

# Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 73, of Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1792.

[Whole No. 281.]



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

### AN ACT for carrying into effect a Contract between the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania.

FOR duly conveying to the State of Pennsylvania a certain tract of Land, the right to the government and jurisdiction whereof was relinquished to the said State by a resolution of Congress of the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and whereof the right of soil has been sold by virtue of a previous resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June in the said year:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized, on fulfilment of the terms stipulated on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, to issue letters patent, in the name and under the seal of the United States, granting and conveying to the said State forever, the said tract of Land, as the same was ascertained by a survey made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY THIRD, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

The following ADDRESS was presented to the President of the United States, by the Right Worshipful Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

SIR AND BROTHER,

THE ancient York Masons of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, for the first time assembled, in general communication to celebrate the feast of St. John the Evangelist, since your election to the chair of government in the United States, beg leave to approach you, with congratulations from the East, and in the pride of fraternal affection, to hail you as the great master-builder (under the Supreme Architect) by whose labors the temple of liberty hath been reared in the West; exhibiting to the nations of the earth a model of beauty, order and harmony, worthy of their imitation and praise.

Your knowledge of the origin and objects of our institution—its tendency to promote the social affections and harmonize the heart, give us a sure pledge that this tribute of our veneration, this effusion of our love, will not be ungrateful to you; nor will Heaven reject our prayer, that you may be long continued to adorn the bright list of master-workmen which our fraternity produces in the terrestrial Lodge; and that you may be late removed to that celestial Lodge, where love and harmony reign transcendent and divine; where the Great Architect more immediately presides; and where Cherubim and Seraphim, waiting our congratulations from earth to Heaven, shall hail you Brother!

By order and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in general communication assembled in ample form.

(Signed) J. B. SMITH, G. M.

Seal. Attest.

(Signed) P. LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, G. Sec.

To which the President was pleased to give the following answer:

To the ancient YORK MASONs of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,

I RECEIVE your kind congratulations with the purest sensations of fraternal affection: and from a heart deeply impressed with your generous wishes for my present and future happiness, I beg you to accept my thanks.

At the same time I request you will be assured of my best wishes and earnest prayers for your happiness while you remain in this terrestrial mansion—and that we may hereafter meet as brethren in the eternal temple of the Supreme Architect.

G. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

### DESCRIPTION OF NIGHT.

Verfied from an ancient writer in the Gallic language.

LOUD howls the wind—the showers descend,  
The mountain Spirit screams—  
The windows flap—the tall woods bend—  
And roar the rain-swol'n streams:  
To ford the torrent, sad the wand'rer tries—  
But hark! o'er-whelm'd, he shrieks—he dies.  
Swift down the hill rugged and steep,  
The affrighted beafts retire—  
The hunter rouses from his sleep,  
And wakes the slumb'ring fire—  
He bars the wind—'round the hearth the while  
His wet dogs smoke—companions of his toil.  
Sad on the distant mountain's side,  
The lonely shepherd sighs—  
And bids, his wand'ring steps to guide,  
The ling'ring moon arise—  
While all around the forest roars,  
And down the rock the headlong torrent pours.  
The Ghost rides lightly on the storm—  
Loud are it's cries, and shrill;  
The house-dog barks—the shadowy form  
Flies o'er the misty hill:  
Cold, dark and gloomy is the scene,  
Arise, my friends, and let the wand'rer in.

MAR.

City-Hall, Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1792.

WE the Subscribers, appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to preside as Judges at the election of twenty-five Directors for the said Bank, do hereby certify, that the following Gentlemen were duly elected, agreeably to the number of votes annexed to their respective names.

William Smith, S. C.	3870	James Watson, N. Y.	3298
Samuel Johnston, N. C.	8618	Archibald M'Call, Penn.	3170
Fisher Ames, } Mass.	3602	*Andrew Craigie, } N. Y.	3061
*Tristram Dalton, }	3500	Nicholas Low, }	3043
Joseph Ball, Penn.	3585	*R. C. Livingston, }	2870
John Lawrence, } N. Y.	3477	William Bingham, Penn.	2815
Rufus King, }	3470	*P. R. Fendall, Virg.	2386
Thomas Willing, Penn.	3445	*Isaac Wharton, Penn.	2313
George Cabot, Mass.	3389	*Henry Nichols, Mary.	2278
Jeremiah Wadsworth, Con.	3423	J. C. Fisher, }	2205
Joseph Anthony, }	3384	*Mat. M'Connell, } Penn.	2026
Robert Smith, }	3348	Charles Pettit, }	1891
Herman Le Roy, }	3300		

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

D. SEARS, (L. S.)  
JOHN DELAFIELD, (L. S.)  
GEORGE LATIMER, (L. S.)

Those with this (\*) mark are new Directors.

At a meeting of the Society for promoting the improvement of Roads and inland Navigation, held on Monday the 2d of January, 1792, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, the following Officers were chosen, viz.

President—ROBERT MORRIS.  
Treasurer—SAMUEL MEREDITH.  
Secretary—TIMOTHY MATLACK.

Committee of Correspondence—The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, WILLIAM BROWN, of Kishacoquillis; WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Northumberland; WILLIAM FINDLEY, TENCH COXE, GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN ADLUM.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PEOPLE govern their opinions, and, in the event, their conduct by their feelings and wishes.—In company, you will see men of sense and merit taking part against authority, and on the side of those who insult and resist it on almost every occasion; they seem to think it a duty to do so, because they wish to strengthen the cause of the people: and in the second place, government being always strong enough, often so strong as to encroach, is not the worse for being abused and pelted back somewhere within its lawful boundary line—it is thought at any rate, but indulging a good propensity. This may be very honest conduct, but is it wise and proper?

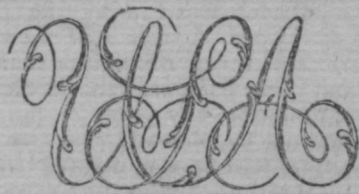
Under a bad government the people have something to get—scorn and calumny and public hatred may controul the minions of despotism, and make the government afraid to go to extremities.

In America, the government is as free as can be desired, or reasonably conceived. The proper care of the people is, not to extend their own ground, not to attack the government, but if possible to make it immortal: As in France, so in America, the constitution is the sanctuary where liberty takes shelter from violence; it is not what has been got from the people—it is what they have got for themselves and mean to lay up and lock up as they do their jewels and treasures. When the newspapers tell us of the

minions of power and of overgrown individuals in office and of other cant which seems to be copied from an English opposition print, what are we to think? In this country men are honored with public trust because they possess public confidence; as this trust should be discharged in a manner to deserve the character of honest and able men, the public approbation is at once the reward of their exertions, and a new pledge given to the public that they will continue to deserve their favor. Very bad men are not the most solicitous to acquire ingenuous praise. Why then should the public be so often addressed as it is, to make the government suspected and the men who administer it odious?

In Turkey a good son of liberty would wish to see a revolution. The same principle would lead him in this country to fortify the government.

CIVIS.



### CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

DEBATE ON THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

[Continued.]

[The Senate had amended the bill by increasing the ratio from 30,000 to 33,000; the House had disagreed to this amendment; the Senate voted to adhere. It was moved in the House this day, that they should recede from their disagreement.]

MR. MADISON, after making a few prefatory observations, said he felt himself impelled to take some notice of the arguments that had been used this day, on the subject before the House: he would not, however, attempt any reply to the gentleman from New-Jersey, nor pretend to follow him in his flights of imagination respecting the New-Jerusalem or the umpirage of Pennsylvania, but leave it to those to whom such observations might have been addressed to draw their own conclusions. He was sorry that it almost always happened, whenever any question of general policy and advantage to the union was before the House, when gentlemen found themselves at a loss for general arguments, they commonly resorted to local views; and at all times as well as the present, when there was most occasion for members to act with the utmost coolness, when their judgments ought to be the least biased—it was to be regretted that at those times they suffered their feelings, passions and prejudices to govern their reason. Thus it is that the most important points are embarrassed, the northern and southern interests are held up, every local circumstance comes into view, and every idea of liberality and candor is banished.

The gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Lawrence) when he introduced this subject at the commencement of the present session, did it on the most generous plan, and disavowed every principle of calculation so much, that he then declared he had not so much as made a single calculation of the different fractions which have since been introduced into the debate—his only object was to fix a rule on general principles, agreeably to the constitution and to the preservation of the rights of the people; and this idea was approved by two of the gentlemen from New-Jersey, who have since altered their opinions, although they then had no objections but as to the expence: the idea of fractions was not then contended for, but has since become the very essence of the opposition; and we are called on to violate the constitution by adopting a measure that will give representatives for those separate and distinct fractions in the respective states; and afterwards are told it is not to [the fractional numbers in the states that they refer, but to the aggregate of the fractions in the United States. If this reasoning is good, why do the gentlemen stop at this boundary of a representation by states? why not proceed to erect the whole of the United States into one district, without any division, in order to prevent the inequality they conceive to exist in respect to individual states!