



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes.

Best enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

That the powers vested by law in the surveyor general, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States, to which the Indian title has been or shall hereafter be extinguished, north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi; and it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general, to cause the said lands to be surveyed into townships six miles square, and divided in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and to do and perform all such other acts in relation to the said lands, as is provided by law in relation to the lands of the United States, situated north west of the river Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river: Provided, That the whole expense of surveying and making the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked: And provided also, That such tract of land as are lawfully claimed by individuals within the said boundaries, and the title whereof has been or shall be recognized by the United States, shall be laid out and surveyed in the same manner as the public lands, in conformity with the provisions of such acts. And it shall be the duty of the said surveyor general, to cause to be run, surveyed and marked, such of the Indian boundary lines of the said lands as have not yet been surveyed, and with the approbation of the President of the U. S. to select positions of such place north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi, as may be deemed necessary for the correctness of the surveys, and to be the most important points of the geography of the country.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the disposal of the land of the United States north of the river Ohio, and east of the river Mississippi, in the Indiana Territory, three land officers shall be established in this case, one at Detroit for the land lying north of the state of Ohio, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished; one at Vincennes for the land to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which are included within the boundaries fixed by the treaty lately held with the Indian tribes of the Wabash; and one at Kaskaskia, for so much of the lands included within the boundaries fixed by the treaty of the thirteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and three, with the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, as is not claimed by any other Indian tribe; and for each of the said offices a register and a receiver of public monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are to may be by law provided, in relation to the registers & the receivers of public monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the U. States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands within any of the three tracts of land described in the preceding section, by virtue of any legal grant made by the French government, prior to the treaty of Paris, of the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, or of any legal grant made by the British government, subsequent to the said treaty, and prior to the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, or of any resolution, or act of congress, subsequent to the said treaty of peace, shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, deliver to the register of the land office, within whose district the land may lie, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, and may also, on or before that day, deliver to the said register, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed,

conveyance, or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the said register, in books to be kept for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents, for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim; and if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice, in writing, of his claim, or to cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right, so far as the same is derived from any resolution or act of Congress, shall become void, and forever be barred.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the register, and receiver of public monies, of the three above mentioned land offices, shall, for the lands respectively lying within their districts, be commissioners for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands by virtue of the preceding section. Each of the said commissioners shall, previous to entering on the duties of his appointment, respectively take, and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some persons qualified to administer the same, "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties reposed upon me, as a commissioner for examining the claims to land, by an act of Congress, entitled, 'An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes.'

It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet at the place where the said land office is by this act established, respectively, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five; and each board shall in their respective districts, have power to hear in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims; also to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be produced, and to decide thereon according to justice and equity, which decision shall be laid before Congress in the same manner herein after directed, and be subject to their decision thereon. The said boards, respectively, shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter on a book to be kept for that purpose, all a correct minutes of their proceedings and decisions, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made; and such books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be deposited in the respective offices of the registers of the said offices; and the said clerk shall prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the said commissioners in favor of the claimants to land, one of which shall be signed by the said commissioners, and one of which shall be transmitted to the surveyor general, and the other to the secretary of the treasury; and the lands, the claims to which shall have been thus affirmed by the commissioners, shall not be otherwise disposed of until the decision of Congress thereupon shall have been made. It shall likewise be the duty of the said commissioners to make to the secretary of the treasury a full report of all the claims filed with the register of the proper land office, as above directed, which they may have rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which reports, together with the transcripts of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of claimants, shall be laid by the secretary of the treasury before Congress at their next ensuing session. Each of the commissioners and clerks aforesaid, shall be allowed a compensation of five hundred dollars in full for his services as such; and each of the said clerks shall, previous to his entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a clerk to the board of commissioners for examining the claims to land, as provided by an act of Congress, intitled, 'An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes.'

(To be Continued)

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

We hear, with pride and exultation, of gentlemen who have become insolvent paying their debts after they have been exonerated from them by law. Examples of this kind are, indeed, rare; but when they do occur they are honorable to humanity; creditable to the gentlemen who turn them, and pleasing to relate. The obligations of Justice are equally binding after legal exemption; but these are often disregarded. The following is an instance of fidelity; of a high sense of the force of moral obligation extremely honorable to Mr. Seaman. We republished it with peculiar pleasure.

"NOTICE. The subscriber feels himself happy in having it in his power to pay his old debts. All persons therefore to whom he was indebted at the time of his failure, either as a partner of Wilmot Howell & Co. or on his own account will be paid in full, by calling, on the 17th inst. at the counting room of Seaman and Rhind, No. 67, corner of South and Pine streets.

N. B. All claims against Wilmot Howell & Co. which were not proved before the assignee at the time of their failure will be rejected. JOHN E. SEAMAN. July 12.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

To the people of Philadelphia, against those errors which aggravated the mortality and other calamities of the yellow fever, and of other diseases in that city.

DANGEROUS NEGLECTS OF HEALTH, REPRESENTED TO PERSONS OF VARIOUS DISPOSITIONS.

Sufferings of children in the warm season by faulty management of parents, and other persons under whose care they are.

In Philadelphia, and other large towns of the United States, the mortality of children during three or four months of the summer and autumn exceeds that in all the others. It is greatest among those between four and twenty months, considerable in the succeeding age till five years, and takes off many till seven and eight. The influence of the season is felt sooner by the young children; sometimes before the middle of June, but generally in the first week of July. It is now progressing after the excessive heat during the 7, 8, 9, & 10 days of this month. It is in order to begin with these.

First, I must caution people in general against an erroneous opinion, that a great number of young children must die in spite of all possible care. This, in conjunction with blunt feelings, occasions the common remark on the death by unaccounted persons, especially men, that it was only a child. This indifference for the most innocent part of our species is punished by a consequent inattention to the diseases of adults, of which many are near a kin to those of children; as, diarrhoea, dysenteries, vomitings, and various fevers. This prejudice must often lessen the solicitude of guardians, foster parents, nurses and others, for the children entrusted to them, and even relax the parental exertions when the moral principles or natural affections are not strong.

Second, Many fathers want a caution against devolving the whole burden of self-education for these helpless children on their wives. None can plead total incapacity for this concern. Very few can pretend a constant pressure of business. Some spend more of their time in drinking, gaming, and party squabbles, than in their own families. Observation teaches us, however, that a great majority of children in this country are not defective in parental affection.

Mothers! The year of life has changed you with a part of our children. These tender fruits of sacred maternal love, and has endowed you with an affection for them, that can render the toils of it always tolerable, often pleasing, a source of continual joy in their healthy growth, and the cause of deep anguish when they are blasted by death, which has annihilated my aid in lessening their number. Among the means which come within your province is improvement of knowledge, principally in preventing dangerous diseases; the cure of such being the proper business of good physicians. At present a more general and correct information is necessary on the following matters:

Women that suckle children render neglect of their own health more injurious to them in the warm season. They must avoid unwholesome diet, immediate rest or fatigue, excessive heat, impure air, violent passions. They should not give suck while overheated, weak, or diseased in mind.

Any impurities in the blood necessarily taint the milk, and it becomes the more noxious to the child, when the body is predisposed for inflammation, putrescence, disorders of the stomach and bowels. In some cases the injury is visible; for instance, women have communicated the jaundice to sucking children. Eminent physicians warn against the pernicious effects of grief, anger, fear, &c. by striking examples.—Suckling soon after a fright has thrown children into convulsions. Giving the breast after violent anger, causes epileptic fits, puking, gripes in the bowels. It often produces a sudden yellowness in the face, which indicates a disturbance of the bile. Rosenstein deems the consequences of exasperation very dreadful to the children. He relates from a medical author the example of a child, a year old, who, by sucking her mother when she was in that state, immediately got a flux of blood through the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and lowest intestine, and died. Diseases of children. p. 7. It must be well observed that anxiety, peevishness, envy, resentment have a sure, though less violent operation, by their duration or frequency. Pining sorrow does also diminish, nay, dry up the milk; which is often in sickly times an irreparable loss; and for which the milk of a nurse is often an unsafe substitute; because some children have died by the change.

It is the more necessary to check these mental disorders in the sultry season, because it naturally affects many tempers making some sad, and others irritable. The friends and relatives of suckling women, and particularly their husbands, should endeavor to keep them calm and cheerful.

It is a common practice to let children overload their stomach by sucking, especially when they are unquiet; and to vindicate it by the apparently easy disgorging of the surplus. If this always happened immediately, still an habitual puking must disturb and weaken the stomach. But frequently it is delayed long enough to distend this organ, impair digestion and produce crudities.

Pampering of children is one of the most general and pernicious errors. Large quantities of spoon meats are given in the early months. After weaning they are also crammed with a variety of dainties. The stomach is impaired, the blood corrupted, the nerves relaxed, and the whole constitution injured.

The benefit of pure air to young children is not generally understood, and therefore often withheld when it might be procured. They should be carried out early in the mornings to enjoy the cooling breeze. Parents that reside in confined situations & less cleanly places, must especially attend to this. Poorer people cannot indeed so frequently refresh their children, but should take every opportunity; and the more so as their habitations are less favorable.

Whatever can be done to mitigate the bad effects of weather, merits attention; keeping them in the coolest part of the house, fanning, washing, changing their clothes. They must not sleep in covered cradles, nor on feather beds.

Cleanliness is indispensable; washing keeps up the perspiration of the skin, braces the body, and communicates a salutary steam to the inner parts. Filthy matters must not be suffered near the children. Stench, and even strong odours are hurtful.

From late English papers.

At no period of the French Revolution, not even in the days of Robespierre, has terror required more universal than at the present moment. Secret nightly executions have taken place, and it is no known either who are the victims, or of what crimes they have been accused. Passes are necessary not only in travelling on the high roads, but in walking the streets and in the public gardens. Domestic visits and imprisonments are yet the order of the day. Amidst all these terrors and cruelties, Bonaparte is marching with rapid but well measured strides towards the Imperial diadem, the constant desire of his outrageous ambition ever since his usurpation of the Bourbon's throne.

The manner in which he is to know the wishes of the people upon the great constitutional question of a total change of government as well as of a dynasty; is the same as when he was chosen in 1799, a First Consul, and in 1802, a First Consul for life. Books are to be opened in every commune of all the departments, all the French citizens are to inscribe their names for or against a change. In that enslaved and corrupted country, every one who knows that Bonaparte commands 500 000 bayonets, and disposes of a revenue of five hundred millions of francs, may anticipate the issue. Besides, all those who do not vote, from fear or principle, are counted in favor of the question; it was in this manner he collected his former majorities.

And what man in France has courage enough to expose himself, and his family, and forest, to imprisonment, exile, plunder, and perhaps a death, by an unfavorable opposition? A husband not protected an Emperor by the soldiers in their camp like Caligula, he is equally exposed to them at home by his nets; and it is to them, and the base corruption and cowardice of his senators and Counsellors, that Bonaparte will owe his imperial dignity. He has slaves, armed and disciplined, do not amount to one million, or one thirtieth part of the French nation. How often Sovereigns will regard this proposed calamity of an atrocious and unwarlike, we cannot pretend to say; but in better times, the tempt would have united all lawful and hereditary Princes in this common cause of birth, rank, honor, and virtue. Should they, however, submit to this humiliation, the time cannot be distant, when Austrian and Russian Bonapartes will start up, and be pretenders to the hereditary throne of the House of Brandenburg or of Holstein.—Every traitor will quote the case of Bonaparte as a precedent, a patent of rebellion at once encouraging and justifying his crimes against his King, his Country, and his fellow-subjects.

To the Editor of the British Press:

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, by a letter I received this morning from a correspondent in Germany, that Dr. Obers has discovered a planet, which, from its immense size, he has called Hercules. It is three times the size of Jupiter, and goes round the Sun in the space of 211 years, because it is supposed to be 3,077 000,000 of miles from the Sun; it looks to the naked eye like a star of the sixth magnitude, and is now in the sign Gemini. Dr. Obers observed, on the 8th of December last, that it moved, and, on the 6th of February, that it was a planet, attended by 7 satellites, one of which is twice the size of the earth. It is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of 30 degrees. It is in 13 degrees North amplitude; its eccentricity is 1100, and the Sun to an inhabitant of the Earth placed in it, with our powers of vision, would appear no larger than the smallest of the fixed stars.

G. BURTON.

The Subscriber, Offers for Sale on liberal terms, 350 tanks of superior CLARET, entitled to drawback. PETER BONNEFII, Corner of Fleet and Bond-streets, Pall Mall, No. 115. July 12.

Molasses. WILL be landed this morning on Bowly's wharf, thirty one hogheads first quality MOLASSES, for sale by JNO. CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS, East-street. June 9 d

Alex. & James Fulton, Offer for Sale, 90 bales Tennessee COTTON 30 do. North Carolina do. 40 hds TOBACCO STEMS. June 5 d

For Sale, A SMART Negro Boy—sold for the want of employment—And a Negro Man and Girl to Hire. Reasonable wages will be given to a very good Cook. Enquire at this office. July 6 d

Galt and Thomas, HAVE imported in the Augusta, Clark, from Liverpool, a quantity of Hoos, Edge Tools, &c. May 23 d

New England Rum. SIXTY-ES bbls, New England RUM, just landed at Bowly's wharf, for sale by J. MAN & FULFORD, Who have a lot for Sale. Cannon Musket and Powder, glazed and rough. Rifle. June 28 d

Ino. Campbell White & Sons, Have just received for Sale, A VERY choice parcel of London Particular, Teacups and Sherry WINES, and a few Bales Upland Cotton. June 5 d

The Creditors OF JOHN GRAHAM are requested to meet the Trustees on Monday next, at 7 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Bryden's, on business of importance to their Gentlemen not attending will have to abide by the decision of a majority present. July 18. d

The Subscriber OFFERS for Sale, his Estate, situate on Elkridge, and about three miles from the landing, containing eight hundred acres more or less—on which are built a comfortable dwelling and several out houses. A considerable proportion of this Land is under cultivation, and that which is uncultivated bears a large quantity of timber fit for ship building. The soil is considered remarkably good, and its situation extremely healthy. For terms and minute description of this property, apply to H. THOMPSON. July 17 d

TO Merchants & owners of Vessels

GENERALLY: AN association having been formed by a number of master Ship-Carpenters, under the sanction of the Vice Admirals of the Port, for the purpose of executing in the most expeditious and workmanlike manner any commands in the said line of business—they hereby offer a share of public patronage, and inform that JAMES CONRADY, their president, and JAMES WHEEDEN and WILLIAM DRUMMOND, supercargo, and Fell's Point, are prepared to receive all orders which merchants, captains or others may favor them with. They will for the present conduct their business, on the wharf occupied by J. Wheeden, adjoining Mr. Jno. Hollis's wharf, where they will always be provided with spare Spars and other out-fits, to furnish at the shortest notice and on the most moderate terms.

It is deemed expedient to notice, that all the persons forming this association are masters of their business, and as they intend themselves, principally, to give their personal application in executing work for their employers, it is fondly hoped, that on this score they will claim a preference from those who make it an object to have things done in a masterly manner. N. B. They have now on hand, a sufficiency of well-seasoned stuff for the building of several vessels. June 20 d

BOOKS For Religious Societies.

THE members of the following churches are respectfully informed that we have for sale, The Book of Common Prayer—for the Episcopal church. Hymn books—for the Methodist ditto. Christians' Vade Mecum—for the Catholic church. Psalms & hymns—for the 1st and 2d Presbyterian church. Psalms of David—for Seceiders' meeting. Rippon's hymns—for the Baptist church. Most of which are in different bindings, and at different prices.

Also for sale, PATENT MANUFACTORY, sheathing paper, with a large quantity of writing and wrapping papers. WARNER & HANNA. N. B. We will dispose of an excellent horse, well trained to the saddle and gears, and warranted sound, about 7 years old.—His price 135 dollars. July 19. d

Porter and Ale—Removal.

John Rendel RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the flattering share of patronage he has received since his long establishment in this city, and informs, that he now keeps his dwelling cellar and Porter casks, in the old location, the first brick house above the water, and as usual, at Fell's Point, under the same roof (which is convenient for all kinds of vessels) where the BEST PHILADELPHIA PORTER & ALE, will be prepared on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, to suit the purposes of merchants, masters of vessels, inn-keepers and private families. J. Rendel will rent the house he removed from, in Kendrick street, at a moderate rent for a good tenant. June 27. d