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RUSSIAN POETRY.

We have rarely met with any specimens of poetical composition from the great northern empire. The following we copy from the European Magazine for March, 1821. It is republished from a work that has recently appeared in England, entitled, "Specimens of the Russ. an Poets, &c. Translated by John Bowring;" and is the production of Karamzen.

Daily Ad.

"THE CHURCH YARD.

FIRST VOICE

How frightful the grave! how deserted and drear.

With the howls of the storm wind; the creaks of the bier,

And the white bones all clattering together!

SECOND VOICE.

How peaceful the grave! its quiet how deep;

Its zephyrs breathe calmly, and soft its sleep.

And flowers perfume it with ether.

FIRST VOICE.

Here riots the blood crested worm on the dead,

And the yellow skull serves the foul food for a bed.

And snakes in its nettle weeds hiss

SECOND VOICE.

How lovely, how sweet the repose of the tomb:

Its temples are there: but the nightingales come

And sing their sweet chorus of bliss.

FIRST VOICE

Ye ravens of night flap their wings o'er the grave:

Is the vulture's abode—'tis the wolf's dreary cave,

Where they tear up the earth with their fangs.

SECOND VOICE

Here the coney at evening disports with his love,

Rests on the sod: while the turtles above,

Repose on the bough that o'erhangs.

FIRST VOICE.

Here darkness and dampness with poisonous breath,

And loathsome decay fill the dwelling of death,

The trees are barren and bare!

SECOND VOICE.

Soft are the breezes that play round the tomb,

And sweet with the violet's wafted perfume.

And lilies and jessamines fair.

FIRST VOICE.

Pilgrim who reaches this valley of tears,

Would fain hurry by, and with trembling and fears,

Is launched on the wreck covered river.

SECOND VOICE.

Traveller outwore with life's pilgrimage dreary,

Down his rude staff, like one that is weary,

And sweetly reposes forever."

Editor of the Federal Republican.

I intended to have quietly

been by a most outrageous act

on the part of whom better things

to have been expected. But

Editor of the Patriot, in his wis-

dom, at the very threshold of

fair made assertions and en-

tered together incorrect. Had

the Patriot, as the advocate for

the Patriot, come out hon-

estly and admitted that the "late

and unprecedented act

of the Patriot, he would not

have been so veracious," nor

that there have been but one

issue between the executive

and the citizens of Maryland. That

would have been, whether an

voluntary soldier who is in-

decent for which he had two

of the whole number of votes,

place to his competitor who

of prime of life, in health, and

dependent circumstances, and

been brought from another

to fill the office of tobacco

in this city.

er understood that the fed-

disclaimed any political in-

when they elected and com-

and col. Waters over Josiah

on. But col. W. had a ma-

the votes of the levy court,

of the Patriot to the

notwithstanding, and he

citizen of Baltimore. Col.

Waters is one of the few remaining officers of '76, and was in needy circumstances, and in point of respectability of standing, second to no man in the state; whereas Mr. Stevenson was considered in comfortable circumstances. Josiah Stevenson's conduct, as far as has come to my knowledge, has always been that of a gentleman; and in regard to col. W. he is entitled to much praise. He knew that, politically speaking, the colonel had a preference when the state was federal, and so high was his regard for the debt of gratitude due to the colonel by the citizens of America, that when the state became democratic, he wanted not to be the colonel's competitor. For this generous and manly act, Mr. S. has been, and will continue to be rewarded by the colonel and his personal friends.

The Patriot insinuates that Mr. Warfield's being a tobacco planter, gave him the preference.—He, the editor, had he been disposed to have done justice to the colonel, would not have put in this plea, as the colonel has also been a tobacco planter.

Although the sentiment of indignation will not feed the hungry, nor clothe the naked, it has, notwithstanding, been gratifying to see so many high and honourable citizens, among whom are many democrats, who have felt the indignity that has been committed on the state of Maryland in this transaction—as high minded and as decided a democrat as any in the state, and one of the men of seventy-six, has called it an unprecedented and infamous act.—All the members of the Levy Court, who were men of seventy-six, supported and voted for the Colonel, as did those who had any knowledge of the active duties of a soldier prior to this. If an old soldier of fair character, in needy circumstances, has in any instance where he had a majority of votes, been refused the office to which he was nominated, it is more than has yet come to my knowledge. This outrageous act will doubt fire the indignation of the community throughout the state, and the perpetrators of it, or at least their apologists will endeavour to justify it on different grounds.—Amongst other charges which they will bring forward, they will accuse the Colonel with being an active politician, which accusation will be unfounded; for the Colonel declared from the day he was first elected as a Tobacco Inspector, he should take no interest in politics as long as he was the public's servant. They will say many other things equally unfounded. What confidence, my countrymen, is to be placed in men who thus treat one of the few remaining officers of your country—

He who fought your battles in that period which tried men's souls; whose covering was the Heavens; whose bed was the Earth; whose pillow was a rock; who wanted for the coarsest bread to satisfy his hunger, for a gourd of water to quench his thirst; who subjected himself to perils and privations on every side, for the love of his country? The advantages that he, in conjunction with others of that day, the most of whom are "gone to that better whence no traveller ever returns," obtained for our country, we are now enjoying; and such is the gratitude of the present rulers of our state, that they have refused sustenance to this veteran of seventy-six. Knowing the high elevation of Mr. Warfield, there were those who flattered themselves that he would have felt the indignity which has been thus offered to our country, and have rejected the commission which has been unjustly given him—had he done so, he would have experienced a conscientious dignity in the act which would have been grateful to the best feelings of man, and which would have more than compensated him for any loss he would have sustained.

H.

COLONEL WATERS.

The feelings of this venerable old soldier have lately received a wound which should by no means astonish him, nor any of those whose feelings are outraged in the neglect which his excellency governor Sprigg and his friends have been guilty of. What right has a respectable revolutionary officer to expect that the present executive of the state of Maryland shall manifest gratitude for services heretofore rendered? None. It is not in the nature of democracy to respect the feelings of any man who is poor, and who, nevertheless, dares to think for himself. The circumstance of col. Waters has very properly excited a great sensation, and has produced the animadversion not only of federalists, but also of many high minded democrats. We regret that there are not more of this

description in the ranks of the opposite party; their feelings prove them to be worthy of a better political creed. For fear that the people generally should estimate properly the motives which caused the rejection of col. Waters, and for fear that this flagrant outrage, committed on one of the soldiers of '76, should have its proper weight at the next election, we perceive that certain hiring editors are already employed in colouring and cooking up this disgraceful act in their own way and taking recourse to the only thing needful for many democratic editors, viz misrepresentation! What can be said of men who boldly make assertions as facts, which they know to be false, utterly false, and without foundation? Does it comport with our dignity to descend and refute, when their assertions carry the falsity thereof on their front? We have better, we have nobler duties; one of which we consider to be, to tell the people of Maryland that governor Sprigg has treated an old revolutionary officer with contempt and cruelty; that he has deprived him of office and of bread, not on account of incapacity, but because he is an old and a poor federalist, although he risked his life in securing that liberty which his excellency now enjoys. Is this conciliation of party? Democracy has in its pay, certain scribblers, who seem to glory in having been, for many years, accustomed to falsehood and detraction, and who render themselves worthy of their employers in the same ratio that they detract and misrepresent. We expect a host of these democratic truths respecting col. Waters, and congratulate him on the event; the neglect of such men as gov. Sprigg, and the detraction of such men as his editors, will only raise him in the love and esteem of the virtuous and patriotic.—H.

From the Missourian.

THE WORM.
"Outcrawls all the worms of Nile."
SHAKESPEARE.

Who has not heard of the rattlesnake or copperhead? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of the creation recoil; but there is a species of worm, found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this "foe to human kind," is the object of the present communication.—This worm varies much in size; it is frequently an inch through—but as it is rarely seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured—it is of a dull lead colour, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never molests; they avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Goya.

Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our citizens. I have, therefore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows: Sometimes in his madness he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury—in a word, he exhibits to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the "spell" in which his senses are locked, that no sooner has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity occasioned by one bite, than he seeks out this destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

I have seen a good old father, his locks white as snow, his step slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for I knew the fond hope that this son would be the "staff of his declining years," had

supported him through many a sorrow. Youths of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called the worm of the still!

From the Federal Gazette, May 11. MURDER OF PAUL I.

Lord Holland, in a late speech before the House of Peers, makes some very severe remarks on the present Emperor of Russia. After speaking of the violent death to which every Czar since Peter the Great seems to have been predestined, he observes, that Alexander himself sits on a throne weltering in the blood of his father; and insinuates that his present majesty's conduct towards the unfortunate Paul, was such as to give rise to most unfavourable suspicions. As the circumstances of that emperor's tragical end are not generally known, I will present before the public some details which I collected from conversation and periodical works, particularly that valuable emporium of knowledge, the Bibliotheque Historique.

On the death of Catherine II. Paul gave reins to his wild and disorderly passions, which had been fettered down by his mother during her life time; but even in the riot of his disorders, one could discern a mind which would have done honour to the throne, had it been more carefully cultivated. At length (says Dr. Stael) "his passions encompass'd him on all sides like the serpents of Laocoon"—like Nero, he finally threw off all restraint, and appeared in the nakedness of despotism, which is, at best, but an organized anarchy—it may, for a time, envelope anarchy in its hideous veil, but the latter will soon show her face "with Gorgon horrors clad." Paul had by him a list of prescriptions, like Domitian—he resolved to let no one live near him, on whose fidelity he had the slightest suspicion.

"And where his frown of hatred hark'd fell,
"Hope, withering fled, and Mercy cried
"Tarewell!"

M. de Pahlen was then Primo Minister of Russia—he was the servile instrument of this Emperor's passions—but this modern Sejanus at length suspected that his own name was on the fatal proscription list. He conferred with the Grand Duke Alexander, on the measures to be adopted, and he found him but too ready to listen to his overtures, a conspiracy was formed to dethrone the Emperor, and the night of the 23d March, 1801, was fixed on for the accomplishment of their traitorous designs.

Paul had retired to his chamber in the Palais Michel, an impregnable fortress, flanked with bastions; none but Pahlen knew the outlets, trap-doors, and "passages that lead to nothing"—by which human contrivance had secured Majesty from intrusion. The assassins collected by the traitorous minister, were about sixty in number, and had all been well plied with wine—Benixen and Subow (the last favorite of the voluptuous Catherine) commanded the horde. After some difficulty they made their way to the Emperor's bed-chamber; but to the consternation of Subow, Paul had left his bed. He had concealed himself behind a screen, where he remained almost motionless with fear. "Sire," exclaimed the traitor "you are our prisoner, by order of the Emperor Alexander—you had better make no resistance, as your life would be endangered." "What have I done to deserve this treatment," said Paul. "You have been martyring us for the last four years," answered one of the ruffians.

During this scene, the Grand Dukes, with their wives, were in an apartment immediately below their father's, where they waited to learn the issue of the conspiracy. A party of desperadoes, headed by Prince Tatchwill, (who was extremely intoxicated) now enter the Imperial room. Some of the conspirators, less ferocious than the rest, are sparing their masters; but Tatchwill's horde insisted on despatching him: "The longings of the Cannibal arise" (Altho' they spoke not) in their wolfish eyes."

The Prince threw himself on the unfortunate monarch, and in his fall with him, threw down and extinguished.

*He was what the French call a Maquereau.

Disolution of Partnership
The partnership between
George and John
has been mutually dissolved
and the said firm is
settled, and the partners
who have claims are
to present them for payment to
Barber, who is authorized to
conduct of said firm.

The public are informed that
Packets will run as usual
and others, who send Goods,
are requested to designate particularly
the names of the persons for whom they
are intended, and the places where they
are to be sent. They will not be responsible
for letters sent in the packets, but every
attention will be paid to their delivery.
They have an Extra SCHOONER,
which will take and carry Freight to
and from any port in the Chesapeake
Bay.

The editors of the Federal
and American, Baltimore, are
requested to insert the above once a week
for six weeks, and forward their accounts
to this office.
May 17.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA,
Having understood that a report
circulating of his having declined be-
ing a Candidate for the office of sheriff,
takes this opportunity of declaring the
same to be unfounded. He begs the
public not to suffer themselves to be
deceived by reports of this kind, as he
is still, and means to continue a Can-
didate for their suffrages for the above
appointment, and respectfully solicits
their votes.

South River Bridge Company.
Notice is hereby given to the Stock-
holders in the South River Bridge
Company, that an instalment of Two
Dollars on each Share of Stock by them
respectively held, is required to be
paid to the Treasurer of the said
Company, on Monday the 4th day of
June next;—And a further instalment
of THREE Dollars on each Share, on
Monday the 21 day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation,
Stockholder who shall fail to pay any
instalment which shall at any time
be called for, for the space of one
month, shall forfeit the sum or sums
before paid by him on his Stock, to
the use of the said Corporation, and
shall also forfeit his right to said
Stock; and the President and Directors
shall have power to sell said Stock for
the use of said Corporation, and if any
forfeited Stock shall not produce
a sum sufficient to discharge the
balance due thereon, and the expenses
of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder
shall remain liable for the balance
due.—By order of the President and
Directors.

Thos. Franklin Treasurer.
May 17.

FOR SALE.
On a liberal credit, about 1000
of land, situated in Caroline county,
about one half of which are cleared,
the rest in wood, and white oak timber
equal to any on the Eastern Shore of
Maryland; within a mile of the timber
land is now erected a saw mill. The
above lands are about five miles from
the residence of Col. Wm Richardson,
on the Great Choptank, and will be
shewn to persons wishing to purchase
by Mr. Thomas Chesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. J. M.
Saulsbury resides, situated in Tech-
hoe Neck, (Caroline County). The
farm contains about five hundred
of land, about three hundred of which
are cleared, the rest in wood and
bar. There is also an excellent
seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration
money the above lands will be convey-
ed free of incumbrances.
Richard Lockerman

March 29.
State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans
April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of
Welch, administrator with
annexed, of John Welch, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered, that he give the notice
by law for creditors to exhibit
claims against the said deceased,
that the same be published once
each week, for the space of six
consecutive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, hath obtained from the
court of said county, in Md. the
of administration with the will
of, on the personal estate of
Welch, late of Anne Arundel
deceased. All persons having
against the said deceased, are
warned to exhibit the same, with
vouchers thereof, to the subscr-

or before the 30th day of Decem-
ber next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said
Gives under my hand this 19th
April, 1821.

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed

Ohio Welch, Adm-
With the will annexed