

AN ACT making certain appropriations therein specified.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted and appropriated the following sums for the following purposes, to wit: For the discharge of a balance to the commissioners, appointed under the act of Congress of the fifteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents: For additional salary to the first clerk of the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents: For defraying the expence of stating and printing certain public accounts pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives of the thirtieth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, eight hundred dollars: For discharging the accounts of officers of the courts of the United States, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund heretofore appropriated, seventeen thousand dollars: For making good deficiencies in former appropriations for defraying the expence of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-nine cents: For discharging certain accounts against the treasury department, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, including a sum of six hundred dollars for furnishing the supervisors of the revenue with screw-presses, seals and other articles, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-one cents: For a balance due to Lieutenant John Freeman, of the late Maryland line, on account of subsistence for the years one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents: For compensations to the clerks of the acting commissioner of army accounts, and contingencies of his office, one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixteen cents: For additional compensations to the door-keepers of the House of Representatives, pursuant to a resolution of the House of the twenty-fourth of March last, seven hundred dollars: For the discharge of such demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted, in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, five thousand dollars: All which said sums, amounting together to thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents, shall and may be paid out of the funds following, any or all of them; namely, the surplusses, which may remain of appropriations heretofore made, after satisfying the purposes of such appropriations; monies which have been paid into the treasury, in consequence of balances which have been found due from individuals, relating to transactions prior to the present government of the United States; the surplus not heretofore appropriated, of the duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the aforesaid surplus of the duties on impost and tonnage, which accrued to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby appropriated, in addition to the provision heretofore made, towards defraying the expences, which shall have been incurred in the execution of the act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers, within the limits of the sum of three hundred and twelve thousand, six hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents, thereby authorized; and towards reimbursing any sums which may have been borrowed, or advances of money which may have been obtained for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That a sum of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expence which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who, if necessary, is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, the said sum of fifty thousand dollars; an account of the expenditure thereof, as soon as may be, shall be laid before Congress.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT respecting the Government of the Territories of the United States North West and South of the River Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the laws of the territory north west of the river Ohio, that have been or hereafter may be enacted by the governor and judges thereof, shall be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and two hundred copies thereof, together with ten sets of the laws of the United States, shall be delivered to the said governor and judges, to be distributed among the inhabitants for their information, and that a like number of the laws of the United States, shall be delivered to the governor and judges south west of the river Ohio.

And be it further enacted, That the governor and judges of the territory north west of the river Ohio shall be, and hereby are authorized to repeal their laws by them made, whensoever the same may be found improper.

And be it further enacted, That the official duties of the secretaries of the said territories shall be under the control of such laws, as are or may be in force in the said territories.

And be it further enacted, That any one of the supreme or superior judges of the said territories, in the absence of the other judges, shall be and hereby is authorized to hold a court.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State, provide proper seals for the several and respective public offices in the said territories.

And be it further enacted, That the limitation act, passed by the governor and judges of the said territory, the 28th day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be and hereby is disapproved.

And be it further enacted, That the expences incurred by John Cleves Symmes and George Turner, two of the judges of the said territory, in sending an express, and in purchasing a boat to go the circuit, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, shall be liquidated by the officers of the treasury, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

AN ACT authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain Lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his Associates.

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, 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 John Cleves Symmes and his associates, and to their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, such number of acres of land as the payments already made by the said John Cleves Symmes, his agents or associates, under their contract of the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, will pay for, estimating the lands at two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and making the reservations specified in the said contract.

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 John Cleves Symmes and his associates, and to their heirs and assigns in fee simple, one other tract of one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres, with the reservations as aforesaid:—Provided, That the said John Cleves Symmes, or his agents or associates, or any 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 the resolves of Congress of the twenty-third of July, and second of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; but in case so many warrants should not be delivered, then the letters patent last aforesaid to be given for such number of acres, as shall be in proportion to the warrants so delivered.

And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by letters patent as aforesaid, to grant and convey unto the said John Cleves Symmes and his associates, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the purpose of establishing an academy and other public schools and seminaries of learning, one complete township, conformably to an order of Congress of the second of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, made in consequence of the application of the said John Cleves Symmes, for the purchase of the tract aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the several quantities of land, to be granted and conveyed as aforesaid, shall be included and located within such limits and lines of boundary, as the President may judge expedient, agreeably to an act passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, "for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes."

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

STOCKHOLM, March 20.

The following account of the attempt to assassinate the King, in the night of the 16th March, was read in the Royal Chancery and published by authority in the public papers of the 18th.

"Last Friday the 16th of March, at three quarters past eleven o'clock at night, a short time after the King had entered the masked ball-room in the Royal Opera House, an unknown mask forced his way through the croud of masks which surrounded the King, and fired a pistol at him, the charge whereof entered a little above the left hip and touched the back bone.

"Although so severely wounded, the King had yet strength enough to walk to the next closet, where he reclined on a sofa, and conversed with some of the gentlemen of the court, as well as some of the principal officers of State, who had obtained leave to follow him, with the greatest cheerfulness until the surgeons arrived, when the wound was examined and the first dressing laid on.—His Majesty was then carried to the palace, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he was bled.

"Immediately after the shot was fired there were found in the Opera Room two pistols, one of which the assassin had made use of; but the other was yet loaded with two buck-shot, a quantity of small shot, and some points of cut nails.

"The assassin, a discharged captain, John Jacob Ankerstrom, was discovered the next day, the 17th of March about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and arrested. He confessed his crime, and acknowledged that the pistol he fired had been loaded with two bullets, the one round, the other beat square, besides with 12 grains of shot and 7 small nail points; that the other pistol had been loaded nearly in the same manner; and that he held besides a knife in the other hand, which he had bought, but a week before, and had caused it to be ground with an edge on each side.

"Though the wound has not been fully cleared yet of the many parts of the charge, the surgeons nevertheless have been able to assure the distressed Royal Family, as well as the astonished inhabitants of this capital, that the shot did not touch those parts whose violation might have produced more dangerous consequences for the life of the King.

"His Majesty is as well as his circumstances will permit, and has enjoyed now and then some rest in his sleep.

"His Majesty not only sustained the examination of the wound, and other pains with that perfect serenity and strength of mind, which have distinguished so many actions of the life of the King, but he likewise received the Royal Family, numbers of the court, officers of state, and foreign ministers at his bed side. His Majesty in the same manner himself regulated the

Royal Regency, dictated their instructions, and signed both instruments with his own hand.

"The examinations respecting this horrid deed, and all that has any connection therewith, continue in the forenoon and afternoon before the Royal Court of Chancery, and the public will receive in this manner all possible elucidation respecting an event, which nearly concerns every faithful subject, and which, until this important moment, never had been heard of in the kingdom of Sweden."

LETTER to the KING of SWEDEN, apprizing him of the intended assassination.

"SIRE,

"Deign to attend the information of a man who, though not honoured by serving you, not ambitious of your favour, and not flattering your foibles; yet endeavors to avert the danger which menaces your life. They are about to assassinate you: do not doubt it. They were in despair to see themselves disappointed when the ball was last week put off, but they resolved to try it to day. Keep yourself private, and avoid the ensuing entertainments, at least for this season—give the conspirators time to moderate their passions; please to avoid also the lower part of the castle of Haga.—In a word, use every circumstance, at least for one month.—Do not take pains to discover the author of this letter: he happened by chance to be acquainted with the bloody scheme that threatens your life; and believe that he is not interested in destroying the plan which threatens you.—In case your mercenary soldiers had acted with violence against the citizens at Geste, the author of this letter would have opposed you sword in hand; but he detests assassination."

P A R I S, March 30.

Several citizens of colour, resident in Paris, presented an address of thanks to the legislative assembly on the decree which restores them to their rights in the colonies.

An account was received on Wednesday evening, that the insurgents in the city of Arles had surrendered, and marched out to receive the troops sent against them.

All the plots of the enemies of our liberties fail in regular succession, and we hear of their projects and defeats almost in the same breath.

M. La Fayette is set out for Metz, in company with Messrs. Montesquieu, De Crillon, Cadet, De Tracy, and Le Wimpfen, all members of the Constituent Assembly, and who are employed in his division of the army in quality of General Officers.—Bon Voyage!

M. Garnier, whom the King had named to be Minister of Justice, has declined. M. Claviere, late President of the Jacobins, has been named Minister of public contributions, in the room of M. Tarbi, resigned. The King has signified all those appointments to the Legislature, in an elegant note, which he addressed to them on Saturday.

The disarming of the regiment of Ernest has been taken up in the most serious manner by the Swiss Cantons; the republic of Berne have made a Reclamation to the King, against the hostile conduct of the National Guards of Marseilles, and have formally demanded their retreat, and the restoration of their arms.

Since the installation of our new ministry, the utmost tranquility reigns in Paris, and as soon as time will permit, their operations from the arrangement of the accounts of their predecessors, we hope to hear of the same peaceable disposition throughout the rest of the kingdom.

M A D R A S, (E. I.) November 25.

By advices from the Southward, we learn, that the gallant Chalmers, after a noble defence, in which he displayed the greatest bravery, joined to an exertion of equal abilities, has at length been obliged to surrender Coimbatore to the enemy.

V I E N N A, March 7.

All that has hitherto transpired relative to the death of the Emperor, tends to refute the suppositions of those who attribute his death to any but natural causes.

Instead therefore of indulging suspicions at all times odious, the cause of the disorder which silently undermined the Emperor's constitution, may be ascribed to a dysentery too suddenly stopped last year, the time of his coronation, as King of Bohemia, at Prague.

March 10. The Empress Dowager, overcome with grief, has been very unwell, was bled three times, and received the Sacrament, but has been much better since yesterday.

H A G U E, March 27.

An extraordinary council was held the day before yesterday, by the Prince of Orange, relative to the derangement of finances of the Republic, which are in a much worse condition than is generally believed.

We are yet uncertain what answer will be given to the memorial transmitted by the French Minister relative to the insult committed at Middlebourg against the French National flag.