

SATURDAY, 31st May, 1783.

A CAUSE was on Wednesday tried at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Buller, the decision of which the Court declared to be of the greatest importance to trade and commerce. The action was brought by Messrs Paizely and Co. to recover from Mr. Freeman, a considerable sum of money, being the value of a quantity of cochineal which the plaintiffs stated they had sold to a Mr. Faulk, a bankrupt, in consequence of a fictitious credit and false character the defendant willyfully gave him as a merchant. It appeared in evidence, that during the insolvency of Faulk, who was concerned in large speculations, the defendant had given him a colorable credit, and fallacious reputation, representing him as a merchant of responsibility, in which character he obtained goods from various houses to a considerable amount; that Faulk having applied to the plaintiff for the goods in question, a reference was made by the former to the defendant, respecting his character and responsibility; and that the defendant, representing him as a person worthy of the highest credit, the plaintiffs, from that recommendation, trusted him with the goods in question.

Mr. Piggott (as counsel for the defendant) made a most excellent speech, in which he said that no merchant's character would be secure, if a man was liable to be called into a court of justice, for giving a fellow-citizen a good character, as the denial of that character, upon application, might lead to the ruin of any tradesman or merchant however respectable. Mr. Buller summed up the evidence with his usual judgment and precision, accompanying it with many observations upon the importance of the present action to a commercial country; he said, the question for the jury to determine was, whether the defendant had knowingly spoken falsely, by representing Faulk to be in possession of that character as a responsible merchant, to which he had no claim, and in confidence of which representation the plaintiffs had trusted him with their goods.

The Jury retired for some time, and brought in the verdict for the plaintiffs 427l. damages.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

ON Tuesday, the 10th instant, the District Court of the United States, in the District of Pennsylvania, was opened in the State-house in this city, by the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq. Judge of the Court.

Such members of Congress as were in town, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, and a number of respectable citizens attended on this occasion.

After the commissions of the Judge, of the Attorney for the United States, and of the Marshal of the Court were proclaimed, and a number of the Gentlemen of the Bar admitted, the Judge addressed the Grand Jury in a charge suited to the occasion.

The Foreman, in behalf of the Jury, requested a copy of the Judge's Charge, for publication, of which the following are the concluding observations:

"Thus hath the government of United States been established on the broad basis of the will of the people; which is the only just and permanent foundation on which government can be built; for, the people are the true source of power, and the object of government should be the good and prosperity of those from whom government is derived, and for whom it is instituted.

"My hearers, will, I am sure, rejoice with me in the prospect of the future glory of our new founded empire—A dominion extending through various climates—resources inexhaustible—the blessings of nature improved and heightened by the powers of art—endless population—commerce unlimited—and, above all, the wealth and strength of so many potent States, united and bound together by a liberal, and yet vigorous constitution, give us a reasonable hope that America will soon rise, like her own eagle, and soar above those clouds and storms which disturb and terrify birds of a weaker wing.

"GENTLEMEN, "If any crimes or offences, cognizable by the jurisdiction of this court, have come to your knowledge, it is your duty to enquire concerning them, and present them for trial. Should you want any information respecting the law, or instruction in points of form, the court, or the attorney for the United States, will be ready to give you all necessary assistance."

After the address several causes, criminal, civil and maritime, were instituted in this new court.

Let me recommend (says a correspondent) one particular of an important employment, for reducing the balance of trade which is against the citizens of America: WOOL! It is no exotic, and can owe to no foreigner! Be at expence on this article amongst ourselves: encourage the growth of it; and promote woollen manufactures: begin, in small associations or companies, with the simplest fabrications; such as of blankets: they are necessary as coats. Other objects for a well applied industry will occur, the one after another. As a forerunner to promoting employment, be bold in amending the regulations respecting the poor: principally provide checks on the magistrates, governors, and overseers, who through levity, weakness or other cause, suffer their country to be shamefully abused and oppressed in particular parts of the continent, and involve in their lax government a marked encouragement of some of the greatest evils that can ensue on nations or affect mankind; idleness and debauchery, with their concomitant wretchedness. John will be at ease; will be idle; will be a sot, because John can whine himself into the society of public paupers without difficulty, be and there provided for, as a drone, by the industrious. The laws provide for the poor, but—not for the impostor: I would provide for the poor, but—they should be kept to some employment; all paupers who are capable of whittling a stick, may be induced to pass their time in producing toys for others; as the Dutch people are used to supply our babies, big and little. A steadiness in work, of various sorts, according to the abilities of the respective inmates, would greatly lessen the public burthen; both by the income produced by it, and from impostors shrinking from a compulsive work under confinement, when they can chuse to work at large. Want of a right criterion for admitting of applicants, to be provided for at the public expence, is the principal cause of nine-tenths of them being in reason, in humanity, policy and in justice, improperly received. That a man is poor, is not alone sufficient cause for the servants of the public to provide for him at the cost of the industrious part of the community: besides his being in a state of indigence, he must be incapable of working sufficiently to support himself in necessities; and he must be without any connection capable and compellable by law to provide for him. Indulging a whining drone, capable of getting a living by labor or in any way of his former employments, is encouraging the vices above enumerated, and in effect multiplies paupers and wretchedness. Pen. Mercury.

BOSTON, November 18.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and at the same time reflects honor on Great-Britain, that in that kingdom the artists patronized by his Majesty, are principally Americans. WEST is Historical Painter to, and a favorite of His Majesty—CORLEY also stands high in the Royal favor—and we lately have seen that our young townsman, BROWN, has been appointed Painter to his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE.

A correspondent has been so obliging as to furnish us with two papers, printed at Madras, in India, from which we have extracted the following paragraph:—

BENGAL, JANUARY 17.

DEHLI.

The fate of Gholoum Khadir Khan has been at length determined upon, and the mode of punishment prescribed: His eyes are first to be scooped from their sockets, with a similar instrument to that with which he caused the unfortunate King's to be extracted; in this situation he is to remain for a certain time, in order

that he himself may feel those agonizing and unspeakable sufferings which he had occasioned to another; he is then to be conducted to a place prepared for the occasion, and interred to the middle, in which posture he is to continue, to be shot at with poisoned arrows, until he expires. His offences, it must be admitted, have been monstrous; his punishment, however, we are sorry to say, tho' seemingly accommodated to his actions, is a species of refined retribution which too strongly marks the sanguinary principles which, unfortunately for mankind, still influence Eastern governments. It may be said, that it suits despotic States, where whatever inspires fear, is the properest spring of government; but the voice of nature cries loudly against it.

POPE'S ORRERY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town.

You may be assured that the University at Cambridge, in New-England, is in possession of a far better Orrery than ever was made in England; for in my hearing, the King's Astronomers and Mathematicians allowed that there never was one made in England equal to that of RITTENHOUSE's, at Philadelphia—and according to Mr. POPE's description of the plan of his Orrery, they acknowledged his to be much superior; and told him "they have purchased it of you for almost a song, for it is impossible such an one should be made in England short of twelve hundred guineas.

In addition to the many manufactures rising progressively in America, no mention has as yet been made of the Ivory Comb Manufactory in this town—A branch of manufacture which now produces, even for exportation, Combs as cheap, and as well made, as any in Europe, and which, if properly encouraged, would not only save but bring much money into the town.

NATIONAL MONITOR.—No. XXVIII.

"Truth and Fidelity are the pillars of the State; If any blind Sampson break but these, the fabric falls, and crushes all to pieces."

IT is of the last importance to the honor and stability of our national government, that its foundations should be laid in faith and justice. In order to this, the public engagements should be made with great caution and reserve; and so within the limits of fair, and probable calculation, that the performance may, if possible, always exceed, but never fall short of expectation. A punctual man is an anchor to his friends, and connections; but confidence in the public should be an immovable pyramid of trust, that cannot fail. Whether the Continental, or State Governments, have in times past, been profuse in their promises, and remiss in the discharge of them, need not be enquired into: but certain it is, that the public has not been considered, as in sound policy it should have been, the most eligible creditor; and from this want of confidence in the public faith, the debts of our country have been contracted on such terms, as have amazingly augmented their amount.

From this dear bought experience, a very important lesson may be learned: and that is, not to make a single engagement, beyond our abilities. Such a determination, it is true, may dissolve the airy visions of many splanetic system-mongers, and sanguine speculators; but it is the only line of prudence and success. The reflecting, substantial creditors of the nation will appreciate the merit of such a resolution, as the only safe and effectual mode of establishing the public credit, and placing the United States upon such a footing, as will enable them to make their future contracts upon terms of equity and common justice.

The United States are doubtless in possession of resources commensurate to their demands: but these resources are many of them latent; and tho' of such a nature, as cannot leave a doubt upon the mind of any person of reflection and understanding, of their sufficiency, and permanency; yet, they will require time to be brought into full operation. The public exigencies may seem to require immediate and extraordinary exertions; but the point of ability, is the point of utility; and unduly straining upon the patriotism of the country, in order to realize an object not easily within our reach, will place this most desirable event, the establishment of the public credit, in a perilous situation. The creditors of the Union, and of the respective States, will doubtless prefer a system of certainty, upon a scale, within the compass of the public ability, to a widely extended circle of paper promises that must finally be lost in the sea of speculation. What cannot be performed should never be promised: for, as one of the ancients hath said, the people that violate their promises, make the Gods their enemies.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 28.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops, and of the entrance of the American army, colors were displayed at the fort, and at noon a federal salute was fired at the battery.

In most of the States of the Union, it has been thought proper by their respective Executives to republish the proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending the observance of a day of public thanksgiving, with some additions; but in this State, so fully persuaded were the Executive, that it would have a general and prompt attention paid to it without this formality, that the proclamation has been left to operate on its own intrinsic, federal principles. The persuasion if we may judge from the example of this city, was well founded.

Of all the subjects that come under the public cognizance in a free State, there is none that excites greater uneasiness, jealousy, and debate than that of finance; and yet there is none attended with greater difficulty in its management, and on which greater candor, patience and good humor ought to be exercised.

THEATRE.—JOHN-STREET.

The Entertainment at the THEATRE, on Tuesday evening last, appeared, by the repeated plaudits, to give the fullest satisfaction to a very crowded house: The selections for the Evening were made with judgment—and animated by the presence of the illustrious personages, who honored the exhibition, the Players exerted their best abilities. The Pieces performed were the TOY—The CRITIC, and a new Comic Sketch, entitled DARBY'S RETURN. The latter piece is the production of the same ingenious hand, who hath already contributed so much to the entertainment of the public by "The Father, or American Shandyism." "DARBY'S RETURN" is replete with the happiest illusions to interesting events, and very delicately turned compliments. On the appearance of THE PRESIDENT, the audience rose, and received him with the warmest acclamations—the genuine effusions of the hearts of FREEMEN.

The ship Massachusetts, burthen 800 tons, Job Prince, commander, is advertised to sail from Boston for Canton, in China, in February next, and to return to the port of New York in May, 1791.

The Mail from New-York to Philadelphia, and vice versa after the first day of January next, will be dispatched five times in each week, leaving New-York every day (except Saturday and Sunday) at 8 o'clock, A. M. and Philadelphia the same day, at 9 A. M.

The friends to the rights of human nature, and particularly every American, must feel interested in the commotions which now agitate the kingdom of France. The prospect that opened upon that people, of a complete emancipation from a state of abject despotism, impressed the most pleasing sensations upon every philanthropic mind. That they may finally establish a free government, is most devoutly to be wished. Recent accounts, however seem to corroborate the hackneyed sentiment, that mankind are alike in every age. A triumphant majority too seldom discovers a proper sense of the rights of the minority. Distinctions will obtain in all governments; they are truly estimable only in free States; for there, they are held by the most precious and desirable tenure—the good will of the people, founded on merit, and sanctioned by the laws. However, in France a very respectable and formidable body, composed of clergy and laity, has long been established; endowed it is true, with privileges and immunities, degrading to the people, and hostile to their rights. These exemptions the nobility have most nobly divested themselves of: but their sacrifices do not seem to be sufficient; and from confounding and involving all distinctions, the transition to stripping the Sovereign of the essentials of monarchy is very natural. Happy will it be for the French nation, if the excesses of a spirit of reformation do not combine an interest against the National Assembly, that may prove paramount to all their fine spun, democratical theories of government.

EXTRACT.

YE Fathers, ye generous protectors of American liberty, you may form Constitutions and laws, that shall closely approximate even perfection itself; but unless you enable your people to see the beauty, the worth of them, all will be in vain! You may as well "cast pearl to swine." Would you preserve to yourselves and your posterity the blessings and happiness of your dear bought republican government, or indeed your government itself, you must encourage a general education among all ranks of society! You must prescribe, adopt and bring into operation, a system of education, by which the minds of your people, in general, from generation to generation, may be so far enlightened as to discover and realize the true principles and excellence of civil liberty! And I see not why this may not be done. The Americans, as a nation, are already the best instructed people under the sun. There are, perhaps, individuals in other countries, who have made greater advances in arts and sciences; but I presume there is not a nation on earth, where the people at large are so well informed. Why may they not be raised one degree higher in point of education? Were the people absolutely obliged to maintain regular schools, and in such number that all the children might be taught, would not the necessary knowledge soon be diffused throughout the continent? O! why may we not flatter ourselves that it was reserved for America to convince the world that a republican government may exist in its utmost purity to the final close of human nature?

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wednesday. Ship Speightstown, Jackson, Madeira. Sloop Cato, Darrel, Kingston, 45 days. Sloop Sally, Lawrence, Cape-Francois, 24 days. Sloop Nancy, —, Baltimore. Sloop Nabby, Gardner, Charleston, 10 days. Thursday. Sloop Sally, Raibeck, St. Johns, N. B. 10 days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by subscribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and District of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the West Indies. This extensive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for ADVERTISEMENTS of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular desire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertisements of the above description; which as they will convey intelligence of an interesting nature, the Editor hopes their insertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.