

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

THE DOGS.

The Legislature of Connecticut, having lately passed 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 wit's store.

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

WHEN the world was wrapt in stillness, and the pious and good were bending in devotion, the dogs, as though drawn by one universal sympathy, assembled on a mountain near Simsbury Mines.

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 silent 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 rank and standing in the animal world.

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

When the others had done, Snerwell, an old cunning cur, drew the assembly's attention by a long and interesting speechification, in which he observed, that "the act of the legislature was not less cruel than impolitic; not less unconstitutional than unjust."

The human race are no less subject to madness than ours, and yet they would consider it highly unjust to cut off the innocent with the guilty. What is it but madness, that has lately deluged the European fields with blood?

The distemper among them is communicated by biting, in the same manner, as among 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.

Mr. B\*\*\*\*\* and others grew mad for four millions in the east. The legislature of Georgia became mad, and sold twelve millions of acres to Gunt and others. Their madness increased, until they burnt their own records, disgraced their own government, and subverted all ideas of governmental faith and honor.

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Twiss, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, State of New York, where an article of various sorts and shapings may be executed, as well as eastern shoes upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chimneys; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

The people of our State (Connecticut) run mad about their Susquehanna claim, and a great number have been bitten, and are now under a distressing hydrophobia, from their wounds.

The general court opened a sale of the Connecticut Reserve. They fold more acres than the Reserve 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 fold 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 how it was built.

This disorder is not confined to one or two States only. The ancient dominion of Virginia, has been mad enough to sell seven millions of acres, within a circumference, where nature with all her powers could not place one million. The purchasers are bitten and run mad.

New-York is in a manner, claiming all the world as the residuary Legatee of the king of England.—It is said they had a fresh bite from his majesty in his late illness.

Snerwell had forgotten that the sabbath

in Connecticut ends at Sun set, and had (as is the fashion with one or two gentlemen in the 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 assembly.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. Messrs. Printers, I have seen in your paper of Thursday last, an article copied from the Gazette of the United States, entitled, 'Law Quere.'

The declaration of Mr. Monroe, "If such 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.

Mr. S. Smith said, 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 necessary 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 members added, so that they might have the benefit of a member from every State in the Union.

After a few observations, it was agreed that the committee of commerce and manufactures should be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and that it should be referred to a committee of sixteen members.

Mr. Otis believed something further was necessary to be done in respect to the unfortunate 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 confiding with each other, and except they are restrained by some authority which shall be sufficiently imposing upon them, farther violence may be expected.

Mr. Sitgreaves did not think any alterations was necessary. An expulsion of the members was a possible, but not a necessary result. 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 business, 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.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Mr. Livingston said he wished to propose a resolution for the adoption of the House, which had in view the encouragement of a manufacture which was much increasing in the United States, and might become of considerable national importance.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any provision be expedient for encouraging the printing of white cotton goods in the United States, and report their opinion thereon to the house.—Agreed.

Mr. Livingston called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid on the table upon the subject of the clashing jurisdiction of States, when it was determined to be referred to a committee of seven members.

Mr. S. Smith said, 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 necessary 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 members added, so that they might have the benefit of a member from every State in the Union.

After a few observations, it was agreed that the committee of commerce and manufactures should be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and that it should be referred to a committee of sixteen members.

Mr. Otis believed something further was necessary to be done in respect to the unfortunate 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 confiding with each other, and except they are restrained by some authority which shall be sufficiently imposing upon them, farther violence may be expected.

Resolved that Roger Griswold and Matthew 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 session; and that if either refuse to make such engagement, the party refusing shall be committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, until 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 resolution, and instead of "during this session," say during the continuance of the examination of the business before the house.

Mr. Sitgreaves did not think any alterations was necessary. An expulsion of the members was a possible, but not a necessary result. 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 business, 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 gentleman from Massachusetts, 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 occasion would be sufficient at present; and if the mover did not think proper to alter it, he would himself move an amendment for this purpose.

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sequence. He hoped, therefore, the house would refrain 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 insisted 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 whether they had the power to imprison a member if he refused to pay yes, to a question when should be put to him.

Mr. Sewall presumed that the house had the same right which every court possessed of preserving its order by imprisonment of offenders; and it was incident to this authority to restrain persons likely to commit these offenses. It was necessary for the future security of the house, for these gentlemen to say, "they will not again assault each other." This was a means of preventing and not of punishing offenses. He had no objection to the resolution, therefore, on the ground of power, but he had some doubts as to the propriety of the expression. For, said he, suppose these gentlemen are expelled, and Mr. Griswold assaults Mr. L. the former might consider himself bound by his promise to the Speaker, and forbear to defend himself. To correct this impropriety of expression, he moved to strike out the words "during this session," and infer, "substantially members of this house."

Mr. Otis consented to this amendment. Mr. Sitgreaves wished the mover to assent to another phraseology of his motion. Acts might perhaps be committed which would not be called acts of violence, though very offensive. He wished the same word used as formerly, viz. personal contest with 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. He supposed this was going farther than gentlemen themselves intended. He thought a resolution like the former, which should extend during the present session, would answer every purpose. He did not feel any necessity to inflict 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 which members owe to the house, are dissolved when they cease 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 thought it only reasonable, in order to obtain a prospect of future peace in their deliberations, that these gentlemen should declare that they will not enter into any further personal contest during the session. He moved, therefore, again to alter the resolution to read during the session.

Mr. Otis hoped the amendment would be made, he had too readily consented to the former alteration. 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 pleasure of the house that the sergeant at arms should be sent for Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Sitgreaves said it might not be convenient for Mr. Lyon to attend the house; he asked whether the resolution might not be sent to him, and his answer be received in writing? Mr. Nicholas supposed, that if both gentlemen prepared a declaration in writing, and presented it to the house, it would answer the purpose.

Mr. Harper replied the mischief intended be guarded against might in the mean time be done. Mr. Gallatin said, 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, therefore, if the sergeant at arms was sent for him, he would immediately attend.

Mr. Harper hoped the sergeant at arms would be sent.

The Speaker said, as soon as the clerk had made a copy of the resolution, the sergeant at arms would wait upon Mr. Lyon with it.

Mr. Elmendorf presented a petition from Van Rensselaer, and others, for supplies furnished during the war.

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

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

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 the Indians in the State of Tennessee, was received from the senate with amendments, which were read and referred to a select committee.

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

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

Mr. Lyon also rose, and said he was ready, as it was the wish of the house, to agree to the proposition.

The Speaker said, then you do accordingly agree to this proposition? Both answered, "I do agree."

Mr. Rutledge said his colleague (Mr. Pinckney) who was indisposed, wished a change of air, and desired leave of absence for six days. Granted.

The bill for the relief of William Alexander was read the third time and passed.

Mr. D. Foller, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the representatives of George Laycraft, which was concurred in.

Mr. Harper called up his proposed amendment to the standing rules of the house, respecting motions 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 a committee of the whole on the bill for disciplining and organizing the militia of the United States; but the bells of the house being taken, there appeared only 14 members for it.

Mr. Williams then said, as there appeared no business before the house, 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. 38, South Front street. Feb. 13. d4w

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

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

FELLOW CITIZENS,

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

He seems to believe, and he endeavours to make you believe, that the report of the committee of the Senate, against the validity of Mr. Israel's election, was founded exclusively upon the omission to require a certificate of allegiance.

Desirous of ascertaining 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 statement of the principles, on which they formed their decision. I am authorized 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 assigning their reasons, but as their constituents have an interest in knowing the grounds upon which the decision was formed, they have no objection to its being made public.

The perusal of this paper will surely 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 set at naught, 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 safety 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 single 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 thousands on the next occasion.

The committee of the senate would therefore, have betrayed the solemn trust confided to them, would have defaced the emblems of the indignation of their country, had they, upon any considerations 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 such instance the value and effect of your own suffrages is impaired. It is silently 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, to the citizens, the constitutional electors of this district.

In all countries where popular elections are to be found at all, they will be found to be confined to the citizens, or (in monarchical societies) the subjects of those countries. In France, and all the countries which France has fraternized, the vote of a person not an active 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 sober and rational constitutions, happily combining the enjoyments of liberty with the obligations of law, be undermined 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 resentment 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 infamous artifices—be ready in the preservation of your rights—suspect the man who endeavours to diminish their value, elect the Senator who can best perform the duties of his trust, and preserve inviolate the interests and independence of your country.

A Citizen of Pennsylvania. Feb. 14, 1798.

The COMMITTEE selected agreeably to law, to try the matter of the petition complaining of the undue election of Israel Israel, returned as a senator for the district 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 solemnly 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 writing his objections against the said election, who, thereupon presented the following:

"1st, The election in Southwark was not held at a place appointed agreeably to the laws and constitution of this State.

"2d, The legal proof of citizenship was not required of those who voted in Southwark 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 senate."

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