

NEW-YORK, July 1790.

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.

(CONTINUED.)

Sec. 7. **AND** be it further enacted, That in order to prevent any injury arising from drawing off the workmen at certain works and manufactories hereafter named, to attend the several days of rendezvous as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the commander in chief of each State to appoint proper officers at all furnaces for manufacturing of iron, and all works for manufacturing of glass, if any such shall be within the State, whose duty it shall be to form the workmen, manufacturers, and laborers belonging thereto, into a company or companies, in manner as aforesaid, or as nearly thereto as circumstances will admit, and to train, exercise and discipline them in manner directed by law, excepting as to the place, which shall always be at the works or manufactories, and excepting the meetings in regiment or battalion, in lieu of which they shall meet in companies at the said works and manufactories, in manner aforesaid. And the said workmen, manufacturers and laborers, shall be excused from all other militia duty except in times of invasion or insurrection.

Sec. 8. **And** be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant-general appointed for each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the State to the several corps—to attend all public reviews, when the commander in chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof—to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act—to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made—to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline—all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant-general may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the State: And the said adjutant-general shall have the rank of a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. And there shall also be appointed in each State a commissary of military stores, who shall have the rank of a major in the militia, with as many deputies as the State shall by law direct, whose duty it shall be to take the charge and keeping of all the ordnance and military stores of the State, subject to such orders and instructions, in the execution of his and their duty, as he or they shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State, or other superior officer.

Sec. 9. **And** be it further enacted, That all officers who shall be appointed and commissioned to any of the offices as aforesaid, shall within ten days after notice of such appointment or commission, report their acceptance of such office to the commanding officer of the regiment or brigade; on failure whereof such neglect shall be considered as a refusal; and the said commanding officer shall within ten days thereafter report the same, to the commanding officer of the division or brigade, who shall from time to time report the same with all vacancies that may happen, to the adjutant-general, for the information of the commander in chief of the State.

Sec. 10. **And** be it further enacted, That every commissioned officer who shall be convicted by a general court-martial, of having refused or neglected to perform, or of having acted contrary to any of the duties of his office, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the discretion of the court, either by fine or removal from his office: *Provided*, That no fine for the first offence, shall exceed dollars; and for any subsequent offence dollars; which fines shall be levied and collected by warrant, under the hand and seal of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, directed to any serjeant of the regiment or battalion to which the offender may belong, in like manner as the fines hereafter mentioned to be recovered of non-commissioned officers and privates, for neglect or refusal of duty, are directed to be levied and collected. That the commanding officers of divisions and brigades may order courts-martial for the trial of offences within his division or brigade, the members of which shall be warned for that duty by the brigade-major, who shall keep a roster for that purpose, That the proceedings and sentence of every court-martial, by which any officer shall be removed from office, shall be in writing, signed by the president thereof; and shall by the president be delivered to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him transmitted to the commander in chief of the State, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: And that all other proceedings and sentences of brigade courts-martial, shall be delivered by the president thereof to the commanding officer of the brigade, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders. That all courts-martial for the trial of general officers, shall be ordered by the commander in chief of the State, and composed of general and field officers, who shall be warned to that duty by the adjutant-general of the State, from a roster to be by him kept for that purpose. That the proceedings and sentences of such courts shall be transmitted by the presidents thereof to the commander in chief, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: *Provided*, that no sentence of a court-martial on a general officer, shall extend further than a removal from office. That all general courts-martial shall consist of at least nine commissioned officers who shall appoint their judge advocate, who is hereby authorized, and required to administer an oath to each member of the court, which they are hereby enjoined severally to take before they proceed on business, to the following effect: "You do swear that you will well and truly try and determine according to evidence, the matter depending between the State of

and the prisoner or prisoners now to be tried—That you will not divulge the sentence of the court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved pursuant to law; neither will you upon any account at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required by a due course of law; and that you will not divulge the sentence of this court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved according to law; and that you will well and truly do the duty of a judge-advocate in this court impartially and uprightly, according to the best of your abilities."

Sec. 11. **And** be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer or private, not necessarily absent from the county or town, who shall neglect to appear, when warned pursuant to law, at a company meeting or rendezvous, not having a sufficient excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents; and for appearing at such meeting or rendezvous without his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, as directed by this act, shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents; and for the like offences at a regimental or battalion

meeting or rendezvous, for the first offence aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred cents, and for the last offence the sum of fifty cents. And in case of any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty while under arms or in actual service, he shall forfeit and pay such sum as shall be directed by the major voice of the officers of the company, battalion or regiment, provided the same shall not in any case amount to more than

and that all fines arising from offences in company only shall be adjudged of and imposed by the commissioned officers of the company, or the major part of them, and all fines to arise from offences in battalion or regiment with respect to the non-commissioned officers and privates, shall be adjudged and imposed by the field officers of the battalion or regiment, all which fines shall be levied with costs, not exceeding cents, by warrant from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company, as the case may be, directed to one or more serjeants, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels: And in case any defaulter shall be under age, and live with his father or mother, or shall be an apprentice or hired servant, the father or mother, master or mistress, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay the said fines with costs, and in default of payment when demanded, the said serjeant or serjeants, shall levy the same upon the goods and chattels of such father or mother, master or mistress—such fines when recovered to be paid over by the serjeant or serjeants to the officer granting such warrant.

(To be continued.)

GEORGE-TOWN, July 3.

Extract of a letter from London May 6.

"Before you receive this letter, hostilities between this country and Spain, will commence; in which the latter (as you may collect from the papers which go by the Packet) is the aggressor, having taken five out of seven British vessels, trading between the North-West Coast of America and the East-Indies. A general war is expected, as well as another, astonishing and unexpected, revolution in America. We were never more formidable, either in power or unanimity. The general voice of England has, without waiting for the Royal Proclamation, denounced war and destruction against that branch of the House of Bourbon, now weakened and divided, through a glorious struggle to establish the equal and natural rights of man. The King of Spain, it is alleged has made some powerful alliance to enable him, in this crisis, to oppose the British fleet, strength, and resources. Our Stock-jobbers in the Alley, however, have formed for him, in one day, alliances numerous enough to vanquish the world; but the next day, have been civil and courteous in another extreme, reducing his native sovereignty into a commonwealth, and divesting him of his dominions in South-America.—However, the English fleet is in motion. Ships are daily despatched on secret expeditions, and the officers and men are reported to be unusually sanguine for action. How, or when this commotion may terminate, is out of the reach of human comprehension: But we may conclude, with certainty, that the produce of your country will command a great price during its continuance; and that Heaven may prosper you on this, as well as on every future occasion, is the wish of millions in this hemisphere.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of £.3000	£.3000
2 " " " 1000	2000
3 " " " 500	1500
10 " " " 200	2000
30 " " " 100	3000
50 " " " 50	2500
100 " " " 20	2400
180 " " " 10	1800
7950 " " " 4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000
16654 Blanks, }

Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architecture, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

THE Managers give notice that agreeable to an order of the Corporation, the drawing of the City-Lottery, will positively commence on the first Monday in August, July 14.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (s.w.ty.)

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.

Treasury Department,

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the road from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Duck-crook or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

- One pound of bread or flour,
 - One pound of beef, or 2/3 of a pound of pork,
 - Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey,
 - One quart of salt,
 - Two quarts of vinegar,
 - Two pounds of soap,
 - One pound of Candles,
- per. 100 rations,

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/6.	Do. 22 inch do. 1/6.
Antigua Rum, 4/9 a 5/1.	Do. 18. inch do. 1/8.
St. Croix, do. 4/8.	Butt white oak staves, 3/6.
Country, do. 3/2.	Pipe do. do. 9/1.
Molasses, 2/4.	Hoghead do. do. 6/10f.
Brandy, 7/.	Do. do. heading, 8/.
Geneva, 5/3.	Irish barrel do. staves, 3/5f.
Do. in casks, 2/8f.	Hoghead red oak do. 5/1.
Muscovado Sugar, 80f. a 72f.	Do. French do. 5/.
Loaf, do. 1/4.	Hoghead hoops, 4/.
Lump, do. 1/2 1/2.	White oak square timber } 10d.
Pepper, 2/9.	per square foot,
Pimento, 1/6.	Red wood, per ton, 16/.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.	Fustick, 10/.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/1. a 6f.	Beaver, per lb. 12f. a 16f.
Do. French, 18/10f.	Otter per skin, 9/3f.
Rice, 25f.	Grey fox, 4/7f.
Superfine Flour, 62f.	Martin, 4/10.
Common do. 58f.	Ratoon, 3/6 a 7/6.
Rye do. 30f. a 28f.	Muskat, 10d. a 14d.
Indian Meal, 18f. 20f.	Beaver hats, 64f.
Rye, 5f. pr. bush.	Callor do. 48f.
Wheat, 8f. a 9f.	Chocolate, 14d.
Corn, (Southern) 3/6.	Cocoa, 70f. a 80f.
Do. (Northern) 4f.	Cotton, 2f.
Beef, first quality, 48f. 50f.	Tar, pr. bar. 11/6.
Pork, first quality, 80f.	Pitch, 12f. a 13f.
Oats, 2/2.	Turpentine, 21/ a 20f.
Flax-seed, 5f.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21f. 24f.	Do. York, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Country refined } 28/1 a 30/.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3 1/2d.
bar-iron, }	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5 1/2d.
Do. bloomery, 25/1 a 26/.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Swedes do. 45/.	Lead in pigs, pr. cwt. 60f.
Russia do. 30/.	Do. bars, 68f.
Pig-iron, 8/10f. a 9/.	Do. Shot, 68f.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68f.
Nails American, by cask. } 14d.	White do. dry, 95f.
per. lb. 4d. }	White do. in oil, 5/12f.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	Salt-petre hams, 7 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9 1/2d.	Spermaceti candles, 3f.
Do. do. do. 10d. 11d.	Mould do. 11d. a 12f.
Do. do. do. 12d. 13d.	Tallow dipt, 9 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 20d. 21d.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Do. do. do. 24d. }	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pot ash, per ton, 42/10f.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Pearl ash, 55/.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2f.	Butter, 8d.
Mackarel per barr. 26f. a 30f.	Hyfon tea, 9f.
Herrings, 18f. 16f.	Sequin do. 6/6.
Mahogany, Jamaica, } 10d.	Bohea do. 2/4.
per foot, }	Ginseng, 2f. a 2/6.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Starch Poland, 7d.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Snuff, 2/3.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8/1.	Allum salt, water mea- } 3/6
Do. chipped. 14/.	sure, pr. bush. }
2 inch white oak } 10/10f.	Liverpool do. 2f.
plank, per m. }	Madeira wine, } 60/1 a 90/1
1 inch do. 5/1.	pr. pipe, }
2 inch white pine plank, 8/1.	Port, 46/.
1 1/2 inch do. 6/10f.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5/
1 inch do. 3/10f.	Teneriff, 4f.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10/.	Fyall, 3/3.
Do. 22 inch do. 1/18f.	Spermaceti do. 6/.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1/10f.	Shake-down hds. 3/6
1 1/2 inch do. 6/10f.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 150f
1 inch do. 4/1.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 34/36/.
Pitch pine scantling, 3/18f.	Lintfeed oil, pr. gal. 4f.
Cyprus 2 feet shingle, 1/10f.	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50f. a 55f.