

Office of the Insurance Company of North America,

December 8th 1794

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that the Fifth Installment, being two DOLLARS on each share of the Stock of this Company is to be paid on the second Monday (the 12th Day) of January next; when it will be necessary for each person to produce the receipt for the fourth installment upon the shares he shall propose to pay for.

By the first section of the Charter it is declared that all shares on which payments shall not be made at the time prescribed, shall be forfeited to the use of the Company.

On Tuesday the 13th day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) at 11 o'clock A. M. an Election will be held at the Company's Office, for the choice of

Twenty-five directors

To serve for one year, and until others shall be chosen.

The Electors may vote either in person or by proxy; but no Stockholder can vote at an Election for Directors unless the Stock shall have stood in his or her name in the books of the Company at least three months preceding the time of such Election.

In case of a Stockholder's voting by Proxy, the charter requires that "the proxy be directly from such Stockholder, & the vote be given by a citizen of this commonwealth."

Ebenezer Hazard,

SECRETARY.

Dec. 8

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NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

Will be Presented,

The TRAGEDY of

Venice Preserved,

OR,

A Plot Discovered.

- Duke of Venice, Mr. Morris
Priuli, Mr. Whitlock
Pierre, Mr. Chalmers
Jaffier, (first time) Mr. Moreton
Renault, Mr. Green
Spinola, Mr. Harwood
Eliot, Mr. Cleveland
Theodore, Mr. Warrel
Officer, Mr. Francis

Belvidera, Mrs. Whitlock

To which will be added,

A PANTOMIME called the

Birth of Harlequin

OR,

The Friendly Witches.

- Harlequin, Mr. Francis
Pantaloon, Mr. Green
Miser, Mr. Bliffett
Clown, Mr. Milbourne
Lawyer, Mr. J. Darley
1st Witch, Mr. Darley
2d Witch, Mr. Marshall
3d Witch, Miss Broadhurst
Bricklayers, Messrs Warrel, J. Ward &c.
The Vocal Parts by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Darley, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warrel, Miss Broadhurst, &c.
Maid, Mrs. Cleveland
Columbine, Mrs. De Marque

To conclude with,

A GRAND GARLAND DANCE

IN THE

Temple of Liberty.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne. (The Dance composed by Mr. Francis.)

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a Dollar.

The doors will be opened at 1/2 after five and the performance begin at 1/4 after six o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

A LIMNER

from Europe,

Intending a short residence in this city, in order to try the success of his endeavors in the exercise of his profession, informs the public, that he possesses the Art of Painting, in all its branches, and WARRANTS like-nesses—Enquire at

No. 211, North Second Street.

Dec. 6

For Kingston, Jamaica,

(To sail in a few days)

The BRIG

LAVINIA,

Samuel Hubbell, master.

For freight only, apply to

Philips, Cramond & Co.

Dec. 6

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 27, 1794.

Debate on Mr. Dayton's motion to resolve the words "self-created societies and," which had been expunged in the address to the President in answer to his Speech.

(Concluded.)

Mr. W. Smith, in reply to Mr. Giles, cleared himself from any inconsistency in the case alluded to, by asserting that he had not denied the right of the house but the propriety of the exercise of it. He had disapproved of the house giving an opinion of the merits or demerits of the French constitution, which, as France was in a revolutionary state, was liable to frequent change; and the event had justified him, for the house had scarce passed the vote which extolled that constitution as a model of wisdom and magnanimity when the French themselves denounced it as inconsistent with their rights and liberties. But the gentleman from Virginia was undoubtedly inconsistent, for he had on that occasion contended for the right of the house to give its opinion; and that in a case where the answer was to be given to the sovereign of a foreign nation, respecting the affairs and policy of a foreign country. If the house were right on that occasion a fortiori ought they now, when called on by our Chief Magistrate to give an opinion at an important crisis respecting the affairs of our own country.

Friday, December 5.

A Bill for the relief of Peter Covenhoven was passed to the third reading.

In Committee of the whole on the estimate of appropriations for the support of government for the year 1795.

Mr. Cobden on the chair.—The Committee after some discussion adopted the reported estimate as far as respects the civil list—they then rose and reported accordingly—and in the House a bill was ordered to be brought in.—The residue of the estimate was referred to a select Committee.

A Resolution was laid on the table by M. Fitzsimons authorizing the President to borrow two millions of dollars at a rate not exceed 5 per cent.

Mr. Nicholas laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to make enquiry how far the act of Congress providing for the defence of the frontier had been carried into execution.

Mr. W. Smith brought in a report on the petition of Mr. Eggon—author of the Geographical Europe and America, a new periodical publication—the report states that tho' the Committee entertain a high opinion of the utility of the work in question yet the request of the petition could not be granted on account of the numerous difficulties attending it.—The petition was, that communications for the publication should be exempted from postage.

The Committee of the whole was discharged from any further proceeding on the militia compensation bill—which was referred to a select Committee.

In Committee of the whole on the resolution for compensating the sufferers by the western insurrection—after some conversation on the subject—progress was reported—and that part of the President's speech relative to this object was referred to a select Committee of five.

The resolutions relative to cultivating a commercial intercourse with the Indian Tribes, were agreed to in Committee of the whole—and a bill ordered pursuant thereto.

Adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA,

DECEMBER 8.

The world is probably reaping its last harvest from the slavery and toil of the natives of Africa.—The French having emancipated the blacks in their Islands, no doubt can be entertained that they will ere long become the Lords of the Soil—in that case, it is not to be presumed, that from ten to fifteen men with arms in their hands will labor for the support of one—This being the case, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee that the culture of the Islands will be totally changed—or if it should be continued on its present plan by the blacks for a time, no whites will be permitted to reside among them, but in the capacity of slaves.—The probability however is, that the negroes will revert in a great measure to the state of life to which the great majority of them were accustomed in their own country.

The Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland, now in Session have ratified the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the suability of the individual States.

On the 13th November last came on in the Assembly of Georgia, the election of a Senator to represent that state in the Senate of the United States. The votes taken are as follow:

- For James Gunn 36
For Edward Telfair 12
For William Few 3

By which it appears that the Hon. James Gunn is re-elected a Senator of the United States.

Saturday at Twelve o'clock, the Governor, attended by the State Officers, and a number of Citizens, met both houses of the Legislature in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following patriotic and conciliatory

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the SENATE, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IT affords me the highest satisfaction to meet you under circumstances, which justify an assurance, that law, order and tranquility, have been restored in the western counties of the state. The crisis which occasioned the late extraordinary call of the Legislature: which menaced the reputation, as well as the peace, of the community; and which imposed the necessity of resorting to the judicial, to the military power: has been resisted and overcome, in a manner equally honorable and efficacious. Such has been their success, that the sensations of indignation and regret, which the insurrection originally excited, in the mind of every virtuous citizen, will be fairly exchanged, for the feelings of an honest pride, and a laudable exultation. That men should be so displayed as to swerve from the duty, which they owe to society; or so ignorant as to abandon the interests, which they derive from its protection; may be reckoned among the imperfections of our nature, and will be found among the sources of public calamity in every age, and in every country. But the example of an enlightened people, rising, with zeal and affection, to maintain the constitution, which they had established with freedom and deliberation;—of an insulted Government solicitous to reclaim, rather than to punish, its deluded or refractory Citizens; and of an extensive Republic possessing the power to enforce obedience to its laws;—has, for the first time, been exhibited to the world, and forms the glorious characteristic of the American nation.

At the opening of the last session, I communicated the circumstances of riot and outrage, which attended the insurrection; and the steps which had been taken, on the part of the United States, as well as of Pennsylvania, to rescue the offenders from their delusion, by the influence of reason and truth; or, in the event of an obstinate perseverance in a lawless course, to subdue and punish them. Actuated by passions the most intemperate, and seduced by hopes the most visionary, the insurgents lighted all the overtures of Government;—falsely construing its benevolence into fear, and its aversion to the use of force, into the consciousness of a defect of power. The pleading prospect, therefore, of reconciling them to their duty by amicable means, could no longer be indulged with safety, or justice, to the Union; and accordingly, the President directed the Militia, destined for the suppression of the insurrection, to repair to the respective places of rendezvous. It will be remembered, Gentlemen, that often before this summons, I represented to the Legislature, the imperfect state of our Militia law, and the embarrassments that were likely to occur, in drafting and organizing any part of the Militia for actual service. The experiment proved the justice of my apprehensions. For, however promptly the orders were issued, however explicit in their terms, to obtain a full and immediate compliance with the President's requisition, doubts of success were suggested in almost every return, which I received from the Brigade inspectors; and, at length, it became manifest, that neither the regard which I felt for the honor of the State, nor a personal solicitude to discharge my Federal obligations, could be gratified, by an implicit reliance upon the ordinary process of the law. Under this impression, I determined, in the first place, to invite a voluntary enrolment of the Citizens, (a measure which appeared, in my judgment, to be strictly conformable to the spirit of the provision, that authorizes the drafted Militia to employ substitutes) and, in the next place, I determined to visit every county included in the requisition, for the purpose of removing difficulties, in the organization of the several quotas; of dispelling any dangerous prejudices that might exist, by a faithful communication of the facts and principles connected with the expedition; and of stimulating the people to an exemplary exertion in support of that constitution, which every enlightened and honest man must contemplate, as the palladium of American liberty, and the sanctuary of human happiness.

To the expedient of raising the quota of Pennsylvania, by voluntary enrolments, the Legislature has already given a liberal and efficient sanction; but I feel myself unequal to the task of recom-

mending, with adequate energy, to your grateful attention the alacrity, spirit and perseverance of our fellow Citizens, in vindicating the violated authority of the laws. As soon as the situation of our Country was truly described and understood; the daring and cruel career of the malcontents; the failure of every conciliatory effort; and the resulting necessity of an appeal to arms; produced, in perfect union with my anticipations, one common sentiment of resentment,—one common determination to defend the peace and order of society, against the machinations of licentiousness and anarchy. In this patriotic work, the veterans who had achieved our Independence, and established our Government, were associated with the virtuous youth of the rising generation, who justly thought, that the best acknowledgment for the invaluable inheritance prepared for them, must be to cherish and protect it. That rich and the poor were alike emulous to distinguish themselves; so that to the scene exhibited by their conduct, in which all the advantages of fortune were surrendered and forgotten, we are indebted for a practical illustration of the equal rights, and equal obligations of the Citizens of the American Republic. The pride of opinion, and even the acrimony of party, yielded likewise to the generous enthusiasm. Controversies relating to the impolicy of particular measures were no longer sustained; but every class and description of citizens impressed with this fundamental truth that where there is no law, there can be no liberty, with equal ardor and fidelity combined in the maintenance of the general cause. The same principles and the same practice were displayed by the Citizens of our sister States, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Advancing, indeed, under the President's requisition, to aid us, in restoring the tranquillity of Pennsylvania, they have added another important feature to the transaction, by evincing the reality and the energy of our political union, and by furnishing the most endearing proofs of a fraternal attachment, which disclaims all territorial boundary and distinction.

With an army thus constituted, of Citizens, who cheerfully relinquished all the avocations, indulgences, and emoluments of private life, to assert the sovereignty of the laws, in a remote and rugged Country, at an inclement season of the year, there could be no room for doubt or apprehension, respecting the event. Yet, that the triumph of order might also be the triumph of humanity, the number of the troops, with as much wisdom as benevolence, was made so great, (amounting to 15,000 men) as to overawe, in the most desperate and rash, any disposition for hostility and resistance. The approach of this formidable force, accordingly, produced the meditated effects. The spirit and celerity with which it was collected, soon convinced the insurgents, that they had nothing to hope from the inactivity, nor from the countenance, of any part of the community. The friends of Government, resuming their confidence in its power and disposition to protect them, became vigilant in counteracting the instruments of sedition, and in disseminating a knowledge of the duties and interests of a free people. The desire of acquiring information was awakened among honest, though deluded, men, by the universal abhorrence, which stigmatized the insurrection; and impending danger sunk into submission, those, whom virtue had ceased to control, and truth was unable to convince. Thus, without the effusion of blood, without an injury to private property, and without a violation of any personal right, has the object of Government been attained.—The Courts of Justice being reinstated in their legitimate authority; the laws of the Union enjoying a free operation; the good Citizen reaping the reward of his services; and the delinquent incurring the punishment of his crimes. But amidst the many remarkable facts, which the history of this event must embrace, none can be more honorable, none will be deemed more pregnant with beneficial consequences, than those which afford an example of the strict subordination of the military, to the civil power; and by proving the competency of our Militia to enforce obedience to the laws, destroy every pretext for the introduction of a standing army.

But considering the various probable effects of the calamity which we deplore, the sources of consolation abundantly present themselves. It has been the aim of other Governments to derive from similar convulsions, an accession of authority and strength; but the American Republic, constituted and administered by the People, and inviolable while employed in asserting their rights,

disdains to seek, either honor, or power, from an adventitious influence. The people made, and the people only can maintain it. This truth, applied particularly to our civil compact, contains, indeed, the vital principle of all republicanism:—that principle, which establishes an indissoluble union and correspondence of interests, feelings and actions, between the Government, and its Citizens; and which has uniformly raised, and will, I am confident, forever raise, the arm of an American Freeman to crush the sedition of domestic traitors, as well as to repel the invasion of a foreign foe.

Thus, placing the power and stability of our government on a legitimate basis, the determination to support our constitution and laws, so forcibly expressed during the late crisis, cannot fail to elevate the federal character abroad, and to improve the general happiness at home. From one view of this part of the subject, however, I receive particular pleasure. We have witnessed the alacrity, with which the call of the President was obeyed, by men of every political sentiment; and we have heard the unanimous voice, with which the lawless conduct of the Insurgents has been reprobated, in every quarter of the union; the same motives, and the same end, have been avowed and demanded by all. Shall we not, then, be permitted to hope, that mutual confidence, in matters of integrity; and mutual deference, in matters of opinion; will hereafter extinguish those feuds, and soften those asperities, which, in a degree greatly to be lamented, have often disturbed the harmony of social life, and have sometimes deranged the system of political operations? Let us, at least, gentlemen, lend all our aid to the accomplishment of so salutary an object. Let our advice and example diffuse among our fellow-citizens the principles of conciliation and affection towards each other, and towards the governments, which are entrusted with the superintendance and direction of their common interests.

While we review the circumstances, which have attended the insurrection, in order to select the means of consolation, the wisdom of the legislature will naturally combine with that pursuit, an investigation of the most effectual measures, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. Allow me, therefore, gentlemen, to press upon your consideration, the constitutional injunction, "to provide by law, as soon as conveniently may be, for the establishment of Schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." I have on other occasions, indeed, observed, that to multiply, regulate, and strengthen the sources of education, is the duty, and must be the delight, of every wise and virtuous government; for, the experience of America has evinced, that knowledge, while it makes us sensible of our rights as men, enforces our obligations as members of society. But on no occasion could the observation be more emphatically urged than the present; since I may confidently appeal to the conviction of every mind, which has been employed in examining the origin and progress of the late disturbances, for an assurance, that ignorance (whose natural concomitants are credulity and temerity) has been the principal cause of the deplorable mischief. Reflecting, then, that a provision for the establishment of public schools was contained in the old constitution of the state; and that its insertion in the new constitution shews the continued opinion of its policy; I trust I shall be excused, after a lapse of near twenty years, in soliciting your immediate attention for this interesting branch of the legislative trust. While your predecessors enjoy the reputation arising from an early and faithful payment of the state debts; from a judicious disposition of the public treasure and resources; and from an unexampled, but successful, amelioration of our penal code; may the theme of your praise flow from institutions, that shall illuminate the minds of our fellow-citizens, and establish science on a pure and permanent foundation!

In the course of the communications, which I have heretofore addressed to the legislature, a variety of topics have been suggested, that may be thought still to merit a share in your deliberations. In general, I shall content myself with a bare reference to those communications; though I cannot omit the repetition of my anxiety for the organization of our Militia, upon a plan, in its terms more perfect, and in its operation more efficient, than the present. The improvement, likewise, of our roads and rivers becomes daily more interesting, owing to the emigrations, which furnish us with an almost daily increase of population. The situation of affairs, di-