TTERS
ce at Easton, Feb.

J.
ney, John G.
es, John
nson, Mrs.
es, John L.
es, Wrightson
K.
by, Zebulon S.
sey, James
ene, Samuel
ns, Elizabeth
L.
nard, Joshua E.
ve, Susan
ve, Wm. S.
as, Henry D.
vis, Benjamin H.
nard, Jonathan
M.
lar, Eave
lson, Benj. P.
rris, Clement—2
iholand, Henry
Kneely, Wm.
lldoon, Arthur—2
nroe, Henry
Nash, Leairey
Neal, Sarah
N.
cholson, Jas:
rris, John
ils, Mary—2
wnam, Mary
O.
mont. Jonathan—2
man, Hanna
P.
rter, Nathan
rk, Jane
utz, Rosanna
terson, Margaretta
ckering, Samuel
ater, John R. Jr.
R.
dout, Ann
nodes, Denny
owen, William—2
ichardson, Rev. Wm.
ce, William
amsay, Mrs. Robert
oste, P. A.
S.
tevens, Elizabeth
hriver, William
now, William
idden, Dollay
ears, Edward
mith, Watty
mith, Sarah
mith, Major
herwood, Harriott
mith, William B.
kinner, John G.
kinner, Elizabeth
alisbury, James Sen.
tevens, Samuel
hannahan, Jesse
T.
Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth
Taylor, John
Thomas, Adcy
Trew, Sarah S.
V.
Valliant, Hugh
W.
Warner, George
Willson, Charles
Willson, Abraham
Wilcutt, John
Wilson, Suthy
Wilmer, Margaret
West, Jeremiah

letters in the above
y that they are adver-

GRAHAM, P. M.

eward.

ubscriber on or about
ro boy called FRANK,
the property of John
unty. This boy was
n, of said county, and
d Dawson on the day
is boy I purchased at
e the above reward if
the jail of said county,
all reasonable charges
this boy has made for
ner master now resides

JOHN A. HORNEY.

eward.

bscriber's farm, on the
n Anne Arundel coun-
negro man CHARLES,
RLES BUTLER; he is
six feet one inch high,
n when he absconded,
coat and Osnaburg shirt
wool hat. I will give
all reasonable charges
cured in any jail so that

HOMAS SNOWDEN.

UNTY, to wit:
e the Subscriber, one of
Orphans' Court, of the
petition in writing of
g that he is in actual
ying for the benefit of
passed at November ses-
d and five, for the relief
nd the several supple-
terms mentioned in the
l William Chance having
veral requisites required
embly—I do hereby or-
the said William Chance
his imprisonment, and
r before the judges of
on the first Saturday of
t such other days and
ll direct, the same time
reditors of the said Wil-
, and shew cause, if any
said William Chance
benefit of the said acts

nd the eighteenth day of

ERT REARDON.

ASH,
T PRICES GIVEN FOR
ROES,
who has just received in
r stock, a fresh supply of
article *CASH*; which he
for Slaves, on the most
he owners.
SPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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From the last number of the New Monthly Magazine.

The late Emperor Alexander.

[The following memoir is understood to be from the pen of Dr. Lyall.]

Under the reign of Alexander, Russia has apparently reached the zenith of her glory, and seems to have acquired such a vast and unnatural magnitude as to be incapable of remaining much longer undivided—i. e. as a single empire—According to the experience of ages, such an extensive realm, comprising so many tribes and nations, must fall by its own weight. Indeed it is probable, that the overthrow of the Russian empire is at no great distance. Under such impressions, we have been induced to compose a few sketches of the life and reign of the Emperor Alexander, in which we trust our readers may find amusement and instruction.

Alexander, when an infant, needed not the appendages of royalty, which often lend charms where they are deficient, to render him interesting Nature had formed him in a beautiful mould, and his features were expressive of beauty, gentleness and innocence. He was reared with the greatest tenderness by Madame Gesler, (a Scotch lady, married to a German) who acted as his wet-nurse; and his infant days were eagerly watched by numerous attendants, and more especially by his Imperial Mother, the present Dowager Empress. When a very little boy, he was sometimes dressed in uniform, and was the object of general regard.

As soon as Alexander could walk, an Englishman, Mr. Parland, was appointed his *Diadka* a term which may be translated *Run-after*, but which has by some been interpreted by the expression of *Man-Nurse*.* This gentleman is now living at Petersburgh, after having experienced the Imperial bounty in many ways, and is placed not only in comfortable but in affluent circumstances.

At the age of fifteen, Alexander was a very imposing youth, and had become a universal favourite among all classes of society. He was early placed under the guardianship of Count Soltikof, an enlightened man, who was well fitted for the duties of that high and important station; and the future sovereign, no doubt, benefitted much by his sage counsels and his exemplary conduct. That the Emperor was highly pleased with his guardian, was proved by the veneration in which he held the Count during life, and by his condescension in following his corpse to the grave in the year 1816, *on foot and bare headed*, along with the other chief mourners.

These facts, as well as many others which need not be mentioned, show that gratitude was no stranger to the breast of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Under able tutors, appointed with the consent of Count Soltikof, the then Grand Duke was taught Russian, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and also a little English; besides the principles of the Greek religion, geography, history, political economy, military tactics, the duties of a sovereign, and some of the sciences. He was reared at the Russian Court, under great awe of, and subordination to, his talented grand mother, Catharine II.; under much filial respect for his tender and careful mother; and in absolute dread of his father, the late Emperor Paul.

In the days of youthful and impetuous passion, in the midst of a voluptuous Court, surrounded by almost all the beauty and fashion of Russia, unawed by examples of chastity and private virtue in the highest individuals of the realm, seduced by the temptations and facilities of gratification—it is not to be wondered that the young and blooming Alexander should have numerous love intrigues at an early period of his life. On the contrary, it may seem surprising that the young Prince, placed in the midst of so much evil example, so much depravity, and so great a deficiency of moral principle, should have wandered so little as he did from the path of virtue.

The above circumstances being taken into view, it might naturally enough be supposed, that early marriage was recommended to the heir-presumptive of the Russian Crown; and accordingly he was married when 16 years of age, Oct. 9th, 1793, to the Princess Louisa of Baden-Durlach, two years younger than himself, and still the reigning Empress.—The Princess, on becoming of the Greek religion, assumed the name Elizaveta Alexievna. The marriage was a political scheme of Catharine II. and, though the young bride was handsome, beautiful, and interesting, there was a coolness in her manner, which ill accorded with the warmth of Alexander's passion, and which rendered her not exactly the object of his choice. By her Majesty, the Autocrat had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Since their death, to the regret of the imperial couple, and of the Russian nation, "God has given" no additional offspring.

*A *Diadka* is attached to the son of almost every rich nobleman. His duty consists in accompanying the young nobleman every where; in making him occupy himself with the preparatory lessons, in keeping all his clothes and books, &c. and in putting him to bed at night, and rousing him in the morning, at regular hours. Indeed the *Diadka* seldom quits his ward; but he has nothing to do with his education.

At his marriage, Alexander was a tall, handsome and imposing youth: while his noble forehead and expressive eyes bespoke intelligence, patience and determination, he was the very picture of rosy health and good nature. His appearance and deportment were the more remarkable, because they were constantly contrasted with those of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose short face, pug nose, knitted eye brows, and sunk eyes, render him the very representation of impatience, fury and severity. As his deeds have proved, he has not belied his natural features. He has, indeed, proved himself the true heir to his father's likeness, passions, folly and illiberality, without a great share of his redeeming virtues—goodness of heart, and paroxysms of remorse, which led the father to make compensation for insults and injuries.

With great truth, and, at the same time, with much felicity of language, Dr. Clarke has depicted the extraordinary whims of Paul: whims which rendered it evident to all, that this Monarch was hurrying, with rapid strides, to the end of his mortal career. His caprice and his bounty gained him some friends; but the same caprice, joined to his severity and his unsteadiness, raised him up deadly foes.—This was a natural event; for, in his reign, the highest and most favoured individual in the realm might be roused from his midnight slumber, hurried off to his country estate, or even to Siberia, without any other explanation, than that the measure was *by order of the Emperor, and that the Emperor must be obeyed*. Even the relations and the friends of the banished durst not show much anxiety, or make particular inquiries, in case they should meet with the same fate. Ministers, Senators, Princes, Counts, and officers of all ranks, with terror beheld the insecurity of their persons, of their families, of their property and of their country, under such horrid misrule. Even the bountiful acts of the Emperor's lucid intervals were held as the strongest proofs of his incapacity for the government of a great nation; he severely punished those dearest to his bosom, and then he made amends by handsome presents and the most consiliatory conduct.

Agreeably to a revelation made to him in a dream, or in a vision, Paul had built the palace of St. Michael; an immense quadrangular pile at the bottom of the summer gardens, moated round, and fortified with bastions of granite; and there as in a fortified castle, and secure from danger, the Emperor with his family, took up his residence His Majesty, however, seems to have had some presentiment of his approaching fate; and had even ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which led from his own chambers to the terrace; but in the hour of danger, he was unable to take advantage of this exit. Late on the evening of the 11th, or early on the morning of the 12th of March, 1801, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators; and, after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties, and promises, and a noble resistance, his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till the victim expired.—As if they had been attending a banquet, the assassins retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. Medical aid was called, in the hope of restoring suspended animation, but Paul had paid the debt of nature, and a few days afterwards his body was embalmed by Sir James Wylie, one of the lucky individuals whose fortune was made by his Imperial Master's whims.

Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, or whether he knew of the time fixed for its perpetration, admits of discussion: but it is certain, that, at an early hour of the morning of the 12th of March, his friends and his councellors rallied round him; that the death of Paul, and the accession of Alexander, were announced to the capital at seven o'clock; and that, by eight the principal nobility had paid their homage to the Grand Duke, under his new character in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of state being assembled there, Alexander was solemnly declared Emperor of all the Russias.

As soon as Alexander had ascended the Imperial throne, like the wily Catharine, his first care was to gain the fidelity of the soldiers. Almost at the dawn of day, mounted on a charger, he presented himself to the best part of the troops stationed at Petersburgh, who were already assembled in the grand place in front of the Winter Palace. His Majesty naturally bestowed the highest encomiums upon them, and, in his turn was delighted with their noisy testimonials of satisfaction, and their *ouras*. Such conduct might appear strange to those who are aware of the fact, that Paul, notwithstanding all his severity and caprice, was beloved by the army, and that the soldiers called that mad monarch their Otets, or Father. But the individuals who formed the confederacy for the murder of Paul, had also taken measures to gain over the guards, and other regiments stationed in the residence, to the cause of Alexander, by a report of their own fabrication, of the disease and the death of their late ruler and commander

How often do such scenes occur in the capital of the Tsars!—In the evening, the whole machine of the government of an immense realm is moving under the direction of one Prince: before the cock crows on the morrow, the empire is governed by another. This also happened when Peter III. was deposed, and Catharine II. assumed the reins of government. Such facts speak powerfully, and show that princes, as well as peasants, live in a world of contingencies

While august and solemn affairs occupied the new Emperor, his imperial mother was suffering the utmost anguish, and had oftener than once assumed the appearance of death, in long continued faintings. Notwithstanding Paul's open infidelity, the Empress had steadily maintained her affection and her endearing deportment towards her imperial consort. That she was sincere, has been proved by the fact that, up to this hour, she holds sacred the memory of her spouse—recollects him with the tenderest love, and detests even the name of his assassins. As one of the correspondents of this Magazine has remarked, No. 60, p. 527, even twenty four years after the perpetration of the murder, Count Panin was always obliged to leave Moscow on the arrival of the dowager Empress in that capital.

It almost seems an anomaly in history, that the murderers of Peter III. became the avowed favourites or the *proteges* of Catharine II.; and it is scarcely less remarkable, that the mercy of Alexander was extended to the assassins of his father — Zubof, the chief conspirator, and the most active of the murderous band, was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and Count Panin, the former governor of that city, was transferred to Riga; the other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. It is difficult to penetrate the secret of Courts; the real motives of their attendants are seldom revealed to the world. It is, therefore, impossible to conceive why Alexander withheld that vengeance, which justice seemed to demand, from the heads of his father's assassins It has been attributed, by one of his panegyrists, to a forlorn and melancholy conviction that the murderers had been prompted to commit the bloody deed solely by a regard to the salvation of the empire. Such a conviction might have induced the young monarch to diminish the weight of that punishment which piety and justice called on him to inflict, but can scarcely account for his total forbearance.

Disgusted, oppressed, and rendered miserable by shocking misrule, the excessive caprice, and extreme severity of Paul, the nobles entered into a conspiracy, and determined to rid themselves and their country of a tyrant; and they calmly effected their purpose. They next offered the crown to the Grand Duke, Alexander, and the true heir to it; and they probably threw out an insinuation, that if he did not accept of their offer, another branch of the Imperial family would be raised to the throne, or even a new dynasty commenced. Under such circumstances, no choice may be said to have been left for Alexander; he accepted the crown from the murderers of his father, who, at that period, were among the most influential men at Petersburgh, and in Russia; and who might as easily have hurled him from his elevation, as raise him to it. Therefore the Emperor, by necessity and policy, could not act otherwise than with moderation towards the assassins of Paul, not only on becoming Autocrat, but even after he had consolidated his power. A despot is fearful of offending his powerful nobles, unless they have made themselves obnoxious to some individuals of still greater power, who would rejoice at their ruin. Thus Paul's murder was the result of despotism, and Alexander's clemency emanated from the same cause.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, the Grand Duke ascended the throne of his ancestors, having previously been the favourite of his father's subjects. His mild deportment, his suavity of manners, his amiable disposition, and his goodness of heart, had gained him the love and respect of all classes of the population of the empire. His first measures, proclamations, and imperial orders, tended to confirm the good opinion and the confidence of the people He sincerely promised to tread in the steps of Catharine II. and his first acts of kindness were experienced by the Petersburghers, whose lives had become quite miserable under the whimsical reign of Paul. Alexander gave orders that every one should be allowed to dress after his own taste. He exonerated the inhabitants from the trouble and degrading duty of alighting from their carriages on the approach of the imperial family, and doing homage as they passed, even in the coldest and most disagreeable weather. He dismissed the court Advocate, who had become an object of universal detestation; and, besides, he made numerous changes and new regulations, all tending to the comfort, pleasure, and advantage of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The goodness of his heart, the activity of his mind, the excellence of his principles, and his anxious wish for the improvement of his subjects and of his country, also enabled him at once to perceive the necessity of great changes and improvements throughout the empire.

Consistently with his character, Paul had laboured hard to destroy all Catharine's laws, measures, and plans; even every edifice that commemorated her reign was demolished or transformed; and so determined was this monarch to shew his enmity and his revenge towards his imperial mother, that, had it been possible, the very soil on which she once had trod would have been consigned to oblivion. Alexander, on the contrary, assisted by the first councellors of the empire, saw the wisdom of overturning all his father's plans, and of regaining the path of his illustrious grandmother, the great Catharine.

The mere enumeration of the most important of his early acts after being firmly seated on the throne of the Ruricks and the Romanofs, will demonstrate how anxious Alexander was for the welfare of his nation. The abolition of the *Secret Inquisition*, which had become the scourge of the country; the restoration of the Senate to its former dignity and authority, the regulation and better organization of the offices and duties of the Ministry; improvements in the administration of justice throughout the tribunals; regulations for the better advancement of public instruction; the institution of new schools, academies and universities, and the better regulation of old ones; changes in the system of police, and the system of the post-office; the encouragement of agriculture, architecture, fisheries, mines, and commerce; the restoration of the old division of the empire; the desire of having the real genealogy of families properly recorded in the books of heraldry; improvements in the army and in the navy; the organization of militia; the release from the bonds of slavery of the peasants of Esthonia and Livonia; the encouragement of arts and sciences; the plans for increasing the finances; the diminution of the expenses of the Court; the steady adherence to the religion of his predecessors; the formation of some new canals, and the improvement of many old ones; the fitting out, at his own expense, of the first Russian expedition that circumnavigated the globe, under the distinguished Kruzenstern; may be reckoned among the early acts of Alexander's reign.

The coronation of the Tsar, in the ancient capital, was signalized by the release of the state prisoners; the recall of several exiles from Siberia; the pardon of criminals; promotions in the army, the navy, the civil service, and among the clerical orders; new and advantageous regulations for the city of Moscow; and the better definition and confirmation of the titles of some of the noble families of that capital.

Among the public acts of Alexander's reign may be mentioned, the treaty of amity and concert between Russia and Great Britain; the treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden; the open rupture and war with France; the alliance with Prussia against France, which terminated in the inglorious treaty of Tilsit; war with Turkey; the rupture between Russia and Great Britain; war with Sweden; the junction of Great Britain and Russia against Napoleon; the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and the capture of Moscow in 1812; the warm engagements between the French and Russian armies; the expulsion of the enemies of Russia from her territories; the march of the autocratic troops to France; the final resignation of Buonaparte; the acquirement of enormous political influence by Russia; the rebuilding of Moscow; the extension of arts and sciences; the increase of moral and religious knowledge, and general improvement; the wide institution of Bible Societies, &c. &c. That his Majesty Alexander was the originator, and is the grand pillar of the *Holy Alliance*, is known to all Europe. Had that confederacy of sovereigns performed the promised duty of "becoming the guardians of the welfare of Europe," it would have received general approbation. But it has become the very demon of illiberality and oppression; it has defeated itself, and will sink into merited oblivion.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

The project which is now on foot for colonizing the coloured population of this country, on the coast of Africa, affords a subject of the deepest interest to the country generally. The importance of it is increased by the circumstance of its being about to be presented to the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

The address of Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Colonization Society at Washington, at the late annual meeting of that institution, offers a concise and satisfactory view of this subject—it is able and lucid in its arrangement, and bears throughout a style of manly eloquence. As it is desirable that every light should be shed on a matter which concerns the community so nearly, the publication of this address will doubtless be highly acceptable to most of your readers.

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From the National Intelligencer.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Of the annual Meeting of this Society, held on Monday last, and its proceedings, an account has already been presented to our readers, many of whom probably, may take an interest in the following further notice of the Proceedings on that occasion.

The Annual Report, read to the Society, was of the most cheering nature, and calculated to afford great satisfaction to the friends of the Society. The new system of Government organized in the Colony, on the return of Mr. Ashmun from the Cape Verd Islands, has resulted in most beneficial effects, and will, at least for a considerable time, further all the purposes of its institution. The progress of improvement in the Colony, has answered the most sanguine expectations. The schools which have been established have been of great utility, and one on the Lancasterian plan is about to be put in operation. There is a striking improvement in the religious character of the Colony. The labours of the Rev. Lot Carey, a missionary, (a descendant of Africans,) have been very efficacious and religion has received deeper and more general attention. The territory has been increased by the purchase of a tract of country between Montserado and St Paul's, which is under the jurisdiction of the Society—deed of sale has been transmitted to the Managers, and the transaction has been conducted on both sides with perfect good faith —The region thus acquired is of a most fertile nature, elevated twenty feet above the river.—Specimens of African produce have been received from the Colony. Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously; indigo and the sugar cane have succeeded, and camwood and mahogony grow there, probably teak wood also. The death of our late fellow citizen, E. B. Caldwell, was noticed, and a fine eulogium passed on his character.

The Managers propose, it appears, no deviation from the original purposes of the Society The amount of money received for subscriptions and donations, since the 10th of March last, is about $10,000—more than double what was received during the preceding year, and three times the amount of that which was received in the year before that.

One of our Reporters, who was present at the meeting, has furnished us with the following sketches of the substance of the remarks with which Mr. Fitzhugh accompanied his motion.

The motion of Mr. F. it will be recollected, was to appoint a Committee to apply to the General Government for aid towards the object of the Society, &c.

Mr. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, then rose, and said he should submit to the consideration of the meeting a series of resolutions which were designed to explain, as far as resolutions could do, the real character and designs of that institution whose anniversary they were now assembled to celebrate. An explanation like this was at all times desirable, but much more so at the present moment, when they had succeeded at length in drawing the attention of a considerable portion of the public to their operations. Their scheme had become the subject of Legislative consideration in upwards of three-fourths of the States composing the Union, and a very general expectation was prevailing throughout the country, which was not to be disappointed, that they were now about to take a step, which, from the beginning they had announced it was their intention to take; to ask the assistance of the government of the country to this great enterprise. On such an occasion, he thought it was fit they should appear in their real character; it was due to themselves to remove the imputations which had been cast on them by ignorance and prejudice, and it was due to the country to make a full, fair, and candid exposition of the real objects at which they aimed, and the means necessary to carry those objects into execution.—He should have felt very happy, if the duty of making this exposition of the views of the Society had fallen on some more able member; but circumstances had thrown it on him, and he could not feel justified in shrinking from the discharge of this duty, from any personal considerations; but he considered himself only as a pioneer to open the way for others, and to lead to a discussion which would strengthen, & increase the exertions of its friends, whilst it would, at the same time, allay the opposition which it had sometimes experienced even from the liberal and candid.

The Society certainly had reason to congratulate itself in the progress it had made in public opinion; they could not be insensible to the fact, that, whilst making this progress, which had far exceeded his anticipations they had encountered in almost every section of the country opposition and objections. Whilst in the South, they had been denounced as a mischievous association, designing to violate those rights and obligations which slavery has created, imputations equally ungenerous and unfounded had been thrown out in the

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