

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1792.

[Whole No. 314.]



## SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Began 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 to compensate the Corporation of Trustees of the Public Grammar-School and Academy of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, for the occupation of, and damages done to the said School, during the late war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as an indemnification to the corporation of Trustees of the public grammar-school and academy of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, for the use and occupation of the said school, and the damages done to the same by the troops of the United States, during the late war, there be granted to the said corporation of Trustees, a reasonable compensation, payable out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the United States, which compensation shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE THIRTEENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

### AN ACT for apportioning Representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; that is to say: Within the State of New-Hampshire, four; within the State of Massachusetts, fourteen; within the State of Vermont, two; within the State of Rhode-Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, seven; within the State of New-York, ten; within the State of New-Jersey, five; within the State of Pennsylvania, thirteen; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, nineteen; within the State of Kentucky, two; within the State of North-Carolina, ten; within the State of South-Carolina, six; and within the State of Georgia, two members.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE FOURTEENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

### AN ACT authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain Lands to the Ohio Company of Associates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain contract expressed in an indenture executed on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the then board of treasury for the United States of America, of the one part, and Manasseh Cutler, and Winthrop Sargent, as agents for the directors of the Ohio Company of Associates, of the other part, so far as the same respects the following described tract of land; that is to say: Beginning at a station where the western boundary line of the seventh range of townships, laid out by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, intersects the river Ohio; thence extending along that river south-westerly to a place where the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of townships, when laid out agreeably to the land ordinance, passed the twentieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, would touch the said river; thence running northerly on the said western bounds of the said fifteenth range of townships, 'till a line drawn due east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships, will comprehend, with the other lines of this tract, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, besides the several lots and parcels of land in the said contract reserved or appropriated to particular purposes; thence running east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships, and thence along the said line to the place of beginning, he and the same is hereby confirmed: And that the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to issue letters patent in the name and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, the said described tract of land, with the reservations in the said indenture expressed, in trust for the persons composing the said Ohio company of associates, according to their several rights and interests, and for their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common. And be it further enacted, That the President be and he hereby is further authorized and empowered, by letters patent

as aforesaid, to grant and convey to the said Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and assigns, in trust, for the uses above expressed, one other tract of two hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. Provided, That the said Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, or either of them, shall deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury within six months, warrants which issued for army bounty-rights sufficient for that purpose, according to the provision of a resolve of Congress of the twenty-third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he hereby is further authorized and empowered by letters-patent as aforesaid, to grant and convey to the said Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, in trust for the uses above expressed, a farther quantity of one hundred thousand acres of land. Provided always nevertheless, That the said grant of one hundred thousand acres shall be made on the express condition of becoming void, for such part thereof, as the said company shall not have, within five years from the passing of this act, conveyed in fee simple, as a bounty and free of expense, in tracts of one hundred acres, to each male person, not less than eighteen years of age, being an actual settler at the time of such conveyance.

And be it further enacted, That the said quantities of two hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-five acres, and of one hundred thousand acres, shall be located within the limits of the tract of one million, five hundred thousand acres of land, described in the indenture aforesaid, and adjoining to the tract of land described in the first section of this act, and in such form as the President in the letters-patent, shall prescribe for that purpose.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, APRIL THE TWENTY-FIRST, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

## PARIS, January 13.

Of the plot for the assassination of the King, all the authentic intelligence we are yet in possession of, amounts to this:—"At a secret sitting of the Jacobine club in the Rue Saint Honoré, Monf. Carva, a great leader of that party, and the conductor of a republican or rather regicide paper, formally proposed to the meeting to dethrone and set aside the whole family of the Bourbons, and to settle the crown upon the Duke of York—this, said Monf. Carva, is absolutely necessary for us if we are determined to be free; with a new dynasty we may stipulate for the principles which unite us, and the first public functionary must defend them with force and with sincerity if he will defend the throne which is reared upon their base. These are the only means to regenerate the face of the empire, every other measure is contrary to the system of liberty; which governs all our politics."

## LONDON, February 24.

It is hoped that the failure of one of our first houses in the city for near 800,000l. will stop the career of speculation in articles necessary for the support of some of our principal manufactures, whereby the community at large have been greatly injured: as the bulk of these monopolies will now be thrown in the market, the prices will naturally decline, and it is to be wished by every friend to the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country, that the dangerous spirit of enormous speculations and monopolies may subside.

A Minister who will come forward, as Mr. Pitt did, and state, that in consequence of the revenue exceeding the expenditure he was enabled to repeal certain taxes which affected the poor, speaks a plain unsophisticated language, which is easily understood, and easily felt.

Sunday died Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of Plymouth, and member for Rochester.

Trial by Jury is now established in Paris, and will be so in the rest of the kingdom, as fast as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The Emperor has issued a most singular order with respect to the press. All papers which, like the Court Gazettes, give a mere historical narrative of the events in France, are allowed. Political and legal disquisitions on the subject of the French Revolution are also permitted, provided they consist of three volumes, and be not written in the vulgar tongue. Ponder ye manufacturers of folios and quartos, on the important truth, that the number of your volumes is held to be the best security against their being read.

In the Statistical account of a parish in Sherrland, there lives one John Williamson, who from his variety of talents goes by the name of *Johnny Notions*, he being a tailor, a joiner, a clock and watch mender, a blacksmith and physician.

His success in inoculation is most remarkable—formerly the small-pox carried off a fifth part of the inhabitants; now hardly any suffer by the disorder. Unassisted by education, and unfettered by the rules of art, he has inoculated many thousands, without losing a single patient. In place of procuring fresh matter, as is the common practice, he keeps it for years dried in spoke, and put under ground, which from experience he finds lessens its virulence, and renders it milder to the patient. He uses no lancet, but gently raises the skin with a knife of his own making, so that no blood follows. A bit of cabbage leaf is used as a plaster to heal the wound. There is no instance of it ever misgiving, nor is there any previous preparation used.

The West-India merchants have voted a present of 500l. to Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's navy, as a compliment for services rendered while on the West-India station.

They have also voted a present of a handsome sword, value 200l. to Captain Samuel Hood, of the navy, for saving, at the hazard of his own life, while on the West-India station, the lives of three seamen, who were floating at the mercy of the waves, on a raft of timber. The captain himself left his ship in a very high sea attended only by his Coxswain, after an ineffectual remonstrance with the whole crew (none of whom dared venture) and with the greatest danger and difficulty picked the poor fellows up, and brought them on board.

## SWEDISH DIET, GESTE, Jan. 31.

On the 27th inst. the Diet of the kingdom was opened by his Majesty in person. The four orders were united in the grand Hall.—By the speech which his Majesty pronounced, he traced, in the rapid and flowery style so peculiarly his own, the weak and distracted state in which he found the kingdom on his coming to the throne; the prompt and complete success with which he regenerated it; the happiness which the Swedes enjoyed under his reign for many years; the inquietude, the divisions, the spirit of party, which at length troubled its welfare; the measures that he took to repair the evil; the glorious end of the foreign war, connected with these domestic troubles; the distressing situation of the finances, which was the result of all this; and, in fine, for here came forth the object, the necessity that there was for restoring them, and for maintaining the credit of the state. This was, in truth, the motive and end of the convocation; whether it will precisely conclude as he wished, time must determine.

Already some indications of hostility to the King have appeared. In spite of the injunction to all the civil and military officers, the first order did not fail to be very numerous. There were 118 members of the first order, 110 of the second, 187 of the third, or of plain gentlemen. There were warm debates on the choice of a Secretary of the Diet; the plurality was in favor of the Sieur de Sogerstrom. The Sieur Wallin, a Burgo-master of Stockholm, was elected orator or president of the order of bourgeois. But the point on which they have manifested a spirit of opposition, is in establishing a revision of accounts, which was not done according to the recommendation of the monarch. His majesty wrote in a tone very energetic on the subject, but they were equally firm, and would not accept of the plan offered for this important object.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Many individuals in every part of the United States, are interested in the following—being a section of an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed the 27th of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intitled, "An act to amend the act, intitled, An act to remedy abuses in the manner of selling lands for the payment of public taxes."

And be it further enacted, That in case the tax on any tract of land within this Commonwealth shall not be paid for the space of three years, the right to such lands shall be lost, forfeited and vested in the Commonwealth, and it shall be lawful for any person to acquire a title to any land so forfeited, in the manner prescribed for acquiring titles to waste and unappropriated lands within this Commonwealth, on the Eastern waters, by an act, intitled "An act to dispose of the waste and unappropriated lands in the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the Eastern waters."