

Mrs. GRATTAN,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentleman of the city, that her first CONCERT of Vocal Music will be on Thursday next, the 27th of December, at Mr. RICHARDT'S.  
ACT I.  
Quartette, Pleyel  
Sings—Angels ever bright, Handel  
Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley, jun. and Hill, The Mariners  
Song—Mr. Carr  
Duet—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Paffello  
Song—Mr. Darley, jun.  
South Glee—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley, Hill.  
ACT II.  
Concerto Piano Forte, (by a young lady) Viotti  
Song—Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini  
Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill, Jackson  
Duet—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Time  
[has not this'd  
Song—Mr. Darley, jun.  
Quartette—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill.  
Six dollars each subscriber for one ticket of admittance during the season.  
No subscribers ticket transferable, but any subscriber on paying his subscription, will have a right to demand tickets for the unmarried part of his family, which ticket will admit them every night during the season, but are not transferable.  
The Concert to begin at half past six and the music to attend for the Ball at eight, the expense of which Mrs. Grattan engages to discharge.  
Non-subscribers tickets—2 dollars.  
Subscriptions received and tickets delivered by Mrs. Grattan's clerk, at No. 172, High-street.  
Non-subscribers tickets to be had the day of the Concert at the Bar at Mr. Richardt's.  
December 15 d21st

BALL.  
MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs his scholars and the public in general, that his first Ball will be on Tuesday, the 10th of December, at the New Assembly Room in Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Street.  
Ladies' Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house, no. 70, north Eighth Street.  
Gentlemen's Tickets, at one dollar each, to be had at the New Assembly Room, or of Mr. F. at his house.  
December 16—31  
Creditors of Blair McLenachan, and of Blair McLenachan and Patrick Moore, are requested to meet at the Coffee House, at six o'clock, on the evening of the 19th inst. A full and punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be brought to light.  
December 16. 31

United States,  
Pennsylvania District, }  
BY virtue of writs of vendition exponas, issued out of the district court of the United States, and to me directed, will be sold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-House, in Second Street, on Wednesday the 27th day of December inst. at 10 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground situate, lying and being in the township of Pottsville, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Island Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two story brick Messuage, one house and a barn; also one other tract or piece of meadow ground, situate in the said township and county, and nearly on the opposite side of the said road to the said ferry, containing ten acres and three quarters; also a meadow tract containing ten or piece of ground situate on the north side of High Street, between 5th and 6th Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High Street, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded east by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South Alley, west by property of William Bell, and south by High Street aforesaid.  
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be sold by  
William Nichols, Marshal.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,  
AT THE STORE,  
No. 13, corner of Arch and Front Streets,  
HATS FOR SALE,  
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted  
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels  
Ditto furty romal Handkerchiefs  
Ditto Pulicat silk ditto  
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto  
Ditto Gurras  
Bengal black Tafferies  
4000 pieces Nankeens, and  
Few cheffs bell-Hyfon Tea  
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass,  
from 8 by 6, to 29 by 14—and 15 lbs. Glass  
Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper  
than any in the city.  
November 28. 3awf

Imported (via New York) on the  
ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for  
sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chestnut Street,  
between Second and Third Streets, the following  
articles  
Maharagones Charconna Dorens  
Chintz and Calceos Dacca worked muslins  
Gillis Romas Bandannoes  
Nillas & Penfioses Challa Romals  
Blue cloth Hair ribbon  
Mull Mullbankchiefs Palempores  
Patna do. Banares Opium  
Lester Cardium Seeds.  
Samuel Wilcox.  
November 27 tuthaw

New Theatre,  
December 11, 1797.  
THE MANAGERS particularly request the con-  
currence of the public in the abolition of a  
custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving a  
way of disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the  
Theatre.  
They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious  
of any wrong done to the interest of the institu-  
tion by this practice, from a general, though mis-  
taken idea that Checks are the representatives of a  
right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an  
Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will;  
when in fact, they were never intended as more  
than tokens by which the Door-keepers are enabled  
to ascertain with the least trouble to the parties, that  
they themselves have been before in the Theatre, or  
paid for their admission.  
Independent of the injury the Managers sustain,  
such a practice encourages a crowd of idle boys and  
other disorderly persons to surround the doors of  
the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and  
the great annoyance of the Audience.  
It has also been the source of two evils of no in-  
considerable magnitude; one is, that sometimes  
very improper company is by these means admitted;  
and the other, that even, to Checks passing  
into dishonest hands, they have been frequently  
counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of  
Sale.  
This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, in-  
duce the Public to discourage such a traffic; and  
the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assist-  
ed, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.  
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.  
December 13 1w

Alphabetical List of Duties,  
Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merch-  
andize, imported into the United States—1 cent  
ad valorem, to be sold by JOHN ORRROD, no. 43,  
Chestnut-street.  
Dec. 16—d

# The Gazette.

## PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.

For the Gazette of the United States.  
MR. FENNO,  
"I have not the smallest doubt but Con-  
gress will duly appreciate the advice of" the  
learned gentleman who signs himself "an  
Enemy to Non-sense," and though I do not  
think 'right and justice' entirely wrong, both  
seem to have drawn very hasty conclusions.  
Not over tenacious of my own opinions, I  
entertain and treat with due respect the sen-  
timents of those who differ with me.  
The nonsensical gentleman like many other  
reasoners would no doubt lay a wager also to  
convince Congress and the public "that he  
alone can think or argue." Now as to his  
"arithmetical logic," though the cargo taken  
may go to market it is to an island or  
port of an enemy of the other, and though  
that port or all the ports of that enemy may  
have a superabundance of necessaries, if the  
neighbouring island be starving it cannot ex-  
pect or obtain relief from thence; it is not  
therefore "in competition with our other  
produce, and so lowers the market."  
"One other delusion," that the loss to the  
country is exactly the same in all cases of  
misfortune to individual property "when  
nothing is returned for it," but when one  
vessel in four bound to the same port is taken  
and carried to people at enmity therewith,  
the other three upon general calculation ob-  
tain and bring back the value of the four—  
when a vessel founders it is a national loss, if  
uninsured it is both individual and national.  
I do not "fear our merchants and under-  
writers being convinced" by "an enemy to  
non-sense," that they should do wrong, or  
that they can be induced to do so by any  
measure—he recommends. He may not  
be thought so much an enemy to non-sense  
as he imagines.  
As to "the whole statement" of "right  
and justice," it is not so much "a misrep-  
resentation" as the want of cool examination  
of the causes that have produced "the dis-  
tressed situation of our commerce."  
Mr. Swanwick has written a pamphlet  
not to prove the contrary of any thing as-  
serted by me, but to afford positive evidence  
to every body that will have the patience to  
read it, that instead of being worth nine dol-  
lars his creditors will probably get that  
much from his estate!  
"The situation of our prison" demands a  
general bankrupt law to compel honesty and re-  
lieve misfortune." It is to be regretted that  
our merchants become speculators & our  
speculators merchants; the fortuitous gains of  
a season or a voyage was mistakenly consid-  
ered as an income! The man who made twenty  
or ten thousand dollars by accident seems  
to have thought he had so much a year and  
was entitled to set up a carriage and live in  
style, instead of wisely reflecting that he should  
use it as a capital, or an increase of his cap-  
ital, the benefit of which only he was author-  
ized to spend. We have been drawing too  
much upon the wealth of future times; our  
commerce has not so much out-grown the  
natural disposition of its strength as the ideas  
of some of our merchants in not consider-  
ing that throughout the world it has been  
and will continue liable to ebb and flow; the  
wise will watch and benefit by the turns of  
the tide, and the weak and the unwary will  
be swept.

In Dunlap and Claypoole's paper in June  
or July 1796, upon the appearance of a  
rupture between Spain and Great-Britain,  
I ventured to express an opinion "that it  
was advisable to adopt a state of strict neu-  
trality," and recommended a proclamation  
to that effect (under another signature); it  
did not then become necessary, but when  
the present war commenced it was issued and  
the beneficial effects of it are universally ad-  
mitted. Mr. Ames eloquently urged the  
fulfillment of the treaty with Great-Britain  
to avoid a war, and our late beloved President  
wisely cautioned us to "beware in our re-  
pentment against our nation not to throw  
ourselves into the scale of another." Are  
we then hastily now to forego or hazard in  
the most distant degree all the blessings of peace  
and internal tranquility to be revenged on  
"a French marauder?" No Mr. Fenno, we  
had much better be five years without any for-  
eign commerce (we can do very well without  
it) than one year with war. We have cho-  
sen to negotiate, and until that is at an end  
the United States cannot with propriety  
take any other step.

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.  
Dec. 17th.  
From a Washington (Penn.) Paper.  
EXTRACT  
FROM BACHE'S PAPER OF NOV. 6.  
Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Wash-  
ington County, to his friend in this City,  
dated October 17 1797.  
"The Republican Ticket has carried by a  
great majority in this County for the As-  
sembly.  
"The Aristocrats succeeded in getting  
their Senator—JOHN WOODS is elected—  
The district of Pittsburgh turned out nine  
hundred votes—It is said they have but five  
hundred taxables, we may therefore conclude,  
that that has not been fair play. Besides the  
Addison junta fixed upon a stratagem  
which secured Wood's Election, and they  
were confident also of carrying their Mem-  
bers of Assembly. The business was this:—  
Addison by management got himself ap-  
pointed a Judge of the Election for the dis-  
trict of Washington, the result therefore,  
was, that the Election law of 1785 was en-  
forced in this district. No man was allow-  
ed to vote who did not produce his certifi-  
cate of allegiance, or made oath that he had  
done so agreeably to the acts of assembly,  
or naturalized agreeably to the acts of Con-  
gress. By this scheme, three or four hun-  
dred in this district were deprived of voting,

whole votes would have been almost to a  
man against the junta, as the Aristocrats here  
are generally republicans.  
"In Pittsburgh they pursued a different  
plan—there they let every body vote, and  
more than every body—further, they kept  
emissaries at the windows to force the people  
to put in their tickets.—One of these emis-  
saries, since the election, has been heard to  
say that "they treated the damn'd rascals  
(meaning the country people, &c.) as they  
ought to be; for on their coming up to vote,  
if they had not their ticket, they obliged them  
to change before they got leave to put them in."

The above extract from Bache's paper  
(the common fust of all the filth in the  
state) is a small specimen of that impudence  
and falsehood which the meanest of those  
they call democrats trumpet abroad, to de-  
ceive simple men. If one may form a con-  
jecture from its style and matter, it is the  
joint work of Sleepy Dave and Dr. Mor-  
pheus, the wife men of the East and the  
West. They carried on a very pretty cor-  
respondence of this kind, just before the last  
election of electors, and from their great  
reputation in this way, it is not at all un-  
fair to set them down as the putative fathers  
of all the trash from Washington to Phila-  
delphia.

The impudence of calling the successful  
ticket for representatives in Washington  
county, the republican ticket, is only match-  
ed by calling the men termed democrats re-  
publicans by way of distinction. It will  
not serve them to compare the understanding  
and virtue of the two tickets or the two par-  
ties. A set of wretches in France, the most  
notorious for their crimes and their baseness,  
for their hatred to all religion and all govern-  
ment but that of mobs and clubs, were dis-  
tinguished by the name of exclusive patriots.  
The Pharisees among the Jews affected to be  
righteous and despised others. They were  
pompous pretenders to religion, but  
noted for hypocrisy and oppression. This  
letter writer and his republicans are of this  
class, or the dupes of such. They are the  
French exclusive patriots—the Pharisees in  
politics—whited sepulchres which indeed  
appear beautiful without, but within are  
full of rottenness and dead men's bones.—  
There are among them men of warm and en-  
thusiastic minds who fancy all men as ready  
to be governed by reason as themselves, de-  
rive all their notions of government from  
theory, and have never had them corrected  
by experience. There are also among them  
honest and simple men, who have never had  
an opportunity of examining the principles  
and rules of government, who believe every  
rant, every tale, and every slander, and  
whose credulity is perverted into a confidence  
that our government is oppression, and our  
officers tyrants. These men may sometimes  
deserve our pity, sometimes our esteem.  
But the base and detestable class of our self-  
styled republicans is of another kind. Some-  
times ignorant, sometimes intelligent, some-  
times weak, sometimes able, they are vain,  
impudent, envious malignant and slanderous  
—and their malice and defamation is always  
in proportion to the virtue and respectability  
of the character they attack. From such  
men what good and great man can hope to  
escape, when "not Washington himself is  
safe."—Their praise is a certain mark of  
disgrace, and their obloquy of merit. The  
wife will ask no other encomium than their  
censure; nor desire a more pointed stigma  
on bad men than their applause. It is an  
indelible mark on every Cain of the country.  
Of this kind are your letter-writers who  
write of things which never happened, and  
your letter-publishers who publish letters  
that never were written. And it is by their  
lies and misrepresentations, that discontents  
murmurs and confusions are bred among  
ourselves—and injuries and contempt to-  
wards us fostered in foreign nations.

"The aristocrats succeeded in getting  
their senator—John Woods elected."—  
And this is attributed to fraud in Pittsburg,  
and the exclusion of three or four hundred  
unqualified votes in Washington. As to  
the word aristocrat, I have never understood  
what it meant, and thought even the fillicst  
were ashamed to use it as a term of reproach.  
If success in election were any test of char-  
acter, a comparison between the two candi-  
dates would well justify the success of Mr.  
Woods. He had in the three counties put  
together, a majority of nearly 700 votes—  
and in the county of Allegheny, where he  
and Mr. Morton both lived, a majority of  
nearly 900. In Greene county Mr. Mor-  
ton had a majority of about 16, and in  
Washington county of about 200. In these  
counties Mr. Morton had a great advantage,  
he was but little known, and his qualifica-  
tions were taken on the word of republican  
letter-writers. I believe Mr. Morton is an  
honest man enough, and may make a very  
decent member, or even elder, in any church.  
But surely he is no Solomon, and it will  
hardly be pretended that he has the qualifica-  
tions of a legislator.  
"The district of Pittsburgh turned out  
NINE HUNDRED VOTES—It is said they have  
but five hundred taxables." This will do  
very well for Philadelphia; but, foolish and  
lying as the author is, he would not, I  
think, have liked to have published this in  
Pittsburg. This is a lie of uncommon im-  
pudence. There are, I think, at least five  
hundred taxables in the borough of Pitt-  
sburg itself; and in the district of Pitt-  
sburg, where there were but nine hundred  
votes, there must be at least fifteen hun-  
dred votes, exclusive of the settlers on the  
west of the Allegheny river, and north of  
the Ohio river. For this district includes  
an extent of perhaps twenty miles on the O-  
hio and Monongahela, and four or five miles  
back from those rivers—and perhaps twenty-  
four miles on the Allegheny and Monon-  
gahela, and four or five miles back from  
those rivers.—And, besides these it includes  
all the new settlements on Beaver, and all  
the other settlements west of the Allegheny  
and north of the Ohio, except the Cusawa-  
go and Prequisite settlements. What an  
impudent liar this republican is! And,

when this vast district turned out but 900  
votes, how malignant is his conclusion,  
"that there was not fair play."

What is said of "the Addison junta, fra-  
gating, and management," is too unmean-  
ing, in its present shape, to deserve any re-  
mark. A better opportunity will perhaps  
occur. I shall now only say, it is foolish as  
David Acheleon's petitions, and false as his  
affidavits.

"The election law of 1785 was enforced  
in the district of Washington. No man  
was allowed to vote who did not produce  
his certificate of allegiance, or made oath  
that he had done so agreeably to the acts  
of assembly, or naturalized agreeably to the  
acts of congress."—Nothing is more odious  
to your republicans of this stamp than en-  
forcing laws; and this is what they hate  
most in officers. Government and officers  
would be very harmless and good things if  
they would not enforce laws, and restrain  
the rights of republicans to do what they  
please, whether lawful or unlawful. The  
statement made by this letter-writer is about  
as true, as that which he and his brother  
republicans spread all over Washington  
county, when David Acheleon's vote was  
rejected, as an alien, at the township election  
for an inspector. Honest David sent ex-  
presses to the several districts to inform  
them, that all the IRISH were to be ex-  
cluded;—and a wife uncle of his said witi-  
ly I suppose, they were all to be hanged.  
The truth is, that the law, not of 1785  
but of 1789, was enforced against all aliens,  
whether Irish or Scotch.—But no man born  
in America—no man who was in any of  
the United States, at their separation from  
Britain—no man, who in any way was an  
American citizen, was ever called to pro-  
duce a certificate, or other proof, of his  
having taken an oath of allegiance. Yet  
it was reported, and you see the republican  
letter-writer reports, that a certificate or  
oath was required from all and this was so  
well believed, that, when it was known that  
representative Acheleon's feat would be dis-  
puted, because he was not a citizen; a col-  
league of his in the republican ticket was a-  
fraid that he, though a native of Pennsylv-  
ania would also be turned out, because he  
had never taken an oath of allegiance. Whether  
it was the alien representative that in-  
spired this fear in the citizen, to secure one  
vote for himself, I did not enquire.

That it is proper to exclude aliens from  
any agency in our government I think no  
wise man will doubt. Before they under-  
take to judge or to manage our interests,  
they ought to have time to learn them.—  
And, after the term of probation is expired  
it is reasonable, that there be some solemn  
act of their admission as citizens. The  
letter-writer will tell you why. "The foreign-  
ers here are generally republicans."—Often  
coming from governments which they hate,  
they are told by our republicans here, that  
our government and officers have all the  
faults of every other. Lies are made and  
tales figured, to confirm their opinion.  
Strangers have no means of detecting the  
misrepresentation, they believe all, join  
themselves with the slanderers, and are hon-  
ored with the title of republicans. After  
some years they get better information, or  
their own observation enables them to cor-  
rect their mistakes: from foreigners they  
become citizens; but Alas! our exclusive  
patriots no longer own them as republicans.  
"In Pittsburgh, they pursued a differ-  
ent plan—there they let every body vote—  
and more than every body."—Prodigious!  
—Yes and they did "force the people to  
put in their tickets." What barbarian Ari-  
stocrats those people of Pittsburgh are!  
Yes and "they treated the damn'd rascals  
(meaning "to be sure" the country people,  
&c.) as they ought to be. This I take to  
be one of the plain down-right lies, which  
it is not lawful for any but a republican to  
utter. It does not seem to have the least  
mixture of Aristocratic truth, or even to be  
at all corrupted with probability. I shall  
not therefore pollute it with any observa-  
tion of mine.

SILVER COIN FOUND  
On the 18th Aug. soon after the removal of  
a dung heap in a yard at Winterborne Stoke,  
Wilt, an earthen vessel containing 301 pieces  
of silver coin, was discovered, the top of the  
vessel being even with the surface of the earth.  
The coins are all of the reign of James I. and  
Charles I. and notwithstanding the situation  
in which they lay, are remarkable fresh and  
well preserved. It is conjectured they were  
buried during the civil war in Charles's reign,  
when probably some building covered the spot,  
and that since, a dung heap has been laid there,  
its repeated removals have occasioned the earth  
to be gradually scraped away, till it became  
even with the rim of the vessel. A girl of  
fourteen, daughter to the farmer who occupies  
the yard, discovered the prize, and removed it  
with ease to her father's house.—Eng-Pap.

DIED—At Dundee, Scotland, Mr.  
Francis Siewewright, Schoolmaster. The un-  
common success which has attended the labours  
of this respected veteran, affords remarkable  
exemplification of what may be effected by perse-  
vering industry, without any extraordinary  
attainments, either of genius or of education.  
During the last fifty years—for so long has he  
occupied as a public teacher in Dundee—many  
thousands of the youth of that town and its  
vicinity have been under his care, and have  
been prepared for the pursuits of busy life by  
his instructions. His profession was his  
meat, his drink, his pleasure, and his pride;  
and his devotion to his duties was carried to  
a high degree of enthusiasm, which was strong-  
ly manifested even when the hand of death was  
upon him. With these qualities, added to much  
private and genuine worth, he was a most val-  
uable and estimable member of society, and as such  
his death is justly regarded as a public loss. It  
is remarkable that the Grandfathers of several  
of his last pupils were also taught by him. He  
died on Monday evening, in the 86th year of  
his age.

# C O N G R E S S.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—DECEMBER 13.  
Mr. Dwight Foster moved that the com-  
mittee of claims be discharged from the  
further consideration of the petitions of  
Israel Jones and Edward Johnson, as they  
had already been reported upon at a former  
session, and no fresh facts appeared to in-  
duce the committee to report differently—  
Agreed.

The same gentleman made an unfavour-  
able report on the petition of Mary Ivings,  
which was concurred in by the house.  
Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways  
and means, made a report on the petition  
of William Tomlinson, and others, citizens  
of Virginia, who complained of being obli-  
ged by the act relative to the distilling of spi-  
rits, to take out licences at inconvenient  
seasons. The report recommends a law to  
be passed to obviate their complaints. It  
was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee  
of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill  
for the relief of North and Vesty, of Charle-  
ton—Committed for to-morrow.  
On motion of Mr. Harper, the house re-  
solved itself into a committee of the whole,  
on certain resolutions which were lately re-  
ported, prescribing the mode of taking evi-  
dence in cases of contested elections. They  
were agreed to both in the committee of the  
whole, and in the house, without debate,  
and a bill directed to be brought in accord-  
ingly.

Mr. Venable, from the committee to  
whom was referred the resolution for sus-  
pending the second section of the act for re-  
gulating foreign coin, and other purposes,  
reported a bill, which was twice read, and  
committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Wadsworth moved the order of the  
day on the bill authorizing the President of  
the United States to postpone the meeting  
of Congress in certain cases. The house  
accordingly went into a committee of the  
whole on the subject, and after making a  
verbal amendment, the committee rose, and  
the house agreed to it; when

Mr. Gallatin moved a provision to the  
following effect: "Provided that the day  
to which the meeting shall be postponed  
shall not exceed thirty days from the day to  
which Congress stood adjourned."

Mr. Harper could not see any good effect  
which this amendment was calculated to  
produce. If the gentleman were of opinion  
that it would not be safe to trust the  
President of the United States with the  
power of postponing the meeting of Con-  
gress, in case of a contagious sickness, or  
other calamity, the safest way would be to  
reject the bill; but the present motion, he  
thought, shewed great hostility, and the  
highest disrespect, to the President of the  
United States.

Mr. Gallatin said, it was extraordinary,  
that upon an amendment to a bill vesting a  
power in the President of the United States,  
which was not given to him by the consti-  
tution, because he did not wish to invest him  
with the power, without limitation, he  
should be charged with a want of confidence,  
and a want of respect. He supposed, that  
so far as related to confidence, they were  
bound to give the President just so much as  
the constitution required, and no more.—  
Confidence beyond this he did not very well  
understand. As to the motion's containing  
a want of respect to the President, that  
charge was still less applicable. Respect,  
he said, could only be personal, and could,  
of course, only apply to the present Presi-  
dent; whereas the bill under consideration  
did not relate to him only, but to all future  
Presidents of the United States. How the  
argument of disrespect to men not yet in  
existence, could apply, he was at loss to  
know. But, he said, it was no uncommon  
thing, whenever gentlemen differed in opin-  
ion on any subject touching another branch  
of the government, however harmless that  
opinion might be, to be charged with a want  
of confidence and respect towards it. He  
thought, however, never be deterred from  
acting as he thought right by such arguments.

Mr. G. referred to that part of the Con-  
stitution where it is said, that, "neither  
House, during the session of Congress, shall  
without the consent of the other, adjourn  
for more than three days, nor to any other  
place than that in which the two Houses  
shall be sitting;" and also to that where  
power is given to the President "to con-  
vene both Houses, or either of them on ex-  
traordinary occasions; and, in case of dis-  
agreement between them, with respect to  
the time of adjournment, he may adjourn  
them to such time as he may think proper."  
It was clear, therefore, that the two Houses  
had the exclusive power to adjourn to what-  
ever time they pleased, only that in case of  
disagreement, the President had the power  
to adjourn them; but this bill went to vest  
the power in the President of fixing another  
period of meeting than that agreed upon by  
the two Houses. This, he said, was a deli-  
cate subject, and he thought they ought  
not, upon so slight a view as the present  
bill had received, to part with a power,  
without some limit, which the Constitution  
had placed in their hands. What was the  
ground, he asked, upon which the bill was  
founded? The President had suggested, in  
his Speech, the propriety of giving him  
the power, in case of similar returns of con-  
tagious sickness, to postpone the meeting  
of Congress. It had been suggested that  
in the month of November, the President  
had had doubts whether he should convene  
Congress in another place, in conformity to  
the power placed in him for that purpose;  
but that if he had had the power to have con-  
vened them a few days later, he would have  
done it. The limited power which he pro-  
posed to give would enable the President, in  
any future emergency, to do this, and if,  
from contagious sickness, invasion or any o-  
ther cause, a longer postponement should ap-  
pear to be necessary, he tho't it would be