

fraction of 374. In consequence, therefore, of the constitutional representation for slaves, the relative weight of the northern and southern states was only as 29 to 46, when otherwise it would have been as 20 to 37.

By the present census the northern states have 35 representatives and the southern 64, including Tennessee, 1,231,672 free people in the northern states have 35 representatives. The southern states including Tennessee contain 1,696,257 free people, and have 64 representatives. As above, the northern states would have been entitled by the census of 1800, to 37 members, with a fraction of 10,672. The southern to 51 and a fraction of 13,257. It is as 35 to 64, and, were freemen alone represented, and that equally, it would be as 37 to 51. Instead of being little more than half, it would be more than two thirds.

But it is contended that the equal representation in the senate counterbalances this inequality; and the deceivers of the people have met with some success in this falsehood. I will prove it false in one minute. The northern states contain 1,231,672 free people and send 35 senators; the seven southern states 1,696,257, and send 14 senators. By a simple operation in the rule of three it will be found that the southern states, by their numbers, in proportion to those of the northern, are entitled only to 13 senators, with a fraction of 91 parts of 122. The middle states stand almost on the same ground with the northern. As it respects the senate they are on worse ground. With a free population but one eighth less than that of the southern states they have but one more than half the number of senators.

Vermont, for 150,000 free people, has 4 representatives, Massachusetts, for 574,565 has 17 representatives, New Hampshire, for 182,850 has 5, Connecticut for 250,051 has 7, Rhode Island for 63,742 has 2, New York for 565,427 has 17, New Jersey for 198,727 has 6, Pennsylvania for 600,839 has 18, Delaware for 58,120 has 1, Virginia, the largest of the southern states, has in whole numbers 860,200—deduct slaves 345,795 free people 514,404. Virginia, with 46,160 free people less than Massachusetts, has five representatives and electors more.—With 3,333 less than New York she has five more of each. With 66,455 less than Pennsylvania, she has four more of each. Persons now alive may see the day when the southern and western states will have more representatives in Congress and electors of President, for slaves only, than the northern will have for all their free people!

Whoever shall deny the truth of any part of this statement, the people may rely upon it as a decider and dishonest.—If there be no accidental or typographical mistakes in the figures, every word of it is as true as truth itself. Such a state of things is our own misfortune, and not the crime of the people of the south. We must make the best of a bad bargain.—We must by all means preserve the constitution. Our situation is indeed wretched, as we have no compensation for this monstrous sacrifice.—That which was intended as a compensation (a very trifling one however) the apportionment of direct taxes, has never been exercised but once, and probably never will again. Still let us preserve the constitution. But it cannot be treason, conspiracy, or a division of the union, to contemplate our misfortune, and calculate their consequences.

JAMES ELLIOT.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Captain Main, of the ship Maria, left Bordeaux on the first of June, and has favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with French papers to that date, but they afford no political intelligence worth notice. We learn verbally that the Brest fleet remained in port.

By the ship Cato, captain Snow, from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London Papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 25th May, inclusive. The subjoined extracts comprehend the political intelligence in the papers.

When capt. Snow sailed, the embargo had not been removed; vigorous impressions were making for the naval service of the country; and it was generally believed that orders would shortly be issued for extending the press warrants to able bodied landmen. Business in general very dull.

LONDON, May 12.

The remains of Pechelon has been discovered in a vault, which escaped injury during the storm of the revolution. A subscription has been entered into for erecting a monument worthy of the author of Telemaachus.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE HENRIER V. VAUGHAN.

This was an action upon a policy of insurance of the ship President, of America, and was tried at Goldhill, the sittings after last term.—The question was, whether the name in the policy was sufficient to entitle the party to recover the loss? and whether the ship should have been described the President of America, or the American President.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, by Messrs. Giles and Warren, the Court

determined that as the policy contained the words "President of America, or any other name," the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

MAY 20.

Bonaparte is stated to have communicated to the Court of Berlin the terms on which he is willing to form the basis of negotiation. They consist of four articles—

1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

2d. The solemn guarantee of Great-Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.

3d. The unequivocal resignation, on the part of the Princes of the House of Bourbon of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France—And

4th. He engages in return to leave Malta in the possession of England—and to cede to the Emperor Alexander and his heirs the sovereignty of the Republic of the Seven Islands.

MAY 25.

Mr. Brooke, the chief clerk of the Alien department, arrived at Dover on Monday last, for the purpose of examining all the persons who accompanied Madame Jerome Bonaparte on board the Erin. The French physician who attends that Lady, far advanced in her pregnancy, and much indisposed, was permitted to remain with her at the London Inn, but under the eye of a proper officer, until the final decision of Government be known, as to his disposal, and that of the other male persons who came over with her. Two men servants, after examination, were left on board the Erin, under a guard. Mr. Brooke went first to Deal, but found on his arrival there, that the vessel had failed from the Downs for Dover.

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE is arrived in town, and has taken up her residence at the house of a relative to Fenchurch-street.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the pope, upon the double motive of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretic.

VIENNA, May 3.

A courier arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg, whose dispatch contained the report that a treaty of alliance has been concluded between England and Russia.

NORFOLK, July 5.

THE FLEETS.

Captain Tompkins of the schooner Hornet, left Gaudaloupe on the 20th of June. On the 21st fell in with the Britanic Majesty's ship of War Kingfisher, Captain Cribb, of 18 guns, who informed Capt. T. that on the 17th he saw the combined French and Spanish fleets to the Northward of all the Islands, steering North East; and that, on the 19th he saw Admiral NELSON, with twelve sail of the Line in pursuit of them.—He also stated that the day after the combined fleets passed Antigua, (at which they did not call) they overtook 13 sail of homeward bound merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate and a sloop of war; the whole of the trade was captured, and ordered to Martinique, under the protection of a frigate. A few days afterwards they were discovered by the Kingfisher and an English frigate; upon which the commander of the French vessel set fire to all the merchant ships, and made his escape. Captain Tompkins further informs us, that, as the French passed Gaudaloupe, they took on board about 800 troops, under the command of General Ott; six days afterwards four frigates returned with the same troops and landed them on the North side of the Island. The two ships of the line heretofore said to have arrived at Gaudaloupe, were from Rochefort, and not from Brest; they joined the fleets which then consisted of Twenty sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes. The French did not touch at Dominica, as formerly stated. The embargo in the British Islands had been taken off immediately on the arrival of the British fleet, so far as respected neutrals. The accounts published of the taking of the Kingfisher, were incorrect: the vessel mistaken for her was the privateer Syc. C. P. Dwyer—Ledger.

Conjecture will again be set afloat to account for these new movements; and from capt Tompkins we learn that the speculations on the operations of the French, were just as various at Gaudaloupe as they are here. It was, however, fixed with certainty, that when they left Martinique, they were provisioned for a long voyage; which induced the belief that their object was not the islands. Our readers will see by turning to our file, June 22nd, that among other conjectures respecting the motive of Bonaparte in sending out his fleets, we concluded it not improbable that the principal one was to further his design upon the immediate territory of Great-Britain. Let us suppose the communication made by the commander

of the Kingfisher to be correct, & we will see at once that it has an immediate tendency to confirm that opinion. It was said that Admiral Villeneuve had sealed orders, which he was desired to open on reaching a certain latitude after leaving Martinique. This seems to be corroborated by the return of the troops embarked at Gaudaloupe, which were probably taken on board under an impression that they were to act against the Islands, but on opening his instructions he found them of a different nature, and so returned troops which were supernumerary. Relying upon this intelligence, we have little doubt that these fleets are on their return to Europe; and if so, there could have been no original design to molest the islands. Then why embark so many troops? We answer for the purpose of invading Ireland; if not England itself, in conjunction with the flotilla. Admiral O'Brien Drury, who, according to our latest advices, commanded on the Irish station, has no fleet under him, and probably will not be reinforced by a fleet, sufficient to oppose twenty sail of the line: the consequence of an engagement would therefore, be defeat and disgrace; and whether opposed by the probable force on that station or not, the result would be the debarcation of their army on any part of the Irish coast. What might then be the consequence we forbade even to conjecture. How far the Irish catholics, exasperated by the late conduct of the ministry and of parliament, may be disposed to join their suffrages to the cause of the enemy of that government which has so unworthily treated them, is a subject too delicate for our discussion. We sincerely hope that, if such be the design of the French, it may be in time defeated. This will surely be the case if they are overtaken by Nelson; who, however, inadequate his force may be to complete victory, can at least, so far as regards the plan of invading, make a victory over him equivalent, in all respects, to a defeat of his enemy.

By captain Hipkins, of the schooner Father and Sons, we have received an Antigua paper of the 18th ult. from which we extract the following article, which places the arrival of Nelson beyond doubt, and confirms the above report by capt. Tompkins. It likewise corroborates strongly the remarks made in several of our late publications—*ibid.*

SAINT JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 18.

On Wednesday last, we had the pleasure of seeing the fleet under the command of vice-admiral LORD NELSON, consisting of 12 ships of the line, 4 frigates, two sloops of war, and a brig, anchor in the road of St. John, from whence his lordship sailed the next day about noon, in search of the French fleet.

We understand that his lordship in consequence of some information he had received, sailed from Barbadoes to Grenada, which in all probability prevented his coming up with the French fleet before they passed this island.—His lordship did not come on shore; declaring as we have been told, that he had not been out of the Victory for two years.

Before his lordship sailed, the Netley schooner, under whose convoy the fleet from this island had sailed on Friday preceding, came in with the very unpleasant intelligence that all the vessels had been taken, as we had indeed but too much reason to apprehend from the time the French fleet passed by this island. The vessels from this island taken, were 14 in number, viz.—The ships Kerby, Patriot, Mary, Emerald, Nancy and Prince of Wales, for London—the ships Byam, Martha, West-Indian, and Highlander, for Liverpool—the ships Urania, and Singleton, for Ireland—the brig Caroline, for Halifax, and the schooner Argo, for New-York.—On board these vessels were 5400 hogheads of sugar, besides coffee, and other merchandize; which with the vessels are computed at the value of 400,000l. sterl.

The Northernland, Admiral Cochrane, did not fail with Lord Nelson.—And the Curieux brig was dispatched for England.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the 56th, a fine strong regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Conran, were landed here on Thursday last.

By the above, Lord Nelson must have sailed from Antigua on the 13th of June.—On the 19th he was spoken by the Kingfisher to the northward of all the islands; and on the 20th a vessel from Philadelphia arrived at Antigua, which spoke the French and Spanish fleets, and in 72 hours after spoke Lord Nelson both fleets on the same course.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

By an arrival this morning, we have received a file of the Gazette de la Martinique, to the 14th June.—On looking over it we find nothing very interesting, excepting the official report of taking the Diamond Rock, with the terms of capitulation, which may be

seen by any person who feels enough interested to call at this office.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1805.

Meteorological & Obituary Table

JULY 1805.

Day of the month	Thermom.			State of the weather.	Course of the wind
	Sun rise	3 o'clock, P.M.	Sun Set		
16	79	86	85	Fair	S. b. W.
17	80	86	85	Fair	S. b. W.
18	80	86	84	Hazy	Variable
19	76	86	85	Cloudy	S. b. W.
20	80	76	80	Rain.	Variable
21	77	78	78	Heavy rain	Variable
22	77	82	81	Pleasant showers	Variable

DEATHS

Day of the month	White residents	White foreigners	Black residents	Black foreigners	Total, and names of the deceased
					16
18					
19	1				Samuel Vance, by a fall
20					
21					
22					

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 11th inst.

"The British frigate *Cambrian* chased into the River St. Mary's the privateer that took the ship *Two Friends*, Capt. McNeil, and afterwards sent in her boats and captured her, and with the privateer took possession of the two English prizes lying in the river, and carried them all off together."

We are informed that the above prizes had been sold in Savannah for 12,000 dis.

DETROIT IN ASHES.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffalo creek, dated the 20th instant, contains the following distressing intelligence:

"By the schooner *Charlotte*, capt. Nihen, who arrived at Fort-Erie yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by fire, not a single house in town left standing!

"The fire, it is said, first made its appearance in a stable near the centre of 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 Contractors stores, was entirely consumed."

NOTE. Detroit is the seat of government of the Michigan Territory, and contained upwards of 300 houses, built of wood in a compact manner, and about 2000 inhabitants.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Cato*, Capt. Snow, arrived at New-York, brings London papers to May 25, but they contain nothing of importance.—The Brest fleet had not sailed as mentioned under the New London head. Sweden, it is said, was in a state of revolt, and the person of the King under confinement. Considerable agitation and alarm prevailed among the London W. I. merchants, respecting the fate of the Islands. Business in general was at a stand, and every thing remaining in a state of awful suspense and uncertainty. It cannot be long before something decisive is attempted by the great naval powers which now agitate and disturb the repose of the world; and we look with anxiety for further information from Europe, to relieve the present state of solicitude manifested by the people of this country, as to the issue of the grand movements of England and France.

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

	Dls.	Cts.	Ds.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs.	13			
Coffee per lb.		50		
Corn per bushel		75		
— Meal do.	1	12	1	2 1/2
Flour per barrel, old	8			
Ditto per half barrel, new	6			
Lumber per M. plenty	9		10	
W. o. hhd. staves	18			
R. o. do. do. do.	10		12	
W. o. bl. do. rough	10		12	
Shingles per 1000,	1	50		
Molasses per gallon	45			
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	80		85	
— Jamaica do. 4th p.	95			
— N. E. do.	55		60	
Tar per barrel,	1	50		
Turpentine,	2			

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED	DESTINATION
Ship Orwell, M'Fall,	Liverpool
Schr. Aurora, Lee,	New-York
Milly, Lewis,	Barbadoes
Retain, Capps,	New-York