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[Whole No. 263.]

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,

To Mr. PAINE's Letter, and to several other publications of a similar nature.

(CONCLUDED.)

"I UNDERSTAND by a republic," says Mr. PAINE, "a government founded upon the principles of the Declaration of Rights." I do not see why this government should not be a Monarchy.

"Principles," says he, "with which many parts of the French Constitution are in contradiction." This is possible; and it is probable, that if it was proposed to form a republic, offences might be committed against the Declaration of Rights. But who does not see that these contradictions may be remedied without an abolition of the monarchy? Mr. Paine will permit me to tell him a second time, that since I do not require him to support any particular republican form, it is right that he should allow me the same liberty with respect to monarchy.

I desire, that our discussion, if it takes place, may not depart from the spheres of theory. The truths which we shall establish may descend too slowly, or too fast, to be applicable to facts. But I have already said enough to make it understood, that at present, I feel much more powerfully the instant necessity of establishing the decreed Constitution, than that of reforming it.

"The Declaration of Rights of France and America are only one and the same thing in principles, and nearly so in words." So much the worse. I could wish that ours might be the best, and it would not be difficult to make it so.

"And this is the republicanism which I have undertaken to defend against what is called monarchy and aristocracy." A man who lives in France, or any other part of Europe, will allow, that if we are to take the words *republic* and *monarchy* only in their common acceptation, we shall be disgusted by the mere mention of them. Have I not an opportunity, if I was to follow the example given me by Mr. Paine, to cast some discredit upon that which is called republicanism and aristocracy? Would a senate of execution be less aristocratical, when ministers acting under the free and irrefusable choice of a monarch, whose evident and palpable interest would be always inseparable from that of the majority?

I have, perhaps, done wrong in making so early a discovery of my doubts as to the excellence of the republican system. How far are those from understanding me, who reproach me with not adopting a republic, and believe, that not to proceed so far, is to stop upon the road! Neither the ideas nor the sentiments which are called republican, are unknown to me; but in my design of advancing always towards the maximum of social liberty, I ought to pass the republic, to leave it far behind, and to arrive at true monarchy. If I am in an error, I declare, that it is neither for want of time nor attention; for my researches and refusals preceded the revolution.

I acknowledge, that, for a note, this is become very long; but I was desirous of providing, that if our discussion took place, it should not degenerate into a dispute of words. It will result, I believe, from the perusal of the above, that men who are willing to speak in precise terms, will not permit themselves to suppose that republicanism is the opposite of monarchy. The correlative of *one* is *many*. Our adversaries are Polyarchists—Polistrates; those are their true titles. When they call themselves republicans, it should not be by opposition to monarchy; they are republicans because they are for the public interest, and certainly we are so too.

The public interest, it is true, has been for a long time sacrificed to private views; but has not this evil been common to all known States, without regard to their several denominations? If, instead of adopting clear notions, happily suggested by etymology itself, it is determined to persist in a confusion of words which can be useful to no possible end, without doubt I shall not obstinately oppose it. I will permit the word "Republic" to be synonymous to "Representative Constitution;" but I declare, that after having taken it in this sense, I shall feel a necessity of enquiring, after all, whether they should wish that our republic should be monarchic, or Polyarchic. Let us then, if we can, establish the question in these terms—"In a good republic, is it better that the government should be monarchic, or Polyarchic?"

I finish this letter by a remark with which I ought to have begun it. My letter inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 6th of July, does not announce, "that I have leisure to enter into the controversy with the republican Polistrates." My words are these—"I shall perhaps soon have time to attend to this question." Why soon? Because I am persuaded that the National Assembly will, in a short time, put the last hand to their work, and that it is upon the very point of being finished.

Until then, it is impossible for me to leave my daily occupations to fill the Journals with any sort of discussion. I may be told, that this question is the *order of the day*, but I do not perceive that it is. Besides, a friend of Liberty does not chuse to discuss questions of right, under the empire of questions of fact. This enquiry into principles, and the publication of them, has been already so sufficiently laborious, to a man left to his individual powers, that he should not expose himself to the regret of having wished to speak reason, at a time when the most decided determinations deprive many of the possibility of attending to it, and leave only the resolution of scolding, in spite of him, the one or the other party.

EM. SYEYES.

THE MAN OF HONOR.

By DR. BERKENHOUT.

A Man of honor, a gentleman (they are synonymous terms) is eminently distinguished from the rest of mankind by the uniform unrestrained rectitude of his conduct. Other men are honest in fear of the punishments which the law might inflict; they are religious in expectation of being rewarded, or in dread of the devil in the next world. A gentleman would be just, if there were no written laws, human or divine, except those that are written on his heart by the finger of his Creator. In every climate, under every system of religion, he is the same. He kneels before the universal throne of God, in gratitude for the blessings he has received, and in humble solicitation for his future protection. He venerates the piety of good men of all religions. He disturbs not the religion of his country, because the agitation of speculative opinions produces greater evils than the errors it is intended to remove. He restrains his passions, because they cannot be indulged without injuring his neighbour or himself. He gives no offence, because he does not chuse to be offended. He contracts no debts which he is not certain that he can discharge, because he is honest

upon principle. He never utters a falsehood, because it is unworthy, and infinitely beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He bribes no man for his vote, because he will not make a villain. He measures all offences by the intention, but he relents with the spirit of a gentleman every palpable insult; because, in the present humour of the world, it is the only means of preserving good manners, and of securing to himself that respect which, as a just man and a gentleman, he deserves.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AGRICULTURE.—LEICESTERSHIRE.

TO shew what a good name, and a good use of it will do—Mr. Bakewell lets three Rams this season for Three Thousand Guineas!

A Society of Farmers, called the "Tupp Club," offered him an annuity of 2500l. per annum, for five of his Rams, which he refused; and apparently not unwisely, as he makes three thousand on three of them.

The excellence he boasts in his breed, is to have the least given quantity of bone, with the greatest quantity of flesh. He shews carcases of them with ten inches of fat upon the ribs; and while they feed to this size, they do it on a very small proportion of food, when put in competition with others.

Their heads and limbs are very small. They have no horns, but a large quantity of wool, which is rather of a coarse kind.

Mr. Bakewell has been lately trying an experiment somewhat singular. He has been rotting some sheep purposely, for the sake of trying a medicine, sent to him by the Odiham Agriculture Society, for the cure of that disorder.

Thus he has made sure of the disease, whatever he may do of the remedy.

By improvements adopted by the Monmouthshire Agriculture Society, since the drawing up of the first plan, it appears, that premiums are to be given for the encouragement of industry among the lower orders, viz. to servants who have lived the greatest number of years in one place; to laborers who have reared the greatest number of children without parochial assistance; or any other description that may hereafter be proposed as eligible objects.

The Height of the principal Mountains in the world, brought into one view, as taken from the Level of the Mediterranean and Sea Ocean.

	Toises
The highest mountain which bounds the Lake of Geneva is	188
That of Neuschatel	214
From the valley of Chamorny	526
From the valley of the Green Mountain	877
The summit of the Breven	1387
The Capuchin's convent on Mount St. Gothard	1061
The Platter of Mount Genis	1000
The summit above the Platter	1490
The summit of Vesuvius	300
The summit of Mount Aerna	1672
The summit of Canigou, the highest of the Pyrenees	1441
The highest part of Snowden	576
The summit of the Table of the Cape of Good Hope	542
The summit of the Pic de Raco in the Island of Madeira	795
Summit of Teneriffe	194
Summit of Catapoxi in the province of Quito	3126
The highest part of the Cordilleras	3220

The above heights were ascertained by Messrs. Condamine, De Luc, Needham, La Lance, and Saullure; by whose measurements it appears, that all the mountains on this side of the Atlantic Ocean are mere motticules, or mole hills, when compared with those of the southern parts of the globe; and perhaps there are, in unknown regions, mountains still more lofty.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Sept. 6.

Amongst the many philosophical and mechanical inventions which this speculative and experimental age daily produces, we are led to notice two new and curious ones, for which patents have been obtained as advertised in the last London prints: The first, Sympathetic Hinges and Locks, for folding doors: it is peculiar to these hinges, that which ever door be opened, the other receives precisely the same motion, so that both doors open and shut exactly together; and it is peculiar to these locks, that the handle of either door will open both; this invention, though evidently contributing to domestic con-

venience and elegance, is much exceeded in utility, by the other, which is called a Thermometrical Fire Alarm, and possesses the invaluable property of giving immediate notice, to any required distance, of the least increase of heat which may happen in the premises in which it is fixed. This early communication and alarm will enable families to resort to the necessary measures to stop the progress of the flames; or, in the worst case, to provide for the safety of their persons and properties.

We every now and then have accounts in the papers of the flourishing and prosperous state of America, since she was separated from Great-Britain, but we see nothing of what Great-Britain has gained by the separation, and yet she has gained very considerably, and rather more than America has to boast of—The million and a half which America used to cost the mother country annually, is entirely saved, and all the hazard of being again engaged in a war as her friend and ally, is at an end. The 600,000 tonnage of shipping usually employed in that trade, are now entirely British bottoms—whereas before they were nearly one half American. And the 600,000 tons which it was fairly estimated at in the time of peace formerly, is now increased to above 800,000 tons; and as to the trade with America, we have just as much as we can supply; and tho' sometimes the orders are not complied with, yet this circumstance shews that we have more of their trade than we like, as we please ourselves in it, and take just as much of it as we please.

Our loss by quitting the American colonies, may really be said to be only a sort of feather of sovereignty, which, for all the croaking of the deceased Dr. Price and his party, it may be doubted whether, when every thing is considered, it did England any good upon the whole.

To this may be added what Reynard said when he could not reach the grapes—"I jump'd but for a frolic."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 28.

The court of general sessions adjourned on Monday last, to the third Monday in January next, after pronouncing judgment on the following criminals:

James Welch, for killing a negro by undue correction, in a sudden heat of passion, to pay a fine of fifty pounds sterling, or remain committed until the same be paid.

Thomas Douglas, horse stealing, (recommended to mercy) to be hanged on Monday, the 3d of October next, between 10 and 1 o'clock, A. M.

James M'Naille, uttering forged bills of the corporation of Charleston, to receive thirty lashes at the lower market, which was accordingly inflicted on Monday last.

BALTIMORE, October 28.

Extract of a letter from George-Town, dated Oct. 21.

"The public sale of lots in the Federal City, ended on Wednesday evening; but the private sales still continue, and probably will all the week. In the whole, there have been at least 1200 lots sold.—The average of the public sales is something upwards of 100l. for a lot of 40 feet front and 130 or 140 deep. The sales made by individuals, I suspect, were at a lower rate. Indeed they have sold, in many parts of the city, and the public sales were confined to that part which lies between the President's square and George-Town, which, it is imagined, will be first improved, being so convenient to the present seat of trade. Tell your friend —, that it is not yet too late to make good speculations; but that, if he means to do any thing to this purpose, he must not delay it too long."

BOSTON, October 25.

Yesterday sailed from this port, with a fair wind, the copper bottomed ship Margaret, JAMES MAGEE, Esq. Commander—bound on a voyage to the North-West Coast of America. It is the intention of this enterprising Navigator, to proceed much farther North, than any of his predecessors have ever attempted.—May his determination be crowned with that success, so hazardous an undertaking justly merits!

BENNINGTON, Oct. 24.

Thomas Chittenden, Esq. is elected governor of this state for the year ensuing.—And the hon. Moses Robinson, and Stephen R. Bradley, Esqrs. Senators of the United States.