

In the Constitution of this Commonwealth, framed as it was under circumstances of peculiar trial and perplexity, and without the advantages of precedents, is exhibited an unparalleled instance, of what may be accomplished under the blessings of Providence, by a people who are guided and directed by wise & good men. Its institutions maintain an inseparable union, between the exercise and enjoyment of our natural rights, and the checks and restrictions indispensable to social order. It has its basis essentially in public sentiment—Whenever that shall become radically corrupt, whatever forms may remain, its vitality will cease; and on its ruins will be built some other superstructure, the dictate of ambition or of anarchy. Its wise founders, reasoning from analogy of ancient republics, and with a wonderful prescience, which seems to have foreseen the result of subsequent experiments, made "wisdom and knowledge," with "piety, religion and morality," the foundation of their system. So long as these great pillars remain unshaken, we may with certainty rely on the purity of public sentiment & the consequent continuance of our government.

Through the medium of our invaluable institutions of literature and science, our university, colleges and schools, the means of "wisdom and knowledge" are rendered accessible to all. Every citizen, however humble his station, is there furnished with the opportunity of improvement, and the honours and rewards which by the other provisions of our political system are rendered almost inevitably consequent upon the industrious and successful cultivation of the mind, furnish the strongest inducement to the due use of these means.

"Piety" is indeed an exercise of the heart, and is susceptible of no political regulation; but the external observances of "religion and morality," whose tendency is direct to the promotion of "piety," are attentively considered and provided for in our constitution and laws—while on the one hand, the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious opinion are sedulously guarded, on the other the citizen is bound to the observance of religious and moral duties, and to the support & maintenance of christian institutions.

On these foundations, rests our political fabric; and thus impressed we are happy in assuring your Excellency of our ready co-operation in all those measures which may be calculated to advance the cause of "wisdom and knowledge—of piety, religion and morality."

Subsequent to the adoption of our State Charter which was directed and adapted more particularly to the definition and security of the individual and social rights of our own citizens, our relative situation with our sister States, rendered necessary a "national pact," for our mutual advantage and protection.—That contract, emanating from a spirit of equity and mutual concession, while it yields to the whole many of the prerogatives of sovereignty, reserves to the parts all those rights and powers which are not expressly surrendered. The states are left to their own governments and institutions for the ascertainment and protection of their common and ordinary rights, while the national compact provides against their mutual as well as foreign encroachments. Whenever it becomes inadequate to this object its efficacy and its obligation cease; the union resolves itself into its original elements; and the states become as at first, separate and independent sovereignties.

Massachusetts having been among the first to adopt the federative league, will be among the last to impair its obligations—having surrendered her full share of sovereign rights for the common good, she will also be among the last to submit to unauthorized encroachments.—"Whatever apprehensions we may at times have entertained of the operations of the national Government," we would still indulge a hope that the disappointment of ambition and the bitter lessons of experience, may teach those who have erred, to recur to first principles, and hereafter to give a practical construction to the compact, consistent with its original intention. Let them cultivate "a knowledge of the value of first principles," and learn that "avarice and ambition wage eternal war with equal rights and public liberty." We may then safely "presume that 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." The exigencies of the late war, waged without preparation, have induced a compulsory conviction upon the minds of those who heretofore denounced "naval and military establishments," of the fallacy of their former opinions. To be prepared for war in times of peace, was among the primary maxims of federal policy; we would hail this apparent return to first principles, as the harbinger of a progressive and more perfect reformation.

To your Excellency who has so long been the avowed friend and patron of the militia, that powerful and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens look with confidence for all those aids and encouragements, which your Excellency's wisdom and experience enable you so effectually to bestow. To the accomplishment of these and all the other important objects, for which our power is delegated to us, we tender your Excellency our zealous co-operation.

From the American Daily Advertiser. NECROMANCY EXTRA.

MR. POULSON—I saw a few days since, in your paper, an article from the New-York Courier, stating, that one Signior Flibbertigibbitt, intended to make an exhibition in Necromancy, which was vastly superior to that of Day Francis. When I saw an enumeration of the almost incredible feats he promised to perform, such as swallowing melted lead, heating his head red hot, making a snake swallow himself until he disappeared, with various other magical performances, I thought there might be some truth in his pretension; but, when I further beheld, that he promised to do one feat, that was absolutely impossible, I could not help perceiving that he was an impostor. The act of impossibility to which I allude, is his turning a Bank note into Specie. Sir, such a feat is wholly impossible, and I will defy all the jugglers, and Bank Directors South of Connecticut, to perform such an incredible thing. This would, indeed, be an act of vast importance to the country, but in the present state of things it can never be looked for.

There are some things which may be believed, however improbable, but there are others again, which are so directly in opposition to our rational conviction, that we cannot for a moment admit them. The truth of this position, is evinced in the well known story of the young man, who on returning from a voyage, told his Grandmother, that he had seen a flying fish.—The old Lady very wisely rejected the story as impossible, for says she, you may as well tell me that you have seen cows flying. The traveller finding that improbable stories would not be believed, resorted then to a matter of fact. He told the shrewd old Lady, that upon hoisting anchor in the Red Sea they found a Chariot entangled to it. His Grand-Mother delighted at so plausible a tale, cried out with ecstasy, that "there was some reason in that story, for that she had no doubt the Chariot must have been one of Pharaoh's."

No Sir, I can believe that a Necromancer can breakfast upon liquid lead, or dine upon red hot iron—that he can swallow swords, razors, knives and forks, and make a comfortable meal upon brick-bats—that he can fling animals out of their skins, or turn them inside out—set rocks and trees a dancing, or even jump over the moon, but to pretend to turn a Bank note into Specie, is a most perfect farce. But enough—I perceive I have convinced you and your readers that in hoc est. HOAX.

RECIPE FOR THE GRAVEL.

Take a double handful of water-melon seeds and throw them into about a pint of gin—let them stand for about a week, in a warm place, being frequently shaken together. When so prepared, take half a wine glass two or three times a day, or as often as you require any thing to drink, at table or otherwise. [Geneva Gaz.]

Not less than 700 licences issued from the Ecclesiastical Court for marriages to be celebrated in London, on the day of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

Extract of a letter from Paris. A new marriage is already on foot for the Emperor of Austria. This uxorious monarch is said to have cast his eye on the fair daughter of the King of Saxony.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of June 21.

LATE FROM ALGIERS. Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. corvette John Adams, capt. Trinchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of despatches for government.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the U. S. squadron under the command of Com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had risen between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by Com. Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire-ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey with his household fled to one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Commodore Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the American frigate Constellation, dated Bay of Algiers, May 14.

"I wrote you last from Mahon; at present we are at anchor in the Bay of Algiers, where we arrived the 2d of this month, and came to anchor among a squadron of 17 sail of British ships, under command of Admiral Pelew (Lord Exmouth) who, it is much to be regretted, on the score of humanity, did not succeed in his demand for all christian prisoners, but, on the contrary, received only one thousand, for which he pays from 500 to \$1000 per head. This, in our opinion, is a pitiful arrangement. I think we could have done better with our little squadron;—however, as the old maxim says, "what is one man's loss is another's gain," for it will only make our bright stars shine with more brilliant lustre in the eyes of the world—and I can assure you, those stripes, which have so waved victoriously, still continue to strike terror into the hearts of our savage enemy.

At the departure of the British fleet the Dey, without alleging any cause, began to show such signs of hostility as to make it prudent for our consul to come immediately on board with his family and effects.

Com. Shaw considering it the best plan to keep these barbarians in awe, instantly commenced preparations to give them a drubbing. Every boat in the squadron was ordered to be ready for immediate service, and put in the best possible condition for a bold, though necessary enterprise; which was, to mount and scale those immense and terrible batteries, and to burn and destroy their fleet, which consisted of 4 frigates, with numerous sloops, corvettes and gun boats. The evening of our expedition arrived—all anxious for the moment which was again to encircle the brow of Columbia with another wreath of laurels—but while below, reflecting on my beloved home, I was surprised, in the midst of my reverie, by the information that the dey, discovering our intentions, had sent off a flag of truce, stating, that it was not only entirely contrary to his wishes to make war with the Americans, but that he ever was proud of their friendship.

We have since understood, that his reason for acting in such a hostile manner, related to the capture of the brig Noba, the particulars of which I have no time to give. Report says, some of us will continue to blockade Algiers till the determination of our government be known.

Extract of a letter, dated "Bay of Algiers, May 14, 1816.

"The American squadron arrived off this port on the 1st inst: where we found the British fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth, consisting of 6 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 8 or 10 bomb vessels. The object of this British expedition, as was understood previously to its leaving Port Mahon, was to release all the christian slaves and oblige the Algerines to submit to the laws of civilized nations; & in the event of not being able to accomplish these objects by negotiation, they were certainly to level the town.—But notwithstanding their threats, they have ended the business disgracefully. They have indeed obtained the release of about 500 christian slaves, Sardinians and Neapolitans; not however by force of arms, but by negotiating to pay a ransom of 500 dollars each for the Sardinians, and 1000 dollars each for the Neapolitans! Having thus accomplished their business here, the British fleet sailed on the 7th, bound as is supposed for Tunis, for a similar object.

Since they sailed we have been on the very verge of another war with Algiers, respecting the brig that was given up by Comd. Decatur.—The affair proceeded to such a length that we actually prepared the boats of the squadron, for the purpose of burning their vessels in the Mole. We have however come to an accommodation, and I understand the Dey has agreed to refer it to our government, and is willing to wait a reasonable time for an answer. I refer you for the particulars of this business to the Commodore's despatches.

We sail hence, early to-morrow morning—where we are bound I cannot say—report says Tunis."

From the Courier. Mr. Editor,

You may be a little surprised at my having the luck to find so many stray letters. But as no one has ever yet questioned the genuineness of a single one I have sent you, you may rely upon it that Mr. Hullen, will never deny that he is the writer of the enclosed.

Your's, SETH HANDASIDE.

Ontario County, June 17, 1816.

Dear Cobbett, It is with great joy we democrats heard of your intention to write for us. We know the powers of your genius, and expected that you would greatly assist the cause of democracy by your paper. But this is to inform you, that politics have vastly changed all of a sudden, and I am sorry you made a beginning before being informed of it. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, you will forthwith cease writing against a national bank, as Mr. Madison, Monroe and all of us, are in favour of it. As soon as you receive this, which is sent by express, you will please to sit down and write a recantation of all you have published, and pray write a long essay in favour of the national bank in your very best style, and then be assured, we will support your paper here handsomely.—You will also say nothing more against taxes, as we have concluded to lay very heavy taxes, to pay for the "war feast," which we have had. Pray don't hint at the stamp tax; nor the carriage tax, nor above all the whiskey tax; in short it is best to let alone the word tax altogether, as it is a delicate business. However, if you can say any thing in favour of heavy taxes, pray do it, and we will all encourage your paper. I find you are opposed to high salaries; but you must know, Mr. Clay and Johnson passed a law, raising their own salaries to 1500 dollars a year, and Mr. Madison signed it. Therefore, drop the subject instantly, if you love us, and depend upon it you will make a fortune by your paper, in this country—pray can't you say something handsome in favour of this new salary bill, and upon high salaries in general. You are sometimes violently opposed to standing armies and conscription bills. You will discover from documents which I enclose to you, that we democrats are now all in favour of a large standing army. Mr. Madison was very anxious to get 20,000 men and we are all sorry that we could not have that number. We are afraid that the people might make a fuss, else we should have an army of 20,000 immediately. The government is in a ticklish, crazy, situation, and you know if the republic is overturned, and it is necessary to

establish a monarchy, we have the army in our power. We had rather Mr. Madison be king, than that a federalist be president.—Therefore, say nothing against standing armies, and upon it, your paper will sell here. I am sorry to find you violently opposed to a national debt, which will, in all likelihood, be increased by the high salaries now, and ruinous expenses of war, you must alter your opinion and write in favour of our national debt, which all think a national sin as well as your own. Fail not, and your paper will sell well here.

My dear Cobbett, say nothing against a navy, no matter how large, but speak in favour of an immense navy. Tell the democrats that you know beat what to say to them—say any thing, and they will lieve you. I must conclude by referring you to the National Intelligencer for particulars. I hope will not fail to suit your opinion on present case, and depend upon your paper will sell well. It cost you very little to write in favour of these late democratic measures, which you have unluckily demned, for you know by looking back in your Register a few volumes you will find your own essays written on the other side of these questions pat to the purpose—this is a great convenience to you, I think it very lucky that you have written on both sides of all questions and have arguments pro or con the case requires on any subject. Your ardent admirer and subscriber,

PETER HALLEN THE GREAT.

P. S. I served the feds a devil handsome trick here in the legislature, which has rendered me very popular with the democrats. I told Governor Tompkins' Council and was no more a member than are—O, I'm a devil of a fellow as Bob Acres said, for all you ne look so. Adieu, my dear Cobbett, and rely upon it your paper will sell well in New-York.

Paul Cuffee, who in December last carried out to Sierra Leone from the United States nine members with their families, has colour returned to New-York, exhibited to the New-York African Institution, certificate of the living of those persons at Sierra Leone. He has also received from Governor M'Carthy, a certificate of the sobriety and sober conduct of the settlers since their arrival, and an acknowledgment of \$432 62, humanely advanced to them since they landed, to promote their comfort and advantage.

The legal instrument of separation is signed by lord and lady Byrd, and he takes his departure for the continent.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of John G. & Edward Gaither, executors of Sally Gaither, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

This is to give Notice. That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary on the personal estate of John Gaither, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

John Gaither, & Esrs. Edward Gaither, S.

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Andrew Warfield, administrator de bonis non with will annexed, of Richard Higgins, late of A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

This is to give Notice. That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

Andrew Warfield, Admin. De Bonis Non W.

GAZETTE. FEDERAL REPUBLICAN TICKETS. Second Congressional District. John C. Herbert. Members of the Assembly. For Anne Arundel County. Thomas Hoad, Brice J. Worthington, Jacob Franklin, Junr, Charles W. Hanson. For Dorchester County. Col. Ezekiel Richardson, Robert Hart. For Prince George's. Francis M. Hall, Edward H. Calvert. For Frederick. Major John Graham, Tager B. Taney. For Talbot. John Leeds Kerr, Allan Bowie. For Caroline. William Potter, George Reed. For Kent. Dr. Morgan Brown, Capt. Frederick Boyer. For Cecil. Dr. James Scanlan, James Janney. For Allegany. William M. Mahon, William Hilliary. For Charles. Clement Dorsey, Nicholas Stonestreet. For St. Mary's. Rachel Neale, Col. James Forrest. For Calvert. Richard Grahame, John Chew. It is impossible to surpass the insolence of those, who make it a matter of charge against the federalists, that they placed some federalists at Annapolis with a view to their voting at the September election. At most this could be more than the abortive project of individuals but not the measure of the federal party as a body. On the other hand, who was it that ordered the soldiers to Annapolis? This most corrupt and tyrannical interference with the right of free suffrage was unequivocal proof of the president of the United States, and suggested to him very probably by the identical bell-wenters, who have chattered and ranted, in the streets and addresses, about the late introduction of additional qualified voters into Annapolis, though they now expressly admit, if such voters ever were, they are not there now. The most direct and fatal course to a free government is the admission of soldiery to influence and control the elections; yet has this scarce crime against republican government been repeatedly committed by the democratic party; yea, most recently, in the heart of this very state, which they so presumptuously wish to match the rule into their own hands. The proof is undeniable, and the fact lies in the face. The executive of the United States has so far meddled in our election, as to transfer a part of the standing army, from Baltimore, where their votes, if secured, would not be of any material weight in the scale, to Annapolis, where it was expected they would command the election. If the standing army intended to be used for purposes so infamous as this, the year we have just passed would be a year of infamy. If annual elections are to be ordered by order of the secretary of war, at the point of the bayonet, we must be a very tractable and docile people to pay so patiently, as we do, the heavy taxes laid upon us for the support of the ten thousand which are to pay in time of peace, far as we are under the number desired and ordered by the president and his council. Men capable of ordering part of the standing army to Annapolis with a view to their voting at the election, and employing them in the same manner, and setting aside the will of the people, and their choice was made, are those who have already so bar-