

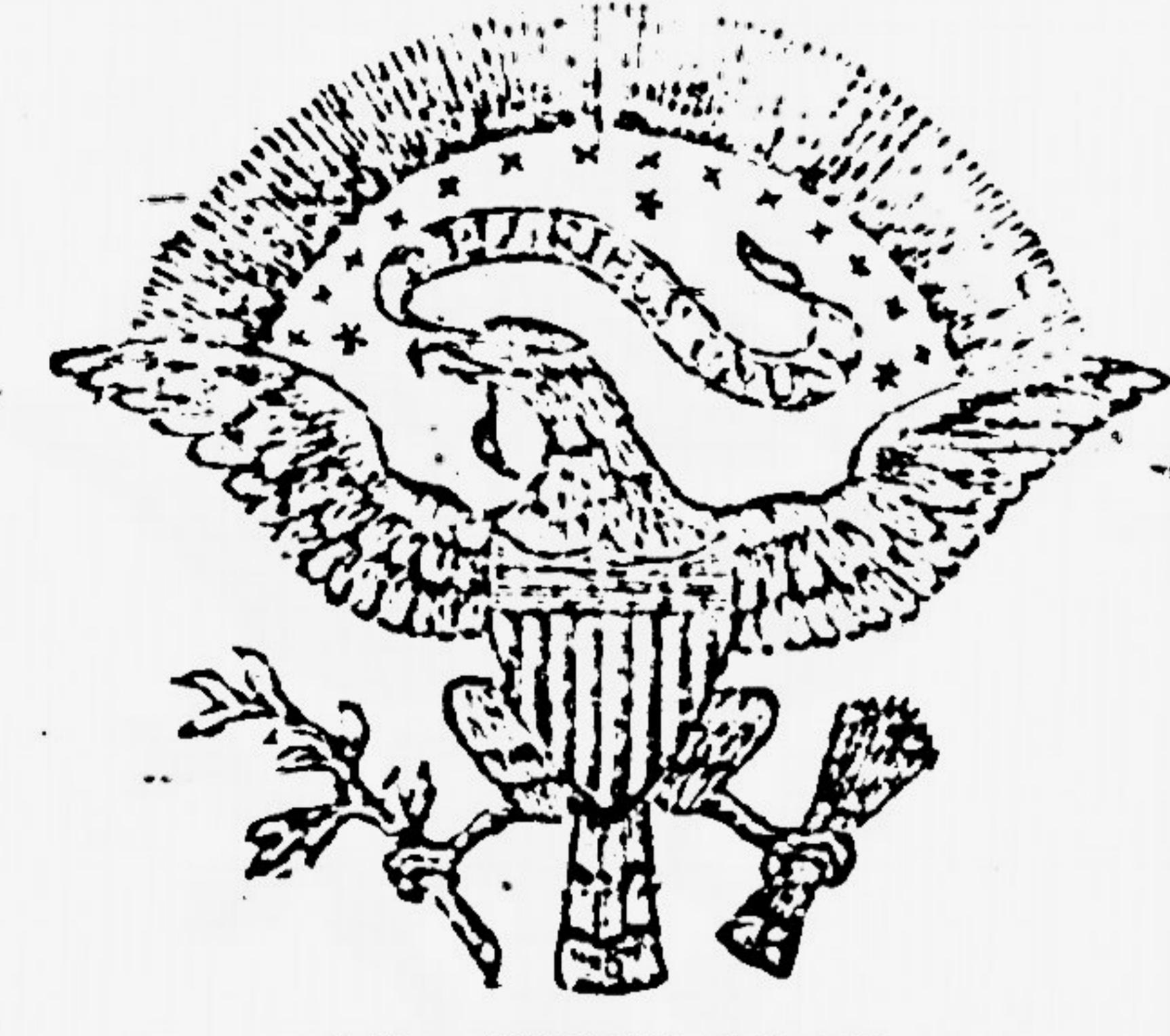
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1805.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the governor of the Indiana territory shall act as one of the superintendents of the sales of public lands in Detroit, in lieu of the governor of the Indiana Territory.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and laying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the state of Ohio, with the exception of the section No. 15, of the Salt Springs and roads, reserved for the use of the same, and of the other sections or tracts of land otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations, as other lands in the same districts.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That such and so many of the tracts of land lying north and west of the Indiana boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, which were ceded by that treaty to the United States, as the President of the United States shall direct, shall be surveyed and subdivided in the same manner as the other public lands of the United States, and shall be offered for sale at Detroit, or at such of the other land offices established by law in the state of Ohio, or in the Indiana territory, as the President of the United States shall judge most expedient, under the same regulations, at the same price and on the same terms as other lands lying within the same district.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the tract of land lately purchased from the Indian tribes known by the name of Sac and Foxes, as the President of the United States shall think expedient and shall direct, shall be attached to, and made a part of the district of Lascaskias, and shall be offered for sale at that place, under the same regulations, at the same price and on the same terms, as other lands lying within the said district.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands lying within the districts of Vincennes Kaskaskias and Detroit, which are claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of Congress, by either of the governors of the North West or Indiana territories, and which had already been surveyed by a person authorised to execute such surveys, shall, whenever it shall be found necessary to re-survey the same, for the purpose of ascertaining the adjacent vacant lands, be surveyed at the expence of the United States; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That persons claiming lands in either of the said three districts, either under legal grants derived from the French or British government, or by virtue of actual possession and improvement, or for any other account whatever, may until the first day of November next, give notice in writing to the register of the land office of their claims, and have the evidence of the same recorded, in the manner and on payment of the fees provided by the act to which this act is a supplement; and the right of any person neglecting to give such notice in writing of his claim, and to have the evidence of the same recorded, shall become void and forever be barred.

The commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the said three districts, shall in their respective districts, have the same powers, and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of January last; and as was provided by the act to which this act is a supplement, in relation to the claims therein described. It shall be the duty likewise of the clerks of each board to prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the said commissioners in favor of the claimants, and to transmit one to the surveyor general and one to the secretary of the treasury. It shall also be the duty of the said commissioners, respectively, to make to the secretary of the treasury a report of all the claims filed with the register of the land office, which they may have rejected;

ed, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; and they shall in relation to any such rejected claims which were founded on possession and actual settlement and improvement, particularly state the date of the improvement, and the quantity, situation and boundaries of the land claimed. These 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 session; and the lands, the claims to which shall have been affirmed by the commissioners, as well as those the claims to which, though rejected by the commissioners, were derived from actual possession, improvement and settlement, shall not be otherwise disposed of until the decision of Congress thereon shall have been made. Each of the said commissioners and each of the clerks of the respective boards, shall be allowed an additional compensation of five hundred dollars, in full for his services, in addition to the compensation of five hundred dollars, in full for his services, as such in relation to such claimants, and each of the registers of the land offices, for the said three districts, shall be allowed for their sum of five hundred dollars, as a compensation in full for translating and recording, or causing to be translated and recorded, titles, deeds, or other documents of claims in the French language.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That the governor of the Michigan territory shall act as one of the superintendents of the sales of public lands in Detroit, in lieu of the governor of the Indiana Territory.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted, That all the sections heretofore reserved for the future disposition of Congress, and laying within either of the districts established for the disposal of public lands in the state of Ohio, with the exception of the section No. 15, of the Salt Springs and roads, reserved for the use of the same, and of the other sections or tracts of land otherwise heretofore specially appropriated, shall be offered for sale in that district within which such reserved sections may lie, on the same terms and under the same regulations, as other lands in the same districts.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted, That the expenses which may be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be defrayed out of the sums which have been or may hereafter be appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to the surveying and disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the Mississippi and Indiana Territories.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3d, 1805.—APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON,

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO JAMES ELLIOT, Esq.

SIR,—Should a person, by assuming the garb of republicanism, be elevated from obscurity to the honorable rank of a member of congress, and afterwards be so forgetful of the duty which he owes his constituents and his country, as to become the coadjutor, or perhaps the tool of a *Justo*, who are notoriously endeavoring to excite *local jealousies*; and unfounded alarms in certain parts of the union, either for the purpose of regaining their lost authority and influence, or should they fail in this, to prepare the public mind for a *dissolution* of the American Republics; permit me to ask you, sir, whether such a person ought to escape public animadversion? I will not presume to say "*Tu es art le man*," but shall leave the decision of it to the impartial tribunal of our fellow-citizens. I shall however take the liberty of submitting to your consideration the following questions, viz:—

1. Did you or did you not soon after taking your seat in congress, become a warm partisan of the *cl-devant Vice-President*, although you knew at the same time, that he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Republicans?

2. Were you or were you not often present at those *secret conclaves* (composed of "*an union of all honest men*") which were held at Washington, during the winter of 1803—4, for the purpose of palming a second time, on the republicans, a man, by whose *secret machinations* and intrigues, the republicans had nearly like to have been deprived of the services of that distinguished patriot, who is now at the head of government?

3. Did you or did you not oppose the *desirous principle* being introduced into the constitution—and what was your object and that of your federal coadjutors, in so doing, unless with a view to leave open a door for corruption and intrigue, which some future *Cataline* might

improve, and place himself at the head of government, contrary to the voice of the sovereign people?

4. Did you or did you not express a strong solicitude for the success of colonel Burr at the time he was a candidate for the office of governor of New York; and did you or did you not flatter yourself that should he succeed, that this respectable state would withdraw its support from the administration?

5. Were you or were you not present at several of the *nocturnal meetings* which were held during the last session of congress, by the *suns* composed of "*an union of all honest men*"—and were not the subject of your deliberations, that of digesting a plan to *foment divisions* among the friends of the administration?

6. What can be the object of your inveterate attacks on the patriotic state of Virginia, unless you better yourself that by exciting *local* or rather *classistic* prejudices, you will effectually prevent hereafter my person from being taken up for treason, if the *it* be ever so pre-eminent a character? should he happen *unfortunate* to be a Virginian?

These inquiries are made, sir, from having some knowledge of the dark and insidious intrigues which have been in operation for the last two years, as well as from the persons of the actors you so lately addressed to your constituents, as I observe are published with us in all the local papers. I speak from the personal knowledge of the *substantive* *citizens*. I have been confined in my house at a few moments, have for some time past pretended to form an *union of all honest men* with those persons who have so long disgraced the American character by their vile and unprincipled attacks both on the private as well as the public character of the *young* and patriotic Jefferson. I shall now, by concluding with calling upon such of my fellow-citizens as may be deceived by the machinations of designing characters, to open their eyes and consider the movements of those ambitious men, who, to make themselves powerful in their party, study nothing but how they may *invent difficulties in the course of public business*.

CATO.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 5.

FORUM OF JEVN.—The return of this memorable day after a lapse of twenty-nine years, since the birth of our independence, has found us free and happy. The estates of European potentates, studded over the globe, and the wealth of their subjects, have not disturbed our repose; nor have the turbulent tempers of aristocratical demagogues at home been able to destroy our felicity. The mild reign of the laws under republican administration leaves the American people

nothing to sigh for; whilst the luxuriant crops of the present season fill all hearts with thankfulness and gratitude to the Deity, for the blessings of his kind Providence.

At such a time it is not strange that a virtuous people should rejoice; and should evince more than common eagerness to celebrate the 4th of July. Various jovial parties were formed in this county for the day, consisting all of which, that sociability is allied, which has ever characterised the friends to free principles.

At the White Oak Spring, within a few miles of town, a barbecue was well prepared for a considerable company, who dined very plentifully on fish and fowl. After dinner the Declaration of Independence was read by ROBERT NELSON, chosen president, and Mr. ABRAHAM DRAKE vice-president, when the company proceeded in due form to drink the following toasts.

1. The anniversary of American Independence—May every return of the fourth of July be heralded by Americans with joy and gladness.

2. The people of the United States—Always sober.

3. Thomas Jefferson—May Patriotism ever meet its reward.

4. George Clinton—The undeviating Republican and Hero of Seventy Six.

5. The Worthies who bled and died for the emancipation of their country. Hallowed be their names.

6. The Heads of Departments. Wisdom and frugality.

7. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Abundant harvests, free trade, and protecting duties.

8. The Governor of Maryland. Honesty is the best policy.

9. The Judiciary of Maryland. The trial of facts where they arise—the greatest safeguard of the rights of the people.

10. The Navy of the United States. Honest hearts and sound bottoms.

11. The armed force of the United States. Th: protection and not the scourge of the people.

12. The unregenerated people of New England. "Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

13. Religion. Freedom of conscience throughout the world.

14. John Randolph. Sound judgement and inflexible integrity.

15. The Yazoo claimants. May every rogue find a halter.

16. The persecuted friends to liberty throughout the world. May they find an affectionate asylum in this our western hemisphere.

17. The American fair. May the genuine Rights of Women never be infringed by the assumed Rights of Man.

At the conclusion of the Toasts Mr. NELSON delivered a short and handsome address, suitable to the occasion.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) June 16.

Books are now opened in this place, by Messrs. John Jordan, jun. Alexander Parker, and John Bradford, commissioners for receiving subscriptions of shares, for opening a CANAL at the falls of Ohio. The liberal spirit evinced by the citizens of Lexington for the public good, it is hoped will be as conspicuous on this, as on former occasions.

The party of discovery, under the command of captains Lewis and Clark, left the mouth of the Missouri on the 19th day of May, 1804. An express with dispatches from their winter quarters, which left them the 14th April, has returned to St. Louis. By the express, letters were received from captain Clark to his correspondents in Kentucky. A gentleman from Jefferson county, has obligingly forwarded the editor of the Kentucky Gazette with the following account, which he obtained from one of the men who returned with the express, and from letters from some of the party. They fortified themselves in November last, on the bank of the Mississippi, 1,300 miles from the mouth by actual measurement, in lat. 47° 21' N. called then Fort Mandane, after a nation of Indians who reside in the neighborhood, because they have been very friendly to them. On their passage up, they were delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country for about 200 leagues, or to the mouth of the river La Plate, which comes in from the South; after which, to their winter quarters, it is described to be 1,000 miles. The person who brought the dispatches, speaks of the opening made by the river, being about 1 mile wide, and high cliffs on each side. The bed of the river occupies about a fourth part of the remainder of the bottom, which is composed of coarse sand, covered with cotton wood. This bottom is continually rising, water falling on one side of the cliff, and gushing on the opposite side. The cliff is composed of cedar, white pine, with the cotton, and a few small black ash trees, is the only timber described to be in that country. Even in the height, there is not a tree to be seen as far as the eye can extend, or as they have explored.

Out from the river the land goes off perfectly level, with but few exceptions—and their plains are covered with grass. They passed the mouths of a number of streams, the most of which had names given them by the French. One they have named Floyd's river, to perpetuate the name of a young man, of their party, named Charles Floyd, who died much regretted on the 20th August. They represent the Indians to have been friendly, with but a few exceptions. The Sioux are the most numerous, are organized in bands bearing different names, move about from place to place; from the banks of the river out to the plains, in pursuit of game and plunder, having no fixed place of residence, and in a continual state of warfare. These were the most troublesome Indians to the party of discovery, as they expressed a jealousy, least they would supply their enemies higher up with arms, &c. The higher up they went, the more friendly they found the savages, and the better armed. They have a more regular trade with the North West Company, and the Hudson bay company; which supplies come to them by the way of Lake Winnipeg. The Mandanes cultivate corn, which is of a small kind, from whom the party was supplied during the winter, and their hunters kept them in abundance of meat.

Buffaloes are said to be in great numbers, and of large size—Two description of deer are described; those resembling the common kind of this country being larger, and the tails 18 inches long, and the hair much longer on their bodies; the other kind having a black tail. Elks and goats are numerous. The grouse, or prairie hen are in plenty; and before the closing of the river in the fall, water fowls in abundance. Fish scarce, and those principally of the cat-kind. Some of the white bear skins, had been brought to the fort by visiting Indians from higher up; but the party had seen none of those animals. The Indians keep horses, which are used entirely for the chase, and in war.

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From such information as they have received of the country above the *toe*, it is about 600 miles to the great falls, which are made by a ledge of mountains, called Rocky Mountain, in which it is presumed the Missouri terminates. At their winter quarters the river is nearly a quarter of a mile wide; is equally as muddy as at its mouth, and has continued its rapidity with very little alteration, as high as they have gone, though it has become considerably more shallow, so that they will not be able to take their large barge any higher. From what information they have obtained of the course of the upper part of the river, the most are at the Northwardly part. From where they wintered to the falls, is nearly a South course. The description given by M'Kenzie, of the head waters of the river, is accurate.

They have sent on to the President of the United States, an accurate journal, with a map of the country through which they passed.

Six of the party were sent back—the party now consists of 28 men, exclusive of the two officers. They have enjoyed perfect health—not one having been sick, except the unfortunate young man before mentioned, and he was taken off in a few hours with a cramp in his stomach. The greatest friendship has existed with the party; and the men who have returned, speak in the highest terms of the humanity, and the uncommon pains and attention of both the Captains, Lewis, & Clark, towards the whole of them; and that they left them in good spirits, fully convinced that they would winter on the Pacific Ocean.

They were told of six nations of Indians they would have to pass, before they would arrive at the falls, from only one of which, they apprehended any difficulty—they are called the Snake tribe, and reside high up.

Curiosities of different kinds: live beasts, birds, several boxes of minerals, a pair of unicorn's horns, from the rocky mountain, scions of a new discovered tree, called the bulldog berry, &c. have been brought on by the returned party, and deposited with the commanding officer at St. Louis, to be sent by him to the President.

We expect in a few days, further particulars relative to this interesting voyage.

On Thursday last, Mr. Thomas NELSON, a merchant of Brackin county, who was returning from New Orleans with a considerable sum of money, which he had secreted in a belt round his body, was stopped in Harrison county, near the forks of Georgetown and Lexington roads, by two men who robbed him of \$200 dollars, in gold and bank notes; and tied him to a tree, where they left him until a Mr. McMillin, who had travelled in company with him from the Chickasaw nation, and who had followed some distance behind in consequence of his horse being lame, came up and set him at liberty. One of the robbers was armed with a pistol, the other a bow and stick, with which he struck Mr. N. a severe blow on the back of the head and neck. Mr. Nelson's name is endorsed on the notes. A reward of 100 dollars is offered for each of the villains.

Gould's Norfolk Packet will sail for Norfolk on WEDNESDAY next, 10th July.

Just Received—for Sale

On a liberal credit.

ONE case containing 500 East India SKIRNSHAWLS, of assorted colors.

One box Bolting CLOTH, of the Harlem manufacture.

Two boxes Coney WOOL, for hatters use. CH. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL. July 6

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