heart. After the spontaneous admiration excited by his exhibitions in most of the large cities of the United States, and before the most intelligent and enlightened audiences, it would be doing injustice to the literary taste of this City, not to acknowledge that his Orations had met with the most flattering attention while here. The limits of our paper will not permit us to say more at this time of the noble objects of his pursuit, therefore we must defer it to a future opportunity.

The season has opened with a campaign no less distressing to the feelings of the American than disastrous to the country. To see the rising youth of the country immolated on the altar of ambition, cut down in the pride of their strength, while pursuing the phantoms of glory, in a war whose character must stand recorded in history without a parallel, gives birth to emotions painful and sickening to the heart of the philanthropist. Every step that is taken in the war seems to designate more clearly the imbecility of its authors, and the total incapacity of those appointed to conduct it. There is great reason to believe, that the affair at La Cole is much more serious than was at first reported; if so, it ought at all events to be an inducement with our administration to hasten the conclusion of an armistice.

If consistency were in general a characteristic of the friends of Mr. Madison, we should expect to see them open mouthed against his vacillating policy. They looked upon the embargo as possessing in itself more efficacy in prosecuting the war with success, than any other measure that could be adopted by the government; and lo! before a sufficient time had elapsed to convince them of their errors, it has sunk into non-existence, followed by all the "restrictive energies." The recommendation for its repeal, popped so suddenly upon the people, that many were betrayed into inconsiderate expressions on the want of stability in the president. Resolved, however, to advocate his policy, under any circumstances however feeble it might appear in maintaining the rights of the nation, the topics of complaint and abuse, is suddenly hushed, and gives place, to extravagant encomium. In vain have the minions of executive influence attempted to point out the advantages and even the constitutionality of this system, for it is alike odious to the eye of reason and law. Its operations were felt only by ourselves, and the decline of many of our once flourishing cities is the most convincing evidence of its baleful and ruinous character. The restrictive, like Buonaparte's continental system, merits universal execration, for their joint and co-operating effects have been a scourge to the whole family of civilized man.

The American people have great reason to rejoice in their dissolution, as it throws open to their view a scene of prosperity and happiness, that has long been denied them. Before it can be enjoyed, however, in its fullest extent, this war, which originated in madness, and has been continued in folly, must terminate. Let the agitations of the Public mind be quieted by a return of peace, then opportunity and leisure will be afforded to the advocates of theories and experiments to reflect on the hideous monsters they had generated for the subversion of liberty and destruction of their country.

IMPORTANT LAW AN ACT
To repeal an act entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and so much of any act or acts as prohibits importation into the United States or the territories thereof, in neutral ships or vessels, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue: And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, of any article, the property of, or belonging to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
April 14, 1814.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON

Colonel Lewis and Maj. Madison, lately prisoners of war at Quebec, passed through this city yesterday, on their way to Washington. It is understood that they are charged with despatches from Gov. Prevost for the Secretary of State, probably relating to an ARMISTICE.
Phil. Gaz. 16th inst.

Horrid Massacres at Venezuela.
By the arrival of the schr. Achilles, Trownbridge, from Lagaira, (at New-York) we learn, that during her stay at that port, the most shocking outrages and assassinations were daily committed on the property and persons of all the European Spaniards at that place.—That in the space of eight days, upwards of 1600 persons of this description were put to death in an inhuman manner. Like excesses were also committed at Caracas.—The Achilles, and all other vessels in port, were embargoed for 65 days by the self-styled Patriots, owing to their fears of being compelled to embark in the event of the province falling into the hands of the Royalists.
N. Y. Gazette

From the Philadelphia Register.
The following is an extract from an article entitled "An Appeal to the Germans on the necessity of outlawing Buonaparte," published in the Anti-Gallican Monitor, a London paper.
"The assassination of the Duke D'Enghein, of captain Wright of the British Navy, Toussaint Louverture, of gen. Pichegru, and of several others, I shall not here dwell upon; but is there a German whose feelings are not roused to a pitch of phrenzy, when he thinks of the murder of Palm? Would it be censured if the son of that German patriot were to stab to the heart the assassin of his father? Can any German forget the murder of Senefelder? Can the murder of Andre Hofer be overlooked? The conduct of the tyrant towards this patriot surpasses all his former iniquities. By a proclamation issued by the Ex-herciant Lefebvre, nick-named Duke of Dantzig, dated Inspruck, the 1st of August, 1809, and inserted in the Moniteur of the 14th of August, the same year, he calls upon the chiefs of the Tyrolese patriots, and Hofer in particular, to lay down their arms and avail themselves of his amnesty which he then published.—Accordingly, on the 5th November following, Hofer, in a letter to Gen. Drouet, and inserted in the Moniteur of the 1st December, informed him, that in consequence of the amnesty, he ordered all the Tyrolese under his command to lay down their arms, and to return peacefully to their habitations. What was the consequence? No sooner was tranquility restored in the Tyrol, and which was owing to the orders of Hofer, than a French detachment entered that country, seized this patriot and shot him, in violation of the promises made him. Is there a German who will refuse to avenge his murder?
What was the conduct of the tyrant to the Prussian minister baron de Stein? Did he not outlaw him? Was not M. de Stein exposed to be killed by any of the Corsican satellites? What right had he over the person of a minister of a foreign and independent sovereign, who was then at peace with the tyrant—if that tyrant can be at peace with any human being!
But recent events which have occurred at Hamburg, at Luneburg, at Bremerlee, at Oldenburgh, and at Varel, call aloud for the infliction of vengeance on the head of the blood-thirsty tyrant. Not only these, but a thousand other murders have been committed by order of the Corsican bandit, from the Dnieper to the P. from the Dwina to the Tagus. Is there an inhabitant of those shores who has not experienced Corsican cruelty? Then, why hesitate to destroy this universal ravager, and employ those means which he has so often employed himself—assassination? You cannot obtain safety or justice by any other method.—Before what tribunal can he be arraigned? By no other than by the tribuna of the people of Europe, and by the Germans in particular. By what law can he be tried? By the law of nature only. Then both the people of Europe, and the law of nature, call aloud for his speedy destruction; therefore, the speediest and most effectual means for this purpose become the more just."

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A considerable time has elapsed since the murder of Palm, and in order that that infamous and bloody deed may never be forgotten by you Germans, I think proper to insert the letter which that virtuous man addressed to his wife the night previous to his assassination, for the purpose of keeping alive your indignation against his murderer.

"In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August 20th, 1805.—Six o'clock in the morning.
"My Dearest Beloved,
"When you read these lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children, have no longer a father.—My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! times when an untimely death can neither dishonor a man whose whole life has been irreproachable nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner!—Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes, (Oh, my God! I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so very dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect, as soon as possible, the wreck of our fortune (any) and retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands innocence is still secure, and patriotism is yet revered.—In my last fervent prayers I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathize

with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep, over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.—Reward the friend who delivers this; and teach our dear children never to forgive my murderer! I cannot—I dare not say more; my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never more to behold and embrace them nor you!—Almighty Creator! bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world, so part no more!—With my last breath your ever affectionate husband.
JOHN B. PALM

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing appeals, &c. agreeably to an act assembled passed at November session 1812.
By order
H. B. HALL, Clk. Com.
Tax A. A. county.

For Sale or Exchange.

A Water Mill, and other houses, 100 or 363 acres of land. Cash, property in or near the City of Baltimore, may be received in part payment, and a credit (with approved security) given for the balance. The Mill is on a good stream, and plaister of Paris suits the soil. The property may be viewed on application to
Edmund Brice.
April 21.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit
Negroes Jack, Anthony & John
The above are taken as the property of William Bruden, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Clavtor & Randall; for the use of Nicholas Pinkney and Thomas Owens, and debts claimed from the Admrs of Charles Hedges and Thomas Contee Bowie. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.
April 21.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 30th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit.
A Tract of Land called Maidstone.
Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Kaye, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.
April 21.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit.
A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills.
Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tillard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezin Kaye, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.
April 21.

Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the North side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek and Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms.—Any person wishing to purchase can view the land by applying to Mr. Joseph H. Durall, living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.
Nicholas J. Watkins.

If the above land should not be disposed of at private sale before Friday the 11th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, if not the next fair day.
N. J. W.
April 14.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, passed in the case of Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Richard H. Battee, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th of May,
All the real property of John Battee, deceased, situated in Anne Arundel county, near the place commonly called Rawling's Tavern. The subscriber considers it unnecessary to give further description of the property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber, is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock
Edward Harwood, trustee.
April 7, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ENEMY.
A report prevails, that information was received yesterday at Fort Mifflin, of the arrival of 2000 British transports in the Chesapeake Bay. How the information was brought to the Fort we have not been able to ascertain, and therefore cannot give any opinion, as to the reliance that ought to be placed on it. Such an event, however, will not be tho't improbable, when we bring to recollection the news received at Boston on the 24th of March, from London, by way of Bermuda.
[Fed. Gazette.]

A letter from Gloucester, (Mass) of the 14th instant, says, "EIGHT LARGE SHIPS were seen from the Highlands last night, N. E. from the Cape."

Massachusetts Election.
The votes from 406 towns, of Massachusetts, stand for Mr. Strong 52,782, and for Mr. Dexter 41,233. Majority in favour of Strong, 11,549.

When our Ontario fleet now preparing, is completed, it will consist of one ship of 64 guns, one 30, one 28, three brigs each 26, one do. 18, and four schooners of 2 guns each.

NORWICH, (CONN.) APRIL 3.
On Friday last orders were received from the Navy Department for Com. Decatur's squadron to proceed up the river as far as the depth of water will allow, which will probably be at the Lower Bar, about 3 miles below this place. They are now warping up—and upon their arrival will, we understand, be dismantled, and left in charge of a competent number of officers and men to ensure their safety. We have not learnt the destination of the remaining part of their crews, but presume they will be ordered to the Lakes.

Com. Decatur, it is said, is to take command of the President frigate, now at New-York.

BOSTON, April 15.
FROM THE FRONTIER.
A gentleman who left Burlington on Monday last, informs, that he read the British official account of the battle at La Cole. It stated that they had 11 killed, and 47 wounded, and 2 of the latter had died since; no English officer was hurt. The British are said to have had about 330 regulars and about 140 militia in the action. The American official return states that on our side 13 were killed, 123 wounded, and 30 were missing. Lieut. Larrabee had died of his wounds. A part of the American troops were at Champlain, under Gen. Wilkinson, and a part had returned to Plattsburg and Burlington. Gen. Macomb was at Plattsburg. Col. Clark had gone to visit his family. Lake Champlain was partly clear of ice, and an attack was apprehended at Burlington or Plattsburg. A detachment of Vermont militia was ordered to the former.

The British fleet on Lake Champlain, was said to be nearly in readiness for sea. A brig of 20 guns, which had been launched at St. Johns was completely rigged, and nearly ready for service.

NEW-YORK, April 16.
British down the Sound.—We understand that on Thursday night, a British Frigate and a Sloop or War passed Saybrook, steering west.—They will probably pass to the west end of the Sound, and destroy all the coasters within their reach. If the Frigate President and the Sloop of War Alert, now here, were to start immediately in pursuit of these hostile ships, we might possibly soon have the pleasure of seeing them triumphantly towed into port.—Commodore Rogers may yet find in the Sound, what he has so long sought in vain on the ocean, a contest with a British Frigate.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we are informed that the British vessels mentioned above anchored off Bridgeport at 5 o'clock last evening.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the one formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite the City Hotel, where he carries on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He has on hand, and constantly keeps, an Assortment of Broad Cloths, Vestings, Nankens, Jeans, &c. &c. which he can dispose of on the best terms.
April 14.