

Mr. Baldwin's motion was agreed to—and the report on the reduction of the military establishment taken up in committee of the whole; after some discussion the following resolutions were agreed to; and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Resolved, That the present military establishment of the United States, ought not to exceed three thousand non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

Resolved, That these ought to consist of the corps of artillery and engineers, as established by the act of the 9th of May 1794, and of four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each.

Resolved, That there be one Brigade General, five Lieutenant-Colonel Commandants, twelve Majors, one Brigade Quarter-Master, and company officers according to the rules and regulations for the discipline of the troops of the United States.

The report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill providing for the establishment of trading houses for the Indian Tribes, was taken up and agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill making provision for payment in part of the Debt due to the Bank of the United States. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill was read—Mr. Gallatin observed that as the whole importance of the bill rested on the filling up the blanks; he should proceed on the principle that they would be filled up in the committee. He then moved to fill the first blank with 1,200,000 dollars instead of 5,000,000 as reported by the committee of ways and means. Mr. Gallatin supported this motion in a speech of some length. He was replied to by Mr. W. Smith: Without deciding on the motion the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHOLLET, Jan. 27.

Since Stofflet has taken off the mask in order to act in concert with Charette and Savaud, confederation reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are cursing them; while several of them, out of fear left the Republican forces should not be sufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stofflet has issued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their King; it being better, he says, to have one King than seven hundred and fifty-five.

VIENNA, January 18.

The fine regiment of Charles Loraine, cuirassiers left yesterday for the army of the Rhine.

Our army of Italy has entirely entered into winter quarters. Eleven battalions, two squadrons of hussars, and the pioneers and pontoon men remain in Piedmont. The 17 other battalions, the Hungarians, and three Neapolitan regiments of cavalry, have taken up their quarters in Lombardy. This army will be reinforced by five battalions and a regiment of Hussars.

Madame de Souci and M. Hac set out from hence on the 25th to return to Paris by Basle. They have had many favors heaped on them by our Court.

The appearances of Peace become daily less and less.

According to advices we have received from Madrid, the King of Spain has appointed his War Minister to reside here in quality of Ambassador.

COLOGNE, January 26.

We have now a French Representative, who is probably charged to make some new innovations.—An absolute change in the form of our government is spoken of more than ever; we can, however, say nothing positive on this subject.

COBLENZ, Feb. 1.

We are made to submit to new contributions, even before we have acquitted ourselves of those already imposed on us. We are now to contribute to the forced loan; and this city is to pay the quota proportion of 600,000 livres in specie. Thirty persons have been seized upon as hostages: many of these had been in the same predicament once or twice before, among them the Dean of the Chapter of St. Casper, who was seized at the Altar in the performance of divine service.

The hostages are each of them guarded at his own house, by two men, whom he is obliged to feed and pay. The President of Administration has set out for Cologne to borrow the money necessary for the payment of this new fine.

DEUX PONTZ, Feb. 1.

This country as well as all the territory occupied by the French between the Rhine and the Moselle, is obliged to contribute to the forced loan. The French Director General of Contributions has issued a Proclamation to this purpose, which among other things states, that on the first decade of Pluviose, the quota to be furnished by each commune must be determined. If delayed beyond that time, those who fail are to be removed to some forts in the interior of France. The whole sum must be paid on the 19th February, and military force will be employed against those who refuse to pay. According to this, the municipal officers and citizens must be answerable for the least delay, and all remonstrances are entirely unnecessary. "My instructions," says the Director General, "are such that I can pay no attention to such remonstrances. I know that your country has suffered greatly by the war; that you have furnished a great number of articles for the army; that you have borne for two years great revolutionary taxes, and have paid considerable parts of your contributions; but so might every other part of the Republic alledge; and upon the whole this is only a loan which you are making to government, which is at present employed in deliberations about the means of re-payment."

The city of Deux Ponts is to furnish 40,000 florins towards this loan.

UPPER RHINE, Feb. 2.

It is said that the French convinced of the utility of floating batteries, such as those commanded by Major Williams, have begun to construct similar

ones on the Moselle behind Coblenz, and also near Bonn.

FRANCKFORT, Feb. 6.

The Imperialists are now making every necessary preparation for opening a new campaign; and at Mannheim some hundred thousand cartridges are getting ready.

February 15.

The advanced posts of the French and Austrians are now within a league of each other.—The former have strong corps at Stromberg, Simmern, and Kreuznach.

More corn and meal is now exporting from Bohemia than ever was known at any former period.

All the horses used for pleasure have been seized at Strasbourg, when some persons going to the theatre in their carriages, were obliged to leave them, the cattle being forcibly taken away. On the 3d inst. the guillotine was again put in motion at that place, and an emigrant priest belonging to one of the richest families in the department of the upper Rhine, was executed.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, Feb. 10.

His Imperial Majesty has, upon the most pressing and repeated solicitations of Field Marshal Count de Clerfayt, resolved to free him from the farther command of the army of the Lower Rhine, and nominated his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles to the chief command of the same.

At the same time his Imperial Majesty, in token of his full satisfaction of the meritorious services rendered by the Field Marshal, has been most graciously pleased to confer on him the Order of the Golden Fleece.

HAGUE, Feb. 13.

The municipality of Utrecht sent notice to the States General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Westphalia, who had been taken prisoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague, and yesterday they arrived here under a strong escort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

Yesterday the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, went under a strong guard to Woerden, where he is to be imprisoned. Count Bentinck follows him to-day.

The deputies of Friesland have resolved that all persons who have served in the Orange army, shall be forbid to return to Holland under pain of death, and they have also given public notice, that all persons who served the former government, having now lost the confidence of the people, must repair within 14 days to their places of abode, and remain there, and they are at the same time forbid to sell their estates.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The Minister of Police has just contradicted officially the rumour of the speedy departure of the second requisition.

The following details have reached us respecting the departments in a state of insurrection:

The forest of Bretonne, in the department of Seine Inferieure, is the general rendezvous of an armed force, consisting of horse and foot, who pillage, assassinate, and law waste by fire and sword, the adjacent communes. In the department of L'Eure, armed assemblages for the re-establishment of royalty are forming; the citizens are murdered in their houses amid the exclamations of *Vive le Roi*. Others are stripped and plundered of all their property. In the Department of l'Orne the Royalists are in motion; whoever is armed for the defence of the Republic is sure to be butchered, as are also those who endeavor to establish and maintain good order. Robberies and murders are multiplied: the diligences are stopped and pillaged; and there is no longer any security either for the traveller or the resident. The department of La Manche is equally a prey to these desperadoes.

A British frigate has been carried into Toulon by the Spanish Frigate.

General Rozhamban, the younger, is appointed Commandant at St. Domingo.

February 20.

This day, about ten in the morning, all the forms, boards, and other instruments used in the formation of assignats, were broken in the Place Vendome, and there melted in a vast furnace which had been constructed for the purpose. The spectacle was attended by a great crowd.

Our letters from Caen, dated 24th Pluviose (Feb. 13) state that gen. Dugat had taken the necessary steps to oblige the farmers to supply that city with provisions. In that country every thing is subjected to a military government. The Administrators of Calvados have just announced to their fellow-citizens that General Hoche had adopted a plan of subduing without delay, the rebels who devastate that territory. The Chouans, notwithstanding drive the peasants from the country; and a multitude of citizens repair to Caen to shelter themselves from their plunderings and assassination.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Yesterday Lieutenant Campbell arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope, after a passage of only eight weeks to Falmouth. He brings intelligence of the taking of Batavia by the British forces. His dispatches likewise state, that Admiral Elphinstone failed for Madras, on the 15th November, with the Monarch of 74, Arrogant of 74, Echo and Rattle-snake sloops, and the Prince of Wales, having on board General Clarke, and Suite. We are happy to hear that the troops were all in perfect health; and that the utmost tranquility prevailed throughout the valuable settlement of the Cape.

Died, on Wednesday the 17th current, at his house of Bolville, in Invernesshire, JAMES McPHERSON, Esq. Member of Parliament for Carmelford, a gentleman well known in the literary world. His beautiful translation of the poems of Ossian, from the Gaelic language (which was the translator's original tongue) has preserved from that oblivion, to which it was fast hastening, a strain of poetry the most sublime and pathetic. Mr. McPheron will long be remembered, and his death lamented by those friends who have so often enjoyed the conversation of that original genius, whose wit and humour never failed to please.

February 26.

The Bank have given in an account to the House of Commons of the sums they are in advance for Government. They amount only to Eleven Millions Seven Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Pounds;

NEW-YORK, April 11.

AMERICAN STOCKS—LONDON, 20th Feb. 1796.

Six per Cents	83
Five and half per Cents	79—80
Three per Cents	50—50 1-2
Deferred	63 1-2—64
Bank Shares	111—112.

DE BERDT, DEARMAN, & Co.
Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Ellice, Harvey,	DAYS.
Schr. Pomona, Scott,	London 44
	Kingston 18

BOSTON, April 6.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Havre, dated February 21, 1796.

"I wrote you two days since on business; a subject so melancholy, I shall not touch upon in this. What intelligence there is stirring relate principally to the peace, much talked of; but as I think the present government firm and steadfast, there is little chance that France will accept the terms which Great Britain may advance—they have however agreed to a suspension of arms—but how long it will remain I know not: The French are nevertheless making every exertion for another campaign. The forced loan has been tolerably well paid, and have heard but few murmur on that head there is likewise a greater exertion in the marine, and we often calculate here, the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland as a great superiority for John Bull. The finances of this country seem now to be the only difficulty which she has to encounter; or too true it is, there is little cash in the Treasury; but such a country as this are not without resources; they are now framing a bank, and exerting themselves with such energy, as leaves no room to doubt, but they will soon have friends to carry on the war, or make peace to great advantage."

"Speculations from America, cannot any longer be profitable; Whale Oil in great plenty, and in no demand."

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WITH intentions, for the rectitude of which I can make appeal to the searcher of hearts, I began in your paper an investigation of a disputed point, of such magnitude, that it were to be "more or less than man" not to feel a deep interest in it.

You and your readers can testify what moderation I observed. Whenever an irritating expression escaped me, I always erased it, on re-examination, to prevent, if possible, exciting any virulence. I moreover gave you my name, as a hostage for the propriety and decency I had determined to be governed by.

These considerations should have shielded me from severity and abuse, unless that guilt attends political discussion in all who differ from the minority of the house of representatives.

A writer in your paper of last evening, under the signature of Leonidas, has commenced an abusive attack on me, in which are insinuations of the most infamous kind.

Character, Mr. Fenno, is a sacred thing. You would think it extremely hard, if any anonymous writer was to gain admittance into Brown's or Bache's papers, and call you rascal, blockhead, pickpocket, &c.—You would probably deem this an abuse of the freedom of the press, were you the victim. What is it when you inflict the wounds?

But as the cause respects you and me, there are strong and blackening aggravations of it. I have never done you any injury; I have always lived on good terms with you, you have received from me for your papers and advertising some hundreds of dollars; was it then kindness, was it common honesty to allow a slanderous assasin to prostitute your paper, to tarnish a character, acquired by years of honest industry, in a useful profession? what concern has private character, good or bad, with public discussion? Fie, fie, Mr. Fenno, to the greatest stranger on earth this would have been cruelty; to me it was cruelty and ingratitude together.

Leonidas says "I have long been the agent of a wicked and desperate faction in this country." Hell is not more remote from heaven than this assertion from truth. For nearly the ten last years, I had not written three columns or nor taken any concern whatever in politics. The magnitude of the present question alone induced me to take up my feeble pen. And to every thing I have written on the subject, I would as freely sign my own name as that of

HARRINGTON.

Mr. Printer, I take the liberty of recommending BENJAMIN R. MORGAN to the notice of my fellow citizens, as a proper person to represent them in the Senate of this state. His knowledge of the law, experience in public business, urbanity of disposition, and sound understanding, eminently qualify him for this important situation. I therefore hope that on the day of the election he will be the choice of my fellow citizens. AN ELECTOR.

Landing at South-street wharf

THE CARGOES
Of West-Indian, Little John, and Induery, from Jamaica & Hispaniola,
High proof RUM,
SUGARS, of prime quality,
COFFEE,
COCOA, and PIMENTO,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.

April 12. L O S T.
A TICKET in the Washington Lottery, No. 17901.—Any person having found the same is requested to leave it with the Printer hereof.
April 12.

Philadelphia,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1796.

His Excellency JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN is re-elected Governor of the State of New-Hampshire.

At an election for president, managers and treasurer of the Lancaster and Sulphur turnpike company, held at the house of Mathias Slough, Esq. in the Borough of Lancaster, on Tuesday the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

President, Edward Hand.
Managers, William Miller, George Bickham, Alexander Anderson, Jacob Graess, Alexander Scott, Christian Stoner, Thomas Boudé, Abraham Whitmore.

Treasurer, Abraham Reigart, jun.
Accounts from the West-Indies mention, that three of the vessels which lately sailed from Norfolk with horses were carried into Cape Francois, and that others had arrived at the Mole with the loss of half their cargoes, and what remained were very sickly.

At a Meeting of the Philadelphia Contribution-ship, for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, the following Members were elected Directors and Treasurer, viz:

DIRECTORS.
Gunning Bedford, Samuel Coates,
George Roberts, John Perot,
Thomas Morris, Samuel M. Fox,
John Morton, David Evans,
Mordecai Lewis, Gideon H. Wells,
Patteson Harthorne, Jacob Downing.
TREASURER.
Samuel Sanfom.

Died, on Sunday, the 3d inst. in the bloom of youth, Mrs. MARY ANN CUMMING, wife of Doctor JOHN CUMMING, of this city.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It ought not to be lost sight of for one moment, that the leaders in the opposition to the Treaty-making power, as vested in the Executive, are the same persons, who have uniformly opposed the Constitution of the United States from the beginning; and every public measure adopted under it, to which the peace and prosperity of the people are justly to be attributed. Let recourse be had to public records, and they will justify the assertion.

It was assigned as a reason why the debt due to the Bank of the United States should not be paid, that if unpaid, the Bank would not lend the Government any more. But if the Government violates its faith to the Bank, will individuals lend the Government.

I predict that in case of another Insurrection (should this principle be adopted) that Government, Bank, public credit, and all that gives value to public existence would soon be no more.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Dominick Terry, De Hart,	Lisbon 60
Brig Friendship, Riply,	Port-au-Prince 20
Schr. Industry, McCaine,	Jeremie 21
Johanna, Richards,	do. 21
Sloop Friendship, Baxter,	Richmond 9
Brig West Indian, Charlton, Rionova, Jamaica	31
Sloop Republican, Hatton,	North-Carolina 5

St. Domingo
West-Indies
Fredericksburg
About twelve o'clock on Sunday, off Wilmington Creek, the schooner Eagle belonging to this port, from the West-Indies home, was upset in a sudden squall of wind, captain and crew saved.

Captain Olman, January 26th. lat. 32, 37. S. long. 36, 33, spoke the ship Fame of Boston, Colman, from the Ile of France, bound to Hamburg, out fifteen days, all well.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, April 4.

Destruction of an American East-India-man
We stop the press to mention the arrival of captain Wanton Steer, of the brig Charlotte, in 24 days from Fort Royal, Martinique; from him we have obtained the following information:

That the ship Diana, of New-York, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's brig Pelican, captain J. C. Searle, who sent an officer and crew on board, and took out the mate, and six people, and carried her into Port Royal, where on the 6th of March, while in their possession, she caught fire and burnt to the water's edge, with all her cargo, of immense value.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }
NOTICE is hereby given. That in pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
at the Stores of David Callaghan, on Pine-street wharf, on Saturday, the 16th day of April, instant, at twelve o'clock at noon,

28 Pipes of LISBON WINE;
8 Hogheads of Do.
43 Quarter Casks of Do.

The same having been saved from a wreck in the bay of Delaware, libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned, and to be sold for the benefit of the salvors.

William Nichols, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, April 12, 1796.

Paper Hangings Manufactory

No. 70,
In Chestnut-street, between Second & Third-streets.

W. POYNTELL,
HAS prepared for Spring Sales a very extensive collection, suitable for every part of a House, amongst which are many new and elegant Paris.

In addition to the extensive Stock of his own manufacture, he has for sale TWELVE THOUSAND PIECES of FRENCH PAPERS, together with Borders, Landscapes, and Chinese Pieces for ornamenting Breast Works and Chimney Boards—a great variety of Painted Papers, and every other article attached to Ornamental Papering.

Orders for any quantity executed at a short notice, and a liberal credit given to wholesale dealers, and for exportation.
April 12.