

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.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sec. 12. **AND** be it further enacted, That all fines herein before mentioned, shall be paid by the officer issuing said warrant to and for the purpose, in the first instance for providing colours and music to and for the use of the companies of light infantry, rifle men, artillery and troops of horse; and the surplus that may remain, to be applied to the like use for the residue of the militia aforesaid; and when the said fines shall arise to a larger sum than is necessary for the said uses, the remainder shall be applied to the purchasing of arms and accoutrements for the light infantry and rifle companies.

Sec. 13. **And** be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

Sec. 14. **And** be it further enacted, That the commander in chief of the State, shall on the requisition of the President of the United States, authorized thereto by the express acts of Congress, order out any proportion of the militia of the State so required as aforesaid, to march to any part of the United States for the protection or defence of the same, provided that they be not compelled to continue on duty out of the State without their consent, for a longer time than _____ months at any one time.—That while in actual service, in consequence of being so called out, they shall receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as the troops of the United States of America.

Sec. 15. **And** be it further enacted, That if any person belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into service as aforesaid, be wounded or disabled while in actual service in opposing or suppressing any invasion or insurrection, or in fighting against any of the enemies of the United States, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence, without having regard to the rank such person may hold.

Sec. 16. **And** be it further enacted, That every person of the age of eighteen years and under fifty years, who are exempted from personal service in the militia as aforesaid, by the second section of this act (except 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; all school-masters actually having the charge of a school, and all mariners employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States as aforesaid) shall pay an annual tax of two dollars into the public treasury of the United States, to be applied towards the support of the civil government thereof, and to be collected in the following manner: The commissioner of the treasury in each State, shall appoint a responsible person in every county or township in the State, as collector of the said tax, to whom the commanding officer of each battalion shall cause returns to be made of the names of all the exempts by virtue of the said second section of this act, within the bounds of his battalion, except as before excepted. That thereupon each of said exempts being notified thereof by the said collector shall on the month of May in every year, pay to the said collector the said two dollars; and in case of failure therein, the collector shall, within two weeks thereafter, return the names of the defaulters to the commanding officer of the battalion, who shall thereupon cause them to be enrolled, and they shall thereafter be liable to do militia duty in like manner as other citizens not exempted by this act, until the full arrears of the said tax shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. And the said collector shall, within one month after the receipt of the said tax, pay the same to the said commissioner, who shall account therefor with the treasury of the United States in like manner and under the same penalties and forfeitures as he accounts for other public monies by him received; for all which services the said collector shall be entitled to retain the compensation of two and a half per centum on all the monies collected by him as aforesaid. And in case the said collector should neglect or refuse to pay over the said monies received by him as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the said commissioner, within the time limited as aforesaid, the said collector shall forfeit and pay to the use of the United States, a sum of money equal to double the amount of the said taxes, or so much of them as shall remain unpaid; to be recovered by the said collector in his own name, with costs of suit, by action of debt or otherwise, in any court wherein the same shall be cognizable. And the secretary of the treasury shall cause an annual return of all the monies received on the said tax, to be laid before Congress, at their first session in every year.

Sec. 17. **And** be it further enacted, That each State shall be formed into a district or districts in such a manner as the legislature thereof shall by law direct. And that there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, an inspector for each district, who shall be a citizen of the State to which such district belongs; provided their number shall not exceed—one for New-Hampshire, two for Massachusetts, one for Rhode-Island, one for Connecticut, one for New-York, one for New-Jersey, two for Pennsylvania, one for Delaware, one for Maryland, three for Virginia, two for North-Carolina, one for South-Carolina, and one for Georgia. And the duty of such inspector shall be to attend the regimental or battalion meetings of the militia on their several parades, during the time of their being under arms pursuant to this act, at least once in every year, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce a system of military discipline throughout the district, agreeably to law and such orders as he shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State; to furnish the forms of the returns that may be required, and explain the principles on which they shall be made; to make returns to the President of the United States, at least once in every year, of the militia of the State, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; a duplicate of such return and report he shall also transmit to the commander in chief of the State. And the said inspectors shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and shall respectively receive from the treasury of the United States, as a full compensation for all their services, the sum of _____ dollars per annum.

ANECDOTES.

THE late Col. Erhan Allen had a high opinion of himself and of his six brothers, and said that there were never seven such born of any woman. You mistake, said a Scotch officer, *Mary Magdalene* was delivered of seven exactly like you.

FOOOTE asked Garrick what he should do with a light guinea;—sing it to the devil, says Garrick—well, answered Foote, this will do, you make a guinea go the farthest of any man I ever knew.

Extract of a letter from Col. Robert Oliver, to a gentleman in Massachusetts, dated _____

WOLFUCK, May 5, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I SHALL endeavour to answer your letter methodically—and in the first place do assure you, the report that we were obliged to move to the city on account of the Indians, was every part thereof false, and without the least foundation. The Indians have killed one man, and stole some horses, which is all the mischief they have done on the purchase since my arrival—they appear to be very friendly and to bear a great regard for the Yankees, as they call us.

I lived at the city the first winter, and in the spring took up my land at this place, and undertook with three others to build mills, which we have completed, and they are of the first rate. I raised last season about 100 bushels of corn, some potatoes, turnips, &c. I moved my family here last September, and have lived here ever since—have not been in the least disturbed. I have caught near two barrels of fish, some suckers, perch, and pike; have taken pike here of 24lb. they appear to be of the same kind of the Pickering in New-England—I like my situation well, my land is exceeding good. You wish to know the summer season; it would not be worth while to give you a detail of every day; let it suffice to say, the summer season appears to be well calculated to nourish the growth of the fruits of the earth—the weather in the summer is not warmer as I can perceive, than in New-England, but of longer duration. The bottom land is as heavy timbered in general, as the beach and maple land in Chester; the hills are oak and hickory, the most beautiful timber for building I ever saw. The face of the earth is not covered with stones as in New-England, but they appear to be in Quarries, and are discovered upon the sides of hills, and at the sides and bottom of creeks; they are almost, or entirely, either lime, or free-stone; the free-stone make as good grindstones as the Nova-Scotia stone, and are excellent for building—we have plenty of good clay. The boards the joiners use are yellow poplar, cherry and black walnut, of which there is great plenty.

The hills are about one mile from the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, this is not all bottom land, part of it is what we call second bottom, and part an oak plain. The land at or near the point is flowed, I believe, once a year at least, occasioned by the water of the Ohio and Muskingum overflowing their banks, they being somewhat low; this is also the case with some part of the bottoms up the Muskingum; these bottoms will not bear wheat at present, for they are by far too rich, but the plains and hills appear to be excellent for wheat.

You request to know how many families there is at or near Marietta, but of this I am unable to inform you—there are 3 settlements here 1 at Marietta, 1 down the Ohio, and commences about 12 miles from Marietta, and continues for near 6 miles, there is another at this place of about 16 families, besides men who have not got their families, and a number of single men—this settlement is about 14 miles by land, but 24 by water, from Marietta. Provisions the last summer were very plenty, flour sold at 2 dollars per cwt. bacon 7d. and 8d. per lb. whisky 3s. 6. and 4s per gallon, and almost every other necessary of life was sold at as low a rate—but provisions are now scarce and high—a vast quantity of flour is gone down to New-Orleans, (at the mouth of the Mississippi)—but although provisions are scarce I believe we shall make a rub of it, and with a common blessing shall raise this year double the quantity of grain necessary for the support of the people on the ground. Must close my letter by giving you my real judgment (and it is founded partly on reason and partly on experience) on the difference, between supporting a family here and with you.—Take farms of a middling quality and equal improvements, I can raise 3 pounds of pork, 2 of beef, 2 of wool, 2 yards of common coarse cloth, 2lbs. of butter, 2 of bread, and 2 of all sorts of vegetables, as easy as you can one in New-England. Believe me, Sir, I do not exaggerate.

THE WHISTLE—A TRUE STORY.

Written by Dr. FRANKLIN, to his Nephew.

WHEN I was a child, at seven years old, my friends on a holliday filled my little pocket with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children; and being charmed with a sound of a *Whistle* that I met by the way, in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my *Whistle*, but disturbing all the family. My brothers and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and they laughed at me so much for my folly, that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the *Whistle* gave me pleasure.

This however was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind, so that often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *don't give too much for the Whistle*;—and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of Men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the *Whistle*.

When I saw one too ambitious of court favours, sacrificing his time in attendance at Levees, his repose, his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I have said to myself, *this man gives too much for his Whistle*.

When I saw another fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect, he pays, indeed, says I, *too much for his Whistle*.

If I knew a Miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth; poor man, says I, *You do indeed pay too much for your Whistle*.

When I meet with a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind, or of his fortune, to mere corporeal sensations, and ruining his health in the pursuit. *Mistaken man* says I, you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure, *you give too much for your Whistle*.

If I see one fond of fine cloathes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine equipages, all above his for-

tune, for which he contracts debts, and ends his career, in prison. Alas! says I, *he has paid dear, very dear, for his Whistle*.

When I saw a beautiful sweet-tempered girl, married to an ill-natured brute of a husband, *what a pity it is*, says I, *that she paid so much for a Whistle*.

In short, I conceived that great part of the miseries of mankind were brought upon them by the false estimates they had made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their *Whistles*.

CHARLESTON, June 29.

On the 16th of December last the first stone of the new College in Edinburgh was laid, by the right hon. Francis lord Napier, grand-master mason of Scotland.—Two crystal bottles, cast on purpose at the glass house of Leith, were deposited in the foundation stone. In one of these were put different coins of the present reign, each of which being previously enveloped in crystal, in such an ingenious manner, that the legend on the coins could be distinctly read without breaking the crystal. In the other bottle were deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the university, together with several other papers, in particular the different news papers containing advertisements relative to the college, &c. and a list of the names of the present principal and professors, also of the present lord provost and magistrates, and officers of the grand lodge of Scotland. The bottles being carefully sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper wrapt in block tin; and upon the under side of the copper were engraved the arms of the city of Edinburgh, and of the university; likewise the arms of the right hon. lord Napier, grand-master mason of Scotland. Upon the upper side was a Latin inscription.

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 McIntosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort McIntosh,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort McIntosh 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 route 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 Ocochapo 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 of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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 their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees.
JOHN BIRD, }
Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.