

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS, RECEIVED AT BOSTON.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

On Tuesday his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the present Session of Parliament, by the following Most Gracious speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Before I put an end to the present Session of Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your consideration.

You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful volunteer force, which the ardour and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled. You have at the same time endeavoured to combine an additional establishment for our domestic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such a scale as may be proportioned to the circumstances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments for the fresh proof which you have given me of your constant and affectionate attachment to my person and family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil list revenues, and for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service; especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing as far as possible, the accumulation of debt, and for raising so large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your respective counties the same zeal for the public interest which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all classes of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is most dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitting exertions for the national defence.

The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpose of invading this Kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the skill, valour, and discipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the issue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the blessing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in establishing in the eyes of foreign nations, the security of this country on a basis never to be shaken.

In addition to this first and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our successful exertions, will not be confined within ourselves; but that by their example, and their consequences, they may lead to the re-establishment of such a system in Europe, as may rescue it from the precarious state to which it is reduced, and may finally raise an effectual barrier to the unbounded schemes of aggrandisement and ambition, which threaten every Independent Nation that yet remains on the Continent.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden in this Parliament, in accord-

ingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

Mediterranean Fleet.—An extract of a letter from Lord Nelson to a friend in London, says, "The good people in England are totally mistaken in supposing that I wish to blockade the port of Toulon. On the contrary, it is my wish, and the wish of my brother sailors, to catch the enemy out of that harbour, that we may once more receive the thanks of our country."

HUDSON, (N. Y.) September 18.

The court of common pleas for this county, held a *maiden session* at Claverack last week, there being no criminal cases to be tried.

A *murder* has been committed by David Williams, of Milton, Cayuga county, aged 19, on Ira Base, aged 7, with a view of getting rid, by the assistance of the hangman, of an existence rendered irksome by the murderer's dislike of a step father.

Singular Coincidence.

On the 4th of July last, at the public celebration at Claverack, the following toast, sentiment and song were given:

"Alexander Hamilton"
"Set honor in one eye and death in the other, And I will look on both indifferently: For let the Gods so speed me, as I live The name of honor more than I fear death!"

[Song—The Drum]

On this very day, it has since unfortunately transpired, Alexander Hamilton had set (false) honor in one eye and death in the other, and preferred the latter, having accepted the challenge from Mr Burr, and fought and fell on the 11th. At this time, too, presents the same hour, at the celebration by the Cincinnati, Col Burr being present, he sung, in all probability, his *last song*, which might therefore be called his *death song*. This song was "The Drum," sung at Claverack in his honor. Every circumstance seems to confirm the opinion that a love of military fame was general Hamilton's ruling passion.

NEW-YORK, September 20,

Messrs Lang & Co
The following from the American Consul at Amsterdam may be of use to the Masters of vessels bound to that port.
American Consular Amsterdam July 10.
Mr JOHN BERTS.

Sir, The commerce of the United States having long suffered the weight of many oppressive laws for the want of proper Consular Agents on the seas, I was appointed to attend the affairs of the consulate, Mr. Tiede Christians at the Texel, and Mr. Korf and Co. (assisted by Mr. Win. Wardell) at the Helder, to whom the Masters of American Vessels will address themselves on arrival for such advice and aid as they may need.

Be pleased to make due communication of these appointments to the captains, who may clear out at your office for this port, giving them at the same time the address of Messrs. HAINES & Co. American ship Brokers, lately established in this city under my protection, in order to break up the monopoly of the business which has proved very injurious to the American trade in many points of view.

S. BOURNE.

For the AMERICAN.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Having just returned from the country and finding the election campaign had commenced I was induced to examine the papers for some days back and find that Thomas Dickson and Cumberland Dugan, Francis Hollingsworth and Andrew Elliott and James Purviance and John Stephen, have all been proposed, by different writers, as fit persons to represent us in the next General Assembly, and each ticket strenuously recommended as favourable to some particular object that engages the writers and their friends' attention. After perusing their several reasons, why each should be elected, I set myself down to consider the matter seriously; but the longer I considered, the more I was confirmed in my opinion, that no person ought to be a representative because he is in favor of this or that particular measure—instead of making this a rule to go by, the question ought to be "ARE THEY CAPABLE." We want men who are able and willing to maintain their ground during the whole session and not sit mum-chance, unless their favourite hobby-horse is brought on the carpet, when they say "YEA," and the legislator ends and becomes a silent spectator.

Being thus persuaded that our representatives ought to be men of persevering industry, talents and information and finding that I am joined in sentiment by many of our citizens, I am in hopes that we will show to the people of Maryland, that we are determined to regain our wanted station in the councils of the state. Too long have we been led by local concerns, thereby following the shadow and losing the substance. For while other districts are seeking (according to the words of our constitution) "the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people," we are taking one because he is a good moral man, without any other qualification, except those the law requires; and the other because he will benefit a particular part of the town by voting for a market house; when, at the same time that he is amusing us with his favourable

vote in one instance, he is aiming a deadly blow at us by having our navigation shut up with a bridge, that would be a lasting monument of our folly; but thanks (not to his liberality but) to the discernment of the people, we are likely to remain unscathed with his scheming plans of travelling to the city of Washington by the *near cut*.

Having so far given my opinion of our old delegates, it was my intention of taking up the next pair; but one of them being a gentleman of weak nerves, no sooner heard the words *Democrat* and *Republican*, than his courage, which was high for some days, fell below the freezing point, and contrary to the wishes of his federal friends, he withdrew from the political stage, willing to continue a while longer in retirement—the other is therefore left standing alone in his politics; but under the captivating name of being friendly to the Mechanics' petition, has set us thoughts of being elected. Now I hope, for the honor of our republican friends, that they will "pass by on the other side," and let each party take care of their own. We hear daily complaints among our citizens of the necessity of a good militia system—Very probable a bill for that purpose will be brought forward this session, and can we expect, if this gentleman should be one of our delegates, that he will support anything of the kind? No. So far as Heaven is from earth, is his intention of giving it his vote. It therefore remains with the electors to determine whether they will be contented, as was the case last year, to be *un-represented*, by re-electing the old members; whether they will have the last named gentleman tacked to one of the old delegates, or whether they will prefer JAMES PURVIANCE and JOHN STEPHEN, who possess the qualifications necessary for delegates in an eminent degree; who have the courage to bring forward and the abilities to defend any measure calculated to benefit the state at large and this city in particular. The experiment is at least worth trying, *whether we can better our condition or shall remain in the rear of the whole representation of the state.*
A BALTIMORIAN.
First Ward, September 24.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,
THE citizens of Baltimore in the course of a few days, will have to exercise the highest and noblest privilege of a free people, by electing from themselves fit persons to discharge the great duties of legislation, and to represent and guard in our assembly, the interests of one of the most wealthy and populous cities of the United States.

The matters so general in their nature that all are interested in them; so important in their consequences, that every citizen may be either immediately or remotely affected by their issue, should not be intrusted to weak or incompetent hands, must be universally conceded. Past services are the earnest and promise of future ones; and we more confidently rely on the fidelity and experience of those who have been tried and found steady, than on the vivacity and confidence of youth, which boldy asks the most important interests to be committed to its charge, with no other qualifications for the trust, but such as caparivate popular applause, whose rashness time has not tempered; whose ambition diffidence has not restrained. Our duties rise in succession and by degrees from the private to the public station, and it is only by having lived long enough to discharge the duties of private life, that the citizen becomes qualified to look higher as a public functionary.

It is not to be denied that the interests of an empire have been, sometimes, most successfully administered, by men from whose chins the down of boyhood had scarcely disappeared; but such have been distinguished by an union of qualities which have baffled all moral calculation. Wherefore these miracles of early political excellence seldom appear, and in their stead we most generally find, that they who presume to expect public favor before time has enabled them to deserve it, generally calculate on powers which they do not possess, and are deficient in that moderation, prudence and good sense, so necessary to the representative, and which would have prevented them from making a premature application.

There are advantages too, highly useful to the man in public life, which very young men must be destitute of. By the involuntary consent of mankind, respect is almost invariably paid to years, and with the sensible part of the world, the bare opinion of age, will prevail more than the labored and florid declamation of youth. It is of great importance to unite an influence, *purely personal*, to the bare respect created by the office, and it is not going too far to assert, that they, to whose sentiments, though unembellished by the tinsel of ornament, and unvarnished by rhetorical trick, time has given the stamp of experience, are best calculated to represent a city, whose sober and industrious inhabitants have the good sense to forsake the glitter of embellishment for the sterling of utility.

The judge who administers the law is generally selected from the oldest and most experienced members of the bar, and derives awe and respect as well from the character of his years as the dignity

of his functions. Are we to adopt an entirely opposite rule, in the election of those who are to be intrusted with the still more important duty of legislation; and have we determined to send boys to make our laws, while we employ sages to explain them?

But let me ask what new gust of popular inconstancy is to expel our last representatives, to seat some younger candidates in their place? Wherein have they been deficient in attention; incompetent to duty; neglectful in trust? Are they to be excluded, because the last session has given them that experience which might promise better success during the approaching one, in the great objects which may again be particularly commended to their charge? Or is it the determination of the people of this city, yearly to change their representatives, so that their invariable and necessary inexperience, and want of success, may continue to furnish a decent apology for change?

Another and a more striking mischief will result from this fondness for *new men*—those who are independent and capable, will not offer their services, because they are sensible, that no matter with what fidelity they administer their trust, or what services they render, without the formality of commendation, or the shadow of reason, they will be degraded at some ensuing election, to gratify the darling propensity for novelty. The citizens of Baltimore should reflect, that the great motive of exertion in the representative, is the expectation of retaining public confidence as long as he merits it, and as it is an honor to the giver and receiver of a public trust, when it is conferred on the worthy, so it is unjust in the constituent to withdraw his confidence when it has not been forfeited by misconduct, and an outrage on the feelings of a meritorious representative to cashier him without reason.

It is to be hoped for the honor of the city that these general reasons alone would be sufficient to determine the citizens of Baltimore to a re-election of their *last representatives*—But to these motives of decency, consistency and justice is added the still stronger motive of interest. If I am aware of the principal objects of local convenience which ought to be recommended to our representatives, they will consist of various charters and privileges for newly established, or intended associations, whose object is the public good; to the welfare of all of which a legislative sanction will be of use; to the very existence of some absolutely necessary—the first denomination are the new Bank, and the lately established Insurance company; of the last are the water company, and the much wished for association for the establishment of good turnpike roads. It shall be the object of another communication to prove that the re-election of the last worthy representatives of the city will more effectually answer these purposes than the election of any who have been proposed in their stead. If both or either of these refuse to serve, it will not be improper to press on the city the propriety of sending some steady, experienced and long-standing citizen; men who will reflect credit on the constituent, as well as derive honor from the representation; who have been tried in the crucible of public opinion and found pure; who have not derived their only popularity from nocturnal clubs, and who are entitled as well to regard from their enlightened merits, and correct political principles as to confidence from their situation in life, and sake in society.
ATTICUS.
Baltimore, September 23, 1854.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. Editors,

AS I am one of those who had presumed to recommend to my fellow citizens two persons for their consideration as representatives to the general assembly, manage the opposition of s'journers from a strange land, who have brought little into this, save their impudent pretensions to be its governors, I beg leave to reply, in as concise a manner as possible, to some of the observations of "SENIOR." The first thing I wish to put "Senior" right in, is that the gentleman I nominated were not named by federalists, nor were they feared as such, and it is either cunningly devised or foolishly done in "Senior" to exhibit them to the public as persons who "burn with hatred or impatience," or whose pride has ever stooped to flatter the "lordings of their native soil," or the fugitives from another. The fact is, that the gentlemen were brought forward by the natives of this clime. It is equally a fact that the federalists dare not to have named, for such a purpose, the least violent among them. The time is past—their sun is set never to rise again.

Who told "Senior" that the gentleman I proposed were opposed to the "equal rights of mankind?" To say that there were persons in this world who make great professions of regard for the liberties of their fellow citizens, and who clamour loudly for equality, at the same time they are from their inherent disposition to domineer, by disburers of every meeting, of which they may be members, and the tyrants of their families at home, would be to tell a tale already told. If a political sketcher of characters wished to amuse the world by the exhibition of a vindictive, violent and boisterous pretence to republicanism, he would not be

obliged to leave Baltimore in search of an Original. Could "Senior" point out one?

"Senior" laments, exceedingly indeed. He says it is "unhappy" that the suggestion of electing natives should have any influence; and takes upon himself to hint that it may be found that the natives are more "ambitious" and "proud"

and further that the "concerns of liberty and our country, have been more frequently betrayed by those the country gave birth to, than those who have adopted it for theirs." Thus you see, that "Senior" is clearly of opinion, that there is the greatest safety, and that it is most proper to entrust your public concerns to foreigners. Very modest and patriotic indeed!

It is now known to the public that one of the gentlemen, who had been mentioned by me, has withdrawn his name. The other I still venture to recommend. To sum up the whole and to answer the query proposed by "Senior," in the conclusion of his piece, it may be safely asserted, that the candidate offered is as styled a "Friend to Justice" and entertains as much "Good will to man" and is as firm a friend to the "Equal rights of Mankind" as any one in the world is now before the public. And had Senior not offered so great an insult to the NATIVE CITIZENS of this country, he should not have been noticed by
A NATIVE MECHANIC.

FROM THE AURORA.

SPANISH AGGRESSIONS!

No II.

The Political Register of the 4th inst. contains an article (professedly) from a merchant at Madrid, dated July 16, 1854, which we think it our duty to copy, but our remarks thereupon may be perfectly understood.

WAR WITH SPAIN INEVITABLE.

The following communication is received by a merchant of this city from a source upon which perfect reliance may be placed:

Madrid, July 16, 1854.

The application of the American minister on the subject of the Convention, has at length drawn from this court the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only will that instrument be ratified:

1st. That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the Convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered the business totally abandoned by the American government.

2d. That the article relating to prizes, carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers, be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government, on that account, be for ever relinquished.

3. That the act of the United States, authorising the president to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile, be immediately repealed.

After a proper remonstrance by the American minister, on this subject, he demanded his passports, and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

It is expected too that all the Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.

Nothing of course but war is spoken of. Nevertheless Mr. Yrujo, is entrusted with full powers, and it may happen that what could not be obtained here, will be granted at Washington.

The people of this country affect to treat with contempt any opposition on the part of the United States, as they have (from your side) such information as leads them to believe that America is only a great merchant, who calculates upon the probable loss or gain by a war or peace, and will determine as the balance of interest may preponderate, without regard to national honor.

The three last paragraphs of this article we look upon only as a *blind*. The whole article is easily understood—the source from whence it comes cannot be mistaken—and the *capitain* Major Jackson is made the instrument of this piece of *diplomatic skill*—His malice towards the executive, has caused him to be used—and the object is to obtain as far as practicable a *division* of party in favor of the measures which the Spanish court may have directed her agents to pursue.

There can be no doubt of the good wishes of the Spanish ambassador towards our government; but at the same time, it is very well understood (and it is to his honor) that his most ardent feelings are embarked in the duties of his function.

So far then as there can arise advantage to a negotiation from the intelligence and uprightness of the Spanish minister here, every thing stands as it should do.

We shall therefore take the article to be authentic, as it appears in the Register—we shall consider it as if communicated "from a source upon which perfect reliance may be placed."

It appears then that the stipulations set out by Major Jackson and others on our minister at the court of Madrid are unfounded; for it appears that he has not neglected the interests of his country, nor have his efforts been limited to "a single effort—an abortive convention."

It appears that (beside other matters which are withheld), he has pressed the concerns of his country with zeal, and rectified the wrong which "Senior" has