

From the National Intelligencer.

The resolutions offered in the Massachusetts Legislature by Mr. Ely, merit the notice of the people of the United States; not because at the present time, the principles they contain and the effects to which such principles necessarily lead can be in the least dangerous, but because it is all important that in the present period of tranquility, when permanent impressions may be expected to be made, a clear understanding should be had of the motives of men, who under different circumstances might, by the wantonness of an intemperate ambition, hazard the peace and destroy the unity of the nation.

So many indications have been recently made of a wide spread purpose in the Eastern States to sow the seeds of disunion, that it cannot be considered uncharitable to pronounce this measure a link in the general chain that unites a body of men, who having been disappointed in their lofty hopes of directing the operations of the general government, are ready, nay anxious, in order to regain their abused power, to subject their country to all the evils of dismemberment.

It is impossible for a moment to entertain the belief, that Mr. Ely or his federal friends have the least hope of success in the proposed amendment destructive of that portion of representation derived from slaves. We say it is impossible; for, however, in the abstract, we may consider that basis of representation incorrect, it is universally known that the provision of the constitution which establishes it, was one of the many features of concession with which it is replete. And, however, unequal the representation in the councils of the general government may on first view appear, it is a fact, which has been demonstrated, that the superior political strength in the House of Representatives given to the Southern States is more than counterbalanced by that acquired in the Senate, and in the election of a President under the constitution by the Eastern States and other States not containing slaves. For instance, the States of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, Delaware, and Ohio, which, according to the ratio of numbers, would be only entitled to seven Senators and thirty-one Electors, have from the prevalence of a different principle, fourteen Senators and thirty-four Electors. The absolute gain by these States in the Senate—the most important department of the government, inasmuch as it combines legislative executive and judicial powers, reposed in the same men for the long period of six years—its, therefore, seven votes of thirty-four, which is equal to thirty-eight votes in the House of Representatives. Let us see whether the representation of slaves confers upon the Southern States more than an equal number of members. By the last census, the basis of the present apportionment of Representatives, there are in the States of Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee 28 representatives.

From this number are to be deducted those in the other States, leaving 796,000

This number of slaves, according to the provision of the Constitution entitles the States containing them to fifteen Representatives. The amount, then stands thus—The smaller States, principally eastern, without a black population, gain a weight beyond that to which their numbers entitle them in the Senate equivalent to 28 representatives.

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ORPHANS' LOTTERY,

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Impartial Free School, for the Education of Orphans

Table listing lottery prizes and their values in dollars, ranging from 20,000 to 4,000.

6686 Prizes. 15314 Blanks. Dollars. 200,000

20,000 Numbers. Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The tickets to be sold in halves, at five dollars each. The Managers are desirous of the aid of the public to accomplish the object of the above Lottery.

The Legislature of Maryland have been pleased to grant a lottery to raise a fund upon more stable and permanent principles, for the support of this institution; and the mayor and city council, in a strong manner, have also given a very honorable testimony of their good wishes, by relinquishing the customary tax.

The Managers have given bond for the faithful performance of their trust. Sixty days after the drawing is finished the prizes will be paid, subject to a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent.

MANAGERS: JOHN COULTER, JR., Mr. E. Street, F. Point. JOSEPH INLOS, 99, Baltimore, F. Point.

WILLIAM CARMAN, 64, O'Donnell's wharf. WILLIAM LIVESAY, 30, Pratt Street.

N. B. Letters together of the Managers, enclosing the cash, post paid, will be duly attended to. The managers promise to keep a register of all names of adventurers at a distance, and to furnish them with the fate of their tickets, to any part of the continent, when the drawing is finished.

May 9

law

NEW YORK, July 4.

The following letter we extract from the Post of last evening. It was addressed to the Mayor of the city by three Physicians, whose names are not mentioned.

Sir—We the subscribers having heard that a malignant disease had made its appearance at the Waterfront (Long Island, opposite New-York) have considered it our duty to examine minutely into the accuracy of this report, and to transmit to you, as First Magistrate of this city, the result of our enquiries. It appears that a brig arrived there some days ago from Port au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, that she came up to the wharf near Messrs. Helms & Little, who live opposite to each other, and that the crew went on shore to the grocery store of Mr. Little for the purpose of purchasing such things as they wanted. Before the arrival of this vessel the place was very healthy but since the discharging of her ballast, several persons have been taken sick. She also had on board two barrels of tainted beef which were ordered by Doctor J. Bailey, of the health department, to be sunk.

It further appears that the cook of this vessel died on the voyage, the particulars of whose complaint we have not been able to learn. During the period in which the brig continued at the wharf the wind blew from the north-east and it could be evidently traced that the persons who sickened lived in the direction to which the wind blew. A pilot boat [the schooner Hound] is now anchoring at some distance from the shore, which has lately arrived from St. Domingo with French passengers. The persons who assisted to pump the bilge water out of this vessel, declare that it was of so disagreeable and offensive smell that some actually sickened and were obliged to leave her. This information we have derived from the testimony of Isaac Brown and George Little, residents at that place.

Mrs. Little was the first person who appears to have been taken seriously ill after the arrival of these vessels, her complaints were marked by great debility and soreness of stomach, but were unaccompanied by those symptoms which peculiarly designate the yellow fever. To the North east from her house resides Mr. Jones, whose wife died a few days past of female complaints; her mother has also lately died of asthma, apparently worn out with years. In neither of these cases were any symptoms resembling those of yellow fever to be

On the 20th inst. Philip Dring, a ship carpenter, residing at Mr. Helms' (close to where the brig lay) was seized with fever, of which he died within a few days, and which (according to the declaration of his physicians) was accompanied with the most unequivocal symptoms of yellow fever.

Mr. Helms' house in which Mr. Dring had an apartment, is a large building, containing about thirty persons; but the room in which Dring died was only occupied by himself, his wife, and one child; it appears to have been sufficiently spacious, and to have had every advantage of cleanliness and ventilation.

Jane Johnson, who acted the part of nurse in the family of Mr. Little, was seized on the 22d, with symptoms of yellow fever, and died on the 25th, with black vomit. From the contents of these houses, there is very little doubt that the woman must have had intercourse with the apartments inhabited by Mr. Dring's family.

In the neighbourhood of Mr. Jones at the Mill, resides William Sherlock—His wife was seized on the 22d, and died on the evening of the 28th with the most dreadfully marked symptoms of yellow fever.

The following persons are now actually labouring under this disease; James Cas residing at Mr. Helms'; Edward Livingston, residing at Mr. Little's; Mrs. Dring who attended her husband during the whole course of his illness; Sarah Wakeman, who resided some little distance from Mr. Helms' towards Brooklyn, with whose house, during the illness of Jane Johnson, she had frequent intercourse; Mrs. Geuridge, near the residence of Sarah Wakeman who was much at Mr. Little's, and was also in Mr. Dring's room during his illness.

From this statement, it appears that three persons have died with yellow fever, and that five are now labouring under the disease. We do not wish to hazard a prognosis to what may be the termination of either of them, except in the instance of Edward Livingston, all of whose symptoms strongly indicate a speedy dissolution. We forbear making any comment, we only wish to present such a statement of facts as may enable you to take the most proper methods for the preservation of the health of our city.

Two women more have been seized since this report. Since dead. The British frigate Cambrian, captain Bradley, got under way yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and went to the British Packet, from Halifax.

James Biscoe, No. 21, CALVERT-STREET, HAS received by the late arrival of the ship 'Hesperus' from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, his SPRING ASSORTMENT of Hardware, Cutlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARE, Amalgam which are sold at the lowest prices.

Waldron's prime grass, creditable to all customers on the usual credit terms, may 19.

For Sale, NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age, remarkably active and healthy, for 30 dollars. Enquire of the advertiser, June 20.

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New-York, was spoken with at sea on the 15th ult. by the brig Salem, arrived at Boston. She may therefore be momentarily expected, and will probably bring London papers several days later than before received.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 25.

On Wednesday last, before the circuit court held for this district, came on to be tried the suit brought by the Earl of Coventry and others, the representatives of the late Earl Grenville, against Messrs. Collins and Allen, of Edenton—the jury being sworn, the plaintiff's counsel stated as follows:

That in 1664 the province of Carolina was granted by King Charles II. to eight Lord proprietors, of whom Lord Carteret afterwards created Earl Grenville was one—that in 1729 seven of the Lord proprietors surrendered their parts of the province to the Crown—that in 1744 the Crown and Earl Grenville divided the province and one eighth part was allowed and set apart for Earl Grenville, that in 1793 Earl Grenville died, leaving Robert his son and heir at law, who took the title and estates—that in February, 1776, Robert Earl Grenville died, and by his will devised his estate to trustees, in trust for Lord Carteret and others—that in 1796, Lord Weymouth one of the trustees, died: the demise was laid, 1st on the title of the surviving trustee; and 2dly, on the title of Lord Carteret; to prove the descent of Robert Earl Grenville the deposition of John Parkinson was read, and to prove the conveyances between the Crown and the Lords Proprietors, and Earl Grenville and the Crown, the original deeds were produced and read—here the plaintiff's counsel rested their case.

The defendant's counsel then stated their defence to be, 1st That the rights of the plaintiff's were lost by the change of government, which took place on the dissolution of the royal government; that they had become aliens, incapable of holding land, and that this incapacity still existed. 2d. That by the declaration of independence and the constitution of the state, the rights which the plaintiff's had before the revolution became vested in the collective body of the people of North-Carolina. 3d. That their rights were taken away by some of the acts of Assembly for confiscating lands, and for opening offices for the entry of vacant and unappropriated lands. 4th. That the defendant's had been in actual possession of the land since the year 1787, under a grant from the state, without any adverse claim set up till the suit brought by the plaintiff's.

To prove the latter, the grant was read and a statement of facts tending to prove the possession. The plaintiff's counsel then tendered a demurrer to the evidence, and upon the plaintiff's admitting distinctly on the record that the defendant's had been in the actual possession of the land from 1787, the defendant's counsel joined in demurrer; whereupon the court discharged the jury from the further consideration of the case. The argument of the demurrer was supported by the court till December term.

The counsel for Gen. Davie pressed for the trial of the suit brought against him, but the court declined it to be continued on the ground, that it was unnecessary to try that till the demurrer should be argued and disposed of.

Thus the truly important question how far the rights of Earl Grenville have been affected by the change of government, the laws of confiscation and the acts of limitation, is submitted to the decision of an able and enlightened court. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the legal principles on which the event of this question depends, but we flatter ourselves that the result will be favorable to the interests of the state. The importance of this controversy must be obvious to every reflecting mind; and we trust that as the legislature will be in session before the argument will be heard, that they will yet lend their assistance to those who are defending her great rights and best interests.

We forbear to repeat any of the arguments which were used by counsel in discussing the propriety of joining in the demurrer to the evidence tendered by the counsel for the plaintiff's, because they had no bearing on the main question. We shall however use our best endeavours to furnish to the public, a full and accurate statement of the arguments which may be used at the next term on the demurrer.

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The passengers on board the ship AUGORA, commanded by captain JOHN BOWLES, take this method of presenting him with their unfeigned acknowledgments for his kind attention and polite and gentlemanly behavior during their passage from Amsterdam to this port. Signed in behalf of all the passengers, C. I. MANNHARDT, } Agents. GEORGE RAPP, } July 7.

The guardians of our City's health respectfully requested to give the report respecting the fever at Longland; in this day's American, a special. We hope that their utmost vigilance will be directed to the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to prevent the introduction of pestilential diseases.

The following, from the Gazette of last evening, will contribute in some measure to dispel the horror which pervaded the minds of our citizens, generally, upon learning that the Democrats had confided the dearest interests of America to the PROTECTORSHIP of Bonaparte. We are happy to state, upon federal authority, that they have determined to manage "their own affairs in their own way," without the aid of any foreign power.

"A suggestion has been raised in our minds, that their mistake in the catalogue of Bonaparte's titles, stated in yesterday's Gazette; that there has been an omission of the Helvetic republic, or a misnomer in the mention of the American republic for that of Helvetia. We should be almost as much surprised not to find him drawing some title from a country which has felt no small degree of his barbarities, as we should be at his assuming the protectorship of a nation who, we hope will ever despise his arrogance and abhor his tyranny.

COMMUNICATION.

S L A N D E R.

Slander is the favorite weapon of the cowardly & revengeful hypocrite who thinks that by pursuing indirect means to (in a moral sense) stab his enemy, he will avoid a censure, which he might otherwise deservedly be exposed to.

A traveller was passing in a log way, it happened that his horse fell, by accident, on a dog, which bit its leg and had like to have overthrown both the horse and the horseman: The latter turning to the dog, coldly said: I have no arms about me. I will not shoot thee; but I will give thee a bad name. An opium-tunity soon offered, for, having, at a distance, met with some laborers, he began to cry out a mad dog, a mad dog! The poor animal was instantly dispatched.

There is as much cowardice in speaking ill of one behind his back, as to attack him unawares and unarmed.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCES!—We understand that on Monday last, says the Trent a True American of the 2d current, a most unnatural and atrocious murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Hightstown, Middlesex county. A man by the name of POLIZZI, who lived in the same house with his aged parents, watched an opportunity while his father lay asleep on a bed, and dispatched him by several blows on the head with a heavy beetle! So deliberate and determined was the parricide, that after he had struck his father two blows with the deathful weapon, and thinking he had killed him, had retired from the bed; on seeing him still move, he returned and with several additional blows completed the diabolical deed. What was the cause of the horrid act, we have not heard.

On the day after the above murder was committed, a fatal accident happened in the same neighbourhood. A respectable man, of the name of BOUND, having occasion to climb a tree, lost his hold by some means, a ter he was a distance up it, and fell to the ground, where he instantly expired. It is uncertain whether his death was occasioned by the violence of the fall, or by an apoplectic fit, to which he was subject. He has left a wife and (we are told) five small children.

On Wednesday evening, a labouring man, by the name EDWARD CARSON, went into a small pond near Lamberton, to bathe, where his body was found the next morning, the lamp of life extinct. It is supposed he had been seized with the cramp, which paralyzed his exertions either to keep above water or reach the shore.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. AMOS GELDEN, of Hopewell, about two miles on his way home from this place with a load of boards, fell off his wagon, and one of the wheels ran over his head! He lived till Friday night, and expired—leaving a wife and four or five young children to deplore his untimely death.