LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

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 merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or 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States," passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or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in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That all fines, penalties and forfeitures by virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted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, or of any article, the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation 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.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE BATTLE AT LA COLE.

Copy of a letter from Major General Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated

Province of Lower Canada,
Odeitown, March 31st, 1814.

SIR,

WE have had an affair with the enemy, in which our troops have given another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish *your* views if in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the route to La Cole, distant from hence one league, and from St. John's 6. We reached the former about 3 o'clock, and found there a strong corps in possession of a spacious lofty stone mill, of which I had received some information. An 18 pounder had been ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, and after being repaired, the only road of approach through a deep forest was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight.—An opinion prevailed at same time with the chief engineer Major Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, & several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment, at 300 yards distance only, it was discovered our battery could make no impression.

Brig. Generals Smith and Bissel covered our guns and Brig. Gen. Macomb with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential, to 2500 strong, and his first attack of my right favored the report, from the use he made of Congreve Rockets and other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack. Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to interrupt the enemy should he evacuate the post, & to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill.—During the cannonade, which was returned with vivacity by the enemy's gallies (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides: it is reported so me that in the last charge a Captain of Grenadiers and 15 men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact. Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments and having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about 6 o'clock.

Where military corps appear to be universally animated by the same sensibilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions are improper, except in extraordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Captain M'Pherson of the light artillery (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole character, asked permission to take part in the operations of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged and being first for command took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by Lieutenants Larabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the chin, which he tied up with his handkerchief and continued at his piece until a 2d shot, which broke his thigh, brought him to the earth. Larabee had kept his station until shot thro' the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties, been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the Executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburg or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for at Champlain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions, and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers, and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self-confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony and friendly attachments in the corps highly beneficial to the service. It is a lesson of command to the officers and of obedience to the soldier, worth a whole year's drill of empty parades.

The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been furnished, but they will not exceed 80 or 90, including a captain and 4 subalterns, and this shall be forwarded to-morrow or next day.—For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.
JA. WILKINSON.

Names of Officers wounded.

Capt. M'Pherson, Lt. Larabee, Light Artillery.
Lt. Green, 11th Infantry.
Lt. Parker, 14th do.
Lt. Kerr, Rifle Regiment.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

To the Editor,

From a gentleman in Northumberland, dated March 25.

"On Wednesday, the 16th instant, a schooner from Fredericksburgh, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of wheat, was chased by a 74, a brig, and 2 schooners, and she escaped by putting into Wiccomoco river, and running upon Cockarill's creek—six of the enemy's barges pursuher into the River——but being disappointed in getting her, they landed, and committed outrages the most wanton, on the property of those living on the banks of the River—for they not only took off such things as could not be useful to themselves, but they wantonly destroyed the furniture, by splitting up the tables and chairs, and riping up the beds, and breaking out the sashes and panes of the windows. They took off all the poultry and stock they could get hold of—robbed the inhabitants of the whole of their year's supply of provision and meat. They burnt Mr. Robert Edward's kitchen.—Even the poor negroes did not escape being robbed by them—for they took off their clothing and their pigs. They left the shore before the militia could reach them, except a few who were in advance, exchanged a few shot with them. It is conjectured there were between two and three hundred.—Their barges carried a 12 pounder in the bow.—They continued on shore between two and three hours.

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Milledgeville, April 2.

The following very important dispatch from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Pinckney, 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 Hawkins,
24 April, 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 & enterprise 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 the profuse effusion of human blood, which results from the savage principle of our enemy, neither to give nor accept quarters—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 to 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 honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your excellency's
Most obd't serv't,
THOMAS PINCKNEY,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

His Excellency Gov. EARLY.

On the Battle ground,
In the Bend of the Talapoosie,
28th March, 1814.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney,

SIR—I feel particularly happy in being able to communicate to you the fortunate eventuation of my expedition to the Tallapoosie. I reached the head near Emuc fau (called by the whites the Horse shoe) about 10 o'clock on the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected; expecting our approach, they had gathered in from Oskfuskee, Oakchoga, New Yaacau, Hillibees, the Fish Pond and Eufalee towns, to the number it is said of 1000. It is difficult to conceive a situation more eligible for defence than the one they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breast work.——It was from five to eight 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.

Determined to extermiuate them, I detached Gen. Coffee with the mounted and nearly the whole of the Indian force early on the morning of yesterday to cross the River about 2 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 breast work; having planted my cannon, [one six and one 3 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 shewed themselves beyond it; this was kept up with short interruptions for about 2 hours, when a part of the Indian force and Capt. Russell's and Lieut. Beau's companies of spies, who had accompanied Gen. 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 Gen. 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 hold 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 Major Montgomery, soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them, and the militia of the venerable Gen. Doherty's brigade accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which would have done honour to regulars. The enemy were completely routed. *Five hundred and fifty-seven* were left dead on the Peninsula, and a great number were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the River—it is believed that not more than *twenty* have escaped.

The fighting continued with some severity about 5 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 who had been concealed. We took about 150 prisoners, all women & children except 2 or 3. Our loss is 106 wounded and 25 killed. Major M'Intosh [the Cowetau] 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 have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General.

Major Gen. PINCKNEY.

Congress adjourned Monday a little after 5 o'clock. All the business before both houses was acted on before 3 o'clock; but they adjourned for an hour to give time for the President to sign the enrolled bills—and, having received the bills with the signature, immediately adjourned to the last Monday in October.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, the Vice President, as is usual, having vacated his seat, JOHN GAILLARD, of S. Carolina, was chosen President pro tempore of that body.

Nat. Intel.

We are authorised to state that Gen. Wilkinson's late movement was not pursuant to the views of the War Department. These views (or orders) advised him to seize and hold a given position on Lake Champlain, and admonished him against an incursion into Canada. *ib.*

Col. LEWIS and Major MADISON, of Kentucky, who were made prisoners at the battle of Frenchtown on the river Raisin, arrived in Washington city from Canada on Saturday last, after having been prisoners of war for considerably more than a year. *ib.*

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1814.

The highly important contents of our columns this morning, both of foreign and domestic victories; that no room is left for remarks, leaving the reader his own politician after a careful perusal.

Nothing in addition to what will be found below, of the fleet in the bay, has come to hand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Somerset, April 18, 1814.

MR. SMITH,

I informed you in my last that the British were infesting our waters, and that they had captured a sloop on the day before, which turn out to be a vessel from Norfolk, loaded with Tobacco—vessel and cargo worth 10,000 or 12,000 dollars. On Thursday last our guard (the number of which I informed you) was discharged, and supplied by only 50, except a few horse and artillery; and on Friday the enemy burnt a vessel in Little Annamessex, belonging to Virginia—They continue about Tangiers, James Island, and are now up Pocomoke as high as Sykes's Island, and on shore there. They have captured in the sound, within these few days, several bay-craft, and carried them down to the 74, lying in the bay about Tangiers. This day the whole of the 23d regiment (I am informed) is ordered out on duty, as they (the British) say they will burn all those vessels now lying in Coulbourn's Creek, to the number of 20.

The subjoined paragraph from the N. York Mercantile Advertiser is interesting. Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell had certainly not reached Gottenburg in time for information of their arrival to have been received at Bordeaux on the 2d of March; but Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard were there, and it is likely that commissioners on the part of England had been sent over to meet them. These circumstances, with the release of Col. Lewis and Major Madison, by Sir George Prevost, and the discharge on parole of the British officers confined in this country on the principle of retaliation, indicate a strong probability of a speedy peace. *Whig.*

NEW YORK, April 20.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 2d of March, says—"I have just heard that your plenipotentiaries (American) have been met at Gottenburg, by those of England, and it is expected that peace will be the result."

Another letter of the 5th of March, says—"Lord Wellington's army had a battle with Soult's, at Orthes, on the 28th of Feb. in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 men."

Norfolk, April 16.

FORCE OF THE ENEMY

The following is a correct statement of the enemy's force now in the Chesapeake: Three ships of 74 guns, seven frigates, one brig and two tenders. At anchor last night in Lynhaven, the Dragon 74, and Acasta frigate.

Boston, April 18

A gentleman from Portsmouth informs, that an express arrived at that place yesterday afternoon to Capt. Hull or Capt. Smith, from a small island at the entrance of that harbour, with information, that eight large ships, apparently men of war, were in sight of that island.

The frigate Constitution has arrived in our harbour from Salem.

SLOOP SWALLOW.

Copy of a letter from Captain BAKER, of the sloop SWALLOW, of this port, to his wife, dated

St. Jerome's, April 10

"We have arrived at this place after a passage of 20 hours from *Baltimore.* On the 6th inst at daylight, we were off this place, but the wind being off shore, could not fetch in. At the same time, observed a schooner up the Bay; also a remarkably long barge with three lug sails coming out of the Potomac. We concluded they were from Washington, bound to Baltimore.—There were two or three other vessels in sight down the Bay. We hove out and stood in for the creek; the schooner then tacked, stood for the barge, and soon after hauled down her head sails, apparently with a view to anchor, distant about 3 miles. We ran our vessel into the mouth of the creek, and although she grounded in consequence of the tide being so very low at the time, thought ourselves pretty secure should the vessels then in sight prove to be enemies, as we soon were convinced they were. In 30 minutes after we grounded, a boat was discovered coming from the schooner in pursuit of us, distant about one and a half miles. We immediately landed the most valuable articles. We found on a further examination of the boat, that she rowed ten oars, carried a 4 pounder on her bows, and manned with 16 men. There being but 3 of us on board, with two muskets only, I thought it most prudent to leave the vessel; and I do assure you it was with great reluctance we abandoned the Swallow to a set of infernal robbers.

We landed, and two gentlemen, whom I shall ever respect as brave men, by the names of *Langley* and *Hopkins*, joined with us in the combat.—On their nearer approach, we hailed, and asked them where they were bound? They replied by pointing to the sloop. We immediately commenced a brisk fire upon them, which was so well kept up and directed, that notwithstanding they succeeded in getting along side, four only of them dared to ascend the deck. [Capt B killed one of them.] One of the gentlemen who joined us, killed another in the stern of their boat, who, I suppose, was an officer. They hoisted the sloop's sails, and swung her bow out. This exposed to our fire those who had been skulking under her lee in the barge; and in a few minutes we compelled them to leave their prize, after rowing 3 miles, with the loss of two men!—We immediately boarded her again, and got her safe into the creek. We received no injury on our side; there being so few of us it required a good marksman to do execution.

"The same boats, I am informed, captured a schooner from Alexandria, said to be Captain HOLMES's. They are making great destruction among the bay craft.——A few of our barges would be of great service in this Creek.

Balt. Patriot.

Baltimore, April 22

We understand that the President of the U States has directed all the British officers, now in custody as hostages, (on the principle of retaliation) to be discharged, on parole, with leave to return to Canada.

April 23

When we inserted the article in the Whig which announced that the President had directed the British officers, hostages, to be released, on parole, although we were satisfied that the fact was so, we did not distinctly understand the motive for that step, or the policy of the measure. The proceeding is now explained to us. The principle of retaliation is not abandoned, nor is the point yielded. Great Britain has not, we presume, relinquished her hold upon the twenty-three men, American prisoners, who were sent from Quebec to England for trial. Nor have the United States, we believe, liberated the privates seized in retaliation. But the hostages, subsequently secured on either side, are, it seems, obtaining the freedom that is compatible with the condition of simple prisoners of war. They were officers; and Col. Lewis and Major Madison were among them. These two gentlemen have proceeded from Washington homeward.—It is to be hoped that these acts of kindness will be improved, so as to prevent the shedding of human blood, upon ideal and vague monarchical pretexts.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"BORDEAUX, Feb. 20.

"On the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. the Emperor had an engagement with the army of Silesia, composed of 60,000 Russians and Prussians under Gen. BLUCHER. The Emperor has *completely uncovered* and in a great measure *destroyed the army!* Besides their loss in killed, better than *twenty thousand* men are made prisoners—all their artillery, waggons, are destroyed or taken, and the remnant of the troops are in full flight."

DIED, on Saturday night last, Major *Joseph Richardson*, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjoining the farm of Messrs. Joseph and Solomon Martin. This farm contains about one hundred and sixty three acres, a proportionable part thereof plentifully timbered. This farm is situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and clover. It is expected those who wish to purchase will view the land.—Terms will be made known by application to

Thomas Martin,
Near Abbott's Mill.

Talbot county, april 26

MAIL STAGE,

From Easton to Chester-Town,

STARTS from the subscriber's Tavern every *Sunday* and *Thursday* morning, after an early breakfast, and arrives at Chester Town before sundown same evenings, where the line continues the next morning through Wilmington to Philadelphia. Returning, leaves Chester Town every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* morning, and arrives at the EASTON HOTEL, late Fountain Inn same evenings; where the best accommodations are prepared for Travellers, and conveyances furnished for those wishing to proceed to either of the lower counties.

The subscriber has a new Stage, good strong horses, and a careful driver, added to the certainty of progressing on the route without delay, renders the present establishment worthy the attention of the Public, from whom he solicits a share of patronage.

His Hotel is large, and will at all times enable him to furnish private rooms to Travellers—his liquors of the best quality—his table spread with the varieties of the season; and his servants and fare for horses surpassed by none on the shore—added to his own personal attention, he flatters himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

Thomas Henrix.

april 26

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Harwood*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of December next, on which day a dividend of the assets will be struck and paid to the creditors, at the office of John Goldsborough, in Easton; they may otherwise by law be excluded, after that day, from all benefit of the said estate.—All persons who purchased property at the vendue, are notified that their notes are now due, and that indulgence cannot be given to any one—Immediate payment will be expected. Given under our hands this 21st day of April 1814.

Mary N. Harwood, } Adm's
John Goldsborough, } John Harwood, deceased.

april 26 6

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY about the first day of February last past, from Mr. Peter Wright, living near Lewis Town, in Talbot county, (who is one of the Society of Friends, or people called Quakers, and, in my opinion, as good a master as any in the county) a negro girl called *Hannah*, the property of the subscriber. Hannah is about five feet four inches high, fifteen or sixteen years of age, of a pretty black complexion, straight and very well made, thin lips, shews her upper teeth, which are fine and white, very much when she laughs. She is stout for her age; has a scar about an inch long on the upper part of one of her cheeks, and she has also a very large scar on the back part of one of her hands, reaching from the ends of her fingers up to the thick part of her arm, occasioned by a severe burn. As this last scar is a notable mark, she will probably do all she can to conceal it. Her fingers, and, indeed, her whole hand has a motley appearance, as also a part of her arm, produced from the burn aforesaid. Hannah was seen about three weeks ago, not far from Potts' Mill, and it is strongly suspected she is now lurking either in Miles River neck, Goldsborough's neck, or in the neighbourhood of the Chapel: but as she is young and inexpert, it is judged by some persons that she has cross'd Choptank river and gone to her mother, who resides in Black Water, about four or five miles from Cambridge, at or near the place called *Cord Town*, in Dorchester county, lately the property of Mr. Andrew S. Connalls, deceased, where a number of free negroes and slaves reside; or she may have made her way to Baltimore, as she has relations there. The above reward of one hundred dollars will be given, if Hannah is taken either on the Western Shore of this State, or out of Maryland and brought to this place; or if taken on the Eastern Shore and out of Talbot county fifty dollars, but if taken in Talbot county, thirty dollars only will be paid, on delivering her to

Jas Price.

Easton, Talbot county, State of Maryland, april 26

WAS COMMITTED

TO the gaol of Harford county, a negro man who says that his name is *Richmond*—he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, a blacksmith by trade; his clothing is a brown cloth coat with a black velvet cape, blue cloth trowsers, striped cloth jacket, shoes and stockings, and a fur hat—he had with him when taken up a roan horse. He says that he belongs to the estate of Francis Cromwell, deceased, near the head of Magothy river. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he may be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff
of Harford county.

☞ The National Intelligencer, and Easton Star will insert the above once a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

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