

perience have since disclosed. And it is our happiness, gentlemen, to have our lot cast under a system of government constructed upon these principles.

This system, being the ordinance of the people, and enacted by them in the exercise of their natural and undeviated right of self control, justly and imperatively claims to be the supreme law of the state. The constitution has been in operation nearly thirty-seven years; it commenced in the midst of the war of the revolution, under circumstances peculiarly trying to its infant strength, & has successfully resisted the shocks to which it has since, from a variety of causes, been exposed.

To estimate the blessings derived to this people from our constitution, would be difficult—we can scarcely point to any enjoyment that is not deduced from, or enriched by, its benign influence.

Only notice further, among the civil provisions of the constitution for the preservation of life, liberty, property and character, trials by jury, and the independence of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. These provisions were ordained by the people, and they operate for, and are essential to their safety. What other could protect the weak from the powerful, the poor from the opulent, the simple and unlearned from the crafty and intelligent? This branch of the social compact constitutes one of its most precious attributes. An independent judiciary not only directly guarantees an impartial interpretation and administration of the laws, but has a most auspicious, though remote influence upon science and literature, upon character and the embellishments of taste, & more especially upon the science of jurisprudence. The desire of wealth, the love of fame, the hope of distinction, and every motive that can operate upon an ingenious mind, & give elasticity and force to the human faculties, conspire to ensure to the people a succession of learned jurists.

It is foreign to my intention, as it would be to the occasion, to attempt an analysis of the constitution. But such provisions of that instrument as are vitally important to the public happiness cannot be too frequently brought to view, and impressed upon the public mind.

A knowledge of the value of first principles ought to be cultivated. Avarice and ambition wage eternal war with equal rights, and public liberty. This was the doctrine of our fathers, founded in the nature of man; it is the doctrine of the constitution, illustrated by the unequivocal testimony of experience.

Virtue is the great conservative of republics; and co-existent with the other profound views developed in the constitution, and as auxiliary to their attainment, that instrument assigns an elevated rank to moral and religious principles. The happiness of the people, the good order and preservation of civil government, are declared essentially to depend on piety, religion and morality; and wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, are considered as necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people. To give the fullest effect to those principles, the constitution makes it the duty of legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of the Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades and manufactures; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality, in their dealings, sincerity, good humour, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

To what extent the legislature has from time to time fulfilled these benevolent injunctions, your journals & statute books can honourably attest. The establishment of numerous public institutions to countenance the principles of piety, of charity and benevolence; for the encouragement of literature and the sciences, of agriculture and the mechanic arts, evinces a copious transfusion of the same enlightened spirit into our legislatures that originated and perfected the constitution. And the various aids in money, in lands, and in valuable immunities, which have been granted from time to time the University at Cambridge, the Colleges at Williams-town & Brunswick, and the numerous academies

and other literary and scientific institutions, bear honourable testimony to the fidelity with which the constitution has been administered.

In framing our constitution, provision was wisely made for transferring a larger portion of sovereignty to the United States than had been conferred by the confederation, and the ruinous effects flowing from the impotence of merely a federative compact, soon imperiously exacted a fulfilment of that provision. In the meantime, commerce and credit, both public and private, were nearly extinct; agriculture, trades and manufactures, languished, and the whole country, that had recently and illustriously effected their independence after a long and distressing war, was overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions of anarchy & ruin. At length, a new frame of government was announced, and after long and rigorous discussion in the several states, was happily adopted.

The constitution of the U. States is without precedent, and without parallel. In its composition & form it partakes of the federative character; but from the extent of its fiscal, executive and other powers, possesses the essential prerogatives of an integral government. The consideration was a government of courtesy. The national interests demanded one of efficiency and coercion. Regulating commerce, maintaining customary intercourse with other nations, forming treaties, exercising the rights of war and peace, and providing for the national defence, were large concessions made to the government of the U. States; but they were then, and are still, believed to be necessary to maintain the stability of government, to command the confidence of our own citizens, and the respect of other nations, as well as to preserve the Union of the states. The just means to a too limited and an indefinite grant of power was assiduously sought, and the result cheerfully submitted to the test of experiment.

In whatever degree the American systems of government may have been derived in their exterior forms from pre-existing models, their origin is essentially dissimilar. The British Constitution for example was the product of feudal times, and the people of England were supposed to receive privileges from the hands of the king, as though power was primitively and inherently an attribute of royalty. Our constitution originated from a different source, and is strictly a compromise among equals, who, arrogating no exclusive pre-eminence, acknowledge no superiors. And those compact being completed, their administration was entrusted to agents to exercise that degree of power only, which their constituents had seen fit to impart. The national compact, like the constitutions of the individual states, is an emanation from the same pure and legitimate source: and the spirit of Freedom, that pervades and animates the state constitutions, is carried into the national pact; and all powers not expressly given, are declared to be retained by the people or the states. The distinct reservation of rights, besides being a condition without the introduction of which the constitution would never have been adopted, forms a check upon the powers vested in the general government. The sovereignty of the states, though reduced from its original amplitude, has been viewed by the most illustrious statesmen of our country, as forming a most safe and effectual counterpoise to that mass of power inherent in the U. States Constitution, and which is indispensable necessary for the general welfare.

From the experience we have had of the operations of the national government, we may infer its efficiency, and that its continuance may be protracted for ages. The machinery, it is true, is complicated, but the several parts we trust are so well proportioned and adapted to each other as to render the mighty movements of the whole equable, salutary and lasting. We presume the government will be administered in the true spirit of it, and that a great and united nation may be rendered happy under its auspicious influence. Whatever apprehensions may have been at any former period entertained of the operations of national government, the people of this Commonwealth have but one sentiment as to its continuance. Massachusetts will be among the last to impair the union of the states, as she would be the last silently to abandon her own just rights.

Regulating commerce and encouraging manufactures fall within the province of the national government. The rights and benefits of the former are probably as extensive as consists with the rights and interests of other nations. The distress which some of our manufacturing citizens have suffered from the astonishing changes that have recently taken place in Europe and America, are undoubtedly great, and excite our sympathy. Congress may probably in adjusting their new tariff of duties have done as much for their relief as a due regard to justice and the good of the community at large would allow.

While the renewal of the scenes of war must be deprecated by every benevolent and patriotic heart, it must be highly satisfactory to you, gentlemen, to observe that the interests of naval and military establishments are consulted and patronized; and that the formation of respectable military depots is taking place in various parts of the U. S. and particularly in the vicinity of this ancient seat of government.

Having received sundry letters from the several governors of the states of Rhode-Island, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut and Louisiana, the Secretary will lay them before you; as likewise a copy of a law of the U. States passed the 20th day of April last, providing for the appointment of a Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and one Major, in each regiment of Militia, instead of one Lt. Colonel to each regiment, and one major to each battalion. Considerations of some weight, as it regards the officers who are to be affected by the operation of this law, may perhaps lead you to make some provision for carrying it into effect the present session.

Should any thing of sufficient importance to require your immediate attention occur, I shall communicate the same by special message; and I shall be happy to co-operate with you, gentlemen, in all your efforts to promote the public good.

JOHN BROOKS.

From the New York Courier.

PROSPECTUS  
Of an Epic Poem, now in the press, & soon to be published entitled,  
**THE FIELD OF BLADENSBURG.**  
By SENIOR FLIBBERTIGIBBITT  
AS IN "PARADISE LOST," and "HOMER'S ILLIAD," the reader will in this poem find himself in an uncertainty who is the Hero! Some he author is aware, will say it is Madison; & others may insist that it is Monroe. But as regards effect this will be found of no importance. For  
"Par noble fratrum," they make a figure equally conspicuous and interesting.

The Poem is written in the French heroic metre, that is two long syllables and one short one. Par example, "Lo the Palace was smoking the Capitol down."  
"What a terrible pothor at Washington!"

This is preferred, because it is a running metre, very much like the gallop of a horse. The sound is evidently a striking echo to the sense.

The work will be printed in hot press which is very significant of the hot press of the enemy upon the commander in chief. It will be embellished with an elegant plate, representing Mr. Monroe on his famous steed, the Swift Sure, in full speed, just passing the capitol.

It is impossible to give more than a general, and at the same time brief enumeration of the contents.  
The poem opens with an invocation to the "Immortal" Achilles! who was a very dexterous runner, and famous for the virtues of the heel. Mem. Achilles was never vanquished until he was hurt in the heel.

Next follow forty pages in praise of the noble art of running. Then a digression upon spurs, in which their utility is demonstrated, with an elegant eulogium upon their inventor, which concludes the FIRST CANTO.

II CANTO.  
1. The author completely succeeds in proving that Mr. Monroe's steed is a lineal descendant of "John Gilpin's" famous horse.

2. Attack of the British—Monroe's retreat; Digression—upon the Parthians—always vanquished their enemies by flight; Mr. Madison proved to be a Parthian. It is shown that Mr. Monroe has improved the Parthian plan of flight, by having it all slight, & no fight! Flight and light proved to be the same thing.—Advantage of a knowledge of the learned languages & of Etymology, indispensable to the Heroes of "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

III CANTO.  
"Results" of Monroe's retreat—the British are made to run!—Precipitate retreat of the enemy—British bad runners—were beaten disgracefully—Zenophon's famous retreat—Moreau's retreat—Monroe's the best of all, as he retreated without the loss of blood, and tired the British down—story of the

Irish horse *Botheram*, who drove all in before him, inverted.

IV CANTO.  
The Machinery brought into action—Mercury, with winged feet, accompanied by the demon of democracy, leading in the flight—digression upon that famous son of Tammany Silver heels, who always beats his enemies by running:  
"For when the fight becomes a Chase,"  
"He wins the fight who wins the Race."

Story of the Grecian who was punished and disgraced for fighting—Commodore Barney out of the path of his duty—fighting cocks best, which have the best heels—running horses ditto—democratic candidates ditto—the hawk overcomes the sparrow by flight—cannot most dangerous when they recede  
HUBBARD'S—Eulogium of the "knights of the Spur."

Scene, Montgomery Courthouse—Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe at breakfast—Music—  
"The man who is in battle slain,  
Can never live to fight again;  
But he that bravely runs away,  
May live to fight another day."

Grand double chorus—The Capitol on fire—he gave them *Hail stones for Rain; fire mingled with rain ran upon the ground.* An awful pause—"The Horse and his Rider."

VI CANTO.  
Madison's proclamation verified—An eulogium on Madison and Monroe—commented for running in defence of "free trade and sailor's rights"—Appeal to the circus—Successful—to conclude with an apostrophe to the fourth of March, 1817.

HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND.

[From the N. Y. Gazette, June 10.]

NEW-ORLEANS MAY 11.  
Messrs. Lane, Turner & Co.  
Conceive that very considerable anxiety will be felt, as to the result of the election of the President of the United States, in the month of November next. I will give you a few details, with a view to comfort the many, and no doubt exaggerated reports, that will reach you.

On the morning of the 6th inst. intelligence was brought to the town, that the levee, or embankment thrown up to contain the river in the spring freshets, had broken in at a place about six miles distant from the city in its course, but not two in a direct line, and at a place where the embankment was near six feet high, and which, if it had immediately flopped, threatened the city with inundation, the water having to take being directly towards it.

For the first day or two little attention was paid to the circumstance in town, from a conviction that the strong force of slaves in the neighbourhood, and the experience of the planters, would soon overcome it; but on Wednesday morning the appearance of the water in the low grounds back of the city, began to alarm every one; and we discovered, when it was too late, that we had imprudently relied too much upon others. During the course of that day the water had increased in an alarming manner, and on Thursday morning it had reached the lower parts of the town, where, to add to our confusion and distress, we learnt that no progress had been made in stopping the break. It was then that we began to feel the horror of our situation—but it was too late; the water came rushing upon us throughout the day, and in the evening two of the back streets were completely inundated.

The rise since then has been more gradual, but the water has reached the third street, and in some parts of the city, beyond it. To day we are told there is but little hope of stopping the breach;—in which case we must prepare to be surrounded in the manner we are, with some little increase, for at least two months. The water has now risen to such a height as to flow over a little rising ground running between us and the lake, which had contained it hereto, and it is now presumed that it will pass on in that course. The damage occasioned by this calamity cannot be easily ascertained; and although there are some individuals who will suffer immensely from the loss of their sugar crop, the principal injury done is to a class of individuals the least able to bear it. The villages of the Bayou St. John, Matance, Jeantely, and the whole distance from the Bayou to the city, is under water, and now navigated by large boats; and all the gardens and stock of the poor but industrious proprietors destroyed, and they themselves obliged to fly their homes, without having a place to lay their heads. The same dreadful and distressing situation applies to the inhabitants of that part of the city that is inundated, who are generally indigent persons, and notwithstanding the City Council and citizens are doing every thing to alleviate their distress, it cannot be expected that sufficient relief can be given to all. To add to our present affliction, we have in perspective all the horrors of a pestilential disorder, likely to be produced from the corrupted matter that will be left around us, when the water recedes. Such is the simple narrative of facts, and any thing you see contrary to this, you may contradict with safety; and of any important change in our situation I will advise you.

A letter received on Wednesday by a gentleman in this city from N. Orleans, dated May 18, which confirms the statement of the Louisiana Gazette of the 17th, that they have no hope of stopping up the crevasse in the bank of the Mississippi, until the water that river shall fall to its usual level; and that they had ceased from the attempt to stop the inundation. The citizens of New-Orleans have in many instances suffered great loss, and those who have not been directly injured by the inundation, are so much alarmed by the dread of its causing a pestilential disorder, that numbers are preparing to leave the city. It is greatly feared, that this calamitous occurrence will tend to check the growing prosperity of New Orleans.  
[Fed Gas]

From the People's Monitor.  
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.  
Reader, if you are an honest man and will hear the truth, you shall have it. The democrats are trying to turn the business of the Fifteen hundred dollars law against the federalists by unfair and uncanid statements.

Hear the truth as follows: Col. Richard Johnson of Kentucky, one of the most respectable and uniform and violent democrats in congress, first of all proposed to increase the pay of members; and he introduced the bill to give each member Fifty Hundred Dollars as a yearly salary, and this bill was supported (not exclu-

sively) by Col. Johnson's speech on the subject. It was most warmly supported by Messrs. Mr. Galois, Mr. Hamilton, Goldsborough, all federalists; but they were not as numerous as the democrats. The question was put, shall this bill pass? and the democrats were then the majority, and they were then in the house one hundred and forty-eight members, of whom forty-four were federalists, and one hundred and four were democrats. There were eighty-one members in the Senate in favour of the Fifteen hundred dollar law passing, and as there were only forty-five federalists in the house, if every man of them had voted for the law it could not have passed without the democrats permitting. But great many federalists voted against the law of course it required a greater number of votes to pass it, and a greater number of votes than the democrats in the house had at the time of the law passing. It was then voted on over the Federalists, who were then the majority, and they were then in the house one hundred and forty-eight members, of whom forty-four were federalists, and one hundred and four were democrats. The federalists are so few in number, they cannot carry any measure, even if they are unanimous on one side. The democrats are long as they are in the majority are able to pass for all measures, for they alone have power to carry off default items. Of those who voted for the fifteen hundred dollar law, nine out of ten were democrats. Yet there are men who are more democrats than federalists voted for, and when they know too that if all the federalists in the house had been of one mind and voted for it they could not have carried it in the house were more than two to one in number than the federalists.

Be it remembered, that out of all the democrats in the House of Representatives from the state of Maryland, not one voted for the fifteen hundred dollar law, while the democratic members from Maryland voted in favour of it, and they were all who present at the time. In the Senate only one member from Maryland voted for it, to the Maryland there was but one federalist member either house that voted for it.

In the Senate, there were three hundred and fifteen hundred dollars passed, of which twenty-one voted for it, and the rest were democrats. It is true that the democrats in the Senate voted for the law, but they were not the majority of the Senate, and they were not the majority of the House, and they were not the majority of the people. The President of the United States, who had the power to reject or make it a law, did not reject it, and he did not make it a law. It is true that the President of the United States, who had the power to reject or make it a law, did not reject it, and he did not make it a law. It is true that the President of the United States, who had the power to reject or make it a law, did not reject it, and he did not make it a law.

When the bill for the fifteen hundred dollars had gone through both houses, it was sent to the President, where, if it had not been rejected, he would have signed it. But the President refused to sign it, and he would not do so. This makes our measure his, and that of his friends. If the President had signed it, it would have been the measure of his friends, or words a democratic measure.

Thus we see this fifteen hundred dollar bill begun with the democrats, it had a great number of democratic votes, by a great deal, federal votes in both houses of congress, and it was the President, Madison, who had the power to reject or make it a law. The fifteen hundred dollar bill therefore, is democratic from first to last, sprung from Col. Johnson a democratic Kentuckian, and was ratified and made law by President Madison a democrat from New York. Now good reader, judge impartially for yourself.

This is to Give Notice

That the subscriber of Frederick County, Maryland, hath obtained from the court of said county, letters testamentary the personal estate of Mrs. Frances Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, or to the subscriber, by law he excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this June, 1816  
Francis Brown Sappington, Executor.

Public Sale.  
The subscriber will expose at public sale, Thursday the 18th day of July next, at the late residence of Mrs. Frances Sappington, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county, all the personal property of the said deceased, (the negroes) consisting of Horses, Carriage, two pair of Draught Oxen, several Beds, Household Furniture, Farming Tools and grain. He will also at the same place, sell at private sale, about one acre and a half of land, containing a plantation of men, women and children. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser giving note with good security, and all under that sum cash. The above property is sold by order of the orphans court of Frederick county.

He will also sell at the same time and agreeably to the last will and testament of said deceased, all her right and share of one part of a tract of land called the Swamp, laid to contain two hundred and forty-five acres, more or less, lying about five miles below M. Coy's Tavern, and containing a tract of land containing about one hundred and fifty acres, lying about one mile from the city of Washington. The sale of land, one half of the proceeds of the sale of said land, to be paid by bonds, with approved security.  
Francis Brown Sappington, Executor.  
June 20, 1816.

Charles Frazier,  
Respectfully informs his friends & the generally, that he has taken the stand office occupied by Walter Crast, nearly opposite to Jeremiah Hughes, where he intends to reside.  
Saddling Business.  
Having received a supply of the best raw horse hatters generally, that he will be enabled to render general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.  
June 20, 1816.

Federal Republican Tickets.  
Second Congressional District.  
John C. Herbert.

Members of the Assembly,  
Thomas Hood,  
Price J. Worthington,  
Jacob Franklin, Junr.,  
Charles W. Hanson.

constitution of the United States... guards against the two houses... congress influencing the choice of... because arbitrary and tyrannical... government is sure to be... the executive and legislative powers being united in the same... or being drawn upon the same... Moreover the interference of... in the choice of a president is... evident fraud upon the rights of... They elect the members... congress to make laws, subject to... approval or disapprobation of... whom the people, speaking through the constitution of the U... have on that very account di... to be chosen in a different way... at different times and places. For... would then be allowed to make... president, as well as the laws, it is... afterwards would be a mere... ceremony. Here it is, that the... provides in so many words: "No senator, or representative, or... holding an office of profit or... enter the United States, shall be... an elector." This is language... would think rather too plain to be... understood, or disobeyed. But plain... and urgent as was the necessity... for the provision, in order to pre... the liberties of the people free... encroachment, it has been repeat... and notoriously set aside and dis... by the democratic members, particularly last winter. By some... and corrupt bargain, made in... Virginia about eight years ago, by a few... who manage the Virginia disas... is called, it was agreed that if... Monroe would give up his office... and quietly submit to Mr. Madison... for these eight years, he should afterwards be appointed president himself, and in the mean time he should become Secretary of State, as soon as... could be found to give up his office... to Robert Smith. This Virginia claim... means the right Virginia claims... always exercised, except for the... years that John Adams was president, of having every president a Virginian; and, except in the case of... Washington, who was nominally the unanimous voice of... they have also pointed out the individual Virginian it is to be.

Just we have seen every thing fall... as those managers of the Virginia dynasty arranged it eight years... Mr. Monroe from that time shut... from saying any thing against... Mr. Madison; Robert Smith was... of office, and Mr. Monroe... as well as into it. But his... there was nothing so difficult... What remained was the master... It was to fulfil the shamefully... appointment they made of him... years ago, to be president of the... as if the constitution... were a dead letter, and the people no... to do as they bid them. Here is... republicanism with a witness! A half... Virginians setting themselves up... to bestow the presidency eight years in... without asking the people's...! Such treason as this against... the rights and liberties of the nation... calls for vengeance upon the wicked... at least it must kindle the contempt and a proffer of every lo... of his country, who wishes to see... the blessings of free government, for... which our fathers fought and bled... long years, inherited by his children... in its perfect and unimpaired...

But according to every probability, they have accomplished their point by procuring the democratic members of congress to violate the constitution in the article we quoted above. They spent many weeks last winter in training them for the odious act, and when they thought them perfect, assembled them in caucus, and got a bare majority to nominate as president, according to their old engagement, James Monroe, who has lived all his life upon the fat of public offices, without once rendering a distinguished service. James Monroe, who was turned out of office by president Washington for betraying his trust—James Monroe, who shamefully accompanied the flight of Madison from Bladensburg's field, setting an example, which was too fatally followed by the troops, they had undertaken to head several days before, whereby the enemy had it in his power to burn the public buildings, and boast to the world, that he conquered the capital city of the U. States. Thus it is these pretended republicans are found to assassinate republican government itself; and if served their own they would as confidently bargain away the same office to the young king of Rome, to be enjoyed when he gets out of his minority, if he had only been born in Virginia.