conducted, as not to infract the conditions. The precedent . Il it war eliablishes the proon which the old troops now in fervice were

The act which authorises to raise the twelve regiments of infantry, and fix troops of dragoons, provides, that they shall be kept in service during the continuance of the existing differences be-tween the United States and the French Republic, if not sooner discharged. Upon the disbanding of these troops, it is to be presumed by far the greatest number of both officers and men will find themselves at a confiderable diffance from their homes. The famo thing also happens to officers on the establishment, whose age or time of life, or seancy fortune, does not admit their continuance in the army, as well as to privates ferving on the frontiers, whose engagements are successively expiring. These all have, or will have to travel to their respective places of residence, at their own expence, if no provision is made by Congress to meet the case. This to many of them, must be, and is an extreme hardship; especially when it is considered, that the profession of arms, however important to the country, and noble in itself, is so far from furnishing to the of-ficers, even of the highest grades, the means of making a tolerable provision out of the savings of their pay, for the future support of themselves and families in advanced old age, or when their services may be dispensed with by the public, that it requires them to observe the greatest economy to be able to proceed in their career, and defray the expence of their necessary wants.

In the English fervice, the officer, when

distanced, receives half pay; the private foldier in the cavalry has his horse, and an allowance for his sword, with sourteen days pay to carry him home:—the infantry have likewise fourteen days' pay granted them for the forms pureof

the fame purpose.

It is respectfully suggested whether it, would not comport with justice, and have a tendency to encourage men to enter in the army, if a provision was made for an allow-ance to each officer and foldier, on quitting the service, or being disbanded, equivalent to

The act authorifing the Prefident of the United States to raife a provisional army, is too important to the peace and fafety of the union, not to require from Congress such a matured revision as may render it effectual to the purposes for which it was framed.

The first section, by which the President was vested with the power to raise ten thousand troops, has expired by its own limitation.

It is conceived adviseable, and founded on the soundest policy, that the power to raise such troops as are contemplated by this clause, should be exterded at least to twenty thousand. To be on safe ground, our preparations and supplies ought to contemplate an army of fifty thousand men.

The act in question contemplates also an auxiliary force, under the denomination of volunteer companies, who shall be armed.

volunteer companies, who shall be armed, cloathed, and equipped at their own expence.

It is highly pleasing to mention, that sufficent evidence has appeared, that the patriotism of our independent citizens will not shrink from this measure of defence; the number of volunteer companies which have offered their fervices being already confider-

As it may be questioned, whether the act enables the Prefident to appoint all appropriate officers to these companies when organized into regiments, brigades and divisions; it is rable that fuch power should be expressly

A specific provision for the pay and rations to volunteers during the days it may be ne-ceffary to affemble them in bodies in each year for the purpose of general discipline and manœuvres, would be very beneficial.

To form effective soldiers at this moment,

and at fo light an expence to the public, must be looked upon as an object of great national concern, especially when we take into view the difficulty of getting men, in time

of actual war.

The value of those patriotic bands of vounteers, who destine themselves to the front of danger, is inappreciable. If well instruc-ted and disciplined they will, in the event of sudden invasion, be of immense utility and importance.—Besides the direct effects of their exertions in refilting the enemy, till they can be succoured by the regular force, if at a distance, the militia, rallying to them, would derive from their example and counwould derive from their example and countenance, additional courage and preservance. They would, thus disciplined, and aided by the regular force, the soft small give a confistency and stability to our first efforts, of which these would otherwise be destitute and would tend powerfully to prevent, great, the perhaps partial calamities.

It is impossible to contemplate the duties of the office of inspector-general, without perceiving, that their due discharge will require the exercise of extraordinary skill

require the exercise of extraordinary skill and labour, and that the existing law affigned no compensation whatever for the exer-cise of this skill and labour.

In the case of officers taken from the line to perform the specific duties of affish-ant inspectors, quarter-masters, &c. we find the law has made a specific allowance. The principle applies, and with augmented force, to the infpretor-general, who has not only to create regulations, butto superintend their execution, in addition to his duties as a gen-

To discharge with effect, the duties of his office, he must take frequent journies from one part of the army to another, when it is encamped in different and distant places. It must be conceived, that the expences of such journies must quickly eat out the narrow allowance of a major general. If filled by a man of talents, without a for tune to meet such expences, he must either compromit his reputation, and that of the government, by not producing the results to be expected from his department, or he must ruin himself in performing services for ich there is no adequate compensation.

The precedent. It was establishes the propriety of an extra allowance for the extra services and expences of this officer; and it would be infinitely more precable and less embarrassing to the department of war, that the latter, or his expences on journies from one part of the army to another, should be settled by a fixed allowance by law, instead of being chargable to the contingencies of the war department. A further arrangement is accomment. rangement is necessary to g ve full essect to inspector general's department. During our war with Great-Britain, this officer was allowed secretaries, in addition to his aids as major-gen. It is thought that one secretary to the present officer is indifpensable.

It is proper, before closing this reference, to mention a circumstance intimately connected with our military fystem. Owing to the increase of the naval and military establishments, the business of purveyor of public supplies, has been so augmented as to require for the war department alone, the exclusive and uninterrupted services of such an officer.

Is feems to be improper, that the head of the war department should be obliged to employ himself in any other manner in the business of purveyor, than merely to make requisitions for articles wanted; to prescribe the quantities, the times and places of delivery; and that the whole responsibility for the execution of the order should rest upon the purveyor. A Secretary of War, will always and ample employment in the grees. always find ample employment in the general superintendance and directions of the the great operations of his department; if a portion of his time is to be occupied in the details of leffer concerns, it is morally certain, that the greater must languish or

Besides these duties the purveyor should be charged exclusively with the disposing of all returns from the Indian factories, corres-

all returns from the Indian factories, corresponding with these, keeping all accounts, and conducting all concerns relative to them under the direction of the Secretary.

He might also be the agent and organ to procure the means of transportation for all supplies fent from the seat of government or elsewhere, to the army, agents or quarter-masters, to arsenals and distant places of denosit.

The Secretary takes leave to recapitulate, for the purpose of presenting, in a concise view, the propositions, respectfully recom-mended to attention, by the foregoing ob-

so as to admit of an increase of numbers, to the companies, and regiments in case of war; an alteration in the denomination of certain grades , and a perfect uniformity of arrangement in corps of the same species of troops.

2d. Regulations to preserve to the companies and regiments, their competent number of officers in cases where any are taken from

of officers, in cases where any are taken from the line to act as aides de camp, inspectors, pay-masters, quarter-masters, &c.

ad. To designate the grades, from which aides de camp, and officers of inspection may be taken, in order to prevent the multiplication of the higher grades.

Ath. To add to the existing establishment, two companies of borse, to be denominated and act as bussars; and a surgeon and mates to the regiment of capalry.

the regiment of cavalry.

5th. To include in the arrangement for the war establishment, a proportion of riflemen, estimated at one twentieth of the whole number of infantry.

6th. An alteration in the provision for a

curement of a fit character, to execute the du-ties of this important office. 7th. A provision for a hospital depart-nent for the army.

8th. A power to procu-e from abroad, one distinguished engineer, and also, an officer of artillery, and suitable appointments for the

9th. To provide for the appointment of an inspector of fortifications,
10th. That the choice of an inspector of

artillery be left at large.

11th. A provision for altering and fitting the cloathing issued to the soldiers.

13th. An alteration in the ration to be issued to the troops.

13th. A provision for the reasonable ex-bences of officers and soldiers in returning to beir homes, when dishanded or incapacitated by age or sickness, for further service.

14th. A revival and extension of the pow-

er to raise a provisional army. 15th. A specific provision for the appointment of appropriate officers for the volunteer companies, that are or may be accepted, when formed into regiments, brigades or divisions; and for pay and rations to such volunteers, orthose days in every year, it may be necesary to assemble them in bodies, for the puroses of dicipline and training.

16th. A further provision for the extra services and expences of the inspector-gene-ral, and to allow him, besides his aides, one

17th. The employment of a purveyor of ublic supplies, exclusively for the war de-

All which the Secretary has the honor most respectfully to submit.

JAMES MHENRY.

War-Department, December 24, 1798. 5

This day Published.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Essars under the Signature of

VIRGINIENSIS ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of fo inverceate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irrefistible: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and uteful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY Three Per Cent. 0/8 to 9 Deferred 6 Per Cent.
BANK United States,
Pennfylvania,
North Americ 20 to 21 40 ditto

North America, 40 ditto
Infurance comp N. A. thares 30 Dividend off
Pennfylvania, fhares, 35 Dividend off
COURSE OF EXCHANGE On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Bancos

London, at 30 days

at 60 days

54

Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1-2 cents

Mr. FENNO,
TO those persons who have grown-up daughters, the rapid revolutions in dress, are as much to be deprecated as revolutions in government: the only difference appears to be, that in the one inflance, a man is reduced to poverty, by yielding to the unpardonable follies of his family—in the other, by the iron hand of power. As long as my daughters were fatisfied with that drefs, which is fo admirably calculated to diffinguish the fexes, I experienced like he are a like the control of the I experienced lit le or no inconveniences, in a pecuniary way, from a change of fashions; for a few shillings, old gowns, caps and hats were foon made to assume a new form. I with I could fay, that the prefent rage among the ladies of the ton, for equipping themselves a la mode de Postillion, had not subjected me to expenses of a more serious nature. With a view, therefore, of the wing that this has really been the case, and that my complaints are well-founded, I have selected from some tradesmens' bills, lately presented for payment, the following curious charges:

For cropping Miss Maria ditto Miss Sally ditto Miss Peggy 0 15 making 3 wigs for the young ladies ditto 3 Crocodile bosonis for ditto ditto 3 Camperdown feats for ditto ditto 3 pair of Aboukin Hips for ditto ditto 3 pair of Huzzar Boots for ditto ditto 3 Postillion Jockey Caps for ditto 10 10

If I am asked, Mr. Fenno, why I permit my family to indulge in these unbecoming my family to indulge in their unbecoming and extravagant fashions—I shall answer, that my domestic tranquility requires the facrifice—and that as long as the mothers exercise the power of the Beys, their aughters will feel disposed to imitate the Mamallukes. It is whispered that scymetars and whiskers will soon become the type.

February 7.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The committee appointed to preparte specific charges against Benjamin Brannon, quarter-master-general, to insure the pro- Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, made

report, which was read, as follows, viz.

1st. That the aforesaid Benjamin Brannon, contrary to the duties of his office, enleavoured to prevent a certain Isaac Davis Imperial ports from being punished, whom he knew had cobbed the Bank of Pennsylvania.

2d. That on the 21st of November last,

Jonathan Smith, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, sent a bond and warrant of attorney to Isaac Davis, to be executed by him, in favour of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the sum of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the fum of three thousand dollars, they ha ving received of the faid Ifaac Davis all the money, of which the Bank had been robbed, except the aforefaid three thousand dollars.

That on the faid 21st of November, the faid Benjamin Brannon, came to the Cashier of the Bank with the aforesaid bond, unexecuted, and wished to be informed of the circumstances of the robbery, and of the return of a part of the money; and after having been informed by the Cashier, and the Cashier, also having stated to him that the President and Directors of the Bank, before they could prevail on Davis to acknowledge they could prevail on Davis to acknowledge the robbery and return the money, were obliged to promife him, that, if he returned the whole of the money, they would interfere for his pardon; and also having stated that it was just and proper that Davis's property should be bound for the payment of the remainder of the money, the said Benjamin said he would see Davis on the subject.

That on the faid 21ft of November, Ben jamin Bronnon wrote a bond and warrant of attorney for Isaac Davis to execute in favour of Mary Davis, his mother, for the fum of twelve hundred dollars, which fum was more than sufficient to cover all the property belonging to Isaac Davis; and that on the 23d of the same month, the said Benja.

min Brannon went, in person, to Chester, and had judgment entered upon the said bond.

That the said Benjamin Brannon called several times on the Cashier of the Bank, between the 21st of November and the 24th of the faid month, and impressed a belief on the mind of the Cashier, that Isaac Davis would tell who made the picks and keys, and at one of the times said that he had seen Davis, and thought he would get Davis to execute the aforesaid bond, in favour of the Bank, if it would operate as his compleat lars no augmentation ought at present to be discharge.

That on the 24th of the fame month, the faid Benjamin Brannon called again on the Cashier of the Bank with aforesaid bond executed in favour of the Bank, and faid he which was committed.

Which was committed.

Mr. Pinckney from the committee appoin-

felly defigned to deceive and defraud the Prefident and Directors of the Bank, knowing that he had previously got a judgment en-tered against Isaac Davis in savour of his mother, fufficient to take all Davis's property and without siving the least intimation of this circumstance, to the Cashier. The when, on a subsequent day, the Cashier in-formed the said Benjamin Brannon that he had discovered that a judgment was entered against Isaac Davis in favour of his mother, he replied, that he knew nothing of that bond until it was handed to him, although, at the same time, he knew it was written by

That the faid Benjamin Braunon has fre quently faid that he did not fee Isaac Davis at any time after the robbery, until the 24th of November, although he acknowledged to the Cashier that he had seen him previous to the 24th of November last, and although Isaac Davis acknowledged a power of attorney to his mother, before the said Benjamin Brannon, on the 21st of November.

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed

[After perufing this Report, the Reader should recur once more to the lift of the vir-

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 7.
Mr. Rutledge made his report, as chairman of the committee of the whole yesterday on the bill to regulate the collection of he duties on imposts and tonnage; which report was taken up, the amendments con-curred in, and some others made. The bill then was ordered to be engrossed for a third

A communication was then laid before the house from the treasury department, in-closing statements of goods exported from the United States, by which it appears that the total amount of the value of our exports, for the last year, ending on the 30th of September last, was 61,327,411 dollars, 33 millions of which it is estimated were of goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture- Also a statement of the tonnage of our shipping for the year 1797, which is, of

Tons. 95ths Registered tonnage, 597,777.43 Enrolled & licenced do. 237,492.69 Fishing vessels, do. 41,732.73

Total, 876,912.90
Of the above, it is found by returns that
57,673 tons were built in the United States

A TO SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE SECURE AND AD		
To what countries.	1797.	1798.
Ruffia, &c.	3,450	60,732
Sweden &c.	898,315	733,462
Denmark, Norway, &c.	2,533,224	2,901,511
Holland &c.	8,845,486	
Great Britain, &c.		7,420,650
Hanfe Towns,	8,569,748	17,086,189
Presume Pos	9.589,858	14,492,613
France &c.	11,664,091	6,941,486
Spain &c.	5,596,253	8,740,553
Portugal &c.	463,310	729,089
Morocco,	15,000	19,188
Italy,	767,064	
China and India ge-	707,004	1,324,036
nerally -	0	
W. Todies	387,310	261,795
W Indies generally,	1,508,044	248,121
Africa, do.	230,873	132,883
Europe, do.	207,077	74,858
N.W coast America		

70,730 Total 51,294,710 61,327,411

Summinary value of Exports.		
New-Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New-York New-York New-Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia N. Carolina S. Carolina Georgia	1797. 1798. 275,840 361,453 7,5 2,047 8.639,252 975,530 947,827 814,506 763,128 13,308,064 14,300,892 118,161 61,877 11,446,291 8,915,463 98,929 183,729 9,811,799 12,746,190 4,908,713 6,113,451 540,901 338,124 949,622 6,994,179 644,307 961,841	
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	

51,294,710 61,327,411

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of laims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Andrew Thompson, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morris, from the committee appointed on this fubject, reported a bill providing compensation for Marshals, Attornies, Jurors and Witnesses in the court of the United States, which was committed.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for augmenting the falaries of the officers of the Executive Department. By this bill it is provided that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, shall each have 5000 dollars a year; the Comptroller of the Treasury 4000 dollars; the Attorney General, the Treasury 4000 dollars. dollars ; the Attorney General, the Treafurer, Auditor and the Commissioner of the Revenue each 3,400 dollars; the Register of the Treasury 2800; the accountants of the War and Navy Departments each 2300 dollars; the Postmaster General 2,400 dollars, and the affishant Post master general 1700 dollars. The bill was committed.

Mr Harper, from the fame committee, made a report on the petition of Daniel Stevens, Supervisor of Charleston, stating, that as by the additional duties of the present year, 400 dollars would be added to his emolu-ments, which would make them 1500 dol-

made thereto, which report was concurred in.
Mr. Craik, from the committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill esta-blishing the Post-Office of the United States,

Davis's pardon should be obtained. In this | ted to co-sider the representation and remon-particular the said Benjamin Brannon mani- strance of the legislature of Georgia, report ted a hill appropriating a certain fum. I thos ney for defraying the expenses of holds g a treaty or treaties with the Indiana, which was committed.

Mr. Waln presented the petition of I bn Vaughan, praying compensation on account of certain losses sustained by the receiving Cashier did not accept of the bond, and of silver at the mist, heretofore claimed. Re-

ferred to the committee of claims.

The house went into a committee on a bill from the senate for the relief of Thomas Lewis, which was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The house resolved itself into a commit-

tee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for further suspending our commercial intercourse with France. The principal of these amendments was, to str ke out the 5th and 6th sections of the bill, which give the President power to surpend our intercourse with such Spanish and Dutch ports as should be found to harbour French privateers. This amendment of the Isaac Davis acknowledged a power of attorney to his mother, before the said Benjamin Brannon, on the 21st of November.

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Governor, for the removal of Benjamin Brannon, Esq. from the office, of Associate Judge of the county of Delaware.

I rench privateers. This amendment of the Senate was concurred in, 60 votes being for it. Therest followed of course. The committee then rose, and the year and nays being called in the house on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole, the question was carried 59 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Josiah Parker, the house resolved itself into a committee of the

On motion of Mr. Josiah Parker, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the oill for the augmentation of the navy, and fixing the pay of the captains of ships or vessels of war, when Mr. GALLATIN MOVED TO STRIKE OUT ALL THAT PART OF THE BILL WHICH RELATES TO SEVENTYAFOUR GUN SHIPS, confirming the bill to 6 vessels of 18 guns each. He enforced his most on by a speech of considerable length which Son by a speech of considerable length which will be given in course. At the conclusion of which the house adjourned. [Am.D.Ad.]

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

Ship George, Rice, Brig Morning Star, —, No. Schooner Houlker, Tatem, Carthagena and

Friendship, Wallace, Havanna Brig Nymph, Hardy, of this port, and chooner Minerva, Andaule, failed from La Guira the 7th ult. from St. Thomas.

Yesterday sailed from this port for the Havanna, the large warlike looking ship Ocean, of 22 guns, completely manned, commanded by captain Kemp, formerly of the Factor. The Ocean was lately purchased by Mr. Cramond, of J. Clason, Esq.

[New York Paper.]

Letters for the Ship Dispatch Captain Bennet for London, will be received at the Coffee House until Tuesday next the 12th instant.

White Oak Logs-or White Oak Pipe-WANTED.

PROPOSALS, WILL BE RECEIVED, On or before the 16th day of March, For the Delivery,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia,

of the WHOLE OF PART OF
104,000 feet, running measure, of
WHITE OAK LOGS, Or of the same quantity, of LOGS,

Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,

as under:

24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the smallest
end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.

16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the smallest
end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.

64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the smallest
end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.

The Logs must be firait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.

the first House from Market-street. feb 8

Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED,

On or before the 21st day of the present month,

FOR DELIVERING,

To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia
or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street,

George-street, Broad-street, or CenterSquare, between the Schuylkill and

Center-Square, as shall be directed, the whole, or

PART of

One Million of found, bard burned

BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Blicks will be received.

No Sammel or piace Blicks will be received— One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other proposals may mention the Yard from which the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they e feat in writing to

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer. South Twellih ftreet the first house from Market street: feb 8

Sales of valuable Books.

the 13th inflant,
at four o'clock precisely,
At the AUCTION ROOM
In Market-street between Fourth and Fifth streets
No. 183, North Side,
Will be Sold by AUCTION, for Cash,
An Invoice of afforted and valuable

BOOK NEXT WEDNESDAY,

BOOKS. Confifting of Law, Physic and Divinity, also, Novels, Miscellanies, History, Voyages, Peetry, Orama, and Agriculture, &c. Shannon & Poalk, auctioneers.