

diversion and amusement of your little innocents, you may not introduce a fatal poison into their habits, by putting some painted poisonous toy into their hands, which have some lead or other poisonous paint upon them and only covered with a slight varnish, which is soon rubbed and washed off in their mouths, and so much poison introduced into their habits, as to become a source of a long train of evils if not eventually fatal.

I write unto you honest retailers, to be attentive and ever jealous of your pewter measures, many of which have a great share of lead in their composition, and if acid liquors are permitted to remain any time in them they will be strongly impregnated with the poisonous salts of this mineral, and rendered extremely dangerous to those who drink the liquors.

I write unto you cooks, that you be careful of your pewter vessels or copper tinned therewith, that you do not suffer your sharp or poignant sauces to be prepared or stand in those vessels.

I write unto you pye and pastry makers that you not only disguise pewter but that you be aware of your common courser earthen, whose glazing is of lead and easily corroded.

I write unto you painters, that ye be cautious of the poison, on the use of which your subsistence so much depends, that you abstain from that too common practice (from a mistaken idea) of taking by way of antidote, a double allowance of spirituous liquors; for one devil is not cast out by another, else is Satan's kingdom divided.

Therefore be admonished while working your lead to use spirits sparingly if at all, and instead of your usual nips, take half a jill of sweet oil, which will be found a great preservative to health.

Now I write unto you limners, and those who use the pewter paints, that ye may take the above precautions, and in particular that while you are studying your devices, you do not hold your pencil in your mouths, nor as it is too customary to clean it with your mouths.

I write unto you who have devoted yourselves martyrs to Sir Richard, that ye may look well to it, that old Saturn by an untimely stroke of his sharp scythe, does not rob Sir Richard of his sacrifice.

To you bacchanalians, that the god you serve may not be dishonored, nor robbed of the glory which would be shortly due to him were it not for the interposition of this rapacious mineral.

Lastly, I write unto you vintners, wine sellers, who make use of this poison to disguise the acid of your wine, that you may consider the justice of your damnation, how inevitable! how aggravated! for it swiftly comes from that Hand, which is termed the avenger of blood, and lingereth not. ANTI-SATURNUS.

\* It has been observed that the colic has been less frequent in this country since the introduction of earthen instead of pewter plates; but perhaps the introduction of iron tea kettles, instead of the copper, lined with pewter, may be considered as salutary a change in this respect.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. AN EXTRACT.

MR. FRENEAU, AS a subscriber and well-wisher to the National Gazette, I take the liberty of advising you against employing much of your paper in replying to the court paragraphs, which appear in the Gazette of the United States. There needs no second Daniel to interpret for that paper. A paragraph in favor of the excise can easily be traced to a gentleman who holds a post under that virtuous system in Baltimore. The eulogiums on the same system, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, bespeak their author in every line; the essays in favor of perpetual debt flow from the brokers and their friends—the disgusting adulatory incense is applied to the administration, not to the constitution; for these are different things, as times go."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT has long been the opinion of many persons, friends to liberty and the equal rights of election and representation—that the NATIONAL GAZETTE so called, is a paper established by a junto for electioneering purposes—and to subvert those systems, which though in their infancy, have tranquilized this country, and produced a most astonishing change in its prospects and situation.

The National Gazette of the 4th instant—a day that ought to be sacred to union, harmony and pleasure, appears to justify the observation, that benefits conferred on some minds strengthen their obduracy. "As Sol's blest beams turn vinegar more sour."

I have read the several columns of that paper and cannot find one idea honorable to the people of the United States, favorable to its government, or to the persons administering the same: On the other hand between five and six columns are filled with abuse of the government; while the people are represented as the weak heedless dupes of a few, who have tricked them out of their property

and liberties by persuading them to adopt the constitution of the United States.—All this however is but a dust raised to cover the advance of the main design, which is nothing less than to oust from the government almost every man now in the administration.—I have attempted a dissection of the principal parts of this extraordinary publication of the 4th July—and it is at your service:

WHEREAS the government of the United States in the first dawn of its existence, say the writers in the National Gazette, has diverged from its republican principles, and in its maiden acts has explained away all the limitations of the constitution; and "precedents and phrases" have been "shuffled in without being adverted to by candid or weak people, the duped part of the majority," though anticipated and discerned by us, the then dormant, but penetrating guardians of liberty.—And whereas "the public mind in a heedless and unsettled state," (1.) while we were either not in the country, or were otherwise better employed, "let the press" hold up to view the advantages of peace, liberty and safety under the auspices of a firm republican government, established by the people themselves; without any attempts on our (2.) part that were successful, to persuade them that there was no necessity for any union, justice or harmony in the states.—And whereas the debt incurred for the general defence ought to have been annihilated at the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace; instead of which, the government of the United States, agreeable to the constitution, but contrary to our advice, opinion, or judgment in the case, has contumaciously, and in defiance of every principle of our creed, funded said debt on terms advantageous to the holders thereof, and to the government, but without one farthing's immediate benefit to us, who never owned a shilling of it, and who never did, or ever can, or will stake a doit on the issue of any contest whatever, for the public good.—And whereas the Congress of the United States, consisting of the House of Representatives, chosen by the people, and the Senate, with the President of the United States, chosen also by the people, have passed "an act making provision for the debt of the United States," in such a manner as "to let the whole be such a mystery, that a few only can understand it; and have let all possible opportunities and information fall in the way of these few, to clinch their advantages over the many," that is, the people. (3.)—And whereas "the members of the legislative body," chosen as above, by the people, are deep gamblers, and can "alternately speculate and legislate, and legislate and speculate, and sell and buy and buy and sell," till by such arts they have "speculated the property of their constituents into their own hands," which, like arms taken from an enemy, they will turn against their constituents.—And whereas a debt thus constituted and applied will contribute to the ends which these gamblers, tricksters and speculators (4) have in view, viz.

1st. The possessors, the "favorite few" whether within or without the government, will go through thick and thin to support it in all its usurpations and oppressions. (5.)

2d. Their money will give them consequence and influence even a-

(1.) There are no greater contemners of the people, than those who under a pretence of alarming them on account of the dangers which threaten their liberties, are constantly reproaching them with their ignorance of what concerns their peace and freedom—while at the same time they never devise or propose any practicable modes of enlightening them—save a reprobation of the clergy, and an abuse of all the systems of education extant, and of those parts of the Union where the most ample means of instruction are enjoyed.

(2.) It cannot be said with truth that the constitution has been unattended to by its enemies, one moment since its promulgation—the partisans who commenced their attacks on it before its adoption, have since been constantly, as they now are keeping up a random fire at the system, the government, and its administration.

(3.) By the many, in the junto file, is always to be understood the people,—another immaculate compliment on the people and on the men whom they have repeatedly honored with their suffrages.

(4.) These epithets are justifiable in the National Gazette—they are there in point!

(5.) The public creditors are here represented as persons of less understanding than the fool in the fable of the goose which laid a golden egg.

mong those who have been tricked out of it (6.)

3d. An hereditary aristocracy will be ready prepared against a proper occasion.

4th. Great taxes will ensue, numerous offices, oppression, resistance, a STANDING ARMY, &c. &c.

And whereas some facts respecting the excise have been published in various parts of the United States, and facts being a *milieu* to our insinuations and representations—it becomes necessary to stifle these facts by sagacious suggestions respecting their origin; though the devil who has often deceived us (7.) knows that we know nothing about it; and whereas the people of the State of Pennsylvania in contempt of many wholesome exhortations formerly given by us, and our connections, on the superior excellency of a government constituted with one branch only, have seen proper to new model their constitution upon the plan of the national government and many other things have done, which we *must* disapprove—and have left others undone, which we fondly anticipated would have been done—particularly at their last session have omitted to disturb the union, by not encouraging resistance to the laws of the United States; and at this moment encourage the "apes of British" nobility by not carrying the law against horse racing into execution, while at the same time an excise is collected in the State: And whereas the National Bank is a machine that gives facility to trade and commerce; affords a general accommodation to the public, in the payment of the revenue, and in a thousand ways conduces to the interests of the people, while at the same time it promotes that of the men immediately concerned in it, and in this way is an instance of the wisdom of the government—and whereas the United States benefiting by this institution, are subject, as a stockholder, to a proportion of the charges and expences attending the same—and though it is an independent corporation, yet members of Congress being chosen by the stockholders directors of the institution, is a direct violation of the constitution of the United States—And whereas "all this corrupt speculation and avaricious jobbing have polluted the infant character of our government, and is a mortifying circumstance to [us] its real steady republican friends; and as the conduct of those whose integrity and fidelity have yielded to the allurements of dishonorable gain is the more unpardonable and odious, when compared with the purity, the disinterestedness and the magnanimity of the example at the head of the government. (8.) And as much is to be hoped from a pruning and lopping off of rotten branches from the tree of government—for though we hate it both "root and branch," yet we find it is prudent sometimes to say that we will "carefully spare the tree itself;" (9.) And whereas the people of this country are in great danger of enjoying too much peace, tranquility and civil freedom, of singing a requiem to their former sorrows, and of "sleeping too soundly at the sleeping hour"—And whereas "since the glorious and honorable peace of 1783, (10.) artifice and deception has effected one revolution in favor of the FEW, (11.) another revolution must and will be brought about in favor of the PEOPLE:"—Now therefore to effect this valuable and important purpose; to support and maintain our proper characters, and to prove the truth of that ancient record, which says that the sons of Anarch will never cease from troubling, Know ye, That as the people of this country, injured and oppressed by a distant government over which they had no controul, once af-

(6.) This is consonant to human nature—the people according to these writers, have so little understanding as not to be able to distinguish their friends from their enemies—nay, take the latter for the former.

(7.) "The devil was a liar from the beginning."

(8.) This is evidently teeth outwards, a meer salvo—its consistency with the general tenor of the National Gazette of the 4th of July, is too obvious to escape notice!

(9.) Partisans who talk about another revolution, "spare the tree!"

(10.) This is undoubtedly a slip of the pen.

(11.) It is here they let the cat out of the bag.

fociated, combined and formed committees of correspondence for the laudable purpose of counteracting the designs of distant enemies.—So now, we propose that the people should form societies in every county of the United States, upon similar principles, for the purpose of "preventing abuses of power, & silent (12.) encroachments upon the liberties of the people," made under the administration of that government which the people themselves have adopted, established and confirmed—thus to arm the people against the people. Societies thus formed "for instructing the people (13.) in their natural and political rights, would deserve the title of FRIENDS TO THE PEOPLE!" We do not propose that these societies should be selected by the people, by a deliberate choice; that they should be confined to any particular objects, be under the direction of any particular rules or principles, take any oath, or be under any obligation to observe the laws or the constitution—Such bodies we find are not to be trusted, &c. CRITO.

(12.) Silent encroachments! for about nine months past we have constantly been told of the open and daring attacks upon the liberties of the people!

(13.) That is according to the creed of the junto—No, rather let the foundation of freedom and virtue, be laid in the education of the rising generation—this will enable the people to discern between those who are their real friends, and those who seek only their own private aggrandizement.

BOSTON, June 28. FRENCH WAR.

English papers as late as 30th April [received by Capt. Norton from Liverpool] mention, that the declaration of war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally proclaimed throughout Paris, on the 21st, amidst the greatest concourse of people ever seen on such an occasion.—That the Russian fleet would pass the found in a few days, and rendezvous either in the Downs or at Torbay; but none of the British ports were expected to be open for their reception.—That the French commerce was likely to suffer in the contest, as privateers from various States would rendezvous at Ostend, and sailing under Brabant colours, would pick up the merchant ships of France—but that great preparations were making in France, for the immediate capture of that place.

Every recent letter from Spain brings some new instance of the growing spirit of revolt in that country.—It first manifested itself in Catalonia, where the hardy disposition of the natives is proverbial. Castille and Aragon have followed the example, and if the recitals which have reached us be well founded, Despotism and the Inquisition have both seen their day.

Last Saturday was brought into this town, by Benj. Joslyn, esq. of New-Braintree, a Calf of eleven months old, weighing, alive, 840 pounds.

ALBANY, June 21. The following is the CHARGE of the Hon. Judge COOPER, to the Grand Jury of the county of Otsego, at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas for that county, on the 19th instant.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, LONG custom, as well as the statute laws of our state, renders it necessary that, before you leave the bar for the purpose of taking upon you the important charge of correcting the errors of the country, you should receive from the court every information relative to your duty, that the bench may be possessed of—as well personal as official—to serve as way-marks to your deliberate proceedings. But, gentlemen, as you are brought forward from the several parts of the county, much more is reasonably to be expected from your own knowledge of right and wrong, and careful enquiry after the honor and true interest of the country, than what possibly can be given you in charge by the court.—Therefore shall only say, that it is our duty to charge you to enquire after, and your duty to present, every species of private lottery. Gentlemen, we charge you to have a careful eye over disorderly taverns and every breach of the peace. I lament with you, at the truly discouraging prospect, occasioned by the