

ished the lamp. The remaining scene, of midnight horror, was passed in the dark. Benizes left the room in search of a candle—when he came in he found Paul lying dead on the floor. The ruffians had strangled him by means of a scarf. He had made but a feeble resistance, being paralyzed with fear—only he had passed his hand between his neck and the scarf, and cried out. "Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, spare me! Give me but time to make my peace with God!"—"Go, make it with the Devil!" exclaimed one of the inhuman monsters, as he stopped the breath of his victim.

Immediately after this murder, the Empress and Grand Duke quarrelled about their respective rights, before Death had spread its freezing coldness over the monarch's corpse! The Empress wished to act the part of Catharine II. over again, and insisted, that since she had been crowned, allegiance was due to her alone. At length Pahlen hurried off Alexander to receive the oath of fidelity from the Grand Dignitaries of the empire; and the Empress Mother was persuaded to give up her pretensions in favour of her son. In the interim, the report was circulated that Paul had suddenly died of an apoplexy. Even, (but this is hypocrisy to the very Devil,") even they caused his body to be opened, to ascertain the cause of his death! Paul was exposed fifteen days on a bed of state, and at length, he was entombed with his fathers, with the pomp and glorious circumstance usual on such occasions. I have only one fact to add to all these soul-harrowing details:—not one of the Emperor's assassins has suffered the punishment due to traitors, and the Sejanus, who instigated the murder, lives in ease and affluence!

If any one reflects on these speaking facts, and afterwards can envy the boast of heraldry and the pomp of power," he little knows how happy is his lot, compared to that of the fortunate wretch, whose situation he sighs at:

"Oh! if he knew the weight of splendid chains,
How light the balance of his humbler pains!"

The approaching election is one of no ordinary importance, upon the result of it depends the political character of the state for five years, certainly, and perhaps, for ever. Can the federalists of Maryland then be insensible to this consideration? Can they for a moment entertain the idea of surrendering into the hands of their adversaries, the government and the destiny of the state; of entrusting them with a power so immense, and which would experience has taught them, will be so sadly abused? Let them listen no longer to the sycophant's song of conciliation and the right hand of fellowship, it is intended to lull in order to destroy—there is nothing congenial between federalism and democracy—they cannot unite—to use the language of Johnson, "you might as well attempt to mix oil and vinegar; or in the language of the chemist, to amalgamate heterogeneous particles."

Patriotism, consistency, fidelity and justice, all require, that a firm, united and vigorous opposition should be made on the part of the federalists of Maryland at the ensuing senatorial election. Can they, sensible as they must be of the evils of democracy, can they, devoted as they always have been to the best interests of their country, can they, when these evils appear again to threaten us, tamely look on and make no efforts to counteract them? Patriotism forbids it. Can the federalists of Maryland consistently with their professions so often reiterated, cease to oppose the wild, visionary, disorganizing schemes of democracy? Consistency forbids it. Can the federalists of Maryland renounce their faith, can they consent to surrender those principles which Washington bequeathed them, and meanly skulk, as they are required to do, in the rear of democracy? Fidelity forbids it. Can any federalist of Maryland, be so insensible to the claims of justice as to neglect or refuse to co-operate with his political brethren throughout the state, in promoting the success of that cause, which his judgment and his conscience approve as the best, and which he has so often pledged himself to support? Justice forbids it. Let then every federalist prepare to do his duty! let an opposition be made in every county in the State? It will be neither useless nor unavailing even in those counties where the democratic majorities are acknowledged to be triumphant.—It will tend to show that federalists, in every part of the state have a sacred regard for their principles; it will animate their political brethren in other counties; it will add strength to the common cause; it will produce discussion, and discussion will develop the principles of federalism; and the more they are developed the more will they be disseminated. If federalists in democratic counties cannot command success, they may do more, they may deserve it.

The democratic Editors boast that their party is in motion from the summits of Allegany to the plains of Worcester. Can federalists then remain unmoved? While their adversaries are ever vigilant, active, zealous and enterprising, will they continue inert, supine, and listless? Or will they not rather rise in the majesty of their strength, confiding in the goodness of their cause, and going forth fearlessly to the combat, resolve that no exertions shall be omitted, and no zeal shall be wanted, to insure success at the ensuing contest? Yes, such is the course which it behoves federalists to pursue, and whatever may be their duty, let them manifest to the world, will also be their delight.

"Federalism expects every man to do his duty."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 31.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince George's

NICHOLAS SPOWEN,

GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.

RICHARD GRAHAM,

Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.

THOMAS C. WASHINGTON.

GEORGE D. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.

WILLIAM HEILARY,

WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.

JEREMIAH NICOLS,

CAPT. NATHL. COMRGYS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.

William Knight, James K. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

For the Md. Gazette.

To the Federalists of Maryland.

The period designated by the Constitution for the election of the Senate of Maryland, is now rapidly approaching. It is but three months distant, and we should be gratified to see a general disposition manifested on the part of the federalists to prepare for so important an event. The federalists of Prince-George's, Calvert, Montgomery, Allegany and Somerset, have already evinced that they are not unmindful of the all-important duties which they are required to perform—they have nominated their candidates, and have given a solemn pledge to their political brethren throughout the state, that they will faithfully endeavour to secure their election. Let then the same zeal, and the same devotion to the principles and policy of federalism be manifested in the other counties, and we shall no longer despair of the success of our party. Let early nominations be every where made. Federalism has nothing to fear from investigation, it seeks no concealment; its character and its principles are too pure to suffer any violation from the strictest scrutiny. It invites examination, and it challenges a comparison with the boasted attributes of democracy.

They therefore remained together for the storm and the sea continued to rage with such increased violence that every thought of returning to Normandy was necessarily given up. The oldest inhabitants did not recollect an autumn so stormy as the present; the Clergy examined all their old rick books, the scalders ruminated the oldest lays and traditions, but no where did they find recorded the like.

Biorn and Sintram braved the impetuosity of the weather. During the few hours that Folko and Gabriela appeared below, the two Norwegians were always at home, and ready to attend them respectfully, but the remaining part of the day, and sometimes the whole night through, they pursued the bear and wolf in mountain steeps and forests.

In the mean while Folko exerted every pleasing power of his mind, every endearing charm of his graceful attention, to make Gabriela forget the wild seat she inhabited, and the numb Norwegian winter which had already made its appearance, and threatened to draw, for several months together, an icy wall around them. Sometimes he told her blooming tales, then he played a pleasing air upon the lute, whilst Gabriela, and her ladies, performed the graceful dance, then again relinquishing the instrument to one of the attending fair, he would mingle in the dance, and thus he knew in ever varying manner, to show regard and love to his lady. At other times he would call his men together, in the vast hall of the castle there to display their strength and skill in mock-fight, and Gabriela awarded the precious prize to the victor.—Not seldom he himself would enter the ranks of the contending, but only to stand on the defensive not to join the pre-eminence over any. The Norwegians, who looked on, compared him frequently, to their demigod, Baldur, who suffered the bolts and arrows of the giants to be pointed, and hurled at him, conscious of his own impenetrability and divine nature.

After one of these chivalrous exercises, it happened that Rolf stepped up to the noble Baron, called him aside with deep reverential submission, and whispered to him.—"They call you the beautiful, mighty Baldur, and truly they call you by your right name; but beware! even the mighty Baldur fell. Take heed, beware!"

Folko looked at him with a astonishment.—"It is not," continued the old man, "that I know of any secret snare that is laid for you, or that I have even the most distant foreboding of the like, (god preserve each Norman from such fears).—But when you stand before me in all your transcendent glory & splendour, the idea of the fugacity of all earthly things throngs in upon my mind, and I can not help again exclaiming; Beware, oh beware, Noble Sir! Even the proudest glory is doomed to perish."

"These are good and pious thoughts," replied the friendly Folko, "I'll take them deeply to heart, my good old Father."

From this time our Rolf was frequently with Folko and Gabriela, and formed a kind of connecting link between the two very opposite establishments of the castle. He could not leave off loving Sintram, but to follow him in the wild chase, through the raging of storm and rain, was now beyond his strength.

Bright winter had at last made his appearance in all his majesty.—This, of course, made the return of the strangers to their home impossible; and the spell-roused storm was hushed.

In a shady glade, a shelter the white plain and hills, and frequently Folko conducted his pelt-clad lady, in the light sledge, over the frozen lake's and streams, whilst dazzling skates winged his feet. On the other hand, Biorn and Sintram pursued the bear with redoubled vigour.

About this time, when Christmas was approaching, and Sintram tried in the wildest toil of the chase to stave the horror of his approaching dreame—Folko and Gabriela stood one evening, on one of the massy balconies of the aged building. It was a clear winter eve, the snow-covered landscape reflected the mild rays of the setting sun, and from beneath their feet rose up to them the sound of heroic songs, to the measured accompaniment of the mighty hammer. Soon the sledge and the working hammers were hushed in the armory, and the Baron and his wife heard the following conversation, tho' without

being able to discover those who carried it on.

"Who is the most daring champion of all the dead-end Norman Father?"

"Tis Folko of Montfaucon."

"Well answered; but tell me, is there ought from which the noble Baron turns?"

"There is. But we in Norway carry it on easily and with joy. It is the winter chase of the mighty bear, down the icy precipice, over the endless snow-clad plain."

"It is even so. He, that knows not how to buckle to his feet, our snow-shoes nor to move upon them swiftly now to the right, then to the left, may be a mighty knight in all other respects, but from our mountains, our chases, he would do better to keep aloof, and dwell in lovely lady's chambers."

They heard the joyous laugh of the speaker, who now resumed their work.

Folko stood pensive. There was another glow, besides that reflected from the sky, on his cheek— Gabriela stood moaning for a while; then she embraced her knight, and said, "Does thou not intend to join the bear-chase to-morrow; and to bring to thy lady the prize of thy pursuit?"

The Baron consented with a smile of pleasure, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dance and song.

(To be Continued.)

The Congress frigate has arrived at Norfolk in 44 days from Rio-Janeiro.

Report, relative to Appropriations of Public Lands for the purposes of Education: made to the Senate of Maryland, Jan. 30, 1820.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, beg leave to report.

That they concur with his excellency in believing education, in a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. Your committee consider our government as emphatically a government of opinion. A general diffusion of knowledge, which is essential to its right administration, cannot be effected, unless the people are educated. No high degree of civilization, of moral power and dignity, or of intellectual excellence, no superiority in science, in literature, or in liberal and useful arts, which constitutes the noblest national supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The establishment of literary institutions, then of all grades, from the common school, up to the university, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people.

Your committee are well aware of the difficulty, in the present embarrassed state of our pecuniary concerns, of providing the means of making education general. They are fully sensible, that at this time, large appropriations out of the public treasury, for this purpose, all important as it is, cannot be expected. They deem it therefore their duty to recall to your notice a report and certain resolutions, presented to the senate at the last session by a committee of a like nature with the present, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The object of those resolutions was to call the attention of congress, and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new ones.

One thirty-sixth part of all the states and territories, (except Kentucky,) whose waters fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, in the present apportioned by congress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, wherever the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools, and other large appropriations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your committee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice. That this may more fully appear, especially as the right of those to an equal participation, with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your committee have deemed it proper to take a cursory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

Before the war of the revolution, and indeed for some years after it, several of the states possessed, within their nominal limits, extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands. These states were, all at that epoch, royal, and not proprietary provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of officers, whose authority had been prescribed or ascribed to by the crown, was in the habit of granting those lands, the right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other. They might therefore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question arose soon after the Declaration of independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated. However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the property and jurisdiction of soil were acquired by the common sword, purse and blood, of all the states, united in a common effort. Justice, therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the vacant lands should be sold to defray the expenses incurred in the contest, by which they were obtained, and the future harmony of the states required, that the extent

of the lands should be determined by the resolution of the states, or by the assent of the commonwealths. The resolution of the states, or by the assent of the commonwealths, was the only mode by which the lands could be disposed of, and the only mode by which they could be sold, and the proceeds applied to the support of the commonwealths.

In the year 1777, the assembly, by resolution, and instructed their delegates in congress, to express sentiments in support of their claim to participation in these lands, in all the languages, and declined accepting of the federation, on account of the claims of the states claiming them exclusively to the United States.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, beg leave to report.

That they concur with his excellency in believing education, in a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

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No high degree of civilization, of moral power and dignity, or of intellectual excellence, no superiority in science, in literature, or in liberal and useful arts, which constitutes the noblest national supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning.

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Your committee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice. That this may more fully appear, especially as the right of those to an equal participation, with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your committee have deemed it proper to take a cursory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

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And the aggregate number of acres in those states and territories will be 237,257,125

One sixth part of the aggregate number, being the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 39,542,875 acres.

And one sixth part of the common school appropriation as the appropriation for Colleges and Academies, is 39,542,875 acres.

And the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, will be 7,909,903

At \$2 per acre, which is less, according to Sayber's Statistical Annals, than the average price of all the public lands, which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be \$15,819,806

And the aggregate number of acres purchased of France by the United States in 1803, at \$2 per acre, will be 200,000,000 acres.

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