

Estimate of the present value of the slaves in the British Islands in the West-Indies, distinguishing each island. The slaves in all the islands are estimated at 40l. each, except in Bermudas, where they are estimated at 45l.

Table with 2 columns: Island Name and Value. Includes Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Virgin Islands, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Bahamas, Bermudas, and a Total of 18,491,355.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

On Saturday last a boat belonging to a Portuguese vessel in this harbour, lately from Cayal, having been to Long Island to fill several casks with water; on her return, the people being unacquainted with the set of the current in the East River, were drifted below Governor's Island; a heavy squall arising about the same time at south-west, and meeting the ebb tide, raised so short and hollow a sea, as to founder the boat, and leave the people adrift. Messrs. William Colles, butcher, and Peter Van Nstrand, sail-maker, perceiving their distress and imminent danger, at the risk of their own lives, generously put off at this critical moment in a small boat, from the Whitehall, and were fortunate enough to save the people, who must soon have perished, had not this timely assistance arrived to their relief.

OF JURIES.

Extract from a speech of Judge WILSON.

IT may seem, at first view, to be somewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the study of jurisprudence, should be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to overrule the directions of the judges, who have made it the subject of their long and elaborate researches, and have been raised to the seat of judgment, for their professional abilities and skill. But a deeper examination of the subject, will reconcile us to what, at first, may appear incongruous. In criminal cases, the design is, as has been already intimated, closely interwoven with the transaction; and the elucidation of both depends on a collected view of particulars, arising not only from the testimony, but also from the character and conduct of the witnesses, and sometimes likewise from the character and conduct of the prisoner. Of all these the jury are fittest to make the proper comparison and estimate; and, therefore, it is most eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal questions, to take into their consideration all the circumstances of the case, the intention, as well as the facts, and determine upon the whole, whether the conduct of the prisoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

Juries undoubtedly may make mistakes—they may commit errors—they may commit gross ones—but, changed as they constantly are, their errors and mistakes can never grow into a dangerous system: The native uprightness of their sentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent and authority. Besides, their mistakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the side of mercy, made by traverse juries, are not without redress.

Philadelphia, July 20.

Further European accounts by the latest arrivals—in brief.

The British Ministry informed a deputation of the Russian mercantile company, that there appears a great degree of probability that ships sailing from London, under such circumstances as would enable them to leave the Russian ports with their cargoes by the middle of July, would not be endangered by reason of any event of the present negotiation with the Court of Petersburg—Lengthy negotiations seldom terminate in war.

Peyrouse, the great Gallic circumnavigator, is safe. Accounts are received from him, with maps, charts, &c. of his course, down to his arrival at Botany-Bay.

Remittances to the amount of 160,000l. were received from the United States by the British merchants in the Portland Packet, which arrived at Falmouth the beginning of May.

France still proceeds happily in the great work of the revolution, notwithstanding all the arts of the enemies of that important undertaking—90 millions of Assignats have been burnt. Some serious disturbances however prevail in the neighbourhood of Avignon.

The King of Sardinia, anticipating the influence of the French example, has wisely abolished a number of feudal grievances in his kingdom.

The Turks are making immense preparations for the ensuing campaign. The new Grand Vizir, Jusup Pacha, is indefatigable in forming magazines, and collecting an army which it is said is to be commanded by the Sultan in person.

In our last we mentioned that the insurgents in the Comtat Venaisson, frontiers of France, who were besieged by the patriotic army in Carpentras, offered to capitulate on the 21st April. Subsequent accounts extend the siege of that place to the 29th of the same month, and make no mention of capitulation; on that day the besieged made a fall, and took 2 pieces of cannon. The Patriots of Avignon, it is affirmed, have had near 900 men killed and wounded.

There has been a warm debate in the British House of Commons on the Canada Bill, or rather on the subject of Constitutions of

Government. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, appear to have taken the most conspicuous parts. Burke inveighed in a lengthy invective against the French Revolution; he was too intemperate in his aspersions on the new constitution of that country, that he has been pitted by the English paragraphists as a man in a state of insanity. Mr. Fox expressed himself as highly in favor of the revolution—painted personalities passed between him and Mr. Burke, so that a mutual renunciation of all political and social intercourse took place. Mr. Pitt's conduct on this occasion is complimented—he is exposed as a mediator, and preserved a dignity of deportment worthy of a great mind. Mr. Burke strongly insinuated that plots and conspiracies against the peace of the country, and the British constitution, were on foot; but did not fully explain himself—His insinuations did not appear to produce any effect on the house.

The society of the friends to the constitution at Paris, went into mourning as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. PRICE, the friend of liberty and of man.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 10.

"The author of Publicola is not known; some suppose one person and some another, but there is no solicitude discovered about it; people are too much engaged in business to attend to newspaper writers; very few even read their long speculations—the general idea is that we have spent time enough to form Constitutions; and now we have a government, any change is contemplated with disgust.

It will not be easy for demagogues to stir up strife and raise a dust at this time—the predictions of the enemies to the government and its institutions, have been generally proved false by experience and facts, which again have confirmed the confidence of the people in its friends, as their favorable anticipations have been more than realized.—Those therefore who wish to become great by reducing really great men to little ones, will meet with a due reward, disappointment and chagrin.

As to Paine, he has great merit in pulling down bad governments, and in opposing bad men (Burke in particular) but I do not suppose him the best qualified to form a Constitution.—His motives I believe were laudable in writing against Burke, and the world will allow him the merit of his labors. Your city it seems has its wrongheads; as well as less enlightened places; the egotic pamphlet against the national bank is too poor a thing for any one except a political cunuch to father; but America must, it seems, have other kinds of heads as well as clear-heads.—Before this reaches you it will be seen how much this wonderful pamphlet has operated to prevent subscriptions to the Bank: It is conjectured here, that the whole will be subscribed in a few days after the books are opened.

Should the first session of the next Congress pass with tolerable harmony, and their decisions be marked with wisdom, the government may then be considered as firmly fixed, even by the Old doubters. But in our free country, some must have liberty to abuse liberty. May heaven in mercy to mankind preserve our general government as an example and blessing to the world."

The Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions for the Bank of the United States, have agreed to call a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held in Philadelphia on the 21st of October next, for the choice of Directors, agreeable to law.

A very interesting and important treaty is now holding at Newton, on the Tioga, by Col. Pickering, with a large body of Indians—600 of whom arrived there on the 29th ult. On the instant the business was opened by a conciliatory speech from Col. Pickering. The treaty appears so far to be strongly marked with traits of peace and friendship, which leads to a hope that it will terminate very favorably on both sides.—The following judicious remarks occur in a speech of one of the Sachems:—

"In the last war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight against brothers, we thought it strange—we could hardly believe that people of the same blood would rise up and destroy one another—we saw that they could not ferch a clear stroke, because they could scarcely distinguish between friends and enemies.—If we had had our senses about us, we should not have taken up the tomahawk on either side—we ought to have let you alone, until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

In the debate on the Canada Bill, in the British House of Commons, several of the speakers on both sides of the question alluded to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Fox, in particular, "recommended (in framing a constitution for Canada) an imitation of the government of the United States of America, which he declared to be THE BEST GOVERNMENT NOW EXISTING. He suggested this modification not as an enemy to aristocracy, but as a friend. When the several parts of the constitution are happily blended, said he, there is less danger of corruption."

It is to the honor of the English Government, that every subject with which the rights of men and the interests of humanity are connected, meets with the most ample and independent discussion—and tho it is to be regretted that their decisions are not always agreeable to the sentiments of some of their best characters, yet the happiest consequences must eventually result from such a free investigation as almost every topic undergoes in the deliberations of both branches of their government.

A proposal for re-publishing by subscription the POEMS of Phillis Wheatley, an African, is issued by Thomas & Andrews, of Boston: To which will be added (never before published) her POSTHUMOUS WORKS, consisting of Poems on various subjects, and Letters to eminent persons in Great-Britain and America, with their Answers—Price One Dollar. The book to contain 300 pages demy duodecimo.

Among the Letters is an elegant Epistle from the President of the United States, several Letters from the celebrated Gilbert Searpe, L. L. D. &c. &c. and Original Thoughts on Poetry, by Henry Hutten, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Antigua.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THERE is an independency of soul which some men possess, that the generality of their cotemporaries can form no idea of.

It has been asserted that wisdom is always with the majority—the assertion, if capable of demonstration, would save mankind an infinity of labour in their researches to find out the residence of the goddess. This opinion is however founded on a supposition of constancy, consistency and uniformity, which cannot be predicated of any man or body of men for any series of years.

"The success of certain events in this country (says an extract in a late New-York paper) has been ascribed to individuals; events, which in reality were either accomplished by the spirit of the people, or the blunders and mistakes of enemies."

The disappointed envy and malice of some characters in the world, have been discovered on many occasions; but it was hardly to have been expected, that they would have blundered on so palpable a misrepresentation as the above. This is truly a modern discovery. There is not an individual in the United States, nor in any part of the civilized world, who does not know, that knows any thing, that the salvation of America was effected thro the wisdom of those plans which were formed by "individuals." The people raised to power those whom they considered as their best friends and wisest patriots; the people were not disappointed—those "individuals" sketched the outlines of freedom, empire, and happiness for the United States—the people being properly enlightened in their duty, executed the plans that were designed by these "individuals"—and while a free, an independent, grateful sentiment, shall glow in the breast of a free citizen of these states, that illustrious roll of worthies which they have been in the habit of honoring so long, shall continue to receive their grateful applauses.

Another modern discovery is, that the Continental Convention, which assembled in this city in the year 1787, did not form that constitution which they proposed to the people; and to which the members, with the President at their head, affixed their signatures. "Almost all important hints (it seems) were taken from communications, the authors of which may never be mentioned; and the plan was adopted, not invented, by those who will have the historical fame thereof"—it is easy for some men to say any thing—truth and falshood form no differing ideas in their minds. The above insinuations are a barefaced attack on the doctrine of representation—for if this illustrious convention of the genius and patriotism of America, was incompetent to the object of their appointment, we may abandon all hopes of ever beholding a representation of the people, which shall be adequate to any good purpose whatever.

APPOINTMENTS.—BY AUTHORITY.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. of Baltimore, Auditor of the Treasury of the United States—vice Oliver Wolcott, Esq. appointed Comptroller.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq. of this City, Judge of the District Court for the District of Pennsylvania—vice Francis Hopkinson, Esq. deceased.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes Ship Alexander (Newry), Brig Metu, Davis (Cape-Francois), Barque Hope, Makins (Sligo), Sloop Defiance, M'Cann (New-Providence), Clara, M'Williams (Virginia), Industry, Green (Frenchman's Bay).

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Security Type and Price. Includes FUNDED DEBT (6 pr. Cents 18/9 1/2 pr. £. 95 pr. cent., 3 pr. Cents 10/9 53 1/2 do., Deferred 6 pr. Cents 10/9 53 1/2 do.), UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Settl. and other Certificates 17/9 88 1/2 do., Indents 10/9 53 1/2 do., N. and S. Carolina debts, 13/ 15/6 48 Dollars, Bank Subscriptions).

A PRINTING APPARATUS COMPLETE, AND A NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

ANY young Man, of respectable character, capable of conducting the PRINTING BUSINESS in its different branches, may have an opportunity of engaging as a PARTNER, in a large commercial town, where the present income and prospects are highly flattering to those of an industrious turn. A small sum will be requested in hand, and further particulars explained in person, by addressing a line to Z. TOWNLY, at the Bar of the Merchants and Exchange Coffee-House. Philad. July 20, 1791. [4]

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will begin on THURSDAY the 21st of July, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, should the day be fair.

Tickets delivered at one quarter of a dollar, at the Bar. Songs, with harmony and martial music, will be performed. The ship Union, dressed with the colours of the different nations in alliance with the United States, and elegantly lighted at night. The mill scene on a plan entirely new. The goddess Independence, an emblematical transparent piece of painting, very large, will be exhibited in the day, and illuminated at night.

Three paintings transparent, one of the illustrious President of the United States, one of the immortal Franklin, the other, the patriotic General de la Fayette, as large as the life; together with several other transparent figures and landscapes.

The illuminations will be more extensive than any heretofore. Gray's Ferry, July 18. G. & R. GRAY.

