

BURLINGTON, July 26.

Conscious of our humble condition, we have considered that this paper should be presented only by a few and that at your door, without seeking any nearer access.

As towards you, sir, we know not what it may become us to say: but we mean, at least, by the presentment of this paper, honor of every kind.

In ancient time, a great conqueror (if we are truly informed) having ravaged Africa, and destroyed a whole people, made spoil even of the name, and wore it as his own: but haply, sir, in some future time, this name may be voluntarily and gratefully bestowed by Africa itself.

George Samuel, Thomas Cooper, William Tyrwitt, Casar Picton, Thomas Johnson, James Bailey.

PORTLAND, (Mail.) July 18.

On Thursday the 14th instant, at Pownalborough, came on the trial of Louis Paronneau, a young Frenchman, who was indicted for the murder of his uncle, a Mr. Joseph Junin.

The Attorney-General, with great candor and fairness, opened the cause to the Jury, and stated the evidence, which he said was not positive, but depended upon a combination of circumstances attending the fact.

Messrs. Gardiner and Lithgow were counsel for the prisoner, and very ably pled his cause. The Jury brought in their verdict that the prisoner was NOT GUILTY.

HUDSON, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frankford, on the Kentucky river, to his brother in this city, dated May 16, 1791.

On the 19th of March we left Fort Pitt with only 4 men, in company with two boats, to go to Limestone. On the 22d we took in 5 men at Muskingum. The next morning, our boat being foremost, we were hailed by the Indians, who came up with us in four boats, with about 20 men in each, and killed one of our men and wounded two the first shot, we waited till they were within 30 yards, and then fired, which did great execution; I then received a shot through my arm; one of the boats attempted to board us, but we beat them off; they then attacked a boat in our rear, took her, and in a most inhuman manner placed the women and children in the center of their boats, and attacked us again; we had only three men and myself able to fight, but we beat them off. During this attack we drifted within 30 yards of the shore, where they attacked us again, and pursued us about a mile and a half along the shore, before we could get out of their reach. Out of 9 men two only escaped unhurt. We had on board one woman and eight children, one of the children received a slight wound. We arrived at Limestone at 11 o'clock that evening. The Indians are very troublesome in this country, and do great mischief: but they have not attacked a boat on the river since our action. The loss they sustained from us we could not ascertain, but they suffered severely for their attempt.

A correspondent remarks, that the conduct of the grand jury, impanelled at the last court of oyer and terminer held here, is both exemplary and commendable, and shews their zeal for the public welfare in an eminent degree; for after taking a view of the circumstances and moral condition of the county in this vicinity, they actually adjourned to Egg-Harbour, in order to enquire more particularly on the spot, into the fate of Capt Douglass, and the unfortunate circumstances attending his shipwreck; prompted there, by a suspicious report circulating, and generally credited, to the prejudice of Mr. T—r, living on the shore. On this occasion we are authorized to assure the public, that, this doubtful business having been minutely investigated, not a scintilla of evidence was found that could afford the least foundation for the report, or cast any suspicion on the old gentleman: on the contrary, the passengers and crew speak favorably of his hospitality.

Extract of a letter from Cooper's-Town, State of New-York, to his friend in this city, dated June 30.

I have again resumed the pen, to acquaint you with some of our northern occurrences; the first of which, or that which seems more particularly to engross our attention at this time, is our new courts of justice, which were held in this place for the county of Otsego, on the 21st inst. The honorable William Cooper, first judge on the bench, from whence he delivered a decent and spirited charge to a very respectable grand jury—the court-house having been previously inaugurated, by a sensible and well adapted prayer from the Rev. John Christopher Hartwick—the following gentlemen were then admitted counsellors and attorneys, viz. Christopher P. Yates, Amariah Rust, John I. Morgan, George Mercalfe, James Cochran, Abraham Tenbroeck, Andrew Wimple, Anthony Marvin, and Jacob G. Ponda, Esq's. all men of respectability, and (the two first excepted) young adventurers like myself.—The court was conducted with the utmost regularity and decorum, and but few indictments found. We were favored with the company of Mr. Rutherford, one of the senators of the United States, who was on a visit to his friends in this county, and like most other strangers, seemed pleased with the situation of our town, which, I assure you, is become quite a genteel place."

Philadelphia, August 3.

Monday being the anniversary of the birth-day of his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, the same was announced by the appearance of a detachment of militia. At one o'clock a federal salute of 15 guns was fired by Capt. Fisher's company of Artillery—after which, the Governor received visits of personal respect from the citizens.

Same day the Supreme Court of the United States assembled at the new City-Hall—present,

Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief Justice. Hon. W. CUSHING, J. WILSON, J. BLAIR, and J. IRDELL, Associate Judges.

JOHN TUCKER, Esq. having resigned as Clerk of this Court, SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of this city, was appointed, and took the necessary oaths.

JOHN D. COXE, Esq. was admitted and sworn a Counsellor of the Court.

After several motions respecting suits depending, were made, the Court adjourned to yesterday.

The latest British accounts at Cadiz, on the 9th June, mention, that the impress service was going on with vigour, and no certainty of any accommodation likely to take place between the Russians and the Porte; but every thing looked like widening the breach between Britain and Russia.

The ship Chapman, Captain Garbut, is arrived at Portland, Casco Bay, from Plymouth, England, and brings accounts, that the prospect of a war with Russia has very much abated, and is esteemed a very unpopular measure; that a large fleet of merchantmen had sailed for the Baltic before he came away,—and that no American vessels were at Plymouth at the time of his sailing.—(A more direct account than that from Cadiz.)

We hear from Londonderry, that the bridge built over Lough Foyle, or Londonderry river, by Mr. Cox, of Boston, is completely finished, to the satisfaction of the people there, and is thought to be a very capital piece of architecture, comprehending thirty-four piers. The workmen who went from America with Mr. Cox, he has taken passages for, in order to send them home again. Mr. Cox's son remains in Ireland, and has undertaken to raise the ship Happy Return, formerly commanded by Captain Ewing, which was cast away last winter on the Strand off Magiligin.

In the ship Anne, Capt. A. Miller, arrived here on Sunday last, from Londonderry, came 363 passengers, all in perfect health.

The following was signed by the passengers who came in the Anne, from Londonderry:

"We the undersigned passengers on board the ship Anne, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Miller, jun. do return him our sincere and hearty thanks for his kind and humane treatment of us, and the care he took to render the passage agreeable to us."

Abstract of the Census of North-Carolina, as taken by the Marshal of that District.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Count. Includes 'Heads of families', 'Free white males, of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families', 'Free white males under 16 years', 'Free white females, including heads of families', 'All other free persons', 'Slaves', and a 'Total' of 398,754.

The people of Delaware State are taking measures to assemble a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending their State Constitution.

The inhabitants of the Wea, or Ouitanon, and Kickapow towns, upon the river Wabash, which were the object of General Scott's expedition, were among the most vindictive race of savages inhabiting the western regions.

They have not only constantly refused the pacific invitations of the United States, but they have carried on the most successful and cruel depredations on the defenceless frontiers.

It is to be hoped the punishment which has overtaken them, the humane treatment of their prisoners, and the mild offers of the general government still held forth to them, and within their reach, will incline them, and all their neighbours, to peace.

But, should they still persist in their hostilities, they will probably be removed from their situation on the Wabash, if not utterly extirpated; for the general government will not suffer the innocent women and children of the frontiers to be sacrificed to Indian barbarity, with impunity.

Good Government is to the body politic, what discipline is to individuals—in a state of nature, the materials of which members of civilized society may be formed, are unconnected with those numerous inveterate prejudices, and false ideas of happiness, which are inseparably attendant on a voluptuous and vicious state of civilization,—a government therefore which will probably be competent to forming the social habits and manners of men in a savage state, should be simple in its construction, and plain in all its applications to their exigencies. But when a Constitution of Government is contemplated for a people who have long been in a civilized situation, whose affairs are become involved and perplexed—whose habits and manners are corrupted and dissipated, who entertain false ideas of character—are impatient of all restraint, and confound liberty with licentiousness—whose taste is vitiated, whose emulation is guided by a vain ambition, and a fondness for distinctions founded on false principles, the work of government becomes arduous and difficult in the highest degree—in such a state of things all ideas of discipline will be spurned at till the diseases of the public mind become inveterate—a system of government which shall answer any salutary purpose in such circumstances, must possess a tone of energy and efficiency, which mankind will very seldom submit to voluntarily—and this I take to be the origin of Tyranny—for society cannot exist without government, either free or arbitrary.—History and experience unitedly proclaim that discipline alone can preserve freedom—a discipline which is the genuine effect of a firm government; for we may just as reasonably expect that a total neglect of school discipline will produce a wife, virtuous and intrepid rising generation, as that a relaxed system of things which suffers every man to do whatever is right in his own eyes, will produce virtuous citizens, and perpetuate freedom.

SKETCH OF MR. HASTINGS'S TRIAL.

Monday the 23d of May, the trial of Mr. Hastings recommenced in Westminster Hall.

Mr. St. John opened the fourth article of the charge relative to contracts, agencies, and exorbitant allowances, corruptly and illegally given to various persons.—Mr. St. John summed up the loss to the company by these acts, forming a total of 584,381l. This charge was enforced by the manager, by a very clear and elegant opening of the facts on which it was founded.

Mr. Hastings, as soon as Mr. St. John had concluded, addressed the court with an uncommon solemnity—he complained that he was compelled to hear the most virulent language without being allowed to offer a reply;—his trial had lasted four years, and he was convinced in his own mind, that it would never have an end.—The changes by creation or demise affecting the identity of his judges, were not less than 60,—he could not but feel it an hardship to be tried by one generation, and have judgment passed by another. He concluded his speech, by praying that the court may continue the session from day to day, until he may be heard in his defence, and the trial be brought to a final decision.

To this speech Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox separately replied, with pointed severity—the former charged him with reverting his situation, and dictating to his judges the manner in which they were to proceed, and when the process was approaching to its end, when guilt was driven to its last retreat, and the lash of justice was about to fall on its proper object, the culprit made an appeal to compassion, and exclaimed "that his trial would never have an end."—Mr. Hastings complained that he had been charged with crimes of an atrocious nature!—certainly he had been so charged—it was the atrocious detail of tortures and murders that drew forth the Commons of England to this accusation.—Mr. Fox observed in reply to the complaint of virulent language, that in charging high crimes and misdemeanors, he felt it his duty to use the proper and corresponding language;—the grievance of not being allowed to answer, was the result of Mr. Hastings' own conduct—the managers had proposed that the prisoner should have been heard on each of the charges at its conclusion; their Lordships had decided against that mode—but their Lordships would not have resisted that plan of proceeding, if the prisoner had given his consent, he could not therefore complain of that which was the result of his own choice.

Sir James St. Clair Erskine then proceeded to adduce a great variety of documentary evidence in support of the charge; and at six o'clock the court adjourned to Wednesday.

CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. FENNO,

YOU will oblige at least one of your constant readers, by remarking in your next paper, that your resolution of avoiding religious controversies was unfortunately formed too late; and that on the present occasion, it would have been acting with more equity, not to have given place in your paper to the "Circular Letter," which gave occasion for the "Remarks" of HUMANUS.

Philad. July 28, 1791.

In reply to the above, the Editor would observe, that there is a certain degree of respect due to associated bodies, which individuals cannot claim with propriety—on this principle the "Circular Letter" was published. The insertion of a public address, from any associated denomination whatever, we do not consider as deviating from a determination long since announced, that we mean to avoid religious controversies.

We have received "AURELIAN," but request to be excused from publishing it—some alterations might be suggested, which we are not authorized to make.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Brig Anna, Franklin, Bristol; Mercury, Gardiner, St. Croix; Sloop Merrimack, Williams, Salem.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Price, and Unit. Includes 'FUNDED DEBT' (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and 'UNFUNDED DEBT' (Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts, Bank Subscriptions).

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.