PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

THE DOGS.

The Legislature of Connecticut, having late-The Legislature of Connecticus, having lately possed a salutary law for lessening the number of dogs, the wits of that state have embraced the opportunity to let off a volley of small shot from their wis sortresses.—As the subject of dog taxing it now before our Legislature, the sollowing jen d'esprit may not Col. Centinel. de mal-apropes.

Convention of DOGS, in Connedicut, on Sunday 7th January, 1798.

WHEN the world was wrapt in ftillness, and the pious and the good were bending in devotion, the dogs, as though drawn by one universal sympathy, affembled on a mountain near Simsbury Mines. A silence reigned throughout the whole assembly, when Jowler at length proposed to choose Lion President of the meeting; Scrip was appointed secretary—The President then opened by the following Speech:

"Bretbren of the Canine Race,
"We are drawn to this assembly as by the cords of calamity, and universal distress. The legislature of a people, whose doors we have guarded through the filent watches of darkness; whose fields we have protected from thieves and robbers, and whose persons we have defended against assaults and insults, have enacted a law to exterminate our whole species, and to cut off our WHEN the world was wrapt in ftillnefs,

and infults, have enacted a law to exterminate our whole species, and to cut off our rank and standing in the animal world. Being now met, we have organised our assembly for the purpose of solemn debate, and to adopt measures for our safety. Therefore, Brethren, observe order, and express your minds freely."

The subject thus opened, appeared infinitely important. Every one of the assembly from Jowler down to Whapet, made a speech.

Speech.

When the others had done, Sneerwell an old cunning cur, drew the affembly's attention by a long and interesting speechi-fication, in which he observed, that "the act of the legislature was not less cruel than impolitic; not less unconstitutional than unjust. It is true that fome dogs have been attacked with a hydrophobia, which may be communicated by a bite, by indenting the skin of the assailed, and mixing the saliva with its circulations. But it follows not from thence, that if the difeafed animal be the subject of penal laws, that all the race of Dogs shall be exterminated.

"The human race are no less subject to madness than ours, and yet they would confider it highly unjust to cut off the inno-cent with the guilty. What is it but mad-ness, that has lately deluged the European fields with blood? What is it but madness that prevents that proud and profligate creature man, from enjoying the bleffings of liborty, and his right (derived merely by the use of hands) to universal dominion over other animals? What is it but madness, which now involves the United States in controverly, where there is no room for

"The distemper among them is commuamong us.—When Mr. P**** had made an immense fortune by Tennessee lands, he became mad enough to covet more; but he realizes that his wealth has no enjoyment appurtenant to it. The diforder foread. Mr. B**** and others grew mad for four millions in the east. The legislature of Georgia became mad, and fold twelve millions of acres to Gunn andothers. Their madness increased, until they bunrt their own records, disgraced their own government, and subverted all ideas of govern ment, and lubrerted an ideas of gotten mental faith and honor. Some of their grantees run mad, and bit lamentably Mess.

J***** and W******* ; Mess.

P**** p**** and Company; these run violently mad, and bit a great number of people in Massachusetts—all these are now mad, and trying to bite all who come with-in their reach. Gunn bit Greenleaf; he bit a great number of the most cautious men in New-England. These are all mad. But the noise thereof, like our sympathetic notices by night, has been echoed around. Every body is on the watch, and no body will now stand still to be bit.

" Doctor Letfom of London sun mad upon an ideal deed of the Indians in the moon, to J. Carver. Three or four people of longe-tudinal greatness, run mad on the occasion, and bit several hundreds of others.

"The people of our flate (Connecticut)
run mad about their Susquehannah claim,
and a great number have been bitten, and are now under a diffresting hydrophobia, from their wounds.

"The general court opened a fale of the Connecticut Referve. They fold more acres than the Referve contained. But the

cres than the Referve contained. But the purchasers run mad, and bit others by selling a million which were never created.

"The General assembly wanted a Court House; and being under a disease, which rendered the grant of money odious to them, they sold the Core to build the house; when it was finished, they were mad enough to dedicate it by solemn services of religion, notwithstanding the Chaplain well knew notwithstanding the Chaplain well knew how it was built.

" This diforder is not confined to one or two flates only. The ancient dominion of Virginia, has been mad enough to fell feven millions of acres, within a circumference, where nature with all her powers could not place one million. The purchafers are bitten and run mad.

" New-York is in a manner, claiming all the world as the reliduary Legatee of the king of England-It is faid they had a fresh

bite from his majesty in his late illness. " I shall now proceed to illustrate my po fitions by other facts, but flay ! I hear !-

Sneerwell had forgotten that the fabbath

n Connecticut ends at fun fet, and had (as) s the fashion with one or two gentlemen in he senate of a neighboring state-some members of the legislature of his own state. Mr. H. Mr. N. Mr. S. and others of Congress) speechified too long, until the people came out and fired on the affembly. Prefident and many other respectable dogs, were among the victims of this brutality.

[Taken from Minutes transmitted by Scrip, for the entertainment of those, who may have survived the malady of biting.]

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. Meffrs. Printers,

I have feen in your paper of Thursday lan, an article copied from the Gazette of the United States, entitled, 'Law Quere.' Supposing the writer to be some diffressed sappoints, not able to pay the extravagant fees of lawyers, and thus reduced to ask advice on charity-I, therefore, beg you to infert this answer, that the Editor of the United States Gazette may, with the same kind intentions as your own, copy from you

The declaration of Mr. Monroe, " Iffuch The declaration of Mr. Monroe, "It tuch conduct, &c.', is plainly negative; such a mode of speech being often used, and well understood to imply the contrary of what is supposed. That the French did so understand it, is plain from the arrete of their committee of safety, &c. of the 18th Nov. 1794. The querist, therefore, will please to apply as there directed, for payment, viz. to the commissary of marine.

To extend the favor which I mean to this poor client of the public. I will give

this poor client of the public, I will give him as cheap advice on the other fide. If, as is the case with very many, he has lost a ship by the English, he will please to apply as the only recourse signified by Mr. Jay, to the magnanimity and justice of his Britannic Majesty.

EQUAIDREASON.

N. B. It is supposed the applicant in this ease is not an Englishman, Scotchman, or a more American agent for them under

or a mere American agent for them under false colours.

Feb. 12.

EXTRACT It is not strange, that those who have confessedly done us injuries, should add infults. One great cause for our having suffered both, is the unfortunate opinion of the Rulers of the French Rupublic, that our government and people, are divided between France and England. This is as false as it is dishonorable to the American name, but nevertheless it is believed, and the belief of it has drawn upon us, the experience of the French fystem of depredation. This will appear by a very fhort French argument. " Half, the Americans including half their Congress, will justify and ap-" plaud what we do, and as to the other half, the tools of Britain, no matter if they fuffer loss by the French privateers " the friends of France in America will re-" joice to fee them reduced to proverty !!" What stamps importance on this last ob-fervation, and gives it every mark of authenticity, is the published correspondence of Mr Monroe, our late minister to the Republic. He says that he informed the French Government, that if they found it for their interest to fet aside the articles of treaty respecting neutral vessels, the Americans although it would be very detrimental to the house. them, would not only acquielce but re-joice in their fo doing. No wonder such a minister was recalled by the President, but it proves the affertien, that our troubles have chiefly arisen from the false opinion of our being rather Frenchmen than Americans. It is time that Europeans, fo long misled by their own vanity, and the mifrepresentations of our renegado countrymen, should be perfuaded to think with more respect of our

A PRINT.

THE Print, reprefenting GREEAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one
groupe, will be ready for delivery by the a5th of
March next.

An unfinished impression is to be feen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking glass store, No. 70 South Fourth Street.
The subscription will close on the 10th of March
next. Subscription will close on the 10th of March
next. Subscribers may depend on having the best
Prints at one guinea and an half. To non-subscribers,
the price will be two guineas.
February 19.

February 19 NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been
been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing,
on the East Bank of Hudlon's River, state of NewYork, where any article of various forts and shapes
may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a
new construction, that saves three fourths of the such
commonly used in east iron sloves or open chymnics;
they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by
applying to J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the faid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to DAVID BROOKS, Efq. No. 71 South 5th Street.

Twenty Dollars Reward, TWEITTY DOTATS REWARD,

FOR taking up a runaway fervant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herfelf Betfey Smith, and fending her to North Front-Areet, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black buffy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as the is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fisteen years of age.

Select Balls.

rebruary 19.

MR. FRANCIS, at the particular request of the subscribers, intends to have four more bscription Balls.

Each Subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which ntitles himtoa gentleman's ticket, and eards of dmiffion for two ladies at each ball.

The first ball to be on Tuefday, the 20th of february, and to be continued every Tuesday ill the end of the subscription, at the end of which Mr. Francis propoles giving an extra hall

Mr. Francis respectfully informs those gen-tlemen who have not already subscribed, that the plan of the subscription is to be seen at Mr. F.'s house, No. 70 North highth street.

Mr. F. likewise informs his Scholars, and the public in general, that his fifth practising Ball, will be on Thursday the 22d in 2.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 16. (Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. Living Ron faid he wished to propoie a resolution for the adoption of the House, which had in view the encouragenent of a manufacture which was much nereating in the United States, and might become of confiderable national import-It was to the following effect :

"Refolved, That the committee of com-merce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any provision be expedient for encouraging the printing of white cot-ton goods in the United States, and report their opinion thereon to the house.—A-

Mr. Livingston called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid on the table upon the subject of the clashing urisdiction of states, when it was determined to be referred to a committee of feven mem-

Mr. S. Smith faid, that a letter and report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of regulating the collection of the duties arising from impost and tonnage, had been referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures; but as it was neceffary to obtain local information from parts of the Union from whence none of the members of the committee came, they wished, for this particular purpose to have some mem-bers added, so that they might have the benefit of a member from every state in the

After a few observations, it was agreed that the committee of commerce and manufactures should be discharged from the farther confideration of this subject, and that it should be referred to a committee of fix-

Mr. Otie believed fomething further was necessary to be done in respect to the unfor-tunate business which had already engaged the attention of the house. From what had happened in the view of the house, it appears that the parties are in the habit of conflicting with each other, and except they are restrained by some authority which shall be fufficiently imposing upon them, farther violence may be expected. In order, therefore, to secure this house from future violations of its dignity and order, he proposed the following resolution for adoption:
"Resolved that Roger Griswold and Mat-

thew Lyon, members of this house, be respectively required by the Speaker to pledge their words to this house, that they will not commit any act of violence upon each other during this fession; and that if either refuse to make such engagement, the party refuthe serjeant at arms, nntil he shall comply

with this obligation."

Mr. Sewall understood a motion had been agreed to in relation to the affair of yesterday, which might produce an expulsion of the members in question. He thought it would be better, therefore, to alter the wording of the refolution, and instead of "during this fession," say during the continu-ance of the examination of the business before

Mr. Sitgreaves did not think tions was necessary. An expulsion of the members was a possible, but not a necessary refult. If an expulsion does not take place, the resolution will remain in operation for the remainder of the session, which would be proper, and if an expulsion took place, its operation would fall of course.

Mr. J. Williams thought it best to pass the resolution as it stood. If a similar resolution had been entered into on a former occasion, it would probably have prevented what had now taken place.

Mr. R Williams called for the reading of the resolution which was passed on a former occasion [It was read; it stated, " That any personal contest between the members before the house had come to a decision upon the bufiness, would be considered as a high breach of privileges."] Mr. W. tho't this resolution went as far as the house had a right to go. The resolution proposed by the gentleman from Maffachusetts, went farther, he thought, than they had power to go. It went to imprison one or both of the parties if he or they refused to comply with a request of the house. He had his doubts whether that house had the constitutional power to imprison a man for a crime as the law only could do this. He thought a resolution similar to that adopted on a former oceasion would be sufficient at prefent; and if the mover did not think proper fo to alter it, he would himself move an amendment for this purpose.

Mr. Otis flattered himself, that his object would have met with the concurrence of all fides of the house, believing that all wished to prevent future violations of order and peace, With respect to the doubts of the gentleman from N. Carolina, his politics seemed to be altogether a system of doubts. If this fystem was common, it would be extremely difficult to progress with business at all. He believed, on the present occasion these doubts were groundless, When an act of violence was done in the view of members of the house, they had certainly the power to obtain some security against a repetition of such violence. If this was not done, the presumption was, the business of the seffion might be continually interrupted; and had they not the right of securing the peaceful exercise of their legislative functions for the remainder of the session? He thought this could not feriously be doubted. With refpect to the former resolution, if he had been in his place, he should have suggested its impropriety; for, by it, it feemed to be implied that, after the question was decided, though they could not no it before, the members in question would be at liberty to commit any act of violence they pleafed upon each other. They had feen the con-

fequence. He hoped, therefore, the house would restrain these gentlemen in such a manner as that it may not be in their power

again to interrupt their proceedings.

Mr. R. Williams defended his opinion, and infifted upon his right to deliver it, nor should he ask any gentleman to explain to him the oath he had taken to support the constitution of the United States. When gentlemen violated the rules of the house, the house had a right to punish them; but he was doubtful whethe they had the power to imprison a member if he refused to fay yes, to a question which should be

Mr. Sewall prefumed that the house had the fame right which every court possessed of pre-ferving its order by imprisonment of offenders; and it was incident to this authority to restrain persons likely to commit these offences. necessary for the future security of the house, for these gentlemen to say, "they will not a gain affault each other." This was a means of preventing and not of punishing offences. He had no objection to the resolution, therefore, on he ground of power, but he had fome doub: as to the pr priety of the expression. For, said he, suppose these gentlemen are expelled, and Mr. G. afterwards assaults Mr. L. the former might consider himself bound by his promise to the Speaker, and forbear to defend himsel. To eorrect this impropriety of expression, he moved to firste out the words "during this session," and infer. "subilit members of this house."

Mr. Otis consented to this amendment.

Mr. Sitgreaves wished the mover to affent to Mr. Sitgreaves withed the mover to altent to another phraf-ology of his motion. Acts might perhaps be committed which would not be called ass of niolence, though very offentive. He wished the same word used as formerly, viz. personal contest swith each other.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the general object of this resolution; but the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts went to govern members during the recess of Congress.

govern members during the recess of Congress. He supposed this was going farther than gentle-men themselves intended. He thought a resolution like the former, which faould extend during the prefert festion, would answer every puring the prefert lession, would answer every purpose. He did not see any neeessity to inside penalties before a breach of order was committed.

Mr. Venable said, the idea of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall) was not correct, when he supposed an obligation entered into at this time, would be binding when a person ceased to be a member of that house. All obligations when he members of that house. bligations which members owe to the house, are diffolved when they ccase to be members; nor was it in the power of the house to extend the force of the resolution beyond the present session. He should not object to its having that extent. He shought it only reasonable, in order to obtain a prospect of sucure peace in their deberations, that these gentlemen should declare that they will not enter into any further personal contest during the fession. He moved, therefore, again to alter the resolution to read dur-

ing the fession.

Mr Otis' hoped the amendment would be made, he had too readily consented to the for-

The question was then taken on the resolution, and carried by a large majority, there being 73 votes in favour of it.

The Speaker asked whether it was the plea-

fure of the house that the sergeant at arms should be fent for Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Sitgreaves faid it might not be convenient for Mr. Lyon to attend the house; he asked whether the resolution might not be sent to

im, and his answer be received in writing ? Mr. Nicholas supposed, that if both gentle-man prepared a declaration in writing, and pre-fented it to-norrow, it would answer the pur-

Mr. Harper replied the mischief intended be be guarded against might in the mean time be

Mr. Gallatin faid, he had just been called out by a member of the house who had asked him whether he thought it would be proper for Mr. Lyon to attend the house. He supposed, thereould immediately attend.

Mr. Harper hoped the ferjeant at arms would

The Speaker faid, as foon as the clerk had made

a copy of the resolution, the serjeant at arms would wait upon Mr. Lyon with it.

Mr Elmendorf presented a petition from —
Van Renselaer, and others, for supplies furnished

Mr. Dawson presented two petitions; one from John Whitlock, late a soldier in the war, and Honry Heely, a continental waggoner, for compensa-tion for services.—These three petitions were referred to the committee of claims

Mr. Wadsworth presented a petition from the Pertland Marine Society, praying for certain buoys to be placed in that harbor.

Mr. N. Freeman presented a memorial from the Mr. N. Freeman presented a memorial from the merchants and ship owners of New-Bedford, praying for the erection of two light houses, and some buoys; and also that that port may be made a port of entry for the Cape of Good Hope and beyond.—This and the last petition were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The bill appropriating money for holding a treaty with she Indians in the state of Tennessee.

was received from the fenate with amendments which were read and referred to a felect commit-

Mr Lyon having entered,
The Speaker faid, the member from Vermont
and Connecticut being now in their places, he
should proceed to read the resolution which had een entered into by the house. [He then read the

As foon as it was finished reading, Mr. Griswold rose, and said he should not heliate to enter into the proposed engagement.

Mr. Lyon also rose, and said he was ready, as
t was the wish of the house, to agree to the pro-

The Speaker faid, then you do accordingly a-

ree to this proposition?

Both answered, "I do agree." Mr. Rutledge faid his colleague (Mr. Pinckney)
who was indipoled, wilhed a change of air, and
defired leave of absence for fix days. Granted.
The bill for the relief of William Alexander was
read the third time and passad.

Mr. D. Foller, from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of the eprefentatives of George Layeroft, which was

oncurred in.

Mt. Harner called up his proposed amendment
to the Randing rules of the house, respecting morions for adjournment, which was referred to the
committee which has been appointed on the subject of the rules.
Mr. J Williams moved that the house go into

committee of the whole on the bill for disciplining and organizing the militia of the United States; but the lense of the house being taken, there apeared only 14 members for it.
Mr. Williams then faid, as there appeared no

ufiness before the houte, he would move an adjournment, in order that the committee of privileges might attend to the business referred to them. -Agreed. Adjourned.

FOR SALE, A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front firect. Feb. 15. daw

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware.

A person, who, in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 14th instant, has thought pro-per to assume the title of A Friend to Justice, has endeavoured to alarm your fears, on the subject of your right of suffrage.

He feems to believe, and he endeavours to make you believe, that the report of the committee of the Senate, against the validity of Mr. Ifrael's election, was founded exclusively upon the omission to require a cer-

tificate of allegiance. Defirons of afcertaining the truth of the charge, I have applied to a member of that committee, who very readily furnished me with a copy of the report which was proposed to be made, and which contains, a full flatement of the principles, on which they formed their decision. I amouthorised to say, that the only reason why it was not made at length, was, that a majority of the committee, thought it most consistent with parliamentary forms, to report their decision without affigning their reasons, but as their condituents have an interest in knowing the grounds upon which the decision was formed, they

have no objection to its being made public.

The perufal of this paper will furely refute the acrimonious charges of the writer I have alluded to. Your privileges have not been violated, your rights have not been outraged, your voices have not been fet at nought, unless it is an injury done to citizens to confine to themselves the exercise of their best and dearest privileges to prevent an unauthorized and illegal usurpation of their rights and to preserve by all imaginable care that purity of election on which the

fafety of a republic depends.

It is the vital principle of a republic to repel from its elections all foreign interference. Those only, who being citizens, have a manifest and permanent interest in its welfare, possess the right of suffrage, and can be legally called to the exercise of it. If upon examination a fingle vote appears to have been received from a stranger and an alien (and all who are not citizens are aliens) it is necessary to reject it, for such a vote passed over to day, is a precedent for thoufands on the next occasion.

The committee of the fenate would therefore, have betrayed the folemn trust confided to them, would have deserved the censure the indignation of their country, had they, upon any confiderations whatever, allowed the votes of those who are not citizens, according to our laws, to be numbered with the votes of those who are,

In every fuch instance the value and effect In every such instance the value and effect of your own suffrages is impaired. It is should be sufficiently lessening your interest in the community; it is creating officers for the people, who are not chosen by the people—(for the people of a state means the citizens of a state) it is compelling you to submit to laws you have not passed, and to obey magistrates whom you have not chosen. Yet you are warmly urged by some who mean well, and by others who know better, to consider this just and legal determination of the committee, as an injury done to you,

of the committee, as an injury done to you, to the citizens, the constitutional electors of this district.

are to be found at all, they will be found to be confined to the citizens, or (in monarchial societies) the subjects of those countries. In France, and all the countries which France has fraternized, the vote of a perfon not an a live citizen, as there termed, would be treated with contempt. In England, Scotland and Ireland, the right of electing is much and variously limited; but in all most jealously guarded. Shall our free and happy American commonwealths be contaminated, our fober and rational conftitutions, happily combining the enjoyments of liberty with the obligations of law, be undermised by the spirit of a party, which veiling its attachment to a particular character under the pretence of zeal for the public good, endeavours to excite your refentment at the preservation of your own rights, and inflame you against the decision of a legal tribunal, because it did not take less care of the privileges of citizens than would have been taken in other countries?

My fellow-citizens, whether by birth or naturalization, reject these infidious artifices -be Ready in the preservation of your rights -fuspect the man who endeavors to diminish their value, elect the Senator who can best perform the duties of his trust, and preferve inviolate the interests and independence of your country.

A Citizen of Pennfylvania. Feb. 14, 1798.

The COMMITTEE feleded agreeably to law, to try the matter of the petition complaining of the undue eledion of Ifrael Ifrael, returned as a fenator for the diffriel composed of the City and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, and Sworn or affirmed to give a true judgment thereon, according to the evidence, report, that agreeably to the duty thus folemnreport, that agreeably to the duty thus folemnly imposed on them, they proceeded to take the said petition into consideration, and required of the person appearing in behalf of the petitioners, to specify in apriting his objectione against the said cledion, subo, thereupon pre-Sented the following: " Ift, The election in Southwark was not

held at a place appointed agreeably to the laws and constitution of this state.

2nd, The legal proof of citizenship was not required of those who voted in South-wark and the Northern Liberties.

3d, A sufficient number of votes to set aside the election of Mr. Israel, were received from persons who were not qualified to vote for members of the fenate."

That it appears, that by a law passed the 21st day of March, 1797, entitled. " An act for the erection of certain election diftrices, and for other purposes therein men-