

The following Bill has been reported by a committee appointed for the purpose; after being read in the House, it was ordered to be printed—and it is understood that it shall be laid over to the next session, in order that the public sentiment may be obtained on the subject.

A BILL more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the militia of the United States shall consist of each and every free able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who are or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of fifty years (except as is herein after excepted) who shall severally and respectively be enrolled by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizens shall reside, and that within months after passing of this act: And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrolment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.—That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall within months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock of a bore not smaller than seventeen balls to the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, two spare flints and a knapsack; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service as is herein after directed, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack.—That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and epaulet.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Vice-President of the United States, the members of Congress, with their several officers and servants attending either House; the officers, judicial and executive, of the general government; the Lieutenant-Governor and executive council of the respective States; the members of the legislatures of the respective States, with their officers and servants attending their several houses; all judicial and executive officers of each State; all persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms; all ministers of religion, actually having the charge of a church or congregation; all principals, professors, and other teachers of, together with the students in universities, colleges and academies; every school master actually having the charge of a school; all post-officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States; one miller to every grist-mill; all commissioned officers who heretofore served in the continental army, and all mariners actually engaged in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, together with such other persons who may be excepted by any law hereafter to be passed by the legislature of any particular State, shall be, and are hereby excepted out of this act, and exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of fifty years.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, or commander in chief of the militia of the respective States for the time being, shall within one year from the passing of this act, by general orders, arrange the whole militia under his command into divisions as nearly equal as conveniently may be, and those divisions into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies.—That each division, brigade and regiment in the State, shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant-general's office in the State; and when in the field or in service in the State, each division, brigade and regiment shall respectively take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank.—That each brigade, if practicable, shall consist of at least four regiments; each regiment of at least two battalions; each battalion of five companies if practicable; and each company of sixty-four men.—That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States as follows: To each division, one major-general, and two aids de camp with the rank of majors; to each brigade, one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as a brigade major, with the rank of major; to each regiment one lieutenant-colonel commandant and to each battalion one major; to each company, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fife or bugle horn; that to each regiment there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quarter-master, to rank as lieutenants, one pay-master, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate, one sergeant-major, one drum major and one fife major.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to promote military knowledge among the citizens of the United States in their youth, and for the purpose of furnishing the means of immediate defence in case of invasion or insurrection, the citizens of the United States forming the militia thereof as aforesaid, and who shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of twenty-five years, shall be separately enrolled by the captain or other commanding officer of the company, and officered by the State, and formed into distinct companies by themselves in like manner as is herein before directed, which companies shall form the light infantry or riflemen of each battalion or regiment.—That to each brigade there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse. The officers of each company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer and one fife. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fufee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself at his own expence with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. The officers of each troop of horse shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves, at their own expence, with good horses, of at least fourteen hands high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bear skin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself, at his own expence, with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands high, a good saddle, bridle, housings, holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals to be furnished at their own expence, the colour and fashion of which to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with State and regimental colours, at the expence of the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife at the expence of the commissioned officers of the company, until they can be reimbursed by the fines and forfeitures hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each company of the militia of the United States, who shall form the light infantry or rifle companies, the artillery and troops of horse as aforesaid, shall rendezvous four times in every year, in companies, for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving in martial exer-

cises; and twice in every year in regiment or battalion, as the commanding officer of the brigade shall direct: And all other companies of said militia shall rendezvous twice in every year, in companies, and twice in every year in regiment or battalion, as aforesaid. The times and places of rendezvous to be appointed by the laws of each State, or the commander in chief thereof, in such manner that the field and staff officers may have an opportunity of attending the several companies exercising in detail, in order to introduce uniformity in the manœuvres and discipline of the regiment. (To be continued.)

P A R T S, April 16.

This city has not experienced a more violent agitation since the revolution, than it has done for the last three or four days. Religious motives have been one assigned reason for the tumults—but the more just cause has been, a confederacy among the members of the clergy and some others, to overturn the decrees of the National Assembly of the second of November last, alienating the lands of the clergy to pay off the debts of the nation.

On the 13th at night, the police having received information that a very numerous meeting was secretly held at the Capuchin Convent, which was rather suspicious, a guard was instantly dispatched thither, where, among others, were found, the archbishop of Toulouse, the bishop of Nanci, the Abbe Mauri, Mess. d'Espremeuil, Cazalet, and about two hundred more members of the National Assembly. Several resolutions have been passed among them, that in case the decree for alienating the Church Lands from their ancient possessors was finally carried into execution, they would set the kingdom into confusion by the writings that should be dispersed abroad. Several other long resolutions passed which are not yet public.

On the 14th inst. several of these members went to the Assembly with fire arms concealed under their clothes. The clergy had, on the preceding day, got over about one hundred and seventy-one members to their views, and they entertained the strongest hope, that what with this acquisition of numbers, with threats, declamation and clamour, they would be able to carry their point. At no fitting since the revolution, has there been a battle so hardly contested, or conducted with such intrepidity. All the higher and many of the inferior clergy, jumped into the trenches to defend the bastions and ramparts of the church, but in vain—after four days struggle, they were conquered by a great majority as will appear by the succeeding account of the final determination of the assembly, by which the nation is irrevocably confirmed in its right to the ecclesiastical lands.

Previous to this question being introduced to the assembly, the clergy had been extremely assiduous in circulating incendiary letters throughout their dioceses.

The agitation which their meeting at the Capuchin Convent, and the alarm which the violent debates in the National Assembly had produced, had caused the marquis de la Fayette and M. Bailly to place a treble guard about the Thuilleries, to resist the mob. A member complained of this in the debate, but it proved extremely fortunate, for several members would otherwise have been sacrificed in getting away. As it was, several were very roughly handled.

A large concourse of people had assembled early on the 14th, at the avenues of the National Assembly to hear the debate. On the members coming away, some were applauded, others were hooted—The Viscount de Mirabeau being hissed, he drew his sword, which so incensed the mob, that he would have been murdered, had it not been for the assistance of the guards, who conducted him and M. Cazalet to the Jacobite convent, where climbing over the walls they escaped.

The Abbe Mauri got off undiscovered from the assembly; but being met in the evening, the mob assailed him, when he drew a pair of pistols from under his coat, but seeing himself in danger of being overpowered, he ran into a house and shut the door. The guard soon came to his assistance. M. de Noailles, though a great enemy to the Abbe's politics, living near to the place flew to his rescue. M. Mounier did the same, and both joined in offering him their hotel for his protection, which he accepted of.

The King, though a friend to the Abbe Mauri, has thought it prudent to desire that neither he nor the Viscount de Mirabeau may visit him at the Thuilleries, as his majesty is fearful of some popular disturbance.

April 27.—Fifty patriots of St. Claude have formed themselves into a society, and bound themselves by a solemn oath, to disclose to the proper officers of the municipality, civil and criminal, every plot or design against the public liberty. If this glorious example be followed by other cities and towns in the kingdom, all attempts to effect a counter revolution will be fruitless.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON'S estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.
HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees.
JOHN BIRD, }
Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

[EDINBURGH, MARCH, 1790.]
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BY
JAMES ANDERSON, LL.D.
FRS. FSA. S.
Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, Agriculture, &c. at Bath, of the Philosophical, and of the Agricultural Societies in Manchester, and of the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, Dijon, Author of several performances.

Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis.
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I. THIS Work will be published in Numbers, weekly; each Number, for foreign parts, to contain three sheets, (48 pages) small octavo.
II. Nine Numbers will complete a Volume, and six Volumes a year; two intercalary Numbers being incorporated with the others, to keep the Publication regular.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS WORK,
Are received by the Editor, (post paid) at the Printing House of *Mundell and Son, Edinburgh, by Archibald McAnland and Co. Greenock; Corrie, Gladstones and Bradshaw, Liverpool; Anst, Helicar and Son, Bristol; and, Mr. McCulloch, Optician, No. 38, Minories, London.*

THE amplification of this Prospectus is contained in seven pages of quarto demy, closely printed on a small type.—The address to the public is an ingenious, philosophic and animated performance; sketching the outlines of the Editor's extensive design—which address concludes thus—

“COMMUNICATIONS for this work may be written in the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish or Russian languages, or in Latin, as best suits the ease of correspondents; though, for obvious reasons, they will be more acceptable in the English than any other language.

“A particular time cannot be fixed for the commencement of this publication; as many necessary arrangements must first be taken, which may require a longer time than is expected, to adjust. The editor is indeed too anxious to have the work well done, to think of commencing it prematurely. Those at a distance, however, who incline to encourage it, should lose no time in forwarding their orders, as it is probable it may be commenced by the time that a return from them can be obtained.

“In the first, or some early number of this work, will begin, original memoirs and authentic anecdotes of the late ingenious Dr. William Cullen, the respected preceptor and much esteemed patron and friend of the editor, accompanied with a portrait, which no pains shall be spared to render as exact a likeness as possible, of that truly great and worthy man. As few copies will be thrown off at any time more than are subscribed for, those who wish to be possessed of this work, will please to send their orders soon.”

Then follows an address to foreign correspondents—and a series of enquiries on almost every subject that science comprehends; to which he solicits answers from every quarter of the globe. He suggests an attention to economy in regard to the conveyance of parcels, and mentions British Consuls, Ambassadors, and other public characters abroad, as mediums through which he may probably be favored in this particular; and concludes with the following information.—

“As the editor has already begun a correspondence, or has the prospect of doing so, with some distinguished literary characters, academics and journalists, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Geneva, Savoy, Switzerland, different parts of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Canada, the United States of America, Bengal, Madras, and all the other British settlements in India, China, Batavia, the Cape of Good Hope, the British and French Islands in the West Indies, and is also flattered with the hope of being able to open a direct correspondence with some of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in America, with some of the states of Africa where trade with Britain is allowed, and even with Turkey, should the present war come soon to a conclusion; into all these places this miscellany in that case will find its way. By this means information may be readily conveyed from any of these places to all the others; so that he hopes in a short time this work will be regularly well entitled to the name of The Universal Literary Intelligencer.”

No plan of a similar work that has come under our observation, appears to be calculated on more philanthropic, useful and comprehensive principles; and, we most sincerely wish Doctor Anderson success in his undertaking. A republication of this article may merit attention from the friends of literature and of mankind.

James F. Sebor, and Co.
Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. if.

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