

of the scheme, dropped along-side of the Duke of York. They demanded the person of Ambrose Robin John, the brother of the grandee of Old Town, and the eldest of the three on board. The unfortunate man put the palms of his hands together, and beseeched the commander of the vessel that he would not violate the rights of hospitality, nor give up an unoffending stranger to his enemies. No intreaties could avail with the hardened Christian. He received from them a slave of the name of Econg in his stead, and then forced him into the canoe, where his head was immediately struck off in the sight of the crew, and of his afflicted and disconsolate brothers. As for them, they escaped his fate; but they were carried off with their attendants to the European colonies, and sold for slaves.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

M. Bouche, deputy from Aix, lately declared, that the number of French, who had left their country, exceeded 80,000, and that their subsisting revenue might be stated at 15 or 20 millions. The scarcity of bread, which threatened a famine at Paris, and was partly supposed to cause the late convulsion at Versailles, immediately ceased, and plenty was proclaimed on the King's arrival at Paris. Ever since that time the citizens have been composed and satisfied respecting the article of corn.

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

To prevent the scarcity of bread as much as possible, several families of the patriotic party have adopted the plan of eating rice instead of bread, which has been of great service; and premiums have been offered to labourers, as an encouragement for their working double tides, to get in the harvest, and furnish the markets with fresh grain.

There is no doubt but this scarcity is kept up by some secret engines of the court party, enemies to the present revolutions, whose object it is to foment disturbances under the present system of Government. They have succeeded in several instances, particularly in the frontier towns, where large quantities of grain are daily coming from foreign markets, but are carried off without any one's knowing what becomes of it.

OCTOBER 10. A motion was made in the Assembly on Saturday, for every Member to engage upon his honor not to wear, or to purchase for any purpose, any but French manufactures; and that his Majesty should be immediately petitioned to sanction the resolution. A member cautioned the friends of the motion against the consequences that may ensue from foreign powers coming to a resolution of the same nature. The motion was lost, not withdrawn, amidst violent noise and confusion on all sides.

The invalid non-commissioned officers have been admitted to the National Assembly, with an offering of 4l. 4s. 2d. A Coffee-house boy (Coffe de joy) has presented 1l.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER OF YESTERDAY.

METHOD OF PRESERVING THE BEAUTY OF TEETH.

FROM A LETTER OF DOCTOR MITCHELL, TO ****.

SOME experiments which I have made upon human teeth by calcination and solution, convince me that they contain, particularly in their outer coat, or covering, a large proportion of CALCAREOUS EARTH. This incrustation is screened by the arteries of the teeth, and regularly deposited all around, to defend them from outward accidents. When it is corroded or worn off, and the naked bone exposed to the operation of air, spittle and ailment, the diseased teeth soon corrupt. While it remains unhurt and entire, they generally continue useful and ornamental. But what avails the knowledge of these facts, unless we gain some practical advantage by them? From these facts then, we may learn, that the enamel of the teeth, which is so remote from the influence of blood and nerves as to be nearly allied to inanimate matter, is, like chalk, egg shells and marble, readily acted upon by ACIDS. Whence a sufficient reason appears, why very tart apples occasion, soon after eating them, a sort of soreness or unpleasant sensation in the teeth; why the frequent use of sharp vinegar in pickles and sallads is injurious; why lemon-juice and tamarinds are also destructive; why spirit of vitriol is still more ruinous; and why foot and tartar, employed as dentrifices, by the acid they contain, are often productive of irreparable mischief—as likewise why young folks who indulge the pernicious habit of chewing allum, damage their teeth excessively. Hence too we may further learn, that the best way to prevent their decay and loss, is to wash them frequently with PURE WATER, and wipe them clean with a soft towel, and neither chemically corrode them with vegetable and mineral acids, nor mechanically wear them away by scouring with hard and gritty powders.

Does it now seem at all wonderful, as people are accustomed to take so many hurtful substances into their mouths, that the teeth should suffer detriment thereby? Is it not rather a matter of surprise, considering all these things, that many

have any teeth left? And is not your question, "Why are bad teeth so common?" in a good measure answered?—So far therefore, as the present subject extends, the preservation of BEAUTY depends upon a sure and certain principle, easy to be understood and followed. As to that harmony of shape and features in which the remaining part of beauty consists, the pious Mr. Lavater thinks it is inseparably connected with moral excellence; I shall therefore only add in the sentiment of this most able physiognomist, that, *the way to be handsome, is to be good.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.—No. VI.

"History is the Resurrection of past ages."

PERMIT me to recommend to my young readers the study of history, as the best, and most useful source of knowledge:—Here the volume of nature is unfolded, whose pages are the records of experience—Here we may learn wisdom of the most durable and important kind—and enjoy the benefit of those rules which result from the trials of virtue, and the misfortunes of folly, at the expence of past ages. History inspires caution, without darkening the mind with prejudice, or suspicion—It teaches us a just estimate of mankind, and abates the awkwardness of surprise and wonder, so natural to the uninformed.

The study of History is at once pleasing and profitable—It does not require intense application—It may be taken up at a moment of leisure, and relinquished as other avocations intervene—and thus may be made a *save-all* of the scraps of time, none of which should be lost—for, as has been observed, "of all prodigality, that of time is the most shameful."

History elevates the mind to a lofty eminence, from whence we take a perspective view of the transactions of mankind—Of those mighty events and over-ruling providences, which have determined the fate of Kingdoms, States and Empires—and while the actors on the world's great theatre pass in review before us, we are deterred from adopting the habits of infamy, by the general fate of vicious examples—and charmed to a love of virtue, by the glory and happiness which crown the actions of the wise and benevolent.

It is difficult to account for the general sentiment, that History written at the period when the transactions recorded take place, is commonly partial, without stigmatizing human nature; but the observation has too often been verified, to be denied—Fear, favor, and affection, in some form or other, have almost uniformly found means to influence the pens of cotemporary writers:—However universal this opinion may be, it is to be hoped, for the honor and advantage of mankind, that America will, if she has not already, produce Historians who shall intrepidly, and impartially relate, the great events that her intrepid sons have achieved:—The relation of the moment, if false, may be detected; but if time rolls his oblivious waves over the transactions of our country, before they are inscribed on the page of History, many glorious actions will be lost—and many a hero will be robbed of the honors that immortality ought to impress on his memory.

TRUTH, is a short, but comprehensive motto—An Historian should make it his *polar Star*—rejecting trifles—*Extraordinaries*, both good and bad, should be faithfully recorded: The *truth*, told of bad characters, in a well-wrote History, holds them up to everlasting infamy—and makes them serve as beacons to future ages—while it proves the best eulogium on the benefactors of mankind—whose example excites the admiration, and ensures the imitation of the wise and good, while they contemplate the same glorious reward.

To learn the past, and future fate of Man,
With critic eye, the page of HIST'RY scan;
From facts alone, Wisdom her maxims draws,
And traces consequences to their cause:
Here Ages to the mind pass in review,
And Nature in the justest mirror shew.
Happy the youth, whose free, unfetter'd mind,
Draws from this source, Truth, simple and refin'd;
Who builds on FACTS the system of his creed,
And only follows whete their dictates lead.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 3.
On Monday the twelve amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress were agreed to by the House of Delegates. This circumstance cannot fail of giving general satisfaction to the community at large, since it proves the sincerity of those who were friends to the government, when they declared in the Convention, that they would join its adversaries in their endeavours to procure such as were rational and proper, and would serve to remove the scruples and fears of the conscientious and honest: For the friends to the federal government favored these amendments even more than its adversaries. From hence we may fairly conclude that a general union of sentiment on this great question will shortly take place, and that such other amendments as may claim the attention of Congress upon similar principles will be acceded to by them and us without opposition. The Senate is yet to decide upon the subject before the adoption on the part of this State is complete—but as they too are the Representatives of the people, and no doubt inspired with the same sentiments of patriotism, and wishes to quiet the minds of the doubtful, and apprehensive amongst their fellow-citizens—it would be indelicate and offensive even to suppose that their votes on the subject will be different from that of the House of Delegates.

Our most worthy and illustrious President, by proclamation, was pleased "to recommend to the people of the United States, Thursday the 26th ult. a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed, by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness." On this solemn occasion divine service was performed in the house of delegates, and the Rev. Mr. Blagrove, chaplain to the general assembly, delivered a most excellent discourse to a very respectable and numerous audience.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10.

The General Assembly of this commonwealth adjourned yesterday morning, to meet at the State-House in this city on the first Tuesday in February next.

Yesterday forenoon the Convention for altering and amending the Constitution of this State, in a committee of the whole, reported, that the Legislative department should consist of two branches—

That the Executive should be vested in a single person, under proper restrictions—

That the judges should hold their offices during good behaviour, and be independent as to their salaries, under certain limitations—

That the Supreme Executive Power should have a qualified negative upon the Legislature; and that the Declaration of Rights requires alterations and amendments, so as that the rights reserved from the general powers of government may be more accurately defined and secured.

DECEMBER 12.

Thursday last the Convention for altering and amending the Constitution of this State took up and considered, separately, the resolutions reported in a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

After which they were adopted, almost unanimously.

The House then agreed to appoint a committee of nine to prepare a draught of the New Constitution; and the resolutions aforesaid are to be instructions to the committee, as far as they extend.

And yesterday the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a draught of the New Constitution:

William Findley, Edward Hand, Henry Miller, James Wilson, William Irvine, William Lewis, James Ross, Charles Smith, and Alexander Addison, Esquires.

It is with uncommon pleasure we behold at last the extinction of party spirit in Pennsylvania. The candor and liberality of Messrs. M'Kean, Wilson, Lewis, Sitgreaves, and others on the federal, and the accommodation and good sense of Messrs. Findley and M'Clean on the late anti-federal side of the question, have given the highest satisfaction to all classes of attendants on the proceedings of the Convention. Reason has at last recovered her long lost dominion among us, and there is now no doubt but we shall have a wise and energetic government that will please and unite 9-10ths of our citizens. Heaven blefs the wise and enlightened men that first planned a Convention for altering our Constitution, and thereby saved us from the anarchy and folly of a Council of Censors! Too much praise cannot be given likewise to the venerable old republican party, who under immense torrents of scandal have persevered, and at length peaceably effected, (and even with the consent of their enemies) a change in our government. Among the new speakers in the Convention who have attracted the attention of the public are Messrs. Addison of Washington and Sitgreaves of Northampton counties. The first discovers reading and learning