

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 9.

This day the Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having been previously notified by the Sergeant at Arms, attended in the Hall of the Senate—when the Clerk of that honorable body read to him the articles of impeachment preferred against him, by the House of Representatives—the Comptroller requested a copy of the articles, & time to be allowed to make his reply—a copy was ordered to be delivered, and Wednesday next assigned for him to give in his answer.

At an election of officers of the Pennsylvania Population Company, the 8th inst. The following gentlemen were chosen: President—John Nicholson. Managers—Robert Morris, Aaron Burr, Dr. James Wilson, Walter Stewart, Theophilus Cazenove, Dr. Wm. Smith. Treasurer—Tench Francis.

Carpenters Hall, in the Court of the United States Bank, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Society for the Relief of poor distressed Masters of ships, their widows and children, it being their annual election to chuse Managers and a Treasurer, the following Members were chosen:

Managers—William Heysham, Nathaniel Falconer, Sampson Harvey, George Ord, Robert Bethell, John Woods, Charles Biddle, William Allibone, John Souder, John Lockton, Stephen Gerard, Nathaniel Gall. Treasurer—James King.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated December 3.

"We have been repeatedly alarmed by the cry of fire for these two months past. These persons who caused the late great and distressing fire, are to be tried on the 2d January next: They are two negro wenches, one 12 and the other 14 years old, and a negro fellow, who has, since his infancy, been a perpetual pest to the city, and who it is expected will at length meet his deserts—the gallows."

The Directors of the manufacturing Society of the State of New-Jersey, have published the scheme of a Lottery for raising the sum of 39,000 dollars on 266,000 dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the prizes. This Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets in which there are 14,539 prizes, and 23,461 blanks—being about one and an half blanks to a prize—Tickets at 7 dollars each—The high prizes are, one of 20,000—one of 10,000, Two of 5,000—five of 2,000—Ten of 1000, and Twenty of 500 dollars.

EXTRACT,

From the American Daily Advertiser.

1. Is not corruption essentially interwoven in the dramatic compositions exhibited on the stage?
2. Must not the taste of the majority of light and dissipated minds be consulted, in order to afford sufficient allurements to such, to frequent the pernicious amusement?
3. Have the players in general, been considered as models of virtue?
4. Have not houses of lewd resort been continually multiplied around Theatres in every city?
5. If these things be so, is not a public Theatre a public nuisance?
6. If this be the case, have the proprietors of the Theatres here a right to hold them as lawful property?
7. Did any law authorise the erection of these buildings, or rather is there not a law unrepealed which inflicts a fine of 200l. for such conduct?
8. Were not the Directors and workmen liable to fines for working at the New Theatre on the Lord's day.
9. Has the Corporation of London ever permitted a Theatre within the city?
10. Did the Romans permit a standing Theatre in the virtuous ages of the Republic; or was not Pompey the Great, the first who had influence enough to procure it in the very dotage of Republicanism at Rome?

Whoever will treat those questions in a scientific or philosophical manner, will be respectfully attended to by the friends to virtue, and the foes to the Theatre in this city or its vicinity.

A writer in a morning paper proposes—*"opening the Theatres, with a benefit for the forlorn children that were deprived of their parents by the yellow fever; were this to be done, and the sooner the better, says he, the house*

would not fail of a bumper, in despite of the formidable anathemas that have been denounced by the contracted spirits of the enemies to this elegant as well as edifying species of entertainment.

From the General Advertiser.

The November packet is arrived at Halifax, and has set sail for England again. One important piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability, and has not yet been communicated to the American public is, that a peace has been proposed by the cabinet of St. James's, who feared a Revolution of the People, a descent from France, a National bankruptcy and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherlands.

This peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage is to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be assisted.

To give success to this negotiation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the Executive Council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war. This communication has not had all the effect the English Ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character: France will never forget her elder sister Republic, the country where Liberty had her birth; but the delusion of People too frank and open to resist the insidious designs of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should shrink from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

In the course of the Summer the Public were amused with articles of News manufactured at New-York—the mint is now removed to the Seat of Government—the Coin turned out then, proved base—time will try the qualities of that just minted.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is apparent that we are governed by mere habit in many things that seem to depend on the soberest reason. An act to regulate prices would be deemed a piece of folly in the extreme. Every man has at his tongue's end, let articles regulate prices for themselves—and he is ready to think he maintains a general principle which good sense and experience have put their seal to. Tell the same man, that he is in the right, and that by the same just principle the Bakers ought not to be restricted in the affize of bread, nor the money lenders in the rate of interest, and that bread and money ought to have the market price, leave them free and they regulate themselves better and more justly than you can do it by law: It is great luck if the advocate for a non-regulation of prices will hear you advance half as much as has been suggested in support of his own doctrine, when it is to be applied to the articles of bread and money. It is ten to one he will interrupt you to exclaim, Sir, you would overturn society—you are for starving the poor by making bread so dear that they cannot procure it; you are fattening usurers, those vipers and drones in society. After listening to this reply, which is certainly unanswerable, I would advise him to walk off as fast as he can, lest a mob should gather and pelt him as a monster, who would have the poor bread eaters and money borrowers made into minced pies for the Bakers and Usurers.

EXTRACT.

"You tell me, our mutual friend is a warm democrat, this I should have hoped and expected to hear, but as to his being buried in French politics, if French politics are the same in the United States, as in France and in the French Islands by report, I pity him, because they can mean no more nor less than the French Mania; but this I cannot believe has seized my old friend; he has too much good sense, and discernment, not to see and feel the difference between rational democracy, and wild ungovernable enthusiasm—between virtue and vice—You say our Government is good, and that our citizens are happy, they will continue so no longer than a virtuous democracy preserves its just weight and influence in the Government. It seems as if there had been endeavours to sap this main pillar of our constitution; may Heaven frustrate all such sacrilegious attempts; at

the same time I would carefully guard against the infection of present French politics, or French madn'ss—Yet I am pleased that the plundered and distressed of that nation have found an asylum and relief in our country, and the more, as the habitable globe beside is shut against them."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday Jan. 9th. 1794.

A petition of a number of Germans settled in the State of Virginia, was read, praying that a sufficient number of the Laws of the United States, may be printed in the German language—laid on the table.

Mr. Dearborn laid a motion on the table, which was seconded by Mr. Coffin, that a Committee be appointed to report on the expediency of erecting a lighthouse on the island of Seguin in the mouth of Kennebeck river, in the district of Maine.

The petition of Thomas Kincaid was read, praying compensation for the military services of a man who had eloped from his employ; referred to the secretary of war.

A message from the senate by Mr. Otis informed the house, that they have appointed a committee of enrolment on their part.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill entitled "an act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," as truly enrolled.

The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Harrison presented the petition of Lucy Clark, praying compensation for services performed by her husband as an officer of artificers during the late war, read and referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Watts, the house took into consideration the report of the select committee to which was referred the report of the secretary of the treasury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others. The report was read by the clerk, and referred to the committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for this day fortnight.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States.

This amendment was, the clause proposed by Mr. J. Wadsworth, making a provision of half pay, for the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers—and was disagreed to, by the house—this vote left the bill as it was originally brought in.

Mr. Beatty, after offering some remarks on the inadequacy of the present compensation to the soldiery, and expressing his wish, that it should be made at least equal to the price of labor; moved the following in substance, That a section should be added to the bill—which should provide for a monthly additional allowance, to be reserved for, and paid to the non-commissioned officers and privates, who shall hereafter enlist and continue in the service during the term of their enlistment, to be paid to them, or to their legal representatives.

Mr. J. Wadsworth moved to amend the motion by inserting the word, *officers*, before the word "non commissioned officers."—Some objections being offered to this amendment, it was withdrawn.

On motion, it was then voted that the bill with the amendments, be referred to a select committee to consist of five members.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Faction and sedition disgrace a free nation, says the Boston Centinel. The INDEPENDENT Chronicle takes fire at this unprovoked insult, and exclaims in a rage, DISGRACEFUL sentiment!

According to the Chronicle therefore, the proper and creditable sentiment is, that Faction and Sedition do not disgrace a free nation.

This day is published,

By **MATHEW CAREY,**
No. 118. MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,
Containing a description of the climate of the country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.
Jan. 9. d. f.

Important Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this City, dated 24th of October 1793.

"CITIZEN AND FRIEND,

"The French have retaken that very important City, LYONS; which gives them possession of the river Rhone, which enables them to transport their armies 300 miles by water. The National Convention has since from policy, passed sundry decrees respecting Lyons, which are as follows—The town shall be destroyed, and the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the lists of the towns of the Republic—The property of the rich inhabitants shall be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic—And, upon its ruins shall be raised a column, to attest to posterity, the crimes and punishment of the Royalists of that City, with this inscription:—

"LYONS warred against LIBERTY—

"LYONS—is no more.—

"The eighteenth Day of the first Month,

"Second Year of the Republic,

"One and Indivisible."

"The French in Flanders have obliged the Combined Armies under the command of Prince Cobourg and Gen. Clairfait to raise the siege of Maubeuge, and recross the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was about 80,000 men, of which it is said he only lost 3000 men in his retreat: the number of Clairfait's army is not exactly known, but it is said, between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he lost a much more considerable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater disadvantage to the combined armies than theirs' from Dunkirk. But the French in consequence of withdrawing a number of their best men from the army against the King of Prussia, to assist Maubeuge, have had the lives of Weissenberg forced, and lost 30 pieces of cannon; but the situation of the country is such, that it is thought the armies must withdraw themselves in winter.

"The National Convention have passed sundry decrees against England alone, in consequence it is said of the English who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvas Precien the representative of the people who was in the town when it surrendered; they are about to the following purport; All the subjects of the King of Great Britain (children excepted) shall be immediately (the 6th inst.) arrested, and seals put upon their papers, and the property of those subjects of Great Britain, who are absent shall be seized and committed for the benefit of the Republic.

"It is with regret that I have to say, the Queen of France is no more, she suffered under the axe of the Guillotine on Wednesday the 16th inst. after having been condemned on the preceding day by the Revolutionary Tribunal, as guilty of having been accessory to, and having cooperated against the Liberties of France."

The observation ascribed to Mr. S. Smith, in the sketch of the Debate on the bill making alterations in the flag of the United States, the 7th instant—we are informed was not made by that gentleman.

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of six per cent, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 South Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&f m.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

- At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
 - At Philadelphia, } in Pennsylvania.
 - At Lancaster, }
 - At Reading, }
- The rations to be furnished 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 gill of rum, brandy or whiskey,
 - One quart of salt,
 - Two quarts of vinegar,
 - Two pounds of soap } per 100 rations.
 - One pound of candles }
- Jan. 9.