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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1805.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Remarks on Mr. Elliot's winth letter. Whatever is offered to the public on the fundamental principles of the constitution is peculiarly worthy of their attention. As such I view Mr. Elliot's remarks on that part of the instrument which regulates the representation of the people in the several departments of the government. No feature is of greater or more radical importance, and with Mr. Elliot I agree that it ought to be fully understood. That gentleman declares that, in his opinion no part of the constitution, is more objectionable than that which allows a representation for three fifths of the slaves; discussing the real and apprehended effects of this principle at great length, he yet declares that he the constitution:—Of the constitution he own judgment, in this instance professes his respect for it. What he firefesses I feel. I most sincerely believe it to be the bulwark of our liberties, and it is this belief that is my inducement for attempting an antidote to the poison of Mr. Effict's the balance in their favor but thirteen. remarks. Whatever may be the views with which they are made, if incautiously swallowed they can have no other effect than to lessen the confidence of the people in the great charter of their rights. My notice will principally consist in an exposure of his misrepresentation of straining from examining them with his facts, although I am well aware that I own eyes, he will doubt their accuracy. subject myself to the dreadful imputation | For one I confess I can have no confiof this honorable gentleman, who, in his dence in the deductions of a writer. whom great humility, declares that, " whoever I have detected in such palpable pervershall deny the truth of any part of his siens of truth. statement, the people may rely upon it is a deceiver and dishonest." The only | it not well known that when the lederal observation I shall indulge on this strange | constitution was formed, two principles of asperity is that he who has deceived | representation had their advocates; viz. himself is generally the greatest deceiver | numbers and wealth; that according to of others.

is certainly true that the rich planter in the southern states who possesses fifty slaves has whirty one times the political other states wealth and numbers combinweight in our national government than ed. In a federative government it was is possessed by the farmer or merchant, natural to expect that each state would !... of New England."

How does Mr. Effect prove this? This way-" lie does not, says he, " directly give so many votes, but the state is allowed them, and as one of the constituents of the representative and elector of his district, he possesses ail that consequence."

Wondersul logic! Let us analise it. The proposition laid down is that the planter who possesses fift; claves has this... ty one times as much political weight as the farmer of New England. How? Because the weight which his slaves confer is allowed to the state. He, then, and the state are one and the same! Pursue this reasoning but one step further. If the political weight of the state and the planter are convertible, why may we not consider the weight of one state and of the whole union also convertible? Once allow this to be fair reasoning, and Mr. Elliot cannot consistently deny it, and it follows that in attempting to knock down the southern states, he has knocked himself down, and that, stunned by the fall, he has mistaken them for himself!

Burther-a district for the choice of a sédéral representative must have a population of \$3,000. Supprese in such district there are 20,000 whites and 19,667 slaves, three fifths of which are represented. Suppose these slaves to belong to 392 planters, each planter owning 50 slaves, and the residue of the whites having no slaves. Now, says Mr. Elliot, this planter, who possesses 50 slaves, though he does not directly give 31 votes, yet as the state is allowed them, as one of the constituents of the representative and elector of his district, he possesses all and individual happiness which we enjoy that consequence, viz. the consequence derived from the 31 votes.—Assume this as a fact and what follows? Why that every constituent has the same consequence. Put this consequence into figures, and we have

Multiplied by

Making 620,000

Which is more than twenty times the political consequence of the whole district. -Away with such flimsy logic!

But these are not the only egregious errors committed by the writer.

In a district of 30,000 souls, where there are no suves, only about one-sixth part of the jupulation is entitled to vote, the residue, consisting of women, children, &c. Hence in such district there will be 5,000 votes.

Take a southern district, composed, as we have already stated, of 20,000 whites,

age and sex are situated in the same way | wish of with the whites. The comparative result in the two districts will be this.

The eastern farmer will have one vote; and the possession of 50 slaves by the Method of administering the Poligala southern planter will operate as the equivalent of five votes, in addition to his own individual vote.

The relative weight therefore, instead, of being thirty to one, will be only six to breet bruised in a mortar, put it in a tea

southern planter contributes much less purges-after that administer only five or j than his proportien to the support of go- six drops every few minutes to keep up a vernment, for, says he, "the laboring constant stimulus in the mouth and ! slaves consume nothing of consequence | throat. upon which a duty is peid; and what the! The efficacy of this medicine in the master does contribute is earned for him | croup was but lately discovered in the by the labor of slaves, while the farmer! southern states where this complaint preand every man of business in the northern wails much-li generally relieves or and middle states pays his takes with the cures in a few hours. It operates by sweat of his own brow."

facts, he would have discovered that the ministering it -the thore method should

seems to consider himself the apostle, posure, is the considering the whole fif. in administering it to the potient. and even against the conviction of his teen representatives in Congress in virtue of the slave population, at coming fro the southern states, whereas one of the !!! is in virtue of the slaves existing in the middle or eastern states; leaving but fer.:teen representatives to the southern, and

The reader, after this exposure of blunders, will be apt to turn with disquet from the lucubrations of a writer, so ignorant of his subject, as to mistake its smallest elements. He will refuse to pursue him through his laborious calculations, and the

But is all this research necessary? Is the prevalence of one or the other of timese The first remark of Mr. E. is that "it, principles, the representations in the several states had been organised. In entire : states simple numbers are the rule; in tenacious of the whole of its political | cent of sin. weight; and such a disposition was in fact soon manifested in the deliberations of the convention. The result was compromise, without the influence of which spirit on l several important points, there would not have been a concurrence of opinion in tavor of the constitution. At length it was agreed to make numbers the basis of re- | B.arch, Harper, 25 days from Trinidad, presentation, including three-fifths of the the slaves, doubtiess contemplating them ! in the light of property.

in the abstract the propriety of this constitutional provision. Had I been in the fier, in lat. 28, who were then steering convention, I should not have proposed it. | north vest. Cat. diarper says the Eng-But this is not now the enquiry. It has light feet were at Limited, when he sailbeen proposed, and, in a spirit of honorable accommodation, sanctioned by every state in the union. It is one of these magnauimous sacrinces which patriotism has made to harmony and union. Shall then those, who talk of harmony, and accommedation and union, be the first to raise their voices against one of their strongest pledges? FRANKLIN.

Frontshe (Wilmington) Mirror.

To the regret of the citizens, of this state, CESAR A. RODNLY, our late repre schtative, has removed to Philadelphia. The suavity of his manners, the correct ness of his private life and political rectitude will have lasting impressions on the memories of the people of Delaware.

It was the happiness of Mr. Roomer to be initiared in his earlier years into those principles which have exalted the United States to that degree of public confidence -and the reflection of his mature years has established them on that basis from which in a single instance he has never deviated. In the whole course of his kie, as a practitioner at the bar, a member of our legislature, or representative to congress, he has always been guided by that spirit of integrity and patriotism which has extorted esteem from his most violent

political opponents. For several years Mr. Rodney stood alone in the courts of law in this state; where undaunted by numbers, or influence, he was ever found to be the able advocate of public right and private justice.

In Pennsylvania his position will be nearly the same—his principles will be opposed by the court, the bar, and their satellites; yet we trust, and with confidence, that the dignity and firmness of his conduct, which have so much added to his honor in Delaware, will not desert him in Pennsylvania. That his talents, and 19,667 slaves, which has an equiva- his integrity and his character may conlefit pelitical weight. In this district 50 | tribute to the establishment of those great

negroes will not, as Mr. Elliot states, au- | principles of equal right and wholesome therise 30 votes; they will only authorise laws, for which the citizens of our sister FIVE votes, inasmuch as they in point of state are now struggling, is the ardent

ONE OF THOUSANDS.

From the Albany Gazette.

Senega (Seneca Snake Root) for the cure of the Croup or Hives (Synanche Trachealis.)

Take hulf an ounce of the Seneca snake pot and add haif a pint of water, let it So much for this egregious error of Mr. simmer gently by the fire until it is re-Elliot. In charity we will believe it to be duced to half the quantity. A small teasuch, and not an intentional misrepresent- | spoon full of this to be given every hour, and during the intervals give frequently | ca, our demands for that country have in-Mr. Elliot next informs us that the a few drops at a time until it vomits or ! creased rapidly; and with the importa-

stimulating the throat and fauces, thus It would be impossible to adduce a more | contributing to lesses and throw off the striking instance of the perversion of truth | inflamatory crust in the wind-pipe, which by prejudice. Had Mr. killiot comie- is the scat of the disease. But its success scended to make himself acquainted with Coponds essentially on the norde of adslave states pay a larger quota of the taxes | the refere be exactly pursued | It has reof the general government than they cently been administered in cases of inflawould, if sederal numbers sere the lasis majory sore throat, with the Lappiest efof taxation. By rederal numbers I feet. It is advisable in all cases of admidoes not wish to see the subject again | mean an enumeration which includes al! | nistering new medicines, but especially agitated in the form of an amendment to the whites and three fifths of the slaves. | the states make roots to consult a physi-The next error that offers itaelf for ex- | ciam and suicity to pursue his directions |

> HAMBURGH, May 14. The block Prussie, a f.w days ago. transmitt dalle Insignia of the French Onder of the Legion of Honor of the misming Dales of Branswick. His serene high ass, however, instantly returned there with a letter to his Pressian Malasti empressing his obligations for this interacted additional mark of his Majesty's favor, but beggeing leave to decline acc paing it, because in his quality of knight of the most noble and ancient order of the guster, he was prevented from receiving a y badge of chivalry instituted by a power at war with the So-. vereich of that order. This spirited conduct of the Dake is highly praised in every part of Germany, and is contrasted with that of the Illector of Hesse Cassel's who, though also a Knight of the Garter, Las na dla Lined to become a Member of the Legion of Henor. The Emperor of Germany, the moment he was apprised that the French Ambassador at Vierna had orders to present the Insignia of the Legion of Honor to his brethers, the Archdukes Charles and Ferdihand, created them Knights of the Gol-

> > PHILADELLEIA, July 9.

den Fleece, by which they are prevented

from accepting any order of a more re-

Our Correct of at at the Lagaretto ci the care of yetterder noon, says, this morning attired, big Hope, Thomas, 28 days from St, Thomas; schooner Olive via, St. There's, starters &c. Capt. H. lest at St. Thomas, which It is far from my purpose to maintain | captain of the factor's said he was fell in with a ... Caracha ... ours in a French ed. He also intornes, that the cook of the Louisiana was or St. Thomas, and said that the Louisiana was taken by two French privateers, and sent into St. Martins, that 9 of the people were killed and a number wounded, but could not say how many—the remainder of the crew were sent in a vessel to New York.

LAUNCH,-Yesterday at 11 o'clock was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Marsh, Southwerk, the elegant copper-bottomed brig Urbernia, the property of Mr. John Meany, and intended for the Canton trade-Competent judges pronounce this vessel to surpass in beauty of structure, and excellence of workmanship, any other of the size ever built in this port. It is expected she will be a remarkable fast sailer.

Arrived lest week, in the Thomas from Bordeaux, Col. Toussand, French Consul for the port of New Orleans.

COMMUNICATION.

Think, oh grateful think! "How good the GOD of HARVEST is to you; "Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields." THOMSON'S SEASONS.

HARVEST.

From almost every part of the Country we learn the glad tidings of an " abundant Harvest," and for some time past the weather has been such as to enable the Husbandman to gather this rich product of his labour, in unusual perfection. Unto Him, therefore, " who alone giveth the increase," at whose supreme disposal are held all our blessings, let the just tribute of GRATITUDE ascend!.

Just Received—for Sale

On aliberal credit. NE case containing 500 East India Silk SHAWLS, of assorted colors. One box Bolting CLOTH, of the Harlem ma-

Two boxes Coney WOOL, for hatters use. CH. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL July 6

American.

The state of the s

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1805.

A letter from Clasgow says, " trade has been very brisk for the last month, hands are very scarce, and wages have got up; the manufactures of this place and Paisley have been exported to a grea extent, particularly to America and the West Indies. Since Louisiana came into the possession of the U. States of Ameri- | telligence: tion of raw materials for our manufac-Pires, such as cotton, ashes, indigo, &c. Great quantities of gold and silver specie have been imported both there and at Liwithin the lest twelve months, to the amount it is supposed, of three or four millions of dollars."

TOULON FLEET.

Captain Rowan, whom we mentioned in our last as having met with the Toulon Fleet, has arrived in town. He informs that it was on the 15th or, 16th of June. in latitude 27, 30, longitude 60, that he fell in with the Flect, steering N. and by E.—It consisted of twenty two sails cleven | Christon, emplied, and 80 years, an old of which, he understood to be of the line -That the Spaniards had left them i matter of conjecture only.—On the 15th of June, in lat. 30, long. 51, captain R. was boarded from the British slower of war Driver, the officer from which was UECD PRESENTERIAN CHURCH particular in his enquiries respecting

In the Straits of Sunda, contain R. spoke the Hector and Fame, of Salemi and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, from Bautvia for Calcutta, not being able to precure Cargoes at the former place.

[Boston Palladian.

AGRICULT URE.

Arthur Young, in his annals of agriculture, pronounces it the result of several actual experiments of his own making. that "inflammable air is evidently a manure applied to the soil in which plants grow; and that it cannot be doubted but the roots absorb it as their proper nourishment." He adds, "I am happy in this decision of a point which does not appear to me ever to have been proved before." These remarks are in the first volume of his work on agriculture, printed at Lon-

don, in the year 1784. From the premises which have been mentioned, he argues as follows: "It phlogiston in a volatile state be the food of plants, the farmer has a lesson of infinite importance to him; to acquire and cherich as much as possible the effects of putrefaction, and consequently to manage his dung hills and other receptacles of manure, in such a manner as to prevent the escape of the volatile principle generated by their putrescenee. In this view, the practice of frequently turning dung over, which is reckoned by some writers so very excellant, will perhaps be found, after one stirring, uniformly pernicious, and tending only to let loose and dissipate in the atmosphere, the essence which would most contribute to the fertility of the fields. Without a certain degree of putrefaction, the phlogiston will not be volatile, continued too long it will all fly

Mr. Young further remarks, "I wish much to have made some progress in determining the effects of sun-shine on soils, but I have not been able yet to execute the trials I have projected, though some of Charleston. them are at present in course. These were decidedly against the soil imbibing any food from the action of that luminary, and the whole range of common husbandry seems to speak the same language.

Covering the soil with a thick smothering crop of clover, tares, peas, &c. is found to enrith it far more than a summer sallow. Old meadow land receives very lit tle of the sun's rays, and some wood lands none; yet these are the richest soils all over the world, because the putrescence of vegetable and animal matter impregnates them with volatile phlogiston."

The American farmers lose a large part (in all probability one half) of their barn manure by an injudicious manage ment of it; while their tillage fields, lef bare after two or three crops, are impove-

rished by the scorching rays of the summer's sun, which, in this country, is much more intense than in England. How trifling would be the expense of enriching these fields (if fit for plaister) by laying them down, once in three or four years, to clover.

[Connecticut Courant.

DETROIT IN ASHES!

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffalce Creek, dated the 20th inst. comains the following distressing in-

" liv the schooner Charlotte, captain Nihen, who arrived at Fort Eire yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by Fire, not a single house in the town left standing!

"The fire, it is said, first made its appearance in a stable near the centre of verpool, Laken, &c. from America, the town, about 9 o'clock in the morning, and such was the rapidity of its ravages that at 12 o'clock not one house remained. The Citadel, which was rather detached, and in which were the Barracks, Officers' quarters, and Communictors' stores, was enurely consumed."

Note. Detroit is the seat of government of the Michegan Territory, and contained apwards ef 300 houses, built of wood in a compact manner, and above 2000 inhabitants.

Died en Men lay night last, Richard and respected inaditant of this city, who e ections proved the figure of his heart. formed of a generous mould.

From the Minager's Books.

LOTTERY.

TOURTHENIN DAI'S DRAWING. 150 tervets directon this day, arrowing which we en the f histoing present, we.

OF 15 1 DOLLARS. - 15, 3983. OF 25 DOLLARS .- No. 2273 2323

or 10 nortars. -- Noc. 760 5147

1370 See 5 8 116 8581. And 11 of six dollars.

.14 meinel Saturday zez, July 11th, at a district P. A.L.

Certifie 14

S.I.M. VIANTENT, Clorks to S.AMUEL. COLE. \ Managers. Afere Haly & Quarter Tickete may be had if speedy application be specie. At his as a-

F Tickets Registered and Examined onareazonable terme. Andly as above.

bove. Where, correct numerical occisaire

Camp Meeting.

Notice is hereby gir in, that a Camp Meeting, for the purpose of religious worship, will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th July, and the three following days, near Farsons' Branch, about three miles south of Duck Creek Cross Reads, and ten miles north-west of Dover, in Kent county, state of Delaware.

June 24.



Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Ship Hannah, Warner, Brig S. W. Boyle, Schr. Dove, West,

Susanna, Clark,

Havanna -Petersburg Newbern.

Charleston

CLEARED, Schr. Enterprize, Johns, West Indies

From the Merchants' U.See-House Books. The cohr. Good Intent, Key, from Cayenne, for Baltimore, was spoken June

28, lat. 33, long. 44. Arrived last evening, ship John and James, Langford, 22 days from St. Jago, sugar and coffee, John and James Thomson. Sailed in co. with brig Hero, Muirhead, for New York.

Also, ship Hannah, Warner, from

New-York, July 8.

Arrived since our last, At quarantine, the ship Experiment, Smith, in 30 days from Londonderry, full of passengers. Left, the shtp Sally, to sail for Philadelphia the 19th of June; and the ship Eliza, to sail in 2 days for Baltimore. Spoke, in long. 54, the brig Susannah, from Savona, for Baltimore. Long. 38, brig Ann, 27 days from Newburyport for Bilboa.-June 29, in lat. 37, 37, long. 69, 30, the ship Pennsylvania Packet, Carson, 4 days from Philsdelphia for Canton. July 1, in long. 68, the ship Lovina, 49 days from Greenock for Philadelphin. Passengers in the cabin, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Ross, R. & A. Porter,

and others. Schooner Adela, Conn, in 18 days from Cape Francois. Sailed in co. ship Marquis de Sometuelles, Eames, ser Boston; and schr. Messenger, for Philadelphia. Lest, brig Lovely Lucy, Grissin; for Philadelphia in 3 weeks; brig Jane, Kennedy,