

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, Will be presented, the celebrated Comedy of The J. E. W. To which will be added, THE CRITIC; Or, A Tragedy Rehearsed. For Londonderry, THE BRIG SUKEY, William Whitten, master. A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few calks will be taken on freight for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cutbert's wharf, or the subscribers. John Skyrin, Landowner's wharf, or George Dabson, No. 25 South 3d Street.

A Gardner wanted. A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch Street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferred. Jan. 20. 2awtf

Princeton—New-Jersey. To be Sold, THAT neat and convenient Hoop in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the gable spaces—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a brick house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street and 100 feet deep. There is more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil. For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend Samuel S. Smith, 24W4W

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS, And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs, Church's Cough Drops is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world. I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH'S Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS, Sail Maker, Spruce Street wharf, Philadelphia. From a London Paper. To Dr. CHURCH. Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly furnish any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant, NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY, No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill Street, Hay-market. Withn's, N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40, Pulney Street, Golden-Square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 122 William-street. Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 128 South Front-street, Philadelphia. January 9. 3aw3w

All Persons Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are so licited to make immediate payment to SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix. nov. 29 1797. Salisbury Estate. THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with the various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand Acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the State of Connecticut, and only 50 miles from several loadings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water lifting from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into business immediately hereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with four coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York. WILLIAM NELSON. Dec. 1. 3awtf

A person well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsorted accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English. A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to, november 30. 3awtf

but avarice is a propensity which restrains that of destruction; and the sale and dispersion of these valuable, will create new means of mischief. From the state of learning in those countries which have fallen under the dominions of the French, may we learn to foster our own institutions with a jealous and unceasing care, as the most formidable and effectual barrier against principles calculated and designed to root up all the foundations of society. Let this barrier be once broken down and— The hour quick haunts when, on equal feet, Exalted virtue and low vice shall meet; When envy, faction, indolence, shall rage in one wild tempest thro' the troubled age; When human dignity shall meet its doom; Despoil perils, reason, worth, a tomb In these drear waste of ignorance shall find And his equality shall curse mankind. Then shall no radiant priest with learned pride Point out the sacred volume for our guide; No more the civil law or moral page, The mind shall utter or the soul engage; But lie on file the pile of arts shall raise, And the vast alcove of creation blaze.

Yesterday arrived from the Isle of France, the brig Rose, capt. Meany, by whom we were favoured with the following: Messrs Claypoole, I SAILED from the Isle of France the 16th of September; touched at St. Denis and St. Paul's (two ports on the Isle of Bourbon) and arrived here in 70 days. A list of vessels left at the Isle of France, with the few remarks I find you, is all the intelligence I could obtain.

Yours, &c. JOHN MEANY. January 19, 1798. List of Vessels left at Port N. West, Isle of France, October 18th, 1797. Arrived, August 22, ship Belisarius, Crownshield, Salem, from Madras; September 4th, brig Pantous, Moreton, Philadelphia, in 223 days; 6th, ship Elizabeth Skinner, New-York, from Bourdeaux; 11; 16th, ship Ceres, Hodges, Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux; 12; 25th, Greyhound, Bennett, Charleston; October 1st, Betsey, Smith, Baltimore; 15; 8th, Harmony, Pennington, Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux; 15; 9th, Sea-Flower, Colman, Philadelphia.

September 6th, the ship Elizabeth, Henry Skinner commander, of N. York, from Bourdeaux, for Tranquebar, put into the Isle of France for water, repairs, &c. 119 days from the Cordovan; was boarded off Cape Ortegai, by the British frigate Hebe, off Madeira, by the British frigate Romulus. October 8th, the sea-Flower, John Colman, of Philadelphia, from Pondicherry, put into the Isle of France, having sprung a leak on the passage—no material damage. October 3d, arrived the French letter of marque Hirondele, Captain Cochon, from Bourdeaux. On the 1st September, on Lagullus Bank, fell in with the American ship Governor Bowdoin, of Boston, Daniel Oliver master, from Batavia; took out of her Mr. Folger, the chief officer, and 8 seamen; put on board an officer and 13 men, with orders to proceed for the Isle of France, touching at the Isle of Bourbon, at which place the said ship had not arrived on the 26th October.

Capt. Oliver left at Batavia, the 13th of July, the following vessels: Polly, Delano, Boston Olive Branch, Lambert, Salem Four Sisters, Rea, Beverly Eliza, Hodges, Salem Concord, Thompson, Philadelphia Minerva, Loring, Boston O. A. 9, an embargo was put upon all ships in the Isle of France bound to India, to continue until the 22d. Same day arrived the French corvette Brule Guele, from Tranquebar; spoke in lat. 10, co. S. ship Betsey of Salem, Orne, from Calcutta.

About 8 days ago fell in with a Danish brig, water logged, with her mainmast gone, from Barcelona for New-York, loaded with brandy and nuts—three hours after, spoke the schooner Nancy of Philadelphia, Wilson from Georgetown, Savannah, out 62 days and bound for Philadelphia, short of water and provision, consigned to Samuel Allen—Capt. Wilson spoke the brig Betsey of Salem, N. Phippen, from Leith for New-York out 72 days, supplied him with some rice and potatoes, and took from the Betsey a part of the crew of the ship Commerce from Grenada bound for Boston which capt. Phippen had taken from the wreck of the said ship on the 6th of December, in lat. 35, 4, N. long. 66, 34, W. Also the floop Rambler of Philadelphia, from Washington, out 21 days, short of provisions. January 12 took from the wreck of the Danish brig Sophia from Barcelona for New-York, Michael Sara, master and the crew of the said brig, ten in number, which on the 11th sprung a leak and was obliged to cut away the mainmast. Had been on the coast 12 weeks.

The corvette brought in a very valuable prize, one of the company's ships from Bengal. The American ships were embargoed several days, in consequence of war being reported by a Danish vessel. General Bowles, the Cherokee chief, had stopped at the Isle of France, from Manila to Spain, where he was sent by the Spanish government. Several Rhode-Island vessels were in Mosambique channel proving flays.

BOSTON, January 11. By a letter dated on Sunday last, from Capt. Magee, of the ship Grand Turk, lately stranded at Portland, we learn that most of her tears, nankeens, and other goods betwixt decks, had been discharged, although in great confusion, and that it was expected part of the goods in the lower hold would be got out. The ship lay on her beam ends one side entirely under water on the rising tide; the sea regularly ebbing and flowing into her;—and that great loss must accrue to the concerned, from this unfortunate event.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea. A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. December 26. 2awtf

he extended, he should not support the amendment; but as the convention was strong opinion in his mind, that our foreign political intercourse had, at least, been as expensive as it ought to be; that it was owing, in a great degree, to our political sterility with foreign nations; that our present critical situation was produced; that this intercourse produced these evils; and that he wished to bring the business back to the state in which it stood in 1796. If the wisdom of future legislatures shall think proper to abolish the establishment of foreign political intercourse altogether, it must be left to them to decide. He himself thought it would be going too far to do that present. He believed, therefore, if we were, it was necessary to have some political intercourse; but he believed it would be best, by degrees, to decline it altogether. In answer to the gentleman from Connecticut with respect to minorities being always right. He said he himself was sometimes in a majority, and sometimes in a minority, and at the time he was speaking, he did not know in which he might be; but it might be, though he were in a minority, and still of course be bound by the majority; that he might be convinced notwithstanding that his opinion had been correct. (Debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY—JANUARY 19. Mr. Macon presented a petition from Levy Tyler, a captain in the Georgia line, praying for compensation.—Referred to the committee of claims. Mr. D. Foster reported a bill for the relief of William Alexander, which was twice read and committed for Monday.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, which occupied the whole sitting. Mr. Pinckney opened the debate. He was against the amendment at this time, though in favor, at a proper opportunity, of reducing our diplomatic intercourse. The motion was also opposed by Messrs. N. Smith, Harper, and Dana; and supported by Messrs. Livingston and Gallatin. The committee rose, without taking a question, and obtained leave to sit again. The debate will be given in our next.—Adjourned to Monday.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20.

MARRIED—At the Friends meeting, Trenton, N. J. the 3d inst. Mr. JOHN PANCOAST, to Miss NANCY ABBOT, both of New-Jersey.

On Wednesday last as the southern stage was crossing Gunpowder creek, the ice gave way, by which accident Mr. William Compton, of Arch-street, was thrown into the water, and so suddenly carried under the ice, by the force of the current, that the attempts of his fellow travellers to save his life unhappily failed of success.

A society is on foot for the important and laudable purpose of investigating the causes of the late mortality in this city. The subscription book is at Mr. Ormrod's book-store, Chestnut-street, No. 40.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION. MARY MERRY'S ISABELLA. THE interesting and affecting tragedy of Isabella is not surpassed by any extant in unity and propriety of plot and action—in elegance and sublimity of language, it is rivalled only by the productions of Shakspeare. The whole weight and interest of the play, as the name imports, rests on the character of Isabella; and a more arduous and difficult one is not to be found in the whole range of the drama. The great applause with which Mrs. Whitlock had performed this part, led to the general idea that it was her forte. But whatever merit may be allowed to that lady in characters marked, like Lady Macbeth, &c. by the awful and sublime, in the tender and pathetic, as Juliet, Desdemona, Belvidera, Calista, and we may add, too, Isabella, Mrs. Merry yields the palm to an actress living. Her performance of last evening was pathetic in the highest degree: she fastened the mind to eager and anxious attention, from first to last; and could not have been benefited to think that this will be estimated amongst the first of her characters, by those who form their opinion less from the impression of simple excellence than from a due consideration of the genius, ability and exertion requisite to form the excellence.

PRICE OF STOCKS. Philadelphia, January 16, 1797. Six Per Cent. 169 to 15d Three per Cent. 107 1/2 BANK United States, 22 per cent. Pennsylvania, 23 per cent. North America, 45 per cent. Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, 5 to 6 per cent. N. A. shares 40 per cent.

The Eastern mail had not arrived when this paper went to press.

LEARNING and JACOBINISM. Amidst the rapid progress of their terrible arms and still more terrible principles, the modern Gorths have found in the various seminaries of learning, which previous to their inroads illuminated Europe, the most formidable obstacles to their views: Hence the annihilation of those institutions, as their arms have progressed. The celebrated university of Pavia early fell before them: That of Louvain it appears has just experienced the same fate. An empire founded on dullness and ignorance must needs beat odds with genius, learning, and improvement in every form; and they have accordingly been persecuted with a zeal proportioned to the character and principles of jacobinism. The faithful slaves of the original school, have strenuously imitated in this country her worthy example. But as ignorance does not here prevail so generally as to prepare the public for their poisonous and unqualified notions of equality and fraternity, their labours have not been attended with the same destructive success. The colleges and their professors, with the great body of the American clergy, still retain their just rank in the public esteem, though they have been the continual objects of the most rancorous and determined malignity—and have been unremittingly assailed by all the infernal arts of the whole hell of jacobinism. The University of Louvain, (says the Barbarian who recites the story of its abolition) was the principal asylum of fanaticism, and of those principles which were most opposite to the new regime. Fanaticism, in Sansculottish language, means religion. The new regime describes the principles of modern liberty, equality and fraternity. What higher eulogium could be have fallen. He informs us that the destroyers did not lay waste the library, garden, &c. as we might have supposed. The Gorths of their dissipated would have led them to burn up the library, like Omar of old, their worthy predecessor, and root up the garden—

upon many important occasions. To say, therefore, that the executive employed persons of conspicuous political opinions to his own, was not to say the government did not deserve confidence.—But if the committee turned their attention to the amendment proposed, it only went to declare that ministers to London and Paris should not have a salary of more than 9,000 dollars a year, and that ministers to other parts of Europe should not have more than 4,500. In support of this amendment, it was said that this was the ground upon which this government first fixed the business of foreign intercourse. He believed this statement correct, until the year 1796, there was no minister plenipotentiary except at Paris and London; at other places there was no higher grade than ministers resident. Hence the committee might be led to argue the propriety of bringing back our foreign political intercourse to what it was before that period. He said foreign political intercourse; because he thought the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) had blended two subjects together, viz. foreign commercial intercourse and foreign political intercourse. He did not believe it was the opinion of any gentleman in that house that commerce ought to be left to itself, unattended to. He believed it was well understood that our commerce in foreign countries was attended to by our consuls, and not by our ministers plenipotentiary; and consuls would exist, if we had no ministers at all. Therefore, all that gentleman's arguments which tended to show that the amendment would affect our commercial intercourse had no foundation whatever.

Returning to the question of foreign political intercourse, was it proper to bring it back to what it was eighteen years ago?—And before he proceeded further, he would observe, that though the gentleman from South-Carolina had been twice correct in his statement of the business, he was mistaken in one point, in which he would let him right. He had stated that the first additional appropriation was 20,000 dollars, but this sum was not appropriated for foreign intercourse; but for defraying the expense of the suits of our merchants in London. On the 1st of January, 1796, there remained a balance of unexpended appropriation for this object of 30,000 dollars. So that day no extraordinary appropriation had been made; the whole allowance was 40,000 dollars a year, which was found to be more than sufficient. On the 28th of May, 1796, an estimate was sent by the President of the United States, stating the sums already expended for foreign intercourse, and that 23,500 dollars were yet wanting, in order to change the establishment which had till that day existed, by sending ministers plenipotentiary to Madrid and Lisbon, instead of ministers resident. This estimate he just stated was received the 28th of May, and the law received the signature of the President on the 1st of June, that it could not have received a very full discussion (being passed just as the session was about to close) and he thought there was good reason for examining the thing again.—An appropriation was made in the second session of the 4th congress. In that session the additional appropriation was passed after full discussion. It was made upon an estimate stating 17,500 dollars wanted, and during last session, an appropriation was made for a minister to Berlin of 13,500 dollars.

The committee had been told that it would evince greater veracity, if they were all at once to change what had already been done. But it must be recollected, that when the change in the system was made, it underwent little discussion; and he would venture to say that our business abroad was as well done from the year 1786 to 1796, as it had been done since. As the question was whether a larger or smaller sum of money should be appropriated, he would call upon gentlemen in favour of the larger sum to show what benefit was derived from Madrid and Lisbon by the change; what necessity there was for a minister at Berlin, and what good was to be derived from giving a larger sum than 4,500 dollars. The gentleman from Connecticut had said, why send a minister plenipotentiary to London or Paris, any more than the other courts? This was done at first, and the mover, he supposed, wished not to innovate upon the law as originally passed.

But as they were told it was improper, upon this floor, to say any thing about patronage, and that all arguments of that kind are well understood, and are by no means novel in their nature; that such complaints are made under all forms of government by discontented people out of office. To say that these complaints are well understood, was the same as to say, that the ground upon which they complained was also well understood. It was to acknowledge, that persons who were in the favour of the Executive had some advantages which persons in the other party desired or envied. To admit of one position, was to admit of the other. But, if no particular advantages were to be derived from governmental patronage, their cause of jealousy, according to this doctrine, must cease.

But it was said it would be weak and foolish to change what had already established in respect to foreign ministers. But had nothing, he asked, taken place, since the house sanctioned the principle, which had a tendency to bring the effects which might be produced by patronage, to a closer view? Had gentlemen forgotten that a member the most active upon that floor, especially upon all financial business, came (if not with a commission in his pocket, at least with a full prospect of it) to support the estimate out of which his salary and outfit were to be paid. He would ask when such a fact was seen to take place, whether it might not be believed, that such an influence as had been spoken of might not exist? Mr. G. wished it not to be supposed that he meant to make a personal attack upon any one; he only meant to infer that persons in such a situation were liable to be improperly influenced. He would not pretend to say that the evil was of great magnitude; he believed not. He believed, upon the whole, our government was in a great degree pure.—Patronage was not very extensive; nor had it any material effect upon the legislature, or any other part of the government; yet, he could suppose our government to be liable to abuse in this way. By the nature of the government, the different powers were divided; the power of giving offices was placed in the Executive—an influence which neither of the other branches possessed, and if too large grants of money were made, it might give to that power an improper weight. Our government, he said, was in its childhood, and if this patronage had any existence, it could not, of course, be as yet alarming; but he desired gentlemen to look at all governments where this power was placed in the executive, and see if the greatest evil of the government was not the excessive influence of that department. Did not this corruption exist in the government which was constituted most familiarly to ours, to such a degree, as to have become a part of the system itself, and without which, it is said, the government could not go on? Was it not, therefore, prudent to keep a watchful eye in this respect? He did not, however, speak against the power itself; it was necessary to be placed somewhere. The constitution had fixed it in the Executive. If the same power had been placed in the legislature, he believed they would have been more corrupt than the executive. He thought, therefore, the trust was wisely placed in the executive; and though it was right to keep grants of money within proper bounds, in order to prevent the abuse of power, yet it was proper to grant all that was necessary.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that if he thought it was proper that our political intercourse should

here to what it had so frequently sanctioned, and that the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN said, that by the bill before the committee they were brought to consider what provision should be made for the Ministers of the United States abroad.—He wished the gentleman from Virginia had produced facts to the committee which, by being considered, might have been acted upon; and when he had proposed to have ministers plenipotentiary at two courts only, it would have been well if he had shewn why there should be ministers of that description there, and not at other courts, or why we should have any ministers abroad at all; but after listening to him with attention, he had been able to hear nothing from him but general declamation. What he intended for arguments, he thought illy applied to a government like this. He had strongly warned the house against Executive patronage. He spoke of the different departments of government as distinct bodies, having different interests; as if the Executive was forming a patronage against which it was important for them to guard. He tho't language of this kind very improper. He believed it might have a bad effect out of doors, when the people heard of the Executive being thus charged. Instead of making these charges, he wished the gentleman had said, "Come now, and let us reason together." This would have been preferable to calling of hard names, to speaking of the lust of dominion, and of patronage; as if one branch of the government was in danger of being swallowed up by the other. The gentleman had declared that republican governments might become more burthensome and corrupt than any other, as if the people of the United States were to be informed this government was progressing towards that point—towards a point which would bear it down! This language struck him the more, as he doubted not it would be faithfully reported. A combination of all the branches of government was spoken of, against which there was no security but in feeble minorities. Did the gentleman mean to insinuate that majorities in republican governments were not to be trusted, but that all virtue was in minorities—the enlightened few, who were to be the guides of the people.

Mr. A. said, the gentleman from Virginia had told the house that executive patronage was exclusively confined to those who came up to the standard of executive infallibility. This assertion was to spread over the United States as a fact. But were any proofs offered to support these charges?—No. Yet these charges would go out to the world, and would tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the government, and they would of course conclude, that such a government ought not to be supported, but demolished. Was there any peculiar propriety, he asked, in introducing language of this kind, at this juncture, when they were every moment in expectation of hearing news that might be very disagreeable, and require an union of every citizen in the country? Was this a time to say government was not to be trusted? He could have wished, instead of making these charges, the gentleman had reasoned upon the subject, that such measures might have been taken, as true wisdom and love of country should have dictated. But when the gentleman spoke of government departing from the principles on which it was instituted, who, that believed this, could respect it? But he had himself, even heard native Americans, who had not been poisoned by any foreign influence whatever, declare that such a government as ours could not stand, that it must be overthrown. He believed that these opinions were produced by such declarations as those they had heard to-day, and such as "if this law passed, it would not be carried into effect by the courts of the States," which was language used on a former occasion.

Mr. A. concluded by saying, the committee were told that our foreign intercourse ought not to be continued. He confessed that this country had reason to wish that foreign intercourse, so far as it related to importing intriguing foreigners, had long ago ceased. He believed there were persons in that house, who thought the government ought to be overlet, and that it could not, and ought not to be supported, and who believed that the most effectual way of destroy it was to destroy the confidence of the people in the individuals who administer it. He wished the House to assume the true American character.

Mr. NICHOLAS assured the gentleman just sat down, that he might say what he pleased of him, he was at liberty to proclaim him in what character he pleased: it would not affect him in the least. With respect to the charge he brought against him for insinuating without authority, that a preference was given by the Executive to persons professing certain opinions, he did not make the charge without authority. It was the avowed declaration of men who considered themselves as guides of the President that this was the case. He acknowledged it was to be lamented, that, at a time when it might be necessary to join in one common cause, that such sentiments should be declared; but if gentlemen will divide the country into parties, it was a business of their own, and not his. What he said was true.

Mr. GALLATIN believed that there was a number of people in the United States—people otherwise enlightened, and who upon all common subjects, possessed sound understandings, who were fully convinced that there was a faction existing within the United States, and even within the walls of that house who wished to demolish the government; and he further believed that this opinion was supported by such declarations as had been made by the gentleman from Connecticut. He should be sorry that such a belief should be considered as dangerous to the safety of the community. Nor could he consider the determination of the executive to employ only such persons as are of the same political opinions with themselves, as of such a nature as to produce fatal consequences, and that government, on that account, was unworthy of confidence. He believed that such a line of conduct must flow from the present state of parties in America, divided as the people were