

bation of the people. And the American lawyers before they approve, or reject, a construction, which must prove beneficial to both countries, would do well to remember, that the Courts of Westminster hall have been lately empowered, by the Legislature, to facilitate the suitors and to give scope to justice, by sending commissions to every corner of the earth, to examine evidences and to procure proofs. Great Britain and the United States from their mutual dealings are equally interested in this great improvement of juridical forms, because it may often be equally convenient to bring testimony from America to Britain*. And thus may the apprehensions of merchants be calmed on the interesting subject, how their American debts are now to be ascertained.

* There is reason to believe, that the American citizens rely more on the justice, speedy and impartial, of Westminster-hall, than on that of their own tribunals. In this spirit they have lately adopted a practice, which leads to unforeseen consequences; and which, were they foreseen, could not easily be prevented, however inconvenient they might be. The American citizens when they see any fellow-citizen is about to sail for Britain for the purpose of business rather than of settlement, and who may be indebted to them, allow the debtor to depart and arrest him upon his arrival in London. In this unexampled proceeding they have two views: 1stly, They rely on the singular justice of the country; 2dly, They know, that their debtor carries with him a large sum of money with design to purchase a considerable cargo on the credit of what he pays down; and they hope by arresting their debtor on 'Change to intercept the money, and thereby procure speedier payment, than if they had stoped him in the American port. Such are the varieties of human affairs.