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FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,
I HAPPENED lately to be in the company of several young ladies, where the following curious conversation took place:—

Sophia. Mercy on our poor Congress! I really fear that some of them will return home crack-brained or hysteric. Our body politic is so very sore, that it cannot bear to be handled, though ever so gently; every part cries, *touch me not: Don't pull my hair, Sirrah,* hallos one: *You tread on my toes,* squeals another: *Your confounded elbow kicks my stomach,* roars a third: *I'll pay you for pulling a gentleman's nose,* thunders the fourth. If Congress attempts a duty on rum and whisky, they are hissed, as if they would tax the milk of sucking babes. If Congress will teach our young men to defend their mothers and sweethearts, they are called pick-pockets and cut-throats.

Charlotte. Indeed I sincerely pity our national guardians. Their pupils are more whimsical than young girls, and some of them as froward as naughty boys. The militia act seems to displease every one. The great body of Quakers dislike it: The trades-people want exemption for their apprentices: The students expect immunity: The young farmers will not bear the burden alone. I suppose that we young women must learn militia duty, and turn out with both musket and bayonet.

Thalesiris. Upon my word, I long for this happy change of affairs. We shall then expunge the odious *obey* from the wedding ceremony. Should I ever be unlucky enough to get a husband, savage as an Indian, and strong as Goliath, I'll keep him quiet as a mouse, by flashing my gun in his face. Then, my girls, we shall first be absolute mistresses of our houses, and then in a very short time govern the state also. We shall in this western hemisphere set up a FEMALE EMPIRE, that shall laugh at all the male governments in the world.

Roxana. My dear girl, let me kiss you for that greatness of soul. Oh, may the glorious day soon dawn, when our sex shall be delivered from an ignominious slavery of 6000 years: a slavery founded upon the story of our first mother's eating a forbidden apple: a slavery exercised by pedants, sophists, blockheads, drones, drunkards, fops, gamesters, bloods, bigots, rakes, voluptuaries over the far more virtuous, sensible, lovely part of the human species. In fifty quarto volumes of ancient and modern history, you will not find fifty illustrious female names; heroes, statesmen, divines, philosophers, artists, are all of the masculine gender. And pray what have they done during this long period of usurpation? Busy they have been with a witness: They have written ten thousand unintelligible books: They have laboured 1000 years to establish erroneous systems, and worked hard again for another 1000 years to pull them down: They have been cutting each other's throats all over the globe, and murdered at least one hundred millions in quarrels about idols, titles, gold lace, nutmeg and rum: They have disputed for many centuries about the best form of government, without producing one good pattern—I boldly affirm, not one, not even in this country; because the federal constitution has the great defect of being too good, that is, of supposing more virtue in the people than they really have; of supposing them wise, generous, brave, when they cannot see their true interest, when they love self, and hate martial exercises.

Thalesiris. I am exceedingly pleased, my dear, with your congenial sentiments, and hope that we have 100,000 sisters in the United States. I anticipate the glorious day when American ladies shall be Commanders, Presidents of Congress, Ambassadors, Governors, Secretaries of State, Professors, Judges, Preachers; when the golden age of the Poets, and the millenium of the Christians shall be realized in America.

Amelia. Yet ladies, you must in the execution of this splendid plan, employ the men, at least in subordinate parts.

Thalesiris. Yes, yes, we will make them hewers of wood and drawers of water; they shall cook for us, make our shoes, knit stockings, wash our linen, &c. &c. We shall perhaps employ some of them as pioneers and sutlers in our camps, mere quill-drivers in the petty offices, door-keepers, messengers, sextons, and so forth.

Amelia. But will they submit to this inferiority.

Roxana. Inferior minds will be fitted for inferior stations. We shall keep the sword and the purse in our own hands. We shall moreover keep them ignorant, and from infancy bend their mind to servility.

Amelia. But, after all, is not woman made for man? and would you be the wife of such a pu- fillanamous creature? If not, how would you preferve this noble race of females, and the grand empire you talk of.

Thalesiris. I confess you puzzle me. However, we must pick out the least defective males, or else import from Europe some of their best men, cost what it will.

Amelia. This would still be a very partial supply; nine in ten of the women must die old maids.

Roxana. It is so. We must make that use of the men which nature intended. I hope also, that this necessary evil will not spoil the offspring; because the great Linnæus has proved that we derive the mental part from our mothers. Admitting that the bodies of our children should be the worse for the imbecility of their fathers, we can harden them by cold baths, exercise, &c.

Maria. My dear friends, your schemes are utopian. The laws of Providence are immutable: Man must do the rough work of society: Woman shines in the tender cares and elegant arts of domestic life. Let us carry a counterpetition to Congress, signed by ten thousand fair Americans; let us boldly declare, that we will never marry a man who cannot, in case of need, protect us and our children.

The lady proceeded in sketching this petition; it was arranged within an hour, and is now circulating over the country for subscription: I shall shortly give you a copy of it.

Your friend, C.

The following intelligence was received by the December British Packet, arrived at New-York on Sunday last.

L O N D O N.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 26.

AT twenty minutes after two, his Majesty came into the house, and being seated upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was directed by the Lord Chancellor to proceed to the House of Commons, and command their attendance upon his Majesty.

Black Rod returned, with Mr. Addington, the speaker, who approached the bar, between the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Phillips, followed by upwards of 200 members; after bowing reverentially to the throne, he addressed his Majesty as follows:

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

IN obedience to your Majesty's commands, your faithful Commons have proceeded, in conformity to their antient privileges, to elect a Speaker; and their choice has fallen upon me, whom they now present to your Majesty for your royal approbation.

The arduous situation in which I am placed, will require abilities and judgment infinitely beyond what your Majesty may expect from the Speaker of your House of Commons. It is with great reverence that I bend to your Majesty, when I appear before you to receive your royal approbation.”

The Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and having received his Majesty's commands, declared his Majesty's full approbation of the unanimous choice his faithful Commons had made.

The Speaker then bowed to the throne, and on behalf of the Commons, prayed his Majesty to grant their ancient privileges, freedom of speech, &c.

The Lord Chancellor again approached his Majesty, and replied to the Speaker—“His Majesty has, in the most ample manner, confirmed all your ancient rights and privileges.

His Majesty then made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to inform you, that the differences which had arisen between

me and the court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

I have ordered copies of the declarations exchanged between my ambassador and the minister of the Catholic King, and of the convention which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

The objects which I have proposed to myself in the whole of this transaction have been, to obtain a suitable reparation for the acts of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future, as well as to secure to my subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce, and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subject of discussion.

The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of my subjects, and the disposition and conduct of my allies, had left me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded me so much satisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Austria and the Porte, and I am now employing my mediation, in conjunction with my allies, for the purpose of negotiating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissention, in the Netherlands, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

A separate peace has taken place between Russia and Sweden; but the war between the former of those powers and the Porte, still continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the accounts of the expence of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year, to be laid before you.

Painful as it is to me, at all times, to see any increase of the public burthens, I am persuaded you will agree with me in thinking, that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect with pleasure on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace, for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such a footing, as the general situation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to persevere in that system which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You will have observed with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquillity of our India possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the British nation. The respectable state, however, of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the British name, which the system prescribed by parliament, has established among the native powers in India, afford the most favorable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy and successful conclusion.

I think it necessary, particularly to call your attention to the state of the Province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you, to consider of such regulations for its government, as the present circumstances and condition of the Province may appear to require.

I am satisfied that I shall, on every occasion, receive the fullest proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford me peculiar satisfaction, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate sense of my people.

You may be assured, that I desire nothing so much on my part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, for the purpose of preserving and transmitting to posterity, the invaluable blessings of our free and excellent constitution, and of concurring with you in every measure which can maintain the advantages of our present situation, and promote and augment the prosperity and happiness of my faithful subjects.