

Cutler and Sargent; north, by an extension of the northern boundary of the said townships; and going towards the west so far as to include the above quantity, or, lastly, in a third tract of country; beginning at the mouth of the Ohio, and running up the Mississippi to the river Au Vaule, thence up the same till it meets a well line from the mouth of the Little Wabash; thence along that line to the Great Wabash; thence down the same, and the Ohio, to the beginning. The sum total of the said military claims is 1,851,800 acres.

2. Those of the individuals who made purchase of land at New-York, within the said seven ranges of townships, according to the resolutions of Congress of April 21, 1787, and the supplementary ordinance of July 9, 1788, which claims amount to 150,896 acres.

3. The purchase of one million and a half acres of land by Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of certain individuals, associated under the name of the Ohio Company. This begins where the Ohio is intersected by the western boundary of the 7th range of townships, and runs due north on that boundary 1306 chains and 25 links; thence due west to the western boundary of the 17th range of townships; thence due south to the Ohio, and up that river to the beginning; the whole area containing 7,8760 acres of land, whereof 281,600 acres, consisting of various lots and townships, are reserved to the United States.

4. The purchase by the same Cutler and Sargent on behalf also of themselves and others. This begins at the north-eastern angle of the tract of their purchase before described, and runs due north to the northern boundary of the 10th township from the Ohio; thence due west, to the Ohio; thence down the same, and up the Ohio to the south-western angle of the said purchase before described, and along the western and northern boundaries thereof to the beginning, the whole area containing 4,904,800 acres of land, out of which, however, five lots, to wit, Nos. 7, 11, 6, 26, and 29 of every township, of six miles square, are retained by the United States, and out of the whole are retained the three townships of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrun, and Salem; and certain lands around them, as will be hereafter mentioned.

5. The purchase of John Cleves Symmes, bounded on the west by the Great Miami; on the south by the Ohio; on the east by a line which is to begin on the bank of the Ohio, 20 miles from the mouth of the great Miami, as measured along the several courses of the Ohio, and to run parallel with the general course of the said Great Miami; and on the north by an east and west line, so run as to include a million of acres in the whole area, whereof five lots, numbered as before mentioned, are reserved out of every township by the United States.

It is suggested that this purchaser, under colour of a first and larger proposition to the board of Treasury, which was never closed, (but pending that proposition) sold sundry parcels of land, between his eastern boundary before mentioned, and the Little Miami; and that the purchasers have settled thereon. If these suggestions prove true, the settlers will, perhaps, be thought to merit the favor of the legislature, as purchasers for valuable consideration, and without notice of the defect of title.

The contracts for lands, which were at one time under consideration with Messrs. Flint and Parker, and with Colonel Morgan, were never so far prosecuted as to bring either party under any obligation. All proceedings thereon were discontinued at a very early stage, and it is supposed that no further views exist with any party. These, therefore, are not to be enumerated among existing claims.

6. Three townships were reserved by the ordinance of May 20, 1785 adjacent to Lake Erie, for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes, according to resolutions of Congress, made or to be made on that subject. These would of course contain 6,120 acres.

7. The same ordinance of May 20th, 1785, appropriated the three towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrun, and Salem, on the Muckingum, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, with the grounds round about them, and the quantity of the said circumjacent grounds, for each of the said towns, was determined by the resolution of Congress of September 3d, 1783, to be so much as, with the plat of its respective town, should make up 4000 acres; so that the three towns and their circumjacent lands were to amount to 12,000 acres. This reservation was accordingly made out of the larger purchase of Cutler and Sargent, which comprehended them. The Indians, however, for whom the reservation was made, have chosen to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States, so that the lands reserved for them, still remain to the United States.

On the whole, it appears that the United States may rightfully dispose of all the lands between the Wabash, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, the forty-first parallel of latitude, and the Indian lines described in the treaties of the Great Miami, and Fort Mifflin, with exceptions only of the rights saved by the deed of cession of Virginia, and of all rights legally derived from the government of the United States; and supposing the part south of the Indian lines, to contain as before conjectured about 35 millions of acres, and that the claims of citizens before enumerated may amount to between thirteen and fourteen millions there remain at the disposal of the United States upwards of twenty-one millions of acres, in this north-western quarter.

And though the want of actual surveys of some parts, and of a general delineation of the whole, on paper, so as to exhibit to the eye the locations, forms, and relative positions of the rights before described, may prevent our forming a well defined idea of them at this distance, yet, on the spot these difficulties exist but in a small degree. The individuals there employed in the details of buying, selling, and locating, possess local information of the parts which concern them, so as

to be able to keep clear of each others rights; or, if in some instances a conflict of claims should arise, from any want of certainty in their definition, a local judge will doubtless be provided to decide them without delay, at least provisionally. Time, instead of clearing up these incertainties, will cloud them the more, by the death or removal of witnesses, the disappearance of lines and marks, change of parties, and other casualties.

TH. JEFFERSON, Sec'y of State. Nov. 8, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 14. CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

A bill for renewing lost or destroyed certificates, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Petitions were read from John Hepner, Thomas Jenney, Andrew Dover, Elijah Knapp, Joseph Nash, Abraham Pyke, Matthias Sadler, and John Tozlar, respectively praying compensation for wounds, &c. received in the army of the United States during the late war—referred to the secretary at war.

A message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, as follows. [See first page.]

The report of the Secretary of State being read, was referred to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills to establish offices for the purpose of granting lands within the territories of the United States.

Upon motion of Mr. Parker, it was ordered, that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the House the amount of the exports from the several districts within the United States, respectively; also, of duties arising on imports and tonnage, from the 29th of September 1790, to Sept. 30th 1791.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the schedule of enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Proposition before the committee, that until the next enumeration, the ratio of representation shall be of one member for every thirty thousand inhabitants.—The immediate motion and amendment before the committee, to strike out "thirty thousand"—

The motion and amendment being called up—

Mr. GERRY gave his opinion against striking out, and thought the sentiments of the great body of the people ought to be well known previous to the adoption of the amendment. When the constitution was adopted, five states were in favor of the ratio last mentioned, until the representation should be increased to two hundred; several other states had signified their opinion that the number proposed in the constitution was too small to secure the liberties of America.—The American government being by representation, he observed, that the House of Representatives was the only part of that government upon which the people had an immediate check: the less, therefore, the number consisted of, the less efficient would be the controul of the people over them.—The increase of expence had been matter of complaint to some, but in future, he apprehended, the time spent in the sessions would rarely or never exceed four months in the year, which would restrict the expence of an increased representation within very moderate bounds. The citizens of the United States had expected the present would be the ratio adopted, and although the House was not positively bound by the constitution to give one member for every thirty thousand, yet it was expected this would be agreed to; and that fixing a representation of one to forty thousand, would be considered rather an unwarrantable stretch of power. He observed that eight states had already adopted the first article of the proposed amendments to the constitution, and should they make any alterations from the present ratio, they might, in consequence of the ratification of said amendments by a sufficient number of states, be obliged to repeal the act before the close of the present session. When, upon the ratio already settled, the representation

amounts to one hundred, Congress will have an undoubted right to fix it there, until they shall establish some ratio, by which the representation and population shall keep pace with each other, till the number of representatives in Congress amounts to two hundred.

Mr. BODINOT was for striking out "thirty thousand." The increase of representation, he observed, would otherwise become so great in a short time as to impede the progress of business in the House. He had calculated, that the ratio of thirty thousand would produce 113 members; thirty-five thousand would give 97; and forty thousand would produce 81. This last number would be tolerable, if not exceeded; which, however, must inevitably be the case, on taking the next census. The increase of expence with an increased representation was, in his view, a serious object—if the number of representatives was doubled, the expence would be prodigious, as not only the amount of actual compensation must be doubled, but double the time would be necessary to do the public business, as every member had an equal right to deliver his sentiments, and by this means protract the sessions to an unreasonable length. He did not see that the liberties of the people required an immense representation, the power vested in Congress being not proportionate to their number. Thirty-five thousand, he thought, would be the most eligible ratio, which would fix the number at ninety-seven.

Mr. CLARKE was against an increased representation, as amongst many other ill consequences, it would increase the number of public offices. The present ratio he thought sufficiently favorable to the liberties of the people, especially when it was considered that the doors of the house were open to the public. Mr. STEELE feared too numerous a representation at one to thirty thousand. At the same time the fractional numbers incident to the ratio of one to 40,000 would leave 369,000 people unrepresented. Thirty-five thousand he thought the number at present least liable to objections, but that if the real voice of the country could be obtained, he believed that even 50,000 would not be too high a ratio. He dreaded too numerous an assembly, as in that case their deliberations would generally be confused and tumultuous, which never fails to detract from the respectability of any government. With respect to the proposed constitutional amendments, he observed they had not been adopted by three-fourths of the states, and from thence concluded they would be finally rejected. Mr. Steele finished his observations by declaring that, as circumstances stood, he would vote for thirty-five thousand.

Several other gentlemen having spoken on this subject, the committee rose, when the House resolved, that, in committee of the whole, it will again take the schedule of enumeration into consideration to-morrow.

It was then ordered, upon motion of Mr. White, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

Mr. John W. Kittera, from Pennsylvania, appeared and took his seat in the House.

The most important business of the House being in the hands of committees, a motion was made for postponing the orders of the day till Monday next. Adjourned.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first Session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT granting farther time for making return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants, in the District of South-Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the marshal of the district of South-Carolina to

complete and make return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the said district, to the President of the United States, in the form and manner prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," at any time on or before the first day of March next, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved, November the eighth, 1791.

G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

The first number of ARATUS appeared in the American Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last—it is now reprinted, at the request of the author, in the National Gazette; and future numbers shall be regularly continued.

For the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

ARATUS. NUMBER I.

THE effort of the people of France to emancipate themselves from a tyranny rigorous and of long duration, has not been the productive source of controversy to the European world only. The flame it excited there, has been communicated like an electric shock across the Atlantic, nor has the distance nor the element through which it passed been able to mitigate its fury. The discussion which was commenced on that subject in a neighboring monarchy, by two men of eminence on the political theatre, we have seen revived here with equal ardour, and extended with wonderful rapidity by different directions to all parts of the United States.

The effect which this event produced in the other hemisphere, if it had not been too well authenticated to leave a doubt behind, would otherwise have exceeded the bounds of credibility. It appears to have given the alarm to the oldest and most firmly established monarchies; and even those, which but a few years past, would have bade defiance to the veteran armies of that gallant nation, seem now to tremble for their safety. As if some contagious malady were to be caught from the intercourse, all communication is inhibited, where it can be accomplished, between their subjects respectively, and those of that republic. The king of Spain, we are told, has lined his frontier with horsemen, who incessantly patrol, for that purpose, from one extremity of his kingdom to the other.—The kings of England, Naples, Prussia, and even the pacific Leopold, are disquieted—and the Pope is said to dread more the introduction of an accurate account of their operations among his subjects, than the most blindly credulous and weak, of the European princes, formerly did his bull of excommunication, or other the severest censures of the church.

But the terror which this wonderful spirit in France created, has not been confined to the ancient hemisphere; A kindred panic has reached America. Great mischief appears to be apprehended from its widely spreading influence among the people; and champions of no common size have arose to combat it, by warning their countrymen of its fatal tendency.

Thus, we behold the operations of the French, which have been confined to their own territory and themselves;—operations too, which have only sought some change in their own government, to make it more instrumental to the general happiness, and founded in the mild and benign spirit of peace, diffusing over the civilized world, among certain ranks of men, a general dismay. The movements of human life in all its various stations, have and forever will be responsive to the same principles. A common danger will unite those whose interests are the same. Princes, and those of royal hopes, whom jealousy, pride, and ambition, would otherwise have arranged in opposition to each other, when the ground of their respective elevations is questioned, cease to be enemies. And as they possess the power, and no person will doubt their inclination to exert it, either to preserve or acquire, those upon whom the intolerant yoke has been pla-