

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2.

Table listing various stock prices including Six Per Cent, Three Per Cent, Bank United States, and others.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for London (30 and 60 days), Amsterdam (60 days), and others.

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...

Table listing items like 'For cropping Miss Maria', 'ditto Miss Sally', etc., with prices.

If I am asked, Mr. Fenno, why I permit my family to indulge in these unbecoming and extravagant fashions—I shall answer, that my domestic tranquility requires the sacrifice...

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The committee appointed to prepare specific charges against Benjamin Brannon, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, made report...

That on the 21st of November last, Jonathan Smith, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, lent 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...

That the said Benjamin Brannon called several times on the Cashier of the Bank, between the 21st of November and the 24th of the said month, and impressed a belief on the mind of the Cashier, that Isaac Davis would tell him 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...

Davis's pardon should be obtained. In this particular the said Benjamin Brannon manifested a design to deceive and defraud the President and Directors of the Bank...

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.

After perusing this Report, the Reader should recur once more to the list of the virtuous.

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 the duties on imports and tonnage...

Table showing 'Total, 876,912.90' and other statistics related to the report.

Total, 876,912.90. Of the above, it is found by returns that 57,673 tons were built in the United States in the year 1798.

Table listing 'To what countries' with columns for 1797 and 1798, including entries for Russia, Sweden, Denmark, etc.

Summary value of Exports.

Table listing 'New-Hampshire', 'Massachusetts', 'Rhode Island', etc., with values for 1797 and 1798.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, 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 subject, reported a bill providing compensation for Marshals, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses in the court of the United States...

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for augmenting the salaries of the officers of the Executive Department...

Mr. Pinckney from the committee appointed to consider the representation and resolution of the legislature of Georgia, reported a bill appropriating a certain sum of money for defraying the expenses of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians...

Mr. Wain presented the petition of John Vaughan, praying compensation on account of certain losses sustained by the receiving of silver at the mint, heretofore claimed. Referred 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 committee 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 strike out the 5th and 6th sections of the bill, which give the President power to suspend our intercourse with such Spanish and Dutch ports as should be found to harbour French privateers...

On motion of Mr. Josiah Parker, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the augmentation of the navy, and fixing the pay of the captains of ships or vessels of war, when Mr. GALATIN MOVED TO STRIKE OUT ALL THAT PART OF THE BILL, WHICH RELATES TO SEVENTY-FOUR GUN SHIPS, confining the bill to 6 vessels of 18 guns each...

Gazette Marine List.

Table listing ships like 'Ship George, Rice', 'Brig Morning Star', 'Schooner Houliker', etc., with destinations and agents.

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 10th day of March, For the Delivery, To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent, at any part within the said City of the WHOLE OR PART OF 104,000 feet, running measure, of WHITE OAK LOGS, Or of the same quantity, of LOGS.

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 Chestnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-square, between the Schuylkill and Center-square, as shall be directed, the whole, or PART OF ONE MILLION OF SOUND, hard burned BRICKS.

Next Wednesday, the 13th instant, 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 assorted and valuable BOOKS.

Consisting of Law, Physic and Divinity, also, Novel, Miscellanies, History, Voyages, Poetry, Dramas, and Agriculture, &c. Shannon & Poole, auctioneers.

conducted, as not to infract the conditions on which the old troops now in service were enlisted.

The act which authorizes to raise the twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of dragoons, provides, that they shall be kept in service during the continuance of the existing differences between 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 considerable distance from their homes. The same thing also happens to officers on the establishment, whose age or time of life, or scanty fortune, does not admit their continuance in the army, as well as to privates serving on the frontiers, whose engagements are successively expiring.

In the English service, the officer, when disbanded, receives half pay; the private soldier in the cavalry has his horse, and an allowance for his sword, with fourteen days pay to carry him home;—the infantry have likewise fourteen days' pay granted them for the same 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 allowance to each officer and soldier, on quitting the service, or being disbanded, equivalent to the expence he must incur in returning home.

The act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, is too important to the peace and safety 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 advisable, and founded on the soundest policy, that the power to raise such troops as are contemplated by this clause, should be extended 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, clothed, and equipped at their own expence.

As it may be questioned, whether the act enables the President to appoint all appropriate officers to these companies when organized into regiments, brigades and divisions; it is desirable that such power should be expressly given.

A specific provision for the pay and rations to volunteers during the days it may be necessary to assemble 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 to do so at 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 volunteers, who define themselves to the front of danger, is inappreciable. If well instructed and disciplined they will, in the event of sudden invasion, be of immense utility and importance.—Besides the direct effects of their exertions in resisting 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 countenance, additional courage and perseverance. They would, thus disciplined, and aided by the regular force, tho' small give a consistency and stability to our first efforts, of which these would otherwise be destitute and would tend powerfully to prevent, great, tho' 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 and labour, and that the existing law assigned no compensation whatever for the exercise of this skill and labour.

To discharge with effect, the duties of his office, he must take frequent journeys from one part of the army to another, when it is engaged in different and distant places. It must be conceived, that the expences of such journeys must quickly eat out the narrow allowance of a major-general. If filled by a man of talents, without a fortune to meet such expences, he must either compromise 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 which there is no adequate compensation.

The precedent last war establishes the propriety of an extra allowance for the extra services and expences of this officer; and it would be infinitely more agreeable and less embarrassing to the department of war, that the latter, or his expences on journeys from one part of the army to another, should be settled by a fixed allowance by law, instead of being chargeable to the contingencies of the war department. A further arrangement is necessary to give full effect 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 indispensable.

It is proper, before closing this reference, to mention a circumstance intimately connected with our military system. 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.

It seems 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 find ample employment in the general superintendance and directions of the great operations of his department; if a portion of his time is to be occupied in the details of his concerns, it is morally certain, that the greater must languish or suffer.

Besides these duties the purveyor should be charged exclusively with the disposing of 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 sent from the seat of government or elsewhere, to the army, agents or quarter-masters, to arsenals and distant places of deposit.

The Secretary takes leave to recapitulate, for the purpose of presenting, in a concise view, the propositions, respectfully recommended to attention, by the foregoing observations.

1st. A new modification of the military, 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 the line to act as aides de camp, inspectors, pay-masters, quarter-masters, &c.

3d. To designate the grades, from which aides de camp, and officers of inspection may be taken, in order to prevent the multiplication of the highest grades.

4th. To add to the existing establishment, two companies of horse, to be denominated and act as bussars; and a surgeon and mates to 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 quarter-master-general, to insure the procurement of a fit character, to execute the duties of this important office.

7th. A provision for a hospital department for the army.

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

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 clothing issued to the soldiers.

12th. An alteration in the ration to be issued to the troops.

13th. A provision for the reasonable expences of officers and soldiers in returning to their homes, when disbanded or incapacitated by age or sickness, for further service.

14th. A revision and extension of the power 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, for those days in every year, it may be necessary to assemble them in bodies, for the purposes of discipline and training.

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

17th. The employment of a purveyor of public supplies, exclusively for the war department.

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

JAMES M HENRY. War-Department, } December 24, 1798. } This day Published, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The ESSAYS under the Signature of VIRGINIENSIS, ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS. (Price 25 cents, 12mo.)