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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A "Friend to Justice" has thought proper to come forward in your Gazette of the 30th ult. in a publication which it is well for him is not very long. The ignorance and presumption which it displays, had otherwise precluded its admission into your paper.

He appears to think that the people of America will "read and judge" for themselves. In this he is right. As one of the people, I read and judge for myself; and I shall make no scruple to declare, that when I read this author's piece, I judged it to be the production of some petty scribbler (such as he characterizes Publicola's opponents, of which, for aught I know, he may be one) who comes forward in the papers "merely to bring himself into notice." Let the good people of America pay no attention therefore to a performance written with such contemptible views. The author's vanity is sufficiently gratified by seeing his piece in print; and his end in writing it is accomplished. He did not write from principle, as an honest man and patriot would do, nor did he care how he bewildered his countrymen, by his rash and unfounded assertions on so important a subject.

The "Friend to Justice" ventures to say, that the Vice-President is not the author of the pieces subscribed "Publicola." This may be true; but I believe the "Friend to Justice" knows no more whether the Vice-President wrote them, than the people of Greenland do—notwithstanding our author has the "best authority" for what he says. The dignity of truth has often been violated, by those who had the "best authority" for doing it.

Our bold author will also venture to assert, that "there is not a sentiment in the writings of Publicola which can justify the charges of ARISTOCRACY made against him, or in the smallest degree infringe the liberties of the people." This assertion need only be pointed out, that its falsehood may be exposed and reprobated. The writings of "Publicola" are "aristocratical" in the highest degree, and would be extremely dangerous, did not "the good sense of the people of this country enable them to judge" and discern their pernicious tendency. Very likely the "Friend to Justice" may have only simply erred here; for I do not believe that he knows what the term "aristocracy" means.

"Publicola" is likely to meet with his deserts; nor can the feeble "Friend to Justice" rescue him from the "stings" which evil actions leave behind them.

Let me amicably part with the "Friend to Justice," and advise him never more to take up his pen, until he understands his subject—never wantonly to write for his own amusement, but always to write on the side of truth, and with a view to benefit his country. By pursuing this conduct, he will gain the approbation of the public—he will gain what is infinitely more delicious an enjoyment, the approbation of his own heart—and, instead of the strictures, he will gain the approbation of
A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

A view of the number of Inhabitants, and consumption of Provisions, in London, from a late calculation.

THERE are in and near the city of London, one hundred alms-houses, twenty hospitals and infirmaries, three colleges, ten public prisons, fifteen flesh markets, one ditto for live cattle, two for herbs, and twenty-three for corn, coals, hay, &c. fifteen inns of court, twenty-seven public squares, forty-nine halls for companies, eight public or free schools, 131 charity ditto, which provide education for 5054 poor children, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houses, 5975 ale houses, 1000 hackney-coaches, 400 hackney-chairs, 7000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 130,000 dwelling houses, containing one million of inhabitants.

Provisions consumed annually.

Black cattle,	93,274
Sheep and lambs,	
Calves,	194,750
Swine,	186,932
Pigs,	52,120
Poultry and wild fowl innumerable.	
Mackarels sold at Billingsgate,	14,740,000
Oysters, bushels,	105,530
Small boats, with cod, haddock, whiting, besides great quantities of river and salt fish,	11,431

FROM THE ARGUS.

MR. HOWELL,

A WRITER in one of the New-York papers, under the signature of PHILODEMOS, who has undertaken to answer some of the sentiments advanced by Mr. ADAMS, in his "Defence of the American Constitutions," in his 3d number, introduces a quotation from the xxxi letter of the first volume with these words—"The main drift of Mr. Adams's book, is to shew us the utility and necessity of different ORDERS of men, and an equilibrium of powers and privileges." Soon after follows another to the same effect from the 8th page of the preface. With certain restrictions, no person, who ever attentively read the writings of that gentleman, could presume to dispute the truth of this assertion.—The expression "orders of men," as applied by Mr. Adams to this country, I presume was never intended to convey the idea of a superior race of men, or distinct species of beings; neither can it mean an hereditary order. There undoubtedly are in America, as in every other country under Heaven, different classes, ranks, degrees or orders of men, and things; yet there is no physical necessity, that any of them should be hereditary. One instance alone has ever been afforded by this country of an hereditary order of men. This distinction now no longer exists.—It is abolished, without leaving a single example to prove that it ever had a being. Mr. Adams evidently inculcates "the utility and necessity of different orders of men, and an equilibrium of powers and privileges," in opposition to the sentiments of Mr. Turgot, in his letter to Dr. Price, where he observes that "he is not satisfied with the Constitutions which have hitherto been formed for the different States of America. By most of them, the customs of England are imitated without any particular motive. Instead of collecting all authority into one centre, that of the nation, they have established different bodies; a body of Representatives, a Council, and a Governor; because there is in England, a House of Commons, a House of Lords, and a King. They endeavour to balance these different powers, as if this equilibrium, which, in England, may be a necessary check to the enormous influence of Royalty, could be of any use in Republicks, founded upon the equality of all the citizens, and as if establishing different ORDERS of men, was not a source of divisions and disputes."

Had the people of America, in compliance to this opinion, at once determined utterly to abolish the forms of government, which then existed, collected all authority into one centre, A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY; their motives and principles might have been much more conformable to those of Mr. Turgot, but how much less advantageous to themselves, every one will decide, as shall prove best adapted to their interests. Happy for that gentleman, it pleased GOD to take him from this world, before he had an opportunity of experiencing the pernicious consequences of his system upon his own country.

But what is the signification of different orders of men, as used by Mr. Turgot? It evidently means no more, than separate bodies, or distinct branches of government.—And in no other sense is it used by Mr. Adams, when applied to this country.

Our National Government consists of those "three orders, and an effectual balance between them," which are considered indispensable in every American Constitution. Our national Senate, appointed by the State Legislatures, is a distinct order from the House of Representatives, appointed, or chosen by the people. The Senate may be said to represent, Representatives of the people; the House are the immediate Representatives. The President of the United States is a distinct order from the Senate, equally with the King of England from the House of Lords. These orders differ essentially in one very important point, that of hereditary descent.—but surely there is not a single advantage, power, or privilege, of any kind, withheld from either order in our government, merely because they cannot defend.

The Governor, Council, Senate and House of Representatives in this State, are each of them different orders of men, whose authority is delegated to them for one year. Upon the expira-

on of their terms, the orders are extinct. When a new election takes place, the orders revive, though, perhaps, not in the same persons with which they expired. To render it still more evident that Mr. Adams had no idea of a distinct order of men, as such; I shall take the liberty to use his own words in the first volume of his Defence, letter xxiii.

"In every country we have found a variety of orders, with very great distinctions. In America, there are different orders of offices, but none of men; out of office, all men are of the same species, and of one blood, there is neither a greater, nor a lesser nobility.—Why then accused of establishing different orders of men?" From this passage, it is evident, that an order of nobility, nor any kind of hereditary distinction was ever intended.—Words of inheritance, are by no means necessary qualifications in the character of an order or office; on the contrary, the most worthy, should be terms of conveyance, and election the method of investiture, or induction. A sentiment, or expression, was scarcely ever committed to paper, that did not contain some word, admitting different significations, and variety of constructions;—perhaps no example will better illustrate this truth, than the word—ORDER.

It is worthy of observation, that a majority of the writers in newspapers throughout the continent, address themselves to the readers of newspapers, rather than readers of books; supposing that the generality of people will implicitly confide in their assertions, without consulting originals.—This method is undoubtedly favorable to their productions; for to men of reading, and real information, both the writings and their authors are equal objects of pity and commiseration. The whole system of these writers, appears similar to that of a merchant, attempting to dispose of adulterated liquors, by giving them a superior recommendation to those which are pure.—I wish a more salutary system to be heard in opposition.—Its brevity will probably be the best recommendation. If health of body, and tranquility of mind be objects worthy of consideration; my advice, as a Physician and Divine, would be this:—Never attempt to allay thirst at an impure stream, when the waters of the fountain are so much more pleasant, wholesome and palatable, and so easily obtained.—If this prescription does not answer the purpose for which it is intended, well may we exclaim—*O cæcas hominum mentes!—O peccora cæca!*
NEW LIGHT.

DESCRIPTION OF A MACHINE

For restoring Respiration to Persons Drowned, or otherwise Suffocated.

[Invented by M. Roland, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Paris.]

LET there be made a double bellows, the middle board being common to both. In the centre of each external board, or back, pierce a round hole for the insertion of a valve. The extremity or point of this double bellows must be cemented into a copper box, including two valves, which communicate with the inside of the bellows. The cover of this copper box, which serves on with an intermediate piece of leather, is shaped like a funnel, to the pipe of which is joined a flexible tube, made of spiral wire covered with a gummed taffaty, with an ivory pipe at the end, to be inserted into the nostril. If you rather choose to introduce it into the mouth, the ivory pipe may be flattened a little. Each of these four valves consists of a copper neck, closed at one end by a piece of gummy taffaty, larger than the bore of the neck, and hinged by a strong silken thread, wound round the neck, so that the valve opens when you blow into the tube. These valves fit into other copper tubes fixed into the bellows; but so disposed, that the two external, and the two internal valves may open, the one inward, the other outward, so as to work alternately. The two valves within the box communicate with the bellows through one common tube. Having fixed the ivory pipe of the flexible tube in the nostril of the subject, you gently open the bellows, by which operation the bad air in the lungs will be drawn out into one half of the bellows, and the other filled with atmospheric air. You then close the bellows, the atmospheric air will thus be forced into the lungs, and that air, which was drawn out of the lungs, will escape. By thus continuing the operation, you will oblige the lungs to perform the act of inspiration and expiration, and gradually induce the organ to resume its function, if the subject be not absolutely dead. The operator must be very careful not to proceed with too much precipitation. If you choose to apply dephlogisticated air instead of atmospheric, it is easy to perform a communication with one of the external valves, from a bladder, secured by a cork, containing that air.

RECIPE FOR INFLAMED SORE EYES.

WHITE Vitriol, one dram. acid elixir of vitriol, twenty drops, and boiling water, one pint: Put the white vitriol into the water, and when near cold, add the drops, and after add one large table spoonful of brandy, or very good old rum. If the above is found too strong, weaken each quantity drawn off for use, with more or less rose water.—Great benefit has been experienced by the above, in several recent instances.