By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation. Whereas the constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses of Congress ... I have therefore thought it necessary to convene Congress ... on Monday the fifteenth day of May next ... Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven ... John Adams. [Philadelphia, 1797].

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses of Congress: And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to L. S. these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.