THE WELL

## BALTIMORE: THUR DAY JULY 56, 1

ANOTHER GENTLE HINT.

The news from England telative to the interruption of American vessels salling for ports on the Bittie, carried surprise any body who is ever so slightly acqueinted with Britsh infringements on the laws of nations. Having advanced so far in her piratical system of plunder and domination, it is not probable that she can return to the practice of justice. We are persuaded, she will plunge still deeper and deeper in aggression, until all nations be driven into a tholy league against her, to rindicate the freedom of the seas, and put an end to oppression so intolerable: We now see, even the treasury men must acknowledge, that our concession and subtalssion have only whetted, and not satisfed, the appetite of Though we ere prostrate at her feet, she relines upon tyrannizing. and invents new methods of exaction Time was, when previous public, official notice and such a disposition of actual force as rendered it dangerous for a merchant ship to attempt to enter the port, were essential to a biockade. But, now a-days, an order of the English pravy courcil dees the business; and the squadron seems rather to WAY LAY neutral ships than to blockade the port.

Supposing Eisineur were regularly blocksded; suppose Gottenburg block aded; the one at the entrance into the Sound, the other quite out of it;—are we to be excluded from the Baltic Sea, on that account?

JUDGE SAUMARFZ

As the English prize courts condemn ed a neutral ship in 1778, for having some saited fish on board, which were reckened . contraband of war; it is not improbable, that admiral Saumarcz may be as profound a lawyer as any judge of the admiralty courts. Therefore he detains or captures American vessels, according to law; because they are found steering TOWARDS Gutenburg, or Helsinburg, or Elsineur, or Elsewhere, without his majesty's licence. Ecod, sir! it's a contempt of the 'Lords of Trade,' and and merits summary punishment; for, where there is a right, there is a remedy I lay down the law, according to best British adjudications.

A vulgar notion used to be fashionable among civilians, that nothing was contraband, unless it could be used directly in war; and, these they restricted to weapons of destruction. Now, since the prize courts thought that salted herrings were as mortal weapons as cannons and cutlasses; it is apparent to all, that our ground nuts are doubly contraband, for they may be either eaten or thrown at the enemy: pumpkins are as bad as a leaded mortars, and cocoa nuts not much better than Congreve rockets. There is some doubt on the nature of knittingneedles-Werderfunk thinks that they are innocent implements of houshold industry; but the acute and learned pro-icesors of Cock-Pit law, in England, are of opinion that they are dangerous weapons, which being sharpened at one end may piece many a midriff, or penetrate the train, just as the gaffs of a game cock puncture the head of his antago-

Much too, depends on the quality of a vessel's cargo : Judge Saumarez is right in scizing neutral vessels sailing towards an enemy's port,-provided they have rich cargoes: but if in ballast, or laden with grindstones, or Boston China-ware. THEN the capture would be illegal. On subject, I speak with the greater confidence, knowing that the orders of the British privy council have superseded or simplified the old knotty code. It is a grand but simple sight to behold a few individuals assembled in the queen's palace at London, and enacting laws to govern the world. I am sure the great sir William Scott is of my opinion.

## (Omitted Yesterday.) ERSKINE AND GALLATIN

A writer in Monday's Aurora has given to the public several judicious comments not on such part of the conversation as Mr. Gallatin has denied, but what he has admitted to be true;" -his offer to acquiesce in the British assumption of 1756 : and so to abandou the direct trade Lorn the colony to the ports of a nation at war with another. After examining, the opinions of Mr. Madison, the peti-Atter examining, flons from various mercantile towns and bodies in 1805-6, and the resolves of congress &c. which he finds unenimous against the rule of '56, he naturally confesses his suprize that Mr. Gallatin, who is not entrusted with the business of foreign intercourse or correspondence, should presume to surrender, those neutral rights which all parties had con curred m resolving to maintain. The writer then proceeds : -

Well, sir, under all these circumstances, what are we to think of this con duct of Mr Gailatin? What are we, in short, to think of our government, when an officer, selected for a special purpose unconnected with the cares or duties of foreign intercourse, in an illicit and uncon stitutional manner, enters into consultanon with the minister of a power which has committed depredations unredressed, and outrages unatoned, and assures him that the government of America wal agree to give up a right, which no American ever conceded? This is such a prodigious abuse of office as can give no ppropriate name to. The establishment of a Congress for exacting all laws for | \$2 Flag Officers, 22 Captains, 50 Lieu-

and the control of th sliness of readings close, may thus spectwish the grant rights of a free maion and the swales end function of the respon sible executive officers. This proceeding to so much like the " power behind the throne" of England 1 which Mr. Randolph has on more than one occasion alluded to ; it is so close an imitation of " the language official and the language confidential" of the corrupt ministry of Britain, that I cannot but feel alarm lest our system should be at last entirely assimilated to that of Downing errect.

"Gen Washington, in despite of all his virtuous intentions, was betrayed into erreneous measures by a junto, head ed by Hamilton: Mr Adams was forced into an adoption of alien and standing ar. my laws by another junto, headed by Ham illon and Pickering; Mr Jefferson, alone had the honor and good fortune to escape while in office, the whole effect of this Machiavelian influence, et hine ille tachry me; Mr Malison does not appear to be equally fortunate - events will shew."

[If Mr. Gallatin, has strayed beyond his office, was it not Mr Madison's duty to correct such importing .ce or extrava gance? We think it was It sught to be known, too, that Mr. Madison as well as Mr, Gallatin, was made acquainted with the papers laid before the House of Lords ong ago as the 15th of April las: † Mr Gallatin wrote his defence April 21, under the firm belief that the entire corre pondence was received and would be published at New York; but finding, after the arrival of a mail or two, that there was a gap in it, he kept the papers which our executive had received from England, together with his apology, in close confinement till last week. The reported contents of "No 2" were a subject of conversation at a public Hotel in Washington, in April. We will not multiply comments; - the subject is open to all. But whether Erskine has coloared or discoloused, we dread the effects of this correspondence on the continent of Europe. ]

\$ Some assert, that the P impliet was presented or lent to Mr G. by a young man returned from England, and that Mr. Madison had not seen it-but, hearing runnour about it, was desirous of sceing it. Mr. G. however happened to be so fond of the precious Documents, that he was always reading them.

The American brig Rachel, late Howland, master, with all her appur enances together with her entire, cargo, consist ing of best Maryland Tobacco, Pot Ashes and pipe staves, was advertised for sale at public auction, at Falmouth Ung on the 5th June last. The Racheal was cap tured on her voyage from N. York to Tonningen, and which with her cargo as been condemned to the private ship of war Violet. H. Dore, commander.

Mercury is said to have been discover ed in a crude state, in Northampton county, Pennsylvanie, specimens of which have been transmitted to Europe, by a gentleman, who is said to be a botanist, &c. to the emperor of Austria.

Extract flom Lord CochRANE's Speech, in the House of Commons, in the debale on the Navy Estimates May 11.

Indisposition has stopped me from submitting to the consideration of this louse, those matters respecting which I had given notice; and the same cause has disabled me from paying that attention to the Navy estimates, which I should have done, and which I might have done, had this estimate, completed in February 7, been printed and delivered to us in proper time, instead of a few days ago, for which, however, I suppose, there were some weighty reisons .- Not withstanding these advantages, enough will probably appear, to shew the nature of the thing, as to the manifest injustice of the Pension List. An admiral worn out in the service, is superanuated at 4101 a year, a captain of the navy at 219/; while the clerk of the Ticket Office retires on 7001 The widow of admiral sir Andrew Mitchell has one third of the allowance to the widow of a commissioner of the navy, Martha, widow of admiral Bourniaster, 751; Mary Hammond, a commissioners widow, 500/ Etizabeth, widow of captain Blake, 6t7; Elizabeth, widow of commissioner Lane, 3001 Four daughters of the gallant captain Courtenay, 12! 10; each; daughter of admiral sir Andrew Mitchell, 251; two daughters of admiral Epworth, 25/each; daughter of admiral Keppel, 25/; Eliziboth, daughter of coptain Mann, who was killed in action, 25/; four children of admiral Meriarty, 25/ each—Thus 13 daughters of admirals or captains, several of whose fathers fell in the service of the country, received from the gratitude of the nation a sum less than dance Mary Saxton, the widow of a commissioner. This Pension List is not formed on comparative rank or metit, or length of services, or any rational principle, but appears to be dependant on parliamentary influence alone; for lieu enant Ellison, wno lost his arm, is allowed 91/5s and captain Johnson, who lost his arm, has only 45t is 6d-Lieutenant Arden, who lost his arm has 9115.; lieutenant Camp bell, who lost his leg, has 40/!! and poor lieur. Chambers, who lost both his legs, has only bot while air A. S. Hammond retires on 1,5007 perannum -The brave sir Samuel Hood, who lost his arm 50(1; while the secretary to the admiralty tetires, in full health, with a pen-

sion of 1,500%,-To speak less in detail,

Wolf BUSSEY: Buckladhim, 20,6936—All the supermuned admirale, captains, and likuteners, have but 1,012 more en's, have but 1,012/ more that earl Camdeo's Sinecure - All that is paid to all the wounded efficers of the British nevy and to the wives and children of those dead or killed in action, flors not amount by 214/ to as much as lord Arden's Sinecure alone, 20,358/.-What is paid to the mutilated officers themselves, 11,400/ 16s is but half as much.—Is this justice? Is this the treat ment which the officers of the navy deserve at the hands of those who call Themselves his majesty's government; does the country know of this injustice? Will this too be defended? If I express myself with wardely, I trust in the indulgence of the House: I cannot suppress my feelings. Should thirty one commissioners, commissioners' wives, and clerks, have 7,899/ more among them, than all the wounded officers of the navy of England? I find, upon examination, that the Wellesleys receive from the public 34,129/ a sum equal to 426 of lieutenants' legs, calculated at the rate of allowance for lieut. Chambers's leg. Calculating by the pension for Capt. Johnson's arm, viz 451 lord Arden's sinecure is equal to the value of 1022 captain's arms. The marquis of Buckingham's sinecure alone in the nett, will maintain the whole ordinary establishment of the victualling departments at Chatkan, Dover, Gibraltar, Sheernes, the Downs, Heligoland, Cork, Malta, Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro, and leave 4 466/ in the freasury. Two of these comfortable sines would victual the officers and men serving in all the ships in ordinary in G Britsin, viz in 117 sail of the line, 105 frigates, 27 sloops, 50 hulks. Three of them would maintain the dock yard establishments at Portsmouth and Plymouth: and by the addition of a few more, would amount to as much as the whole Ordinary Establishment of the royal dock yards at Chatham, Woolwich, Depiford and Sheerpess; and the sinecures and offices executed wholly by deputy, would more than maintuin the Ordinary Establishment of all the toyal dock-yards in the kingdom. To return to this Pension List: I observe that pensions given by the whigs to commissioners, clerks and others, whom they forced out to make room for their friends, amounted in 15 months, to about 1,503/ more than the present administration have, by this list, given away in nearly three years that have elapsed since - And the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby) who, two lights ago male sop thetic appeal to the good sense of the people of England a gainst those whom he was pleased to call designing men and demogragues, actually eccives for having been 13 months inoffice, a sum equal to nine admirals, who have spent their lives in the service of their country!! three times as much as all the pensions given to all the daugh chi dren or the admirals. cap. tains and lieutenants, and other officers who have died in indigent circumstances rbeen killed in the service!!! and as ...uch as would pay the officers and men employed in the 15 hulks of the line in ordinary. From the minute expences noticed in the estimate, viz: for oiling clocks, killing rats, and keeping cats, I should have supposed that great care was taken to have it very correct. It was therefore, with much surprize I found the name of my worthy and respected grandmother, the widow of the late capt. Gilchrist, of the navy, continued on the

From the Bosion Patriot,

list, as receiving 100/ per annum, though

she ceased to exist eight years ago.

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS. The principle of our Commercial embarrassment being fully ascertained both

in theory and in fact, the particulars are, in a national point of view, of very little consequence.

On one side - the utter exclusion from the continent, or, (whatis not much better,) vexatious detention, of all that part of American commerce, which is even uspected to have any connection with England-On the other all the prohibition of all

that trade which the continental powers would permit with us, by British blockade and orders of council.

This is fully demonstrated to be the theory and the practice of the great sea and land robbers of Europe.

As it respects us, the policy of both is predicated on the same principles -Our insatiable appetitite for gain, and our unconquerable digestion of insults

Both will endeavor to manage the matter so as to simulate this wonderful appetite ant wonderful digestion--und what renders our malady still worse in prospect—Our own political quacks, (and I fear too our regular state physici ans,) will directly or indirectly do much to aid the destroyers in their pernicrous operations.

AN INDEFENDENT AMERICAN.

TEXT.

" The federatists possess all the informution, Ge. in the country! COMMENT.

It is said upon good authority that in a town where a republican celebration of Independence was held on the 4th inst. a leading fed-ralist afterwards observed, that " the oration was bad enough, but nothing compared to the infamous non sense contained in a letter from Mr Jefferson, and read as he supposed to influence the next election " Upon being assured that it was the Declaration of In-

Service of the servic crats !!

> MR. SPRAGUE'S ORATION, Defivered at Salem on the 4th of July, 1810.

After the invitable bravery of the heroes of the revolution had compelled G Britain to acknowledge our independence, an event memorable and singular in 1 a nature occurred-Thirteen independent governments met by common consent and framed a federal government, by which each state gave to the common head some of the most essential branches of its sovereignty. The confederation proving inefficient, they again met, and formed a new government. After the establishment of the present constitution, another event as singular in its nature, and as honourable to the people of this country, occurred. Washington, the father of this country, the hero who had led our armies through toil to victory, and had occupied that post at which jea lousy and envy hurf all their weapons, was unanimously elected president.— Wonderful people! In other nations trivial alterations in the government or the election of a chief magistrate have uniformly produced war, revolution and bloodshed.

After the first presidential term Wash. ington was again unanimously re elected. Had he consented to stand a third time as candidate, he would unquestionably have been re elected with the same una. nimity, so convinced were the people of the purity of his motives, notwithstand ing some measures had been adopted really prejudicial to the country, through the influence, the intrigues, and indefatigible exertions of executive advisers. Rut tired with the incessant intrigues which had in some instances cluded his detection and misled bim; seeing the efforts to produce a jealousy of the southern states, and convinced of the in jury resulting from that treets, to which he had with so much reluctance given his signature, he determined to withdraw from office. This determination, he announced in an address to the people of the United States. In this invaluable legacy, with that magnanimity which disdains to defend its own measures, when convinced that those measures are injurious, he thus condemns Have with foreign nations "as little political connection as possible. -So far as we have already formed en gagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith-Here let us stop.". And with a prophetic voice he warned us of that unfounded jealousy of the southern states which some of his cabinet councillors were then exciting, and which has, this last year jeopardized our

union. He says, " Indignantly frown on any attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the in dependence and liberty you possess are the work of joint efforts and joint councils, of common dangers, sufferings and successes. Designing men may endeavour to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings, which spring from those missepresentations." about equally divided between two of our most illustrious citizens and patriots. Mr. Adams one of the candidates, had from the earliest teriod of the revolution laboured for its success; he had likewise been the greatest part of his time during the contest, at different courts of Eu-

rope to procure resources to carry on the war, and to secure such alliances as should insure its success; he had also filled the office of vice president during Washington's administration. Mr Jetferson, the other candidate, had in the first stages of the revolution, in his na tive state and in congress, rendered himself conspicuous as one of its ablest ad vocates. From his eloquent pen proceeded the Declaration of Independence. He had also been employed in forming those treaties in which that independence was recognized From this last employ. ment, he was immediately, on the elec tion of Washington, recalled to the most important office in his gift, that of his principal counsellor. In that place he continued until he discovered that the intrigues of his fellow councillors were operating to the injury of his country -This election terminated in the choice of Mr Adams to the presidency, and Mr. Jefferson to the vice presidency -Under the administration of Mr. Adams, laws odicus and unconstitutional were enacted :- and an army raised without any ostensible object except the enforce ment of these laws. The intrigues that had commenced in the former adminis tration were now earried to their height These measures, though they were con trary to the wishes of Mr. Adams, were carried into effect through the intrigues of the cabinet, and their influence over congress. That spirit that imputes to the president all the odium of the acts of congress laid all these measures to Mr. Adams's account. Although he with drew all confidence from the grand pro jector of these schemes, and dismissed from office his humble instruments, yet the confidence of the nation was shaken and at the next election a majority de-

After the election of Mr. JEFFERSON,

clared for Mr. Jefferson.

blendy to the democratic languagions of the country were called to the tablice.— All should and obtaxious measures dia. appeared; and the national debt was reduced in a most rapid manner.

So thoroughly convinced were the netion of the virtues and pre-eminent tathe expiration of the term for which be was elected; he was sgain called to the chair of state with an unanimity more surprising than that which attended the election of the first president. For at this time calumny with her hundred tongues had attributed to him the blackest actions of which man is capable, 'and detraction had opened her flood gates to overwhelm him. His election was likewise vekemently opposed by a party, powerful by their talents and wealth, and the sid of a foreign power. This party saw in the practical illustration of republicanism in his admistration, the seal of the fate of their schemes of erecting a monarchy or aristocracy standing these exertions, sided by the spirits of darkness, he was re-elected by a vote nearly unanimous. His second presidential term was a perfect coun ei-part to the first. The fondest expectations of his friends were surpassed. And a practical illustration of our constitution administered in his purity, was afforded to all future presidents, and a standard erected by which the people can accurately judge the merits of all their future first magistrates Amongst the most il-lustrious actions of his administration, is the purchase of Louisiana. By this our peace was secured, foreign collision avolded, and our union strengthened and confirmed. Another honorable messure of this administration was the abolition of the slave trade. The existence of slavery in this country is its greatest reprocch. That slavery should be tolerated amongst freemen, is in the most eminent degree diagraceful : it fosters an aristocratic spirit in the slave helder, inducing him to see-amongst children of one common parent, several orders of beings—one created for dominion, the other for servirude. Genius of liberty ! how long shall this detestible boudage continue to disgrace our country, and remain a standing contradiction to all cur professions and institutions? We believe, fellow citizens, the day is not far distant when the children of those miserable Africans, who were torn by avarice from their country, their families and friends, shall in the enjoyment of the liberties and institutions of this country, be amply repaid for the servitude of their parents. To the honour of this country, fellow citizens, the importation of slarts into it, has from its first settlement, been contrary to the wishes and principles of its inhabitants. Year after year, whilst we were colonists, have these states with Virginia at their head, petitioned parliament to terminate this nefarious traffic But that spirit of fostering her colonies, only to prey on their resources, which until 13.3, prevented the pariisment from abolishing the slave trade, did, during our colonial subjection, prevent our being freed from this national calamity. But a desire to abolish slavery is now almost universal in this country, and nothing has hitherto prevented it but the danger of changing at once the situation of one sixth of its inhabitants from slavery to freedom.Jefferson, Wythe and Pendleton have devised a p'an by which this evil may be avoided and that blessing secured. That this plan will soon be adopted, that ararice will yield to right, and that justice will be rendered to the sons of Africa, we fondly anticipate. The last illustrices act of Mr. Jefferson on which we shell comment, is the Embargo, to the credt of this measure he is eminently entitler; for by his express recommendation a was enacted. By this act, war was avened, and our resources withdrawn from that novel and unprecedented acene of action which Europe now presents A scene from which those who have heretofore doubted, can now fully realize, that nothing was to be reaped, and in entering on which, our resources were en-dangered. This measure was accompanied by two other effects, either of which would amply compensate for its m inuance for two rears. It turns resources to internal improvements; it gave a spring to domestic manufactures, which they would not otherwise have attained in half a century. We now have the foundation laid for fabricating all that necessity or luxury can require, and are now for the first time really independent of foreign nations. It likewise served to break asunder the chain of British infiuence and British connexion, from which source alone, we have more to fear than all others combined. To conceal this influence, the British party in America are continually endeavouring to exche the belief, that we are in imminent conger of being conquered by France. If any of our citizens have really so degenerated from the spirit of their ances.ors as to tremble with the fear of being subdued by Napoleon, we sincerely pity Thirty five years since, this country contained but two millions. when our governors, our military officers, our judges, and a large body of toties were apposed to us-when we were without government, des itute of arms. discipline and resources, we fought and defeated the most powerful nation in Eu. rope. But now, many of our fellow citizens are trembling with the fear, that with a population of eight millions, abundantly supplied with every resource, we should be subdued by a nation separated from us by an ocean three thousand miles wide, a nation who dare not venture a single ship out of their ports; and who, could they send one hundred thourepublicanism became practical, Men send troops out of their country, would