

For the AMERICAN. To the republican electors of Baltimore.

Fellow-Citizens, YOU are, as usual at the approach of an election, addressed by many in print, who do you the favor to name and recommend several persons, as proper objects of your choice for the important station of representatives, especially in the state legislature. It would be amusing to one, quite indifferent about the matter, to observe the various methods taken to influence your suffrages. One, to catch an unscrupulous part of our citizens, signs himself A Mechanic; another, to increase the weight of his signature, takes the names of four different trades, members of the same class; and a third with great authority stiles himself Many. The men proposed to you are also recommended for various reasons. One because he is a friend to some particular measure contemplated to be laid before the legislature; a road, an incorporation, in which some from private interest or opinion are engaged. Another because he is a native, and some for being true born American. Now, however earnest these nominators are, and whatever kindness they profess for you, it becomes us to consider what is the real worth of the reasons they assign, for choosing the men they offer. Is it of any consequence whether a candidate is nominated by a mechanic, a merchant, or even one of that do-nothing tribe, who for want of something to distinguish them, are often called gentlemen, though perhaps as little like that as any thing? Is there any among us simple enough to be swayed by a silly artifice of fixing to a paper the name of Mechanic? a name honorable indeed as a y other, but no more than a name, and may be assumed by one who would not stand in a row with those who wear it. One, perhaps, who burns with hatred and impatience of their power, in the very instance when he would draw it to act on his side. Pride is often obliged to stoop, and flatter those it means to subvert. This is some part of its punishment; may it stoop to eternity, and kiss the ground before the people's feet, without even obtaining its desired revenge upon them. But let our mechanics scorn the affliction of using their name, and distrust the man who would employ a prejudice to favor his intention. Again, can any conduct be less sanctioned by reason, than the choosing an agent for many and the greatest objects; empowered to act on matters that concern the life and death of the society, merely from his disposition to favor some single and perhaps inconsiderable object, while his general principles are wholly in opposition to the equal rights of mankind. What is this but to employ a man to act for you in one point, and against you in twenty. I have seen a person who calls himself a Republican, and has actually joined, I think sincerely too, in the efforts we made at some trying seasons past; I have seen him running riot through the town, to raise an opposition against one of the purest republicans, and one of the most faithful, diligent and capable representatives that ever went from the district, only because he voted for a law that contained one provision offensive to himself, though several of the first importance to civil liberty were gained in it; and the delegate wisely preterred to take these, though he could not get every thing he wished, rather than lose all. This very considerate man however was trying to elect a federalist, who would have bridled and saddled him, if he could, for the single purpose of advocating, without any probable effect too, his favorite measure, while he must have been in total opposition to his wishes in almost every case beside. Such conduct gives occasion to the enemies of freedom to say the people are incapable of choosing their legislators, and ought not to possess the power.

Nor is there more soundness, though unhappily more influence, in the suggestion of electing only native Americans. No one so foolish as to say, a man acquires capability or integrity by being born in this place or another. Though prejudices commonly arise in favor of the country where men receive their birth, yet will any one say, the prejudices of an American are proper helps to deliberation, and salutary motives to legislative determination. But on the other side, it is pretended those of a foreigner may injure us. Who then are the foreigners intended? Men who have done more than those born here; left another land, and preferred ours. Who have all the interests of property, family and connections amongst us. Who have lived longer in the country than half of those who are born in it. Who fought for the country while some of those set up against them were in their swaddling clothes. Pitiful indeed is the claim of birth, confined to partialities, which every wise and liberal man endeavors to eradicate. A mean and pernicious, the offspring of ignorance and parent of evil counsels. But are our natives less inclined, from ambi-

tion, pride, &c. to sacrifice the general interests? I wish it may not be found in recollecting the history of our revolutionary war, and in our civil contests since, that the concerns of liberty and our country have been oftener betrayed by those the country gave birth to, than by those who adopted it for theirs. Indeed the general attachment to freedom displayed by the foreigners, who have made our land a refuge from the tyranny of Europe, has occasioned all this bitterness against them, in such as wished to set up a race of lordly masters here, in power and splendor. Observe too, that you never hear an objection to foreigners of their own cast, some of whom were the idols of the party, & placed once high in government. Consider my friends whether a man esteems the people, as the true, & the object of government—the nation, and not a part of it, as the rightful lords and proprietors of all governmental power, and entitled to all its benefits. That to keep rulers strict in their course, the people must ever hold the power to bring them to account. For this, they must preserve elections frequent and free; give short terms of power and moderate salaries; maintain a frugal care of revenues, and discourage debts and taxes as lessening the means of human happiness. If a candidate discovers these principles, founded on the love of justice & good will to men, to such an one, and only to such, can you safely commit the power of binding you by laws; whether a lawyer, merchant or mechanic; whether he bring in this land, or coming from another.

September 18 1854. SENIOR.

FROM THE AURORA. SPANISH AGGRESSIONS! No 1.

A short time ago (20th August) there appeared in the REGISTER (a paper published by a disinterested person) an article which we here publish: "We have stated on former occasions which will not be contradicted, that Spain has refused to ratify the convention, heretofore agreed on; which convention, among other stipulations, allowed to the citizens of the United States an indemnity for the property committed on their property by the government and subjects of Spain. The reason assigned by CERVANTES for this refusal was expressed as follows: 'The accession of Louisiana has varied the relations between Spain and the United States, that we cannot, and will not, ratify the convention.'

Hence it appears that the boasted acquisition of Louisiana, which has been so much trumpeted and celebrated by our leading string administration, and which we have paid FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for, nearly one fifth part of the whole amount of our national debt, may cost fifty millions more to quiet the possession. This boasting bargain turns out to be neither more nor less than a purchase of individual injury and national dishonor—OF INDIVIDUAL INJURY, being the cause of an absolute refusal to ratify an act of just retribution to our citizens—OF NATIONAL DISHONOR, inasmuch as the refusal is made by a government, which a proper exertion of our power could have compelled to the performance of its engagements, and I even shaken to the base of its authority.

But the energies of our country are paralysed, and her resources wasted in the trembling hands to which they have been confided—The claims of our citizens are disregarded, and the character of the nation, when brought into competition with the ease and convenience of our rulers, is an object of no importance.

The frown of war might shorten their stay in office—peace must, therefore, be maintained at any sacrifice.

Perhaps personal malignity never exposed itself in so silly and contemptible a view, as in this article. It is not yet forgotten that very bitter censure was thrown out against the government in the Gazette of the United States, last winter concerning a convention with Spain; and much pains were taken to induce an opinion that our government was indifferent or negligent of the public interests regarding our concerns with Spain. The information of that time was evidently given by a certain New England senator, for the business was of an executive nature, and even the members of the house of representatives were unacquainted with the subject or the existence of such a convention. It appears, however, that the delay of the convention was wholly attributable to the obstacles thrown in its way by the factious animosity of those called federal men in the senate. The convention, however, was ratified last session; and is in substance as follows: The title is 'A convention for the indemnification of those who have sustained injuries in consequence of the accessions of individuals of either nation during the late war.'

- The first article provides for the formation of a board of five commissioners two by each party, and the fifth by common consent. 2. Their duties fixed. 3. They shall assemble within 18 months after their appointment, and receive complaints of persons of both nations. 4. What evidence shall be required. 5. No appeal from the decision of a majority—and the amount of awards to be paid in specie.

This article declares, that it not having been possible for the plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the commissioners should arbitrate on claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls, or tribunals, in their respective territories which might be imputable to their two governments. Each government shall reserve the rights they held to bring forward those claims at some future convenient time.

7. The convention not to be in force till ratifications are exchanged.—Dated 11th August, 1802.

This is the sum of the convention— which we think proper to give here, that the American reader may not be imposed upon by misrepresentation. Major Jackson, lately an officer in the customs of the United States, will not doubt think that a violation of Spain and reputation of the American executive, is justified by his dismissal from a lucrative office. To our honorable countrymen, it is a satisfaction that he ought never to have been entrusted with any office under the government; and this evidence we apprehend is to be found in the attempt which he suffers himself to make to support Spanish justice!

The principles of this convention are simple, and under all the circumstances of the time, when it was agreed upon at Madrid, was liberal on the part of the United States as Spain could have expected from the most sincere dispositions to promote a durable concord and friendship.

The period of the conclusion of this convention will be found not to be remote from that of the aggression of the Spanish agent at New Orleans, (Dec. 16 1802.) The liberality of our government, as well as its sound policy, was conspicuous in the proposition of the concession of these claims which related solely to the French aggressions, because on the one hand, Spain was so embarrassed with regard to France, that her own will could not properly be allowed to stand in the way of any subject connected with France; and on the other our government was eagerly pursuing the acquisition of the Florida, with a view to our southern frontier from which she could only derive the renewal of war between Great Britain and either of those powers.

The aggressions at New Orleans, however, raised the two governments upon different grounds. The injury done us was incompatible with good faith and even with friendship; and our government found it necessary to adopt a course the more decided—to obtain not simply reparation for the act of the Spanish agent, but a security against the recurrence of similar or greater wrongs.

The dependent condition of Spain was not a secret to the world—and while remonstrances were carried on—that court on the subject of its officer—the negotiation was concluded with the actual owners of Louisiana: by which the sovereignty of that country and the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi were secured for ever. We obtained a country, the value of which Mr. Gouverneur Morris thus describes in his speech, in the senate of the United States, on the 14th February, 1803—"With this country in our possession, we have means of defence more simple, more important, and more easy, than any other nation on earth. In a short time all the West-India islands, fed from our plantations, must depend on us. It is a defence superior to fleets and armies."

Yet Major Jackson assures us that Don Pedro Cevallos has refused to ratify the convention, because—"The accession of Louisiana has varied the relations between Spain and the United States."

That a Spanish Minister should be so absurd as to deny the fact—that a man pretending to be an American, who has lived upon the revenue of the public for several years past, should undertake to justify such a pretence, bears something more than a common exclamation.

What! the Spanish vessels have plundered our ships on the high seas, and instead of making reparation as we might justly do; we resort to the pacific course of negotiation; and a convention is formed & signed by this minister, openly recognizing the justice of our complaint and providing means for redress.

An American editor undertakes to say that because America has obtained, through the energy and decision of her executive, a territory belonging to France—that Spain is justifiable in not making remuneration for the wrong she has done us on the high seas.

This is the sum of the argument—or it is nothing—for the acquisition by us of Louisiana and the sum which we paid for it, have nothing to do whatever with the convention, or the depredations which it was proposed to redress.

It would be insulting the understanding of the public, to compare the understanding of Major Jackson with that of Gouverneur Morris; the advantages of Louisiana are already felt—those who wish to be more sensible of them, will refer to the debate from which the above extract is made.

But it is alleged, that we are subject to individual injury and national dishonor, by this acquisition—and this conduct of Don Pedro Cevallos, in rejecting the convention, is produced as the evidence of this dishonor and injury. But does the rejection of a cause so

absurd prove its justice? Because we have obtained from France, what France had before obtained from Spain—is 'hat a sound ground of objection to do us justice for other wrongs.

I should scorn the insignificant sophistry, that prates about—"paralysed energies," and "wasted resources," & "treasonable hands"—the bitterness of mind that dictates the mean asperity, merits no other animadversion! The characteristic bombast that concludes this article, is of that description which may excite public derision, but it cannot ever obtain even the approbation of a man of common judgement of any party.

But there is a point of view in which the arguments of this imbecile editor may be placed that supersedes every other comment.

The convention with Spain has been declared to be on our part a bad one.

The acquisition of Louisiana has been declared to be on our part of no advantage. Yet Spain is alleged not only to be an enemy to us because we have obtained Louisiana; but she is represented as rejecting a convention said to be advantageous to her, and disadvantageous to us, and her conduct in rejecting those alleged advantages which we have allowed her, made a matter of reproach to our government!

(To be continued.) Late Notices from the Continent, arrived at Boston.

London, Aug. 7—11.

The Batavian Journal received to the 3d inst. communicates a statement generally credited at Paris, that a Note, by way of ultimatum, had been delivered by the Prussian Charge d'Affaires to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madrid, the evacuation of Hanover; and a guarantee the French government that in case of a refusal, he had been directed by his sovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not much inclined to give credit to this statement, but it had the effect of depreciating the funds, which are said to have fallen one per cent. in consequence of it. On the 30th ult. the French Minister at the Hague presented his new credentials, and a proposition, suitable to the peace and ostentation of the Cornet's new title, took place on the occasion.

A letter from the Hague of the 25th ult. says, that most of the troops in the Texel are disembarked, and the provisions called there for their use, a disposal of by public auction. From these occurrences it is concluded, that no expedition of any consequence will sail from that port. The Batavian Republic at present has a landing in England is made good by the troops on board the fleet, at Flushing, Ostend, and Boulogne. The whole number of French troops at present in Holland do not according to this letter, amount to 25,000 men, of whom 15,000 are engaged in the Netherlands and the remainder in garrisons at the holder, in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

A letter from Berlin, of the 29th ult. says, that with two Russian armies on his eastern and northern frontiers, and three French armies on his western and southern, the King of Prussia has declared to the Courts of St. Petersburg and at Glogau, that his majesty intends to preserve the strictest neutrality, and therefore will not permit the passage of any troops, artillery, or ammunition through his dominions; but he, as an enemy any power attempting to force such passage.

It is confidentially asserted, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Russia and that it was signed by Lord Harrowby and count Woronzow, on Tuesday last, previous to his Majesty's going down to the house of Lords.—We are inclined to think that the article signed was rather a project of a treaty than a treaty itself.

A Russian galley from Marmorino, in the Crimea, for Petersburg, passed the Sound on the 13th of July. She came from Barcelona, and her crew were dressed in the Turkish fashion. This is the first vessel from the Black Sea which has ever passed the Sound.

The Brest Fleet.

The dispatches received yesterday at the Admiralty from Sir Charles Cotton, state, that Gantheaume's Squadron was discovered on the 3rd inst. at anchor in Camarat Bay, where we understand the French ships are protected by such formidable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual position would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of signals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his escape. His squadron is now found to consist of nine sail of the line and three frigates, every ship which can be spared will be sent off with all possible dispatch to reinforce the grand fleet, as the late sortie must necessarily divide the attention of our vessels, and call for increased strength and exertion.

Bombardment of Havre.

Dispatches from Captain Oliver commanding our blockading squadron off Havre, were last night received at the Admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port last Friday. The houses and shipping are stated to have been considerably damaged. During the bombardment, in the course of which a great number of shells were thrown, a division of the enemy's gun boats ventured out for the purpose of annoying our squadron;

but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manoeuvres of our vessels, and regained, with much difficulty, the harbor. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected appear in the Gazette of this evening.

BOSTON, September 16.

The gale which we experienced on Tuesday last, has done considerable damage, as we predicted in last paper.—The following are all the particulars of losses, that we have received—the schr. Union, capt Hardy, loaded with lumber, was lost on Scituate Beach, the captain and two men perished; only one saved. A schr. called Lizard, Gloucester, was lost near the same place, all hands perished.—A schr. of about 20 tons was wrecked on Point Aderton, & the persons belonging to her were lost.—Two boats belonging to this town, were lost in the outer harbour; the people in one of them got on shore at Cohasset; those on board the other, capt. Luce, and Messrs Lewis and Blay, perished; the bodies have since been found and buried.—Several fishing boats, it is said, are missing from Cape Ann.—We have not learnt of but one small schr. being ashore on the Cape—the gale was not violent there till Wednesday morning.—The gale was very severe at N. York.—Several vessels arrived here on Friday and Saturday, experienced nothing more than a whole-sail breeze.

By the last sailing ship Sally, capt. WEBBER, we have been favored with English papers to the 13th of August.

The affairs of Great Britain wear a very disastrous complexion. The insolent Premier is going all length to establish himself in power, but notwithstanding all the energies of his government (and he is the father of that singular system, which it has been fashionable with our Royal Faction to call energy) there is an evident sentiment of horror, among the people, toward him and his measures. He contrived, by his secret influence with the elder branches of the royal family, to eject poor Mr. Addington from office, whose only criminality, in the eyes of the nation was his obscurityness to Pitt.—In the change there is but little alteration of governing body, only that the present Minister is the more violent of the two; it is the king's log succeeded by KING STORK; how it will terminate, is a secret that no human sagacity can discover.

It appears, by letters from Plymouth, that Gantheaume has escaped from the outward road of Brest, with four sail of the line and five frigates. Vice-Admiral Graves had intelligence of the event, a few hours afterwards, and sailed in pursuit of them, with six sail of the line and two frigates. The destination of Gantheaume is not known; the probability is, that he is going to Ferrol or the Straits, or to make a dash upon the British East-India fleet.

The election for a member of Parliament for Middlesex has terminated in the most shameful manner. The candidates were Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Mainwaring; the former had a considerable majority, yet the Sheriff's made a return in favor of Mr. Mainwaring.—No act of a government was ever supposed to be more atrocious in principle than this; but it is a la Pitt, and that is saying enough upon the subject.

Ireland is in a state of frightful inquietude to the British ministry. The miserable wretches in Dublin, are starving by groups—their wages not being equal to their exigencies. The following is a fragment of a letter from that unhappy country, copied from the Courier of August 11th, a ministerial paper.—'We are sorry to say, that the spirit of combination among the working people, in Dublin, has not been repressed by the recent example made of some of the ringleaders—[this example means the hanging a few rascals, poor creatures, who would not starve in legal silence]—instead of that, the combination is almost general, among shoemakers, tailors, bricklayers, &c.; but Scotch mechanics will be injured over, and every encouragement given. The increase of wages is not their great object, but increasing the spirit of dissatisfaction to the Government.'

There has been a meeting of the merchants of the city of London, at the Mansion House, to consider of the best means of contributing to the expeditious conveyance of troops, in case of invasion by the terrible soldiers of Bonaparte, whose very name in England, concentrates every idea of horror, not to the people, but to the luxurious and worthless aristocracy, whose fears emanate in their abuse.