district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, & shall possess the same jurisdiction they now possess in the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Indiana territory to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the governor, of an executive nature, relative to the district of Louisiana, and transmit authentic copies thereof every six months to the President of the United States. The governor shall publish throughout the said district, all the laws which may be made as aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth cease, and be of no effect.

The said district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts by the governor, under the direction of the President, as the convenience of the settlements shall require, subject to such alterations hereafter as experience may prove more convenient. The inhabitants of each district, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be formed into a militia, with proper officers, according to their numbers, to be appointed by the governor, except the commanding officer, who shall be appointed by the President, and who, whether a captain, a major, or a colonel, shall be the commanding officer of the district, and as such shall, under the governor, have command of the regular officers and troops in his district, as well as of the militia, for which he shall have a brevet commission, giving him such command, and the pay and emoluments of an officer of the same grade in the regular army; he shall be specially charged with the employment of the military and militia of his district, in cases of sudden invasion or insurrection, and until the orders of the governor can be received, and at all times with the duty of ordering a military patrole, aided by militia if necessary, to arrest unauthorised settlers in any part of his district, and to commit such offenders to jail to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 13. The laws in force in the said district of Louisiana, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with any of the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory, as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all grants for lands within the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, the title whereof was, at the date of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in the crown, government or nation of Spain, and every act and proceeding subsequent thereto, of whatsoever nature, towards the obtaining any grant, title or claim to such lands, and under whatsoever authority transacted, or pretended, be, and the same are hereby declared to be, and to have been from the beginning, null, void, and of no effect in law or equity: Provided nevertheless, That any thing in this section contained shall not be construed to make null and void any bona fide grant made agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government to an actual settler on the lands so granted for himself, and for his wife and family; or to make null and void any bona fide act or proceeding done by an actual settler, to obtain a grant for lands actually settled on by the person or persons claiming title thereto, if such settlement in either case was actually made prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three: And provided further, That such grant shall not secure to the grantee or his assigns more than one mile square of land together with such other and further quantity as heretofore hath been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government; and that if any citizen of the United States, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of Louisiana, or shall survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or to designate boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, in any court of record of the United States, or the territories of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; and it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to the United States any such citizen, or other person, who shall attempt a settlement thereon.

Sec. 15. The President of the United States is hereby authorised to stipulate with any Indian tribes, owning lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and residing thereon, for an exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi, in case the said tribes shall remove and settle thereon; but in such stipulation, the said tribes shall acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with the individuals of any state or power; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power, except the United States, nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States. And in order to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indian tribes who reside within the limits of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States, the act of congress, passed on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," is hereby extended to the territories erected and established by this act; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, is hereby appropriated to enable the President of the United States to effect the object expressed in this section.

Sec. 16. The act, passed on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act to enable the President of the United States, to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth day of April last, and for the temporary government thereof," shall continue in force until the first day of October next, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding; on which said first day of October, this act shall commence, and have full force, and shall continue in force for and during the term of one year, and to the end of the next session of congress which may happen thereafter.

NATHL. MACON
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To make further appropriations for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties as the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to hold with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, for the purpose of extinguishing Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States; and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the commissioners who may be appointed for negociating such treaty or treaties shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expences, the rate of six dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment and to limit the period for locating the said lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the line, run under the direction of the surveyor general of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami, towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the state of Virginia between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that state: *Provided,* That the state of Virginia shall, within two years after the passing of this act, recognise such line as the boundary of the said territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who are entitled to bounty lands within the above mentioned reserved territory, shall complete their locations within three years after the passing of this act, and every such officer and soldier, or his legal representative, whose bounty land has, or shall have been located within that part of the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall make return of his or their surveys, to the secretary of the department of war, within five years after the passing of this act, and shall also exhibit, and file with the said secretary, and within the same time, the original warrant or warrants under which he claims, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept; which warrant, or certified copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom such grantee claims, was originally entitled to such bounty land; and every person entitled to said lands, and thus applying, shall thereupon be entitled to receive a patent in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That such part of the above mentioned reserved territory as shall not have been located, and those tracts of land, within that part of the said territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, the surveys whereof shall not have been returned to the secretary of war, within the time and times prescribed by this act, shall thenceforth be released from any claim or claims for such bounty lands, and shall be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to, and modification of, the propositions contained in the act, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 23, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Altering the time of the next meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the expiration of the present session, the next meeting of congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of two thousand eight hundred dollars to Philip Sloan.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Philip Sloan, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the United States, the sum of two thousand and eight hundred dollars, to indemnify him for his ransom from captivity among the Algerines, and as a full compensation for his services as interpreter to the Algerine mission.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to "An act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in addition to the surgeon's mates provided for by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States" as many surgeons mates, not exceeding six, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, to be attached to garrisons or posts, agreeably to the provision of the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an equivalent in malt liquor or low wines, may be supplied the troops of the United States, instead of the rum, whiskey or brandy which, by the said act, is made a component part of a ration, at such posts and garrisons, and at such seasons of the year, as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be necessary for the preservation of their health.

NATHL. MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 26, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Navy to restore to the legal representatives of David Valenzin, deceased, the value of the property captured from him, in the Mediterranean, by the American squadron, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three; a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy cents, be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the value of the said property shall be first duly ascertained by the proper accounting officers: *And provided also,* That the person or persons applying therefor, shall exhibit due proof of his or their being the true legal representative or representatives of the said David Valenzin.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the navy be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to cause to be liquidated and paid the claims of those individuals who contributed to the maintenance and support of the said David Valenzin, during his imprisonment, and who have defrayed the expences of his interment; and that for this purpose a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 26th, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, March 23.

A Boston paper states the returns of votes in *sixty* towns in *New-Hampshire,* in which Gov. GILMAN had 5348 votes, Mr. LANGDON 4725.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Malaga, November 30, 1803.

"On the 8 h ult. I had last the honor of addressing you, through Norfolk and Philadelphia, with advice of the yellow fever having broke out, among the shipping in this port, and from thence communicated to our suburbs, a few days afterwards, it began to extend its ravages in the city, and has since visited almost every street, carrying off daily from 60 to 114 souls, notwithstanding that an immense number of the inhabitants have from the beginning of October, taken refuge in the country, not less it is thought than 40,000. The physicians say, two distinct contagious disorders prevail, the yellow fever, imported from the Havanna, or Vera Cruz, and a species of putrid fever, known in Europe under the denomination of jail fever, introduced, as is reported, by some French transports, which arrived in April last from Marseilles, after losing a number of troops on the passage, were kept in quarantine for a considerable time, and admitted to pratic towards the end of August, with sick still on board—Though the epidemic has abated somewhat in its malignancy, the mortality has been little reduced, as you will observe by the inclosed statement of last month; now so advanced in the season, it is to be hoped its baneful effects may soon cease; they have not spread out of the city, no symptoms having appeared at any of the neighbouring villages, although some few instances have occurred, of people carrying it from Malaga, dying in the country without propagating the epidemic to those that assisted them.

"On the 14th Oct. the port was ordered to be shut, and all communication cut off with the shipping. It was again opened three days afterwards, and on the 21st all the foreign consuls were notified by our governor, as President of the board of health, that such vessels as had sick on board, or in which any had died of the reigning sickness, should immediately leave the port, and proceed to one of the Lazarettos in Europe to perform a rigorous quarantine. This disposition, however, in the course of two or three days was also revoked, but early in this month, an order came from Madrid, that no vessel should be allowed to load, or leave the port, which has been rigidly observed.

Enclosed in the above letter is

A statement of the deaths in Malaga from 30 Oct. to 29 Nov. 1803.

30 October,	79
31 do.	88
1 November,	91
2 do.	97
3 do.	102
4 do.	79
5 do.	60
6 do.	87
7 do.	62
8 do.	76
9 do.	77
10 do.	83
11 do.	80
12 do.	73
13 do.	72
14 do.	47
15 do.	50
16 do.	62
17 do.	69
18 do.	71
19 do.	114
20 do.	93
21 do.	95
22 do.	82
23 do.	93
24 do.	72
25 do.	72
26 do.	76
27 do.	63
28 do.	76
29 do.	80
	2424

Walpole, (N. H.) March 17.

THE ELECTION.

Tuesday last was the day of the annual election throughout this state. The freemen of this town assembled at the usual hour, to the number of about three hundred, and transacted the business of the day with a decorum which did them much honor. We have rarely witnessed in any part of the United States so large an assemblage of people conducting with as great decency and order. Each one appeared to feel the just importance of the right of suffrage, and the weight of duty devolved with that right.—It was a pleasing spectacle to behold freemen attending with earnest solicitude to their political interests and making a serious business of their elections.

The following were the results of the votes given for the candidates to fill the respective offices prefixed to their names, viz.

REPUBLICAN.		
Governor,	J. LANGDON,	165
Councillor,	Nathan Parker,	155
Senator,	Amasa Allen,	151
FEDERAL.		
Governor,	J. T. GILMAN,	126
Councillor,	Samuel Stevens,	101
Senator,	Amos Shepard,	109

Representative, Thomas C. Drew, republican.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

☞ The colums at the right hand shew the votes for the same candidates the last year, as copied from the Farmers Museum.

	1804. Langdon.	1804. Gilman.	1803. Langdon.	1803. Gilman.
Walpole	165	126	77	161
Westmoreland	124	121	46	153
Acworth	48	66	49	60
Alstead	56	174	17	172
	393	487	189	546

In 4 towns { Republican increase 204 / Federal decrease 59

For the following we have no other vouchers than the hasty reports of federal editors.

Keene	41	180	5	148
Marlboro'	10	141		143
Sullivan		67		75
Packersfield	19	120	2	111
Rindge	27	139	36	139
Jaffrey	8	168	9	145
Dublin	41	88	27	75
Fitzwilliam	11	142	9	103
Swanzey	87	44	46	45
Langdon	50	32	17	45
Hanover	42	182	24	178
Lebanon	59	173	34	137
Lime	27	147		174
Plainfield	105	66	113	68
Springfield	39	32	34	50
	564	1721	356	1636

In 15 towns { Republican increase 208 / Federal increase 85

In Portsmouth the following votes have been given.

Langdon, republican,	639
Gilman, federalist,	227
Majority	412

To be Sold at Auction,

On Tuesday the 3d of April.

A QUANTITY of household Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards and Looking glasses, 2 Milch Cows one Hack and one set of Harness, one bay Horse and sundry articles too tedious to mention Terms of sale; all sums under 30 Dollars are cash or adjusted accounts—all above are six months credit with notes and approved indorsers.

The above Goods will be sold at Wm. Lovell's Hotel, who is resigning business in favor of Mr. Wm. Rhodes, Washington City. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LOVELL.

March 30—2t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away on the first of April last my servant HARRY. He is above twenty-one years of age five feet five inches high, a straight well proportioned active man, black complexioned a round full visage, and comely face but much carbuncled, and stern countenance. He speaks good English with a rough voice, and can read and write a little, and plays on the fiddle. Harry is a native of this state but is well acquainted in the states of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee where he has travelled as my waiting man.

The above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for lodging him in any jail of the United States so that I may get him, or it delivered to me in Charleston or on my plantation near Parker's Ferry all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward.

ANDREW BURNET, collector district South Carolina.

Feb. 1—wSorrow