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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1791.

[Whole No. 182.]

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,
ACCORDING to promise I send you the petition, and assure you that the subscription goes on rapidly; 1000 having signed already.—The total number of 10,000 is deemed sufficient, although twice as many might easily be obtained. The proceeding has been scrupulously candid; not one having set down her name without a careful perusal of the contents. Much less have absent or fictitious persons been added to the list, or school-boys and other trumpery taken in.

Your friend, C.

To the Honorable CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

The humble Address of ten thousand Federal Maids.

With a blush of female modesty we present this respectful address, in hopes that our federal voice may in some degree soften the clamour of discontent that stuns your ears. We are grieved to see, that a glorious empire cemented by the blood of gallant fellow-citizens, fathers and brothers, is yet in danger from licentious discord; and we make you a solemn tender of all the aid that faithful female hearts can give. Phlegmatic pedants and flirting beaux may ridicule this language as the effusion of enthusiasm; we scorn the paltry beings who never felt the sublimity and ardor of our country's sacred love. We repeat again, command our utmost efforts for the public good. If the men will not suffer your excite to touch their darling grog, excels in which does every year destroy thousands, brings many hundred families to beggary, and breaks the hearts of many amiable wives—tax then freely our favorite tea, our caps, bonnets, cushions, bishops, every piece of ornamental dress. If still more is wanted, tax our very under-petticoats. If our young men will not learn how to defend their liberty and property, their hoary fire, the mother who bore and suckled them—then order us into the field. We shrink indeed from violence; some of us cannot without pain kill a chicken: But alas, the sword is yet in this civilized æra, the *ultima ratio*. This charming country may invite bold invaders; it may breed vipers in its bosom. This land of liberty must be defended against foreign and domestic foes. Some of us are of the society called *Friends*, and we all respect the civil virtues of this society; but we cannot believe that a man does please the righteous judge of mankind, and father of mercies, by suffering a savage to scalp his child, or burn the wife of his bosom in slow fires. We all know the value of national industry; but gold must be defended by steel. Independence must not be hazarded merely to make an apprentice work some additional days more in the year for his master. Learning is both useful and ornamental to nations: But do not our scholars know, that *Minerva was the Goddess of arms as well as arts*? Some of us will never marry a fellow who cannot protect his sweetheart, although he could chaunt all the battles of Homer in Greek.

Your petitioners revere the rights of conscience. They know also that general regulations require modification; but every good citizen will cheerfully bear his portion of the public burden; if he cannot fight, he will pay; if he drinks a great deal, he will not grudge the price of his enjoyment.

Finally, as those that sow have a right to reap, your petitioners request with due submission a few small privileges: as an order of female heroism, like that of the *Cincinnati*; the right of election to all public offices; and especially an absolute command over non-paying and non-fighting husbands.

TEN THOUSAND FEDERAL MAIDS.

EXTRACTS

From Mr. Burke's Publication on the Revolution in France.

"It is said that twenty-four millions ought to prevail over two hundred thousand, true—if the constitution of a kingdom be a problem of arithmetic. This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second: To men who may reason calmly, it is ridiculous.—The will of the many, and their interest, must very soon differ; and great will be the difference when they make an evil choice. A government of five hundred country attorneys, and obscure curates is not good for twenty-four million of men, though it were chosen by forty-eight millions; nor is it the better for being guided by

a dozen of persons of quality, who have betrayed their trust in order to obtain that power. At present, you seem in every thing to have strayed out of the high road of nature. The property of France does not govern it. Of course property is destroyed, and rational liberty has no existence. All that you have got for the present, is a paper circulation, and a stock-jobbing constitution—and as to the future, do you seriously think that the territory of France, upon the republican system of eighty-three independent municipalities (to say nothing of the parties that compose them) can ever be governed as one body, or can ever be set in motion, by the impulse of one mind? When the National Assembly has completed its work, it will have accomplished its ruin. These commonwealths will not long bear a state of subjection to that of Paris. They will not bear that this one body should monopolize the captivity of the King, and the dominion over the Assembly calling itself National. Each will keep its own portion of the spoil of the church to itself—and it will not even suffer that spoil, or the more just fruits of their industry, or the natural produce of their soil, to be sent to swell the insolence, or pamper the luxury of the mechanic of Paris."

From the (London) MORNING CHRONICLE.

A short Answer to Mr. BURKE's Pamphlet, by showing the relative situation of France and England, under their new government.

<p>FRANCE.</p> <p>All Tythes abolished.</p> <p>All Feudal Rights abolished, and Lands granted as Free Lands.</p> <p>No Copyholds.</p> <p>Nor Lords' Courts.</p> <p>No Herriots and Fines.</p> <p>The National Debt paid off by the excessive property of the Clergy being sold, and France relieved from Taxes.</p> <p>Farmers general, and oppressive taxes abolished—a Trial by Jury introduced.</p> <p>A free representation of the People annually renewed by themselves.</p> <p>The Corporations open to the inhabitants of the Towns.</p> <p>A free Toleration—Offices open—Refugees recalled.</p>	<p>ENGLAND.</p> <p>Tythes collected in kind, and Queen Ann's bounty buying up large tracts of land for the Clergy.</p> <p>All Feudal Rights and base Copyhold Tenures preserved.</p> <p>Herriots exacted from the Widow.</p> <p>The Yeomanry harassed with unprofitable attendances at the will of the Lord, at his Manorial Courts</p> <p>A debt of 263 millions unliquidated, with the addition of 5 millions, from the late armament.</p> <p>Taxes farmed—</p> <p>The Excise Laws extended—A Trial by Jury curtailed.</p> <p>A partial representation, and once in seven Years, principally by the Lords.</p> <p>The corporations in general closed, and consisting of few people, and having but little to do with the people at large.</p> <p>A partial Toleration—Offices shut to a million and a half of people—Emigrations likely to ensue.</p>
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By this short, but incontrovertible statement, the present situation of the two countries will more plainly appear, than by the arguments of Sophistry.

LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, THURSDAY, December 16, 1790.
The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the United States, in Congress assembled,

REPRESENT,
THAT it is with great concern they find themselves compelled, from a sense of duty, to call the attention of Congress to an act of their last session, entitled, "an act making provision for the debt of the United States;" which the General Assembly conceive neither policy, justice, nor the constitution warrants. Republican policy, in the opinion of your memorialists, could scarcely have suggested those clauses in the aforesaid act, which limit the right of the United States in their redemption of the public debt. On the contrary, they discern a striking resemblance between this system, and that which was introduced into England at the revolution. A system which has perpetuated upon that nation an enormous debt, and has moreover insinuated into the hands of the executive, an unbounded influence, which, pervading every branch of the government, beats down all opposition, and daily threatens the destruction of every thing that appertains to English liberty. The same causes produce the same effects! In an agricultural

country like this, therefore, to erect and concentrate and perpetuate a large monied interest, is a measure, which your memorialists apprehend must, in the course of human events, produce one or other of two evils. The prostration of agriculture at the feet of commerce, or a change in the present form of federal government, fatal to the existence of American liberty.

The General Assembly pass by various other parts of the subject, which they apprehend will have a dangerous and impolitic tendency, and proceed to shew the injustice of it, as it applies to this Commonwealth. It pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of certain debts due by the several States in the Union, contracted by them during the late war. A large proportion of the debt thus contracted by this State has been already redeemed by the collection of heavy taxes levied on its citizens, and measures have been taken for the gradual payment of the balance, so as to afford the most certain prospect of extinguishing the whole at a period not very distant; but by the operation of the aforesaid act, a heavy debt, and consequently heavy taxes will be entailed on the citizens of this Commonwealth, from which they never can be relieved by all the efforts of the General Assembly, whilst any part of the debts contracted by any State in the American Union, and so assumed, shall remain unpaid: For it is with great anxiety your memorialists perceive, that the said act, without the smallest necessity, is calculated to extort from the General Assembly the power of taxing their own constituents for the payment of their own debts, in such a manner as would be best suited to their own ease and convenience.

Your memorialists cannot suppress their uneasiness at the discriminating preference which is given to the holders of the principal of the continental debt, over the holders of the principal of the State debts, in those instances, where States have made ample provision for the annual payment of the interest, and where of course there can be no interest to compound with principal, which happens to be the situation of this Commonwealth. The continental creditors have preferences in other respects, which the General Assembly forbear to mention, satisfied, that Congress must allow that policy, justice, and the principles of public credit abhor discriminations between fair creditors.

Your memorialists turn away from the impolicy and injustice of the said act, and view it in another light, in which to them it appears still more odious and deformed.

During the whole discussion of the federal constitution by the convention of Virginia, your memorialists were taught to believe, "that every power not granted was retained." Under this impression and upon this positive condition declared in the instrument of ratification, the said government was adopted by the people of this commonwealth; but your memorialists can find no clause in the constitution, authorising Congress to assume the debts of the States! As the guardians then of the rights and interests of their constituents, as sentinels placed by them over the ministers of the federal government, to shield it from their encroachments, or at least to sound the alarm when it is threatened with invasion, they can never reconcile it to their consciences, silently to acquiesce in a measure which violates that hallowed maxim. A maxim, on the truth and sacredness of which, the federal government depends for its adoption in this commonwealth. But this injurious act not only deserves the censure of the General Assembly, because it is not warranted by the constitution of the United States, but because it is repugnant to an express provision of that constitution—this provision is "That all debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation," which amounts to a constitutional ratification of the contracts respecting the State debts, in the situation in which they existed under the confederation. And referring to that standard, there can be no doubt, that in the present question, the rights of States as contracting parties with the United States, must be considered as sacred.

The General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, confide so fully in the justice and wisdom of Congress upon the present occasion, as to hope they will revise and amend the aforesaid act generally, and repeal in particular, so much of it as relates to the assumption of the State debts.

December 23, 1790.

AGREED BY THE SENATE,

H. BROOKE, C. S.

TEST.

CHARLES HAY, C. H. D.

L O N D O N, Nov. 26.

ON the evening of the 5th inst. the Sovereign Congress at Brussels assembled at the Town-house at Namur, where they received the citizens; after the President, in an animated speech, had addressed them respecting the Emperor's Manifesto, he, in the name of the Sovereign Congress, requested their sentiments, which were delivered by one of their head, who spoke to the following effect:

"We have considered the Emperor's Manifesto, which I have the honour to inform you the citizens of Brussels not only reject but despise; the people have drawn the sword in the cause of God and their country, nor will they ever sheath it but in the bodies of their enemies!

"They are firm and determined, they have and will most cheerfully expend the last portion of their property in support of their's and their posterity's liberty! They beseech you, therefore, high and mighty Lords, to act with zeal and attachment in your several august stations; for should a link of your great chain give way, our cause must fall to ruin.

The Manifesto was then ordered to be produced at the table, where it was pricked by the sword of the President, and head of the people, and then burnt in form.

This appeal from Congress to the people, has been ordered to take place all over the States, and there is but one voice, *freedom or death*.

A proclamation was issued, offering a pension of twenty florins per ann. and a silver medal, to