

mens, that they may derive religious consolation from this marked providential inferiority of their species, and look up to their masters, mistresses, and the vigilant negro-drivers, with more awe and reverence.
To be continued.

LONDON.

Lord Mansfield meets the spring as he left autumn—a body in extreme debility, with the illuminated mind of his brightest days.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the honorary medal of the royal humane society was presented to Mr. Edward Coleman, Surgeon, St. Mary Axe, for the best dissertation on suspended animation.—An address suitable to the occasion was very ably delivered by Dr. Hawes; and after thanks had been voted, a well constructed apparatus for applying warmth, was laid before the society by a gentleman from Manchester; and a still more ingenious one for promoting artificial respiration, by Mr. Coleman.

NETHERLANDS.

The counter revolution that is threatened in the Netherlands by the vigorous preparations of the Austrians, and the disunion of the aristocratical and republican parties, occasions the less regret among all moderate men, that the states aim plainly at the establishment of themselves into a number of petty sovereigns, or, as a Greek or Roman would have said, of tyrants. Who, without indignation, can behold the treatment of Vandermerich, the saviour of his country, confined in the citadel of Antwerp? What friend of human nature but is anxious for his safety? What reasonable man that contemplates his situation, but must acknowledge that the tyranny of aristocracy is equal to that of a single despot!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was tried before Lord Loughboro' and a special Jury, a cause in which a mercantile house was the Plaintiff, and Mr. Burton, an underwriter, the Defendant. The action was brought to recover a sum of money upon a policy of insurance on the ship Elizabeth.

The question in this case was, whether the assured had at the time the policy was effected, made a fair communication to the Defendant of all the circumstances relative to the ship.

The Counsel on both sides admitted the law to be, that if a fair representation of all the circumstances was withheld the policy was void.

It appeared in evidence, that the Broker employed in this business made a verbal communication of the general circumstances, but did not shew the defendant several material letters respecting the time the ship was to set sail, and other particulars. In one of those letters were the following words:—"A total loss will be the best market for us."—These words left a strong impression on the minds of the Jury against the Plaintiff.

Lord Loughborough observed, that the question in this cause was certainly of importance to mercantile men, engaged in this species of trade. It was for the Jury to consider, whether, if all the circumstances disclosed by the evidence had been known, any person would have underwritten this ship. His Lordship was of opinion, that an underwriter was not obliged by law to interrogate a broker, or to demand the production of letters relative to the ship agreed to be underwritten, but that the latter ought to make a fair representation of all the circumstances.

The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

LAW REPORT.

HALE, an Attorney, against BALLARD.

This action was brought by the Plaintiff, to recover 9l. for work and labour done in his profession, for the defendant. Mr. Ballard, as it appeared in evidence, was an illiterate man, and employed the Plaintiff to sue a debtor for two guineas. Mr. Hale proceeded in this action in the Courts at Westminster and got the two guineas, which he retained, in part payment of the costs of that action; and he thought fit to bring the present action against Ballard, for 9l. the remaining part of the costs, so that the Plaintiff charged the Defendant 11l. for recovering for him 2l. 2s.

The Counsel for the Defendant, justly reprobated this conduct in severe terms. He said, he should do in this case what painters sometimes did when they could not do justice to the subject, he should draw a veil over the whole transaction. This Attorney, instead of proceeding in the Courts of Westminster Hall, ought to have advised Mr. Ballard to have reduced his demand so as to have brought it within the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests. If he had done this, it would have been attended only with a trifling expence.

Lord Kenyon expressed a just indignation at the conduct of the Plaintiff, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. His Lordship hoped, that the Plaintiff and others in his situation would take care and be more circumspect in their conduct for the future.

PROBATIONARY ODE

FOR THE LAUREATSHIP.

By BROOK WATSON, Esq.

[The Laureatship to the British King being vacant by the death of Dr. WARTON—the wits in humble imitation of PETER PINDAR, improve the occasion to satirize; on this idea, BROOK WATSON, Esq. Commissary General in the last war, is the factitious author of the following.]

Lord SALISBURY, with all respect I beg,
As there's a vacant place,
Forward to put my humble leg,
And pray your Lordship's grace,
Perhaps you think, as I've a post already,
That I've enough, my Lord, to make me steady,
That that's enough to stop my note,
And gain for PITT a constant vote.
A little circumstance then let me mention,
To tell, although I dread it,
Yet faith upon my credit,
I really in the City
Shall fall below all pity,
Unless, and quickly too, I yield MY TENSION.

I own, in eloquence I'm no great hand,
And that there are many better speakers in the land;
Indeed there are too many better within St. STEPHEN'S wall,
But none that for a Minister can louder bawl.

Beside, did not I, leaving my family all frantic,
Set sail upon the nation's cause,
To restore Great GEORGE'S laws
Once more among the rebels over the Atlantic.

Another thing, too, permit me to remark.
Am I not known to fame,
Thy brush, oh! COPLEY, keeps alive my name,
And shews me struggling with a monstrous SHARK.

I know, my Lord, your party would not lose me;
For I've a reputation
All over this great nation,
Except indeed at College;—
'No, my unlearned pate
Ne'er saw a college gate,
For deep COMMERCIAL knowledge,
It might not then be prudent to refuse me.

My dealings with many a FOREIGN HOUSE
May prove a lucky hit
To our good Minister PITT;
For I can hear how matters go
Abroad, with ev'ry friend and foe,
And out of news may correspondents choose.

'Tis true I ne'er employ'd my time
In learning how to rhyme,
So perhaps with Poets you'll quarrel,
If on me you bestow THE LAUREL.

Yet for a crown or at most a guinea,
I can get some tuneful Ninny,
Who has slighted great PLUTUS'S bags,
To follow THE MUSES in rags,
To write me an Ode I dare say,
That will do just as well.
And equally tell

To hail the DAWNING YEAR of GEORGE'S bright BIRTHDAY.

EXTRACT from "LETTERS ON EGYPT."

"I SHALL conclude this letter, Sir, by a short tale, which will prove that incidents similar to those of the times of Jacob are still renewed in Egypt. The plains of Syria last year were ravaged by clouds of locusts, which devoured the corn to the very root. A famine followed, and a farmer near Damascus felt the effects of a general distress. To supply the wants of a numerous family, he sold his cattle; which resource being soon exhausted, the unhappy father, wretched at present, but foreseeing greater wretchedness to come, pressed by hunger, sold his instruments of husbandry at Damascus. Led by the invisible hand of Providence, as formerly Tobias was by the angel, while he bargained for corn, lately arrived at Damietta, he heard speak of the success of Mourad Bey, who had entered Grand Cairo victorious, and in triumph. The shape, character, and origin, of the warrior were described, and how he had risen from slavery to power supreme. The astonished farmer found the description accorded with a son, who had been stole from him at twelve years old: hope palpitated in his heart; he hastened home with his provisions, told his family what he had heard, and determined, immediately, to depart for Egypt. His weeping wife and sons offered up prayers for his safe return. Going to the port of Alexandretta he embarked there and came to Damietta. One continued fear tormented him; his son, forsaking the religion of his fathers, had embraced Mahometanism; and now, surrounded as he was by splendor, would he acknowledge his parents? The thought lay heavy on his heart; yet, the wish to snatch his family from all the horrors of famine, the hope of finding a long lamented son, gave him fortitude. He continued his journey, came to the capital, repaired to the palace of Mourad applied to the officers of the prince, and, most ardently, solicited admission. His dress and appearance bespoke poverty and misfortune, and were poor recommendations—but his great age, so respectable in the east, pleaded in his behalf. One of the attendants went to the Bey, and told him an aged man, apparently miserable, requested an audience. Let him enter, replied Mourad—and the farmer proceeded, with trembling steps, over the rich carpet which bespread the hall of the Divan, and approached the Bey, who reclined on a sofa, embroidered with silk and gold. Crouching sensations deprived him of the use of speech—at last, after attentively looking, the voice of nature vanquished fear, he fell, and embracing his knees, exclaimed, *You are my son!* The Bey raised him,

endeavored to recollect, and, after explanation, finding him to be his father, made him sit down by his side, and caressed him most affectionately. The first gush of nature over, the Sire described in what a deplorable state he had left his mother, and brethren, and the Prince proposed to send for, and with them divide his riches and power, if they would embrace Islamism. This the generous christian had foreseen, and, fearing youth might be dazzled, took not one of his sons with him. He, therefore, firmly rejected Mourad's offer, and even remonstrated with him on his own change of religion. The Bey, finding his father determined, and that his family's distress demanded immediate succour, sent him back to Syria, with a large sum of money, and a vessel loaded with corn. The happy husbandman immediately returned to the plains of Damascus, where his arrival banished misery, and tears, from his homely roof, and brought joy, ease, and felicity."



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making provision for the reduction of the Public Debt.

IT being desirable by all just and proper means, to effect a reduction of the amount of the public debt, and as the application of such surplus of the revenue as may remain after satisfying the purposes for which appropriations shall have been made by law, will not only contribute to that desirable end, but will be beneficial to the creditors of the United States, by raising the price of their stock; and be productive of considerable saving to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all such surplus of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, to the last day of December next inclusively, as shall remain after satisfying the several purposes for which appropriations shall have been made by law, to the end of the present session, shall be applied to the purchase of the debt of the United States, at its market price, if not exceeding the par or true value thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the purchases to be made of the said debt, shall be made under the direction of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General for the time being; and who, or any three of whom, with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall cause the said purchases to be made in such manner, and under such regulations as shall appear to them best calculated to fulfil the intent of this act: Provided, That the same be made openly, and with due regard to the equal benefit of the several States: And provided further, That to avoid all risk or failure, or delay in the payment of interest stipulated to be paid for and during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by the act, intitled "An Act making provision for the debt of the United States," such reservations shall be made of the said surplus, as may be necessary to make good the said payments, as they shall respectively become due, in case of deficiency in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury, during the said year, on account of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, and the tonnage of ships or vessels after the last day of December next.

And be it further enacted, That accounts of the application of the said monies, shall be rendered for settlement as other public accounts, accompanied with returns of the amount of the said debt purchased therewith at the end of every quarter of a year, to be computed from the time of commencing the purchases aforesaid: And that a full and exact report of the proceedings of the said five persons, or any three of them, including a statement of the disbursements and purchases made under their direction, specifying the times thereof, the prices at which, and the parties from whom the same may be made, shall be laid before Congress, within the first fourteen days of each session which may ensue the present, during the execution of their said trust.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be borrowed on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole Two Millions of Dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. and that the sum or sums so borrowed, be also applied to the purchase of the said debt of the United States, under the like direction, in the like manner, and subject to the like regulations and restrictions with the surplus aforesaid: Provided, that out of the interest arising on the debt to be purchased in manner aforesaid, there shall be appropriated and applied a sum not exceeding eight per centum per annum, on account both of principal and interest, towards the re-payment of the Two Millions of Dollars so to be borrowed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

Yesterday the Trustees of the College of this city, elected the Hon. Judge Wilson, professor of Law in that institution; and we hear that Mr. Wilson intends to deliver, during the next winter, a course of lectures in that important branch of education.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 18.

The fatal effects of wild cherry-tree leaves to cattle, especially in the dog-days, have frequently been experienced, and ought to make people very cautious of throwing the loppings or tops of