

Mr. FENNO,

By inserting the enclosed in your very useful paper, you will much oblige a community that is much disposed to good order, and tranquility.

At a meeting of Republican Citizens in Frederick County, Virginia, the address to Alexander Smyth, having been read,

Ordered, unanimously that the following answer be returned to Citizen ALEXANDER SMYTH.

The leading principle in the Constitution of these states, and of every other free government is this—that, "The will of a majority of the Citizens expressed by their legal representatives shall govern." If this be true, we take leave to say your address is a daring attack on the independence of the citizens of the United States. For, notwithstanding the very florid language of this piece of declamation, which by the bye would do no great credit to a school-boy, in plain English it runs thus—

"To the people of the United States.

Altho' a majority of you have determined on a Constitution for yourselves, wherein you have delegated certain powers to a chief magistrate—a Senate and House of Representatives—to the latter particularly—the right of declaring peace and war—And although your Representatives, at their last session (the first in which you have been equally represented) have, after mature investigation of the subject determined that it is essential to the interests of the United States, and for the general welfare of the citizens, to avert, if possible, the calamities of war: and to that end have enjoined on all, as of the utmost consequence to their happiness, to observe a strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers—nevertheless, I Alexander Smyth, having taken a retrospective view of the proceedings of government—having watched each motion of those in power—I Alexander Smyth, by virtue of the authority to me given, as a member of the Democratic Society in Wythe County, do pronounce the Representatives and executive officers of the United States unfaithful and corrupt—in as much as they have discountenanced the only true patriots and zealous defenders of liberty among us, who were about to commence hostilities against England and Spain. And I Alexander Smyth do further pronounce that a majority of the said Representatives and Executive officers ought and shall be displaced—more especially the chief Magistrate, however justly meriting your gratitude and confidence.—What though in the infancy of the Republic, before your resources can be drawn forth but with extreme inconvenience and injury to the Citizens:—what though ye can render no real service to our allies by engaging at this time in war—What though a war will drag the citizens far from their families, and expose them and their property to all the distresses and losses which they have so lately experienced—Ye all had better perish—than that the spark of liberty which I Alexander Smyth have kindled should be extinguished. Citizens what is despotism? Ye will not dare to insinuate that I Alexander Smyth *squint that way*, while dictating to the United States?—I trust ye will not—remember the guillotine; may it have an attractive—

No citizens! Despotism consists not in the assumption of power in one or a few to dictate to or govern the majority of a community—it consists in the majority's daring to discountenance a foreigner, or individual patriotic citizen from plunging the community into a war, whether they will or not, and at the hazard of all that is dear to them. It consists in the majority of the states approving of the nomination of a citizen for the purpose of demanding reparation for injuries. These are the instances of Despotism which mark the corruption of government, and which call for immediate vengeance.

Besides purging the different departments, and thereby effecting a radical cure here; I Alexander Smyth have another spark to kindle—it is yet a latent one indeed; but by engaging you in the war, I meditate to excite such an excessive friction, as to produce flame sufficient to consume the rotten edifices of the European Governments, on the ruins of which I Alexander Smyth mean to erect others."

Believe us, Citizen Alexander Smyth, we have done no more, as you will observe above, than convey your meaning to the people of the United States in intelligible language. Believe us too by so doing, we aim not at popularity; we have no appointment, no sinister end

in view; the public welfare is our only motive.

Postscript By Parson —, If we too may be permitted to embellish by a quotation from Holy Writ, we may add that "Alexander (not the Copper) Smyth hath done us much evil."

From the American Minerva.

The present period of revolutions has given birth to a book, called "The Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine. However remarkable the age may be for the reason of nations or individuals, Mr. Paine's head is certainly turned, and with him, the present age is the "Age of Infamy."

He begins his book as usual with egotisms. He addresses to his fellow-citizens of America, this short invective against revelation, as his last offering—he has reserved it for an advanced period of his life—or as Lord Kaimes said of his sketches, "it is the child of his grey hairs." Indeed the decay and debility of the father is stamped on every limb of the child.

However unfortunate it is, the fact is undeniable, that men, during the decays of old age and the failure of intellectual faculties, constantly think themselves growing wiser. The mistake lasts, till old men are enfeebled down to the state of children. Mr. Paine is not an old man, but his faculties are evidently impaired, or he could never have called his book the "Age of Reason."

Mr. Paine defines revelation to be something communicated immediately from God to man; and he says, that when the same thing is communicated from one man to another, it ceases to be revelation; depending for its credibility on human testimony. Thus he gets rid of all revelation at a single phrase.

He ranks the old Testament with the heathen mythology. He says it was decided by vote which books of the old and new Testament should be called the word of God; and the book of Luke was carried by a majority of one vote only.

After ridiculing the creation, by saying, every nation has been world-makers and the Israelites had as much right as others to set up the trade of world-makers, he goes on to declare,

"When we read the obscene stories, the voluptuous debaucheries, the cruel and torturous executions, the unrelenting vindictiveness: with which more than half the bible is filled, it would be more consistent to call it the word of a demon, than the word of God. It is a history of wickedness, that has served to brutalize and corrupt mankind, and for my own part I sincerely detest it, as I detest every thing that is cruel." Would the author then suppress all history of cruelties whether sacred or profane? However as he is a great enemy to ancient cruelty, we could wish to know how his own imprisonment and the proceedings of the revolutionary tribunal, fit upon his mind.

The proverbs of Solomon he allows to be a good table of ethics, tho' inferior to those of the Spaniards, or the maxims of Dr. Franklin. The prophets, he alleges were Jewish poets and itinerant preachers.

Mr. Paine ranks Jesus Christ with Moses and Mahomet: tho he admits Jesus to have called men to the practice of moral virtues and the belief of one God. In short he thinks him to have been a philanthropist and a very good man. But Mr. Paine admits a revelation a word of God; and this is the creation we behold. He then goes on to describe this word of God; gives a short account of the solar system, and by the familiar and even vulgar manner of explaining it, it is evident he wrote his "Age of Reason" for common readers in France and America.

Such is the last production of a writer who began his literary career with common sense. Whether this book is destined to overthrow the system of christianity in America, as his common sense contributed to overthrow the English government in this country, we shall not predict. Certain it is, that the tendency of such books, which are industriously circulated by certain democrats, is to level Jesus Christ, as well as the monarchies of the earth. We trust however that the body of the people in America have too much good sense to be deceived, and that they will not exchange good laws, freedom and a pure religion, for the principles of anarchy and infidelity.

From the American Minerva.

Mr. Necker's remarks on the present state of France—on Executive power, Vol. 2. 390.

Such are the new authorities which have started up in the state, such the different superiorities which the constitution has produced, such the actual inequalities which have supplied the place of the vain distinctions, the suppression of which has been celebrated with so much ostentation. By what names shall we call them? What titles shall we invent to express the supremacy of those who can, with impunity, stir up the people against the opinions

and persons of public men; who can, with impunity, draw insults upon the monarch and all who are connected with him; who can, with impunity, cut down my woods, ravage my estate, set fire to my habitation, who can, with impunity recommend a traveller to popular outrages, or can themselves contrain a peaceable citizen, by menaces, to fly his paternal abode, and become an exile from his family? What titles also shall we invent to express the supremacy of those, who have engrossed exclusively to themselves the public ear, who by their daily publications occupy the whole of the few precious moments that husbandmen and artisans can devote to the improvement of their minds; who thus govern the people by lies, inspire them with whatsoever passions and sentiments their bale purposes may require, and insensibly weaken in them every tie necessary to the maintenance of social subordination. Ah! let us call them dukes, arch-dukes, princes and viceroys; let us treat them with the utmost deference provided they will engage in return to leave our property and our lives secure, and to respect morality and religion, and we shall make a happy exchange, we shall sign at the present moment, the best of all possible contracts. For I repeat it, these are the masters which have been given us by a constitution that has placed the scepter in the hands of the demagogues of the multitude; this is the terrible aristocracy which that constitution has generated; and yet we talk of liberty, we boast of a system of equality, a system that shall place all men upon a level!

It is true the superiorities which heretofore existed are no longer to be seen; but those who have succeeded them are a thousand times more terrible. We have destroyed the parchments which conferred on the ancient chevaliers of France their honorary prerogatives; but we have given commissions of audacity and impunity to men strangers to every generous sentiment. We have taken out of the prospect the weather-cocks upon the chateaux of the noblesse; but we have introduced on all sides the torches of incendiaries. We have destroyed the pigeon houses of lords of manors, but we have new peopled the plains with tyrants athirst for blood. We have broken to pieces the proud sepulchres that remained as a memorial over the ashes of the dead; but we have surrendered with tremendous silence, and secured with tyrannous precautions the abysses destined to immanacle the living.

Menace has been every where substituted for the mild law of respect, and sanguinary vengeance for the efficacious interposition of a venerable authority. Government has been sacrificed to the fear of despotism, and there has immediately sprung up a multitude of tyrants, who, celebrating hypocritically the charms and blessings of equality, have extended their yoke over the property, over the persons, over the opinions and over the consciences of men. Meanwhile they are not descended, as one might be led to imagine, from the land which Cadmus sowed with the teeth of serpents; but they owe their origin to those fertile germs of anarchy which have corrupted the vegetation of the moral soil of France, and rendered it prolific in malevolent demons and savage spirits.

LONDON, April 15.
The lenity and equality of the Law of Scotland.

On the 4th day of this month, William Pettigrew, an accountant in Glasgow, was tried at the circuit court for the murder of his wife, in a most cruel and barbarous manner. He first knocked her down with a bottle, which broke with the violence of the stroke, and then took that part attached to the neck, and cut, lacerated, and tore the muscles of her neck in such a dreadful manner that she died in great agonies shortly after. The charge was clearly proved—the Pannel (i. e. Prisoner) set up a plea of insanity; but upon minute enquiry it was rejected. The jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, being a Scots term for wilful murder. The court passed sentence of transportation out of Scotland for fourteen years, with a certification of death in case he returned to Scotland previous to that time.

UNITED STATES.

PORTLAND, July 26.

Melancholly Accident.

Wednesday last, being the time appointed for mounting a cannon on the new carriage lately constructed by the Engineer in this town, a large number of spectators was gathered by curiosity, to see the operation—the gun, which was an 18 pounder, being mounted,

mounted, was charged with powder and ball by direction of the Engineer, the crowd of spectators retired at a distance, to see the explosion; the cannon was then discharged, and burst to pieces.—The Captain of a Swedish vessel now lying in this harbor, was so badly wounded, as to expire in agony in a few hours. A Mr. Colby was likewise badly wounded in the leg.

We have heard of no other person's receiving any damage, although many were nearer than those who were hurt. This is the third melancholly instance which has happened in this town in the course of a few years—and whilst it reads us a serious lesson on the uncertainty of human life, it is earnestly hoped that it will tend to check that curiosity which often leads to danger and to death.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 7.

Says a Correspondent,

Diseases of Nature, War and Murder are avenues fully sufficient to rid us prematurely of existence. Carelessness seems however latterly to be not the least dreadful verge on which we daily totter. Last week a Gentleman walking up Chestnut street, at night, precipitated himself in a large round hole; sometime open and digging in the street opposite the State-House, then nine feet deep. He was exceedingly bruised. A few nights since, a respectable man, a clerk to a Printer in this City, fell in one of a number of new-contrived and dangerous holes, at the corner of Market, and Third street; he prevented himself from falling thirty or forty feet, by spreading out his arms, and caught when he sunk to the shoulders. He is exceedingly maimed. A Child which was missing last Tuesday evening, and cried by the Bell-Man, was found yesterday morning in the Cellar to which one of the above holes, in the above place, was an avenue and did of its wounds. Humanity and Police, where are you!!!

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794, and of American Independence the nineteenth: The following resolutions were proposed, considered and adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that in a democracy a majority ought in all cases to govern: and that where a constitution exists which emanated from the people, the remedies pointed out by it against unjust and oppressive laws, and bad measures, ought to be resorted to: and that every other appeal but to the constitution itself, except in cases of extremity, is improper and dangerous.

Resolved, as the opinion of this society that altho' we conceive excise systems to be oppressive, hostile to the liberties of this country, and a nursery of vice and sycophancy, we, notwithstanding, highly disapprove of every opposition to them, not warranted by that frame of government, which has received the sanction of the people of the United States.

Resolved, that we will use our utmost efforts to effect a repeal of the excise-laws by constitutional means; that we will at all times make legal opposition to every measure, which shall endanger the freedom of our country; but that we will bear testimony against every unconstitutional attempt to prevent the execution of any law sanctioned by the majority of the people.

Published by order of the Society. GEO. BOOTH, Sec'y.

From the Columbian Mirror.

Mr. PRICE, SIR,—Hearing of the loss of a very valuable member of the community by the bite of a mad dog, and willing to prevent any accidents of the like kind, I with pleasure communicate to you a receipt which by accident has fallen into my hands, and wish you to publish it in your useful paper, from
Your obedient humble servant I. H.

Infallible cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

TAKE the leaves of rue picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic picked from the stalks and bruised. Venice treacle, or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, each four ounces: boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale till one pint is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stopp'd, & give of it 9 spoonfuls a little warm, to the person bit seven mornings successively, and six to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite—apply some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N. B. This receipt was taken out of Cathrop Church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person that took this medicine but what was cured.

Messrs. STUART & CARROLL,

GENTLEMEN,

DEFEATED by your own letters in all your former efforts, I am astonish-

ed that you again plume yourselves on such slight grounds, as the letter you have obtained from my friend Colonel Deakins. This Gentleman is gone to the Springs for the recovery of his health, and has declined all business of course;—how well must you stand with your own treasurer when you could exact no more from him for your present purpose?

Indeed I admire his candour, and cannot conceive how you can hope to draw an unworthy construction, from a single sentence of his reply: the presenting of a few tickets from the checks which you, as well as the public know are payable at Philadelphia, merely to obtain a denial, was pitiful, the trick cannot escape the notice of a child of yesterday—and do you now pretend to believe that your wanton attack, on a public institution, which you knew at the time, was the legal property of thousands of your fellow-citizens was discharging your duty to the public?

On the contrary,

I believe you will find on due enquiry that you have committed a crime which might have laid you under a severe penalty if you had been successful in what you call the "arresting of a Lottery in its progress."

The turn you have endeavoured to give to the typographical error in the date of the letter is rendered abortive by the reference which follows, when I ask, Why in the fall of October 1793, you depart from a rule established by yourselves in the letter dated 6th of January, sic gentlemen!

And now to notice for a moment your extreme vanity, viz. your idea of "a high standing in your favour"—"your disdain, &c." I would ask of what particular importance the former could be to me? Pray who are you, and what are you, that you should thus elevate yourselves? Is it for your knowledge in architecture, surveying, or the art of conducting a private sale that has given you the self sufficient consequence of which you vaunt? for my part, I have heretofore considered you as plain country gentlemen, of little experience in the world of business, but of good moral character. You were appointed to take charge of the lands which I had given in common with the other proprietors for public purposes; and at the particular request of the late Secretary of State, I cheerfully endeavoured to assist you in some matters in which you then confessed your inexperience, and you seemed for a short time to attend to advice, but in the only important instance that occurred, viz. the extensive private sale you lost sight of your helm, and were lauched into a sea of error, from which I fear it will be difficult indeed to reland with credit: Yet I hope you will be enabled to convince the proprietors and the public in general that you meant well, more than this you cannot do.

As I answered all your questions with candour, do you hope that either the proprietors or the public will believe that your evasion viz. your "disdaining" to answer mine, in turn, will be deemed proper and satisfactory? no gentleman as a proprietor, I call on you in the name of your Landlords, to render an account of your Stewardship; you are well assured that your conduct has been publicly questioned for more than 6 months before I mentioned the subject, and I act but the part of a friend when I request your explanations in answer to the questions proposed in my list.

It may be well again to repeat, that the two lotteries were brought forward under the same official authority, but the former under personal security only, while the latter has received the addition of ample real security, the public confidence in the latter has become greater of course. I was pleased on his account to find that Mr. Johnson had withdrawn himself from this useless controversy. Dr. Stuart will undoubtedly be the next to perceive he has been duped, but Mr. Carroll for certain reasons with which he is well acquainted, will probably keep up the Ball as long as he may be countenanced by misguided colleagues. I will just give you a hint that shall end this address.—It is now whispered that the offensive matter in our controversy is meant by you as a tub to the whale, merely to check the enquiry into the errors of the private sale, and that it will be necessary for you to write again in order to set the public right. A word to the wife is sufficient.

Your's, &c.

S. BLODGET.

N. B. I leave town to-morrow, in order to supply the vacancy at the Hotel, during the absence of my friend Col. Deakins.

From an EXETER Paper of March 30.

The society for encouraging the capture