

ment he began to write, our much
wished for Napoleon VII. was in
Paris, and that when the letter
should come to her hand, he did not
doubt but that he would be on the
frontier of Spain.

True sons of your country! the
moment has finally arrived of con-
gratulating you upon the informa-
tion that our beloved monarch breathes
free from the heavy chains that have
oppressed him. If you lost him sur-
rounded by enemies, you will reco-
ver him triumphant and full of glo-
ry.

The following statement of the offi-
cer employed to apprehend John-
son, the custom house officer, is
a complete answer to the misre-
presentations of the Chronicle
and Patriot. It is due however,
to the editor of the latter to say,
that we understand he has pro-
mised to insert Mr. Tarbell's
communication in his paper.

To the Editor of the Boston Patriot,
SIR,
In your last paper under the head
of "Continuance of the Federal
Mob," was a statement calculated
to produce erroneous impressions on
the public mind, and to injure the
character of the inhabitants of Cam-
bridgeport.

Justice Williams did not refuse to
grant a warrant as there stated, but
did on Thursday evening, at about
7 o'clock, grant a warrant against
Johnson and Ford, and that warrant
was not intended to be executed
that evening. The evening was
perfectly quiet and undisturbed by
a mob. Then, nor at any other time,
on that or the next day, was any
body in disguise—there was no vi-
olent conduct or threats of "Tar
and Feathers" nor was there any "vici-
feration" that "no custom house
officer should live in the port" nor
was there any act or threat that
would warrant the suspicion "that
blood would be shed."

On Friday Maj. Tarbell who had
the warrant against Johnson, had
also a writ for a small demand of 3
or 4 dollars, which he mentioned to
Mrs. Johnson, who requested the
officer to take a chaise body; he did
so, but had not moved it away before
a friend of Mr. Johnson's paid the
money. Some hours after the same
officer received two other demands
amounting to about 100 dollars with
orders to secure them by attachment.
In consequence he did attach three
chaise bodies, which were in the
shop, but did not remove them be-
fore they were received for by
Johnson's friend. This was the
"stripping the house and shop of
Johnson" as stated in your paper.
Mr. Johnson never requested to go
by way of his house to speak to his
wife—he only wished to go that
way to ask some friends to become
his sureties, in case he was bound to
answer further by the justice.

The officer told him that if they
did not fall in with the persons nam-
ed, before they came to the road
leading by their houses, that he would
send a messenger for them. They
did however fall in with them, and
Mr. Johnson accomplished all his
wishes. The officer did every thing
in his power to accommodate him,
and Mr. Johnson after examination
was over, and he had been liberated
on his recognizance, voluntarily went
to the officer, and expressed his
warmest acknowledgments to him
for the gentlemanly manner in which
he had performed his duty. As he
was on his way to the justice he was
attended by only three or four per-
sons—he was not followed or sur-
rounded by any greater number of
people than is usually attracted on
such occasions, and these were at a
great distance without offering ei-
ther insult or abuse. There were
not more than three or four persons
on horseback, and those not toge-
ther, one person had a fish horn, and
another a flag, but they were nei-
ther made use in any way to excite
alarm or tumult, or that would be
considered outrageous or insulting,
nor did the persons having them re-
ceive any countenance, or was there
any participation or concert, by the
persons who went to the examina-
tion.

Thus it will be perceived that an
honorable regard to truth and jus-
tice requires that the statement in
the last Patriot should be corrected,
that no false impression should be
made and no improper irritations
should be excited. The editor of
the Patriot will no doubt be ready
and desirous to avoid the imputa-
tion of inserting in his paper an un-
founded and false statement which
could only have the effect of excit-
ing injurious animosities and irrita-
tions.

April 1, 1814.

Examination before his Honor Judge
Davis, District Judge of the United
States Court.
On Tuesday and Wednesday
the 29th and 30th Inst. Messrs.
Mitchel, Curtis, Roulstone, Paul,
and Sumner, were examined before
Judge Davis on the complaint of
Johnson, Inspector at Cambridge
port, and Ford his assistant, on a
complaint of Johnson for obstruc-
ting him and his assistant in the ex-
ecution of official duties. Mitchell
and Sumner were discharged; Cur-
tis, Roulstone and Paul were order-
ed to recognize in the sum of five
hundred dollars each, with sufficient
surety in the like sum. We are in-
formed that the Judge in delivering
his opinion, overruled the objections
that Johnson was not acting within
his authority when he seized and de-
tained Wetherbet in the highway;
he also ruled, that Johnson was au-
thorized to seize and to search without
warrant, notwithstanding the provi-
sions of the Constitution of the U.
S. His honor also expressed his dis-
approbation of defending the accus-
ed by resorting to a construction of
the Constitution, and of the laws,
and introducing witnesses on the part
of the accused in a previous examina-
tion.

And he also said, that in deter-
mining the question whether the par-
ties accused were to be bound over
or not, he should govern himself by
the evidence given on the part of the
prosecution. His honor read a
report from Strange's reports, to show, that
even an alibi supported by many af-
fidavits, could not be received on a
previous examination, but that the
party accused must be bound over.

The inference from all this seems
to be that Custom House Officers
have a power that the citizens do
not dream of;—And a further infer-
ence, not a little alarming, is, that
whatever evidence a citizen may
produce of his innocence of any
charge brought against him, by
even such men as Johnson and Ford,
the Justice or examining Magistrate
must disregard such evidence, and re-
fer the accused to the Grand Jury. It
is worth while to examine into this
construction of Judicial duties. It
strikes most men who have heard of
it, as new. If his honor is right,
the good citizens of this Common-
wealth are now under very erroneous
impressions. If his honor is in er-
ror in opinion, the error cannot
be too soon corrected.

Boston Gazette.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 14, 1814.

MR. OGILVIE
Arrived in Annapolis last evening, and
respectfully announces his intention to
deliver two of his Orations previous to
his departure; the first on Friday,
and the second on Saturday evening, at 7
o'clock, in the Annapolis Assembly
Room.

ENEMY'S SQUADRON.
Five vessels, a part of the enemy's
squadron, were in sight all day yester-
day from the dome of the Stadt-house.
They appeared to be standing up the
Bay, but the wind being light, they
progressed very slowly—their situation
appearing nearly the same in the evening
that it was in the morning.

Since writing the above, a 74 with a
tender, has arrived off our Harbour.

Extract from a letter dated Herring Bay, April
12, 7 o'clock, P. M.
"A large ship, apparently a Frigate
(or it may be a 74,) and a Schooner,
came up the Bay late this evening.—
The frigate came to about sunset, and
immediately hoisted a large colour to
the main-top gallant mast head, which
I take for the admiral's flag, or a
commodore's broad pendant. The schoo-
ner went in chase of some bay craft;
and now, after 8 o'clock, there appears
a large light near where the ship is at
anchor, probably a bay craft on fire.—
I expect she is the advance ship of an
enemy's squadron."

A report has prevailed in this city
for two or three days past, that
arrangements were making by our
government, with Sir Alexander
Cochrane, the commander on this
station, for an armistice. What
foundation there may be for this
report we know not, farther than
that dispatches are said to have been
forwarded to the British Admiral,
through Captain Gordon, who com-
mands the Constellation at Norfolk.
It is stated, that the proposition for
a suspension of hostilities on land,
frat came from Sir George Prevost,
to our government, but as he had no
control over the naval forces, it
was thought proper that the Admi-
ral should be consulted before any
definitive answer could be given to
the proposition. If this be the fact,
it is sincerely to be hoped that no

serious obstacle will intervene to
prevent an arrangement, in as much
as it will be a great relief to those
who reside upon the borders of our
navigable bays and rivers.

The President's message recom-
mending a repeal of the embargo,
and other restrictive laws, has given
rise to no small degree of trouble
in the democratic ranks. They still
manifest the highest regard for the
man, yet are frequently heard to
declaim against his measures. This
last act of his has been styled, by
many of his news-paper editors, as
rash and impolitic. This language,
however, may be easily changed by
a few remarks in the Court Gazette.
They will soon begin to see a great
deal of wisdom in the step which
they now condemn as imprudent,
and think the president justifiable,
from the many changes which have
been recently made in the political
complexion of foreign nations. They
seldom hold out long against him,
and we shall soon hear those who
now complain, applaud his conduct
in extravagant terms. Perhaps no
leader of a party ever had his fol-
lowers better trained than Mr. Mad-
ison has his; for, by a single word,
he can change both their senti-
ments and conduct. They boast
much of their independence of senti-
ment and action, yet are mere
slaves to executive influence. With
such aid and support any man might
continue himself in power let his
course of policy be ever so ruinous
or oppressive.

We cannot but hope this war is
drawing rapidly to a close, although
the harvest of laurels has not been
as plentiful as was promised us at its
beginning. The "cockboats" which
once terrified democracy to an ex-
cessive degree, have surpassed pub-
lic expectation in the number and
brilliance of their achievements;
but where will the historian be found
qualified to do justice to the *valorous
exploits* of our generals? The ma-
jority of them will have it to say,
and perhaps boast of, that they have
been in Canada, but how they got
back again it might puzzle even
themselves to tell. Had the admini-
stration contracted with Widgery
& Co. for the conquest of Canada,
a great saving might have been made
to the nation—for considering the
case with which they thought it
might be accomplished, they would
in all probability have taken a much
less sum than has already been ex-
pended. As every attempt of our
government to conquer it has been
unsuccessful, Widgery may have
gone on to renew his proposals as it
said he is flurishing away at the
city; if so, Mr. Madison had bet-
ter conclude the bargain while the
old gentleman is in the humour, for
after this he may not have another
opportunity.

COMMUNICATED.

When the Bramble arrived last
winter, and brought intelligence of
the disasters which had befallen the
supremest Napoleon, the wits of
all our true patriots were immedi-
ately at work to prepare some drops
of comfort for his best friends in
our country. First we were told,
that at the news was all a fabrication,
and in proof of it they said if the
reverse had not been the case, if
Britain would not have sent a ves-
sel across the Atlantic to offer to us
terms of peace. A few weeks, how-
ever, disappointed all these hopes &
conjectures—the news from France,
though it made the most of the
forlorn condition of our friend, left
no room to doubt that his fortunes
were blasted, and the conqueror of
the world was seeking safety in flight.
Determined, however, not "to give
up the ship," we were next assured,
that the Emperor of Russia would
be our friend, and having conquered
the tyrant on land, would next turn
his arms against the tyrant of the
seas—Alexander was to conquer
England just as he had conquered
France; and for proof of this they
told us, that having driven the Em-
peror within the ancient limits of
France, the first wish of his heart
was to patch up a peace with him,
and then join us in our war against
England; and it was added, that so
full was he of this splendid scheme,
that he was actually going to sign
the treaty without consulting Eng-
land. Yes—the Emperor Alexan-
der was to take side with us against
England, although that nation was
in possession of all his ships of war,
and although too he did not fail to
recollect, that we chose to commence
the war against England just when
she was assisting him in the defence
of his own Empire, and when it

was thought that by going to war
with England we might essentially
aid France in her grand scheme of
subjugating Russia. By the late
French and English accounts, how-
ever, it would seem that even France
does not calculate upon the forbear-
ance of Russia.—No, she looks for
safety to England, and trusts that that
nation, satisfied with the overthrow of
Napoleon's power, will urge the dis-
ferent belligerent powers to a peace.
One would suppose that the evidence
which we now have would be suffi-
cient to satisfy any man, that Napo-
leon's career was run, and France
would no longer be able to continue
the struggle.—But no—our sly
politicians have discovered, that the
Emperor is playing a deep game; he
is making fools of the allies, and
means, as soon as he gets them into
his own territories, to eat them all
up at a single meal. Frenchmen,
we are told, will never suffer France
to be invaded with impunity, but
rising en masse will hurl destruction
upon the heads of their invaders.
This too is said after the allies have
been permitted, with scarcely any
interruption from the French people,
to march a considerable distance
into their territories, within a very
few miles of their capital, and the
Emperor's exertions have been able
to procure but a handful of men with
whom to oppose them. But can we
wonder at these men's speculations,
when they tell us also that this is a
glorious war—that the last campaign
was a glorious campaign, and that
the men now at the head of govern-
ment are the fittest men in the na-
tion to conduct it! Can we wonder
that they should believe any thing
that their friend and ally would wish
them to believe, when we know that
but a few years since they could be-
lieve Mr. Jefferson's wonderful story
about the wonderful Salt Mountain
rain which he had discovered in
Louisiana? R. S.

HYMENEAL.

Married—on Tuesday evening last
by the Rev. Alfred Griffith, Mr. David
Ridgely, of this city, to Miss Julia
Maria, Woodfield, of Anne-Arundel
County.

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, Nankeens, Jeans, &c. &c.
which he can dispose of on the most
advantageous terms.
April 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

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
16th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the
premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the fol-
lowing property to wit:

One Negro Girl named Harriet, one
Wagon, three Horses, one Table,
one Desk, three Chairs and
one Bed and Furniture.

The above are taken as the property of Larkin
Hammond, and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Peter Harman. Terms of sale Cash.
At the same time and place will be sold Ne-
groes Abraham and Jacob taken as the prop-
erty of Mary and Larkin Hammond, executor
of William Hammond, to satisfy a debt de-
tained from Richard Owings. Terms of sale,
Cash.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff, A. A. C.
April 14.

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 ac-
commodating terms—Any person wish-
ing to purchase can view the land by
applying to Mr. Joseph H. Duvall, liv-
ing on the premises, or to the subscri-
ber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Watkins.
If the above land should not be dis-
posed of at private sale before Friday the
14th day of May next, it will on that
day be offered at public sale, if fair, if
not the next fair day.
April 14.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to all persons
whom it may concern, that I intend to
apply by petition, in writing, to the
next county court for Calvert county,
praying them, (according to the provi-
sions of an act of assembly passed at
November session, 1812.) to extend to
me the full benefit of the several acts
of insolvency, without the assent of my
creditors, they having heretofore vexa-
tiously and unreasonably withheld and
refused to give their assent to my final
releasement.
William R. Sewell.
Calvert County, 29th
March, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Palladium
Massachusetts Election.
Votes for Governor from 184 Towns.
1814. 1813.
Strong, 33755. Strong, 33848
Dexter 22261. Varnum 20887

11494 12961
The election of a majority of Federal
Republicans to the Senate of Mas-
sachusetts is ascertained. Other returns
are expected to increase the majority.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

IN FAVOUR OF BOSTON FEDERALISTS.
From the Boston Patriot.
THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Captain
SWEWART, arrived at Mar-
blehead on Sunday afternoon. She was
chased by two frigates, and an express
from Marblehead gave reason to appre-
hend that she was in a hazardous situa-
tion attacked by a greatly superior
force. The news flew like lightning
through all the towns on this coast, and
in no place was the sensation more liv-
ely than in Boston. The drums beat to
arms, and while the New England
Guards were parading near Faneuil-
Hall, the FEDERAL CAUCUS which
had collected there, turned out, and gave
them three hearty cheers. All party dis-
tinctions were at once dissipated, &
the unanimous cry was, "let us all join
and defend the CONSTITUTION." By 7 or 8
o'clock, several companies were on the
march and cannon were on the way
with all speed. Had not an express ar-
rived with intelligence that the frigate
had got safe into Salem, it is thought
that ten thousand men would have been
at Marblehead at sunrise.

Whatever political notions may fill
the heads of some of our Bostonians,
the sight, or the very naming of this
renowned ship, evokes an enthusiasm
equal to what some nations felt for their
sacred temples.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.

We learn from Saybrook, that on
Tuesday evening, 7 British barges as-
cended the river 4 miles above Saybrook
Ferry, and had set fire to about 26 ves-
sels. Among these burnt were the ship
Superior of this port, and a Hartford
brig. The militia were ordered out,
for the purpose of interrupting the en-
emy; but they returned to their homes
in the night. The loss of property de-
stroyed is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

A letter from West-Point mentions,
that a sloop having on board forty U. S.
troops from New York, upset off that
place on Wednesday last. Five of the
soldiers were drowned, and 15 others
were taken to the hospital badly hurt.

LATE NEWS.

We understand (says the Boston Pal-
ladium) that London papers to Feb. 12,
have been received at Halifax; that the
battle in France, Jan. 31, (of which we
have had the French accounts) resulted
in a great victory to the allies, the loss
of the French in killed and wounded
being immense; and that the Bramble,
despatch vessel, from the U. S. arrived
in England in 20 days.

His Honour Judge Ford Discharged.

Just as our paper was going to
press we had the pleasure to learn
that Judge Ford, who was bound over
to answer the charge of High Treason,
was discharged by his
honour Judge Livingston; the go-
vernment having failed to produce
witnesses in support of the charge,
although they have had more than
three months to hunt them up, and
having also failed to give any satis-
factory reason why they have not
produced them. In discharging
Judge Ford, his honour Judge Liv-
ingston took occasion to observe
that this prosecution ought not and
he trusted it would not raise the
most distant suspicion respecting
Judge Ford, in the mind of any man
in the community; but that he
would stand as high in the esteem
of all his friends and acquaintance
as he had ever done through any
honourable life.

If we may express an opinion,
this was from the beginning, an abomi-
nable groundless party prosecu-
tion.
[Ev. Post.]

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court
of Chancery, passed in the case of
Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Rich-
ard 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 con-
siders it unnecessary to give further
description of the property, as it is
presumed those who wish to purchase
will view the premises. The purcha-
ser 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 pur-
chase money, with interest, the subscri-
ber is authorised to execute a deed of
conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock.
Edward Harwood, trustee.
April 7, 1814.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The Subscriber will give a reward of
any person who will discover to him the
name and who placed a placard on his gate
last evening.
April 14, 1814.
T. H. Bourne.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 8, 1814.

On application by petition, of Dr.
John Thomas Shaff, executor of the
last will and testament of Bennett Dar-
nall, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, it is ordered he give the notice
required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said de-
ceased; and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette, and one of the Baltimore pa-
pers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills
for A. A. County.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mar-
yland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Bennett Darnall, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the necessary vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the fifth day of June next, they may o-
therwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this fifth day of April,
1814.

John T. Shaff, Executor.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season,
at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low
price of five dollars each mare, and 25
cents to the groom. Should the above
sum of five dollars not be paid by the
first day of October, eight dollars will
be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half
hands high, and well made, he is a
well bred as any horse in America, as
will appear from the following pedi-
gree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough
bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward
Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hy-
der Ally, he was got by the old im-
ported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam
by Othello, her grand dam an imported
mare from the Duke of Hamilton's
Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by
Old Traveller, her great great grand
dam by Cartouch, her great great great
grand dam by Scilbury, her great great
great grand dam by Childers out
of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the
imported horse Othello, her grand dam
by Juniper, who was imported into Vir-
ginia, her great grand dam out of Col.
Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma
by the Godolphin Arabian, and his
sire was out of the dam to Dr. Ede-
len's celebrated running mare Floretta,
by old Panck.

Season to commence the 10th of
April, and end the 15th July.
Joseph N. Stockett.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court
of chancery, the subscriber will of-
fer at Public Sale, on Friday 25d
April, at M-Coy's Tavern, the fol-
lowing tracts of land, lying on Elk
Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part
of the real estate of the late Edward
Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised
to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery,

Containing by patent 234 acres of land
situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on
the road between Baltimore and Wash-
ington, and adjacent to the lands of
Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery,

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-
Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the
Washington and Annapolis roads at that
place.

The Resurvey on the Gre-
cian Siege,

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey
and Luther Martin Esq. and contain-
ing, by a recent resurvey, 229 1/2 acres
of land. These tracts are unimproved
and covered with wood, but from the
known value of the adjacent lands, it
is presumed that the soil would be sus-
ceptible of great improvement, and
from their proximity to the Baltimore
market they will be well worth the at-
tention of purchasers.—The Second
Discovery would also present an ex-
cellent stand for a tavern. The terms
of sale as prescribed by the decree, are,
that the purchaser shall give bond with
approved security, for payment of the
purchase money in six, twelve, and
eighteen months, and on payment of
the whole shall receive a deed from the
trustee. The title is indisputable, and
all other information relative to the
quality and situation of the land,
can be obtained on application to Mr.
Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge,
Elk Ridge.
Henry M. Murray, Trustee.
Annapolis, March 31, 1814.