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AND

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1806. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

By Authority.

AN ACT

For altering the time for holding the circuit court, in the district of North Carolina, and for abolishing the July term of the Kentucky district court.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S of America in Congress assembled,* That the June term of the circuit court now holden for the district of North Carolina, on the fifteenth day of June, shall commence and be holden on the twentieth day of the same month, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And that all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to commence in the said court; and all recognizances returnable to the said court on the fifteenth day of June, shall be continued, returned to, and have day in the session to be holden by this act, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as heretore, and shall have all the effect, power and virtue as if the alteration had never been made: *Provided nevertheless,* That when the twentieth day of June shall happen on Sunday, the next shall be the first juridical day.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of August next, so much of all and every act or acts, as directs that a district court, for the Kentucky district, shall be holden on the first Monday in July, in every year, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
FEBRUARY 28, 1806.
Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Extending the powers of the surveyor general to the territory of Lousiana, 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 powers vested by law in the surveyor general, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States, in the territory of Louisiana, to which the Indian title has been, or hereafter shall be extinguished. It shall be the duty of the said surveyor general to appoint a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, in the said territory, one of whom he shall, with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury, designate as his principle deputy for the same. Which said deputies shall severally take an oath, or affirmation, truly and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices. The said principal deputy shall reside and keep an office in the said territory, and shall, under the superintendance of the surveyor general, execute or cause to be executed by the other deputies, such surveys as may hereafter be authorised by law or as he may be directed to execute by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the titles and claims to land aforesaid; and shall generally perform therein, in conformity with the regulations and instructions of the said surveyor general, the duties imposed by law on the said surveyor general.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the plots of surveys, and all other papers and documents pertaining, or which did pertain to the office of surveyor general, under the Spanish government, within the limits of the territory aforesaid, or to any other office heretofore established or authorised for the purpose of executing or recording surveys of lands within the said limits shall be delivered to the principal deputy aforesaid; and no plot of survey shall be admitted as evidence, in any court of justice, unless certified by the said principal deputy, to be a true copy of the record in his office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act, entituled, "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana," as makes it the duty of every claimant to lands, within the territory of Louisiana to deliver to the recorder of land titles a plot of the tract, or tracts, claimed by him, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to claimants whose tracts had not been surveyed by the proper officer, under the Spanish government, prior to the twentieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and three. And the commissioners appointed for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands, within either the territory of Louisiana, or that of Orleans, are hereby authorised to direct the officer exercising the powers of surveyor general, within the same, to execute such surveys as they may think necessary, for the purpose of deciding on claims presented for their decision: *Provided,* That the expence of executing such surveys shall be defrayed by the parties claiming the land, unless the same be claimed by a legal French or Spanish grant, made and completed before the first day of October one thousand eight hundred: And provided also, and it is hereby further enacted, that every such survey, as well as every other survey, by whatever authority heretofore executed, those of the above mentioned and complete titles only excepted, shall be held and considered as private surveys only; and all the tracts of land, the title to which may be ultimately confirmed by Congress, in conformity with the provisions of the act above mentioned, shall prior to the issuing of patents, be re-surveyed, if judged necessary, under the authority, of the person exercising the powers of surveyor general, and at the expence of the parties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor general shall fix the compensation of the deputy, surveyors, chain carriers and axe-men, in the territory of Louisiana: *Provided,* That the whole expence of surveying and marking the lines, whether paid by the United States, or by individuals, shall not exceed three dollars per mile, for every mile that shall be actually run or surveyed and marked. And the principal deputy aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from individuals the following fees, that is to say, for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey, and for a certified copy of any plot of a survey in his office, twenty-five cents.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
GEO: CLINTON, *Vice President of the United States, and president of the Senate.*
Feb. 28, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"When freedom calls, none should from danger start,
"But take a noble, a decisive part."

It is notorious that the injuries and insults which we have received from Great Britain have excited much agitation in the public mind; and it is equally notorious that but *one sentiment* prevails among our citizens, which is in favor of government's adopting *strong and energetic measures,* which they pledge themselves to support with their lives and their fortunes.

Although we have reason to believe that the feelings and sentiments of Congress are in unison with those of their constituents, still it is to be regretted that no steps have *yet* been taken by that honorable body, either to vindicate the rights, or (if necessary) to avenge the wrongs of the Republic. This moderation and forbearance has no doubt proceeded from a belief, which many entertain, that matters may yet be adjusted with the British government, without resorting to any measures which might possibly be deemed hostile. That it is the interest of the U. S. to remain at peace with England, as well as with other nations, no one will pretend to deny, but at the same time, if instead of honorable reparation, we are subjected to a repetition of the injuries and insults which we have already received, and do not avail ourselves of those ample means which are in our power to compel England to do justice to our claims, and to respect, in future our flag; I do not hesitate to say that we will be no longer worthy of being *ranked* among the *independent* nations of the earth.

Our complaints against G. Britain may be reduced to two general heads; first, for *spoliations on our commerce* and secondly for the *impressment of our seamen*.—It is notorious that for some time past a large number of our vessels laden with cargoes *bona fide American* property have been captured by British armed vessels, and condemned by British tribunals, and no other reason assigned for this piratical and unjust conduct than that the cargoes of the captured vessels consisted of articles of the growth or manufacture of the colonies of some of their enemies. This new and extraordinary doctrine cannot be better explained than in the language of our patriotic chief magistrte, in his message to Congress at the commencement of their present session, a part of which I shall take the liberty of quoting.—"*New principles have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgement of nations. According to these a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war.*" The injustice and absurdity of this conduct has been exposed in so able a manner (in a late publication entitled "an examination of the British doctrine which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace") that it must strike conviction into the mind of every person in this country.

The impressment of our seamen forms another serious ground of complaint against England. From the best information that can be obtained it appears that at least three thousand American citizens are now detained (contrary to their wishes) in British ships of war, and are subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment on board of those floating bastiles. As the U. S. have an equal right in common with G. Britain to navigate the ocean; and as our vessels, however distant they may be from this country, are still under its jurisdiction and protection, it is as great a violation of the law of nations to capture any of our citizens on board of our ships engaged in a lawful trade as it would be to do the same in the district of Columbia, or in any other part of the union. The conduct therefore of the commanders of British armed vessels in impressing our seamen, can neither be justified nor even paliated, but must be viewed as one of the greatest indignities which can be offered to us as a free and independent nation. Independent of this consideration, the voice of aged parents and helpless females cry aloud to our government to adopt such measures as will restore to them their sons, their husbands and their brothers. And can it be possible that these unfortunate persons will be heard with indifference by the constituted authorities of their country? forbid it justice; forbid it equity; forbid it humanity.

Although these unprovoked aggressions and insults [which have been thus briefly noticed] would justify an immediate declaration of war against G. Britain, still if honorable reparation can be obtained by negociation, it ought to be previously resorted to; but as the spirited remonstrances of our worthy minister at the court of London have hitherto been unsuccessful, some energetic measures on the part of our national legislature appear to be absolutely necessary, before an attempt is made to negociate. Fortunately we have it in our power to exact justice from G. Britain. The dependence of that nation upon us for the consumption of her manufactures and for the support of her colonies is well known. A suspension therefore of all commercial intercourse between the U. S and G. Britain and her colonies; and a prohibition of the introduction of her manufactures into this country, would soon convince her of the necessity of preserving peace with the U. S. But should she still persist in her hostile conduct towards us, a sequestration of the debts due from our citizens to British subjects might be eventually resorted to. It may however be said that measures of this kind would produce a war; but it is presumed that they would have a different effect. The British government would be convinced that we were determined no longer to submit to their aggressions and would be disposed to treat with us on honorable terms. Should this however not be the case, and an appeal to arms rendered indispensible, the *sons of Columbia* will not shun the contest, but will act in a manner worthy of the dignified character which their brave and virtuous ancestors have so justly acquired.

CATO.

INDIAN TREATIES.

On the 3rd of February the President laid before the two Houses the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

In the course of the last year the following treaties and conventions for the extinguishment of Indian title to lands within our limits, were entered into on behalf of the U. S.

A treaty between the U. S. and the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Poutewatamy nations of Indians.

A treaty between the U. S. and the agents of the Connecticut land companies on one part, and the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippawa, Munsee, and Delaware, Shawanee and Poutewatamy nations of Indians.

A treaty between the U. S. and the Delawares, Poutewatamis, Miamis, Eel-rivers and Weaws.

A treaty between the U. S. and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

Two treaties between the U. S. and the Cherokee Indians.

A convention between the U. S. and the Creek nation of Indians.

The Senate having advised and consented to the ratification of these several treaties and conventions, I now lay them before both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their constitutional powers as to the means of fulfilling them.

TH: JEFFERSON.
Feb. 3, 1806.

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The treaty with the Wyandot, Ottaway, Chippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pottawatima nations, establishes the boundary line between the U. S. and the nations aforesaid, to be in future, a meridian line drawn north and south, through a boundary to be erected on the south shore of Lake Erie, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, extending north until it intersects the boundary line of the U. S. and extending south until it intersects a line heretofore established by the treaty of Grenville.

"The Wyandot, Shawanee, Munsee and Delaware nations, cede and relinquish, to said U. S. forever, all the lands belonging to the said U. S. lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly & easterly by the line established by said treaty of Grenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude."

In consideration of this cession the U. S. allow an annuity of 1,000 dollars, of which 175 is payable by the Connecticut land company.

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The treaty with the Wyandot, Ottaway, Chippawa, Munsee and Delaware, Shawanee and Pottawatima nations, provides for the consideration of eighteen thousand nine hundred sixteen dollars, sixty-seven cents, received of two Connecticut land companies for a full cession to said companies of all Indian claims to "the lands of said companies, lying west of the river Cayahoga, and the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum, north of northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude, east of a line agreed and designated in a treaty between the U. S. and said Indian nations bearing even date herewith, being a line north and south, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west line of the state of Pennsylvania, and south of the northernmost part of the forty-second degree and two minutes north latitude."

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The treaty with the Delawares, Potawatamies, Miamies, Eel river and Weaws, makes a cession to the U. S. by the Delawares of "all that tract of country which is bounded by the White river, on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundery line running from the mouth of Kentucky river, on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne and the road leading to Clark's grant, on the west and south-west."

"The said Miami, Eel river, and Weaw tribes cede and relinquish to the U. States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the north-east corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line running from a point opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement, on the Ohio river."

"In consideration of this cession, the U. S. give an additional permanent annuity to the said Miamis, Eel river, and Weaw tribes, in the following proportions, viz. to the Miamis, six hundred dollars; to the Eel river tribe, 250 dollars; to the Weaws, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Potawatamies an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, for ten years, and no longer; in addition to 4,000 dollars delivered at the time of forming the treaty."

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The treaty with the Chickasaw nation of Indians, cedes to the U. S. "the tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the left bank of Ohio, at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same, thence down the left bank of the Ohio to the Tennessee river, thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway or road leading from Nashville to Natchez, thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck river from those running into Buffaloe river, thence eastwardly along the said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the main Tennessee river, from thence running into Buffaloe river near the main source of Buffaloe river, thence in a direct line to the great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw old fields or eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river, thence northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the Tennessee from those running into the Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river, thence along the top of the said great ridge to the place of beginning: reserving a tract of one mile square adjoining to and below the mouth of Duck river, on the Tennessee, for the use of the chief O'Koy or Lishumastubbee.

"The U. S. on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree to make the following payments to wit: Twenty thousand dollars for the use of the nation at large, and for the payment of the debts due to their merchants and traders; and to George Colbert and O'Koy two thousand dollars, that is, to each, one thousand dollars; this sum is granted to them at the request of the national council for services rendered their nation, and it is to be subjected to their individual order, witnessed by the resident agent; also to Chinubbe Mingo, the king of the nation, an annuity of one hundred dollars, during his natural life, granted as a testimony of his personal worth and friendly disposition."

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The treaty with the Cherokee Indians, "cedes to the U. S. all the land which they have heretofore claimed, lying to the north of the following boundary line: Beginning at the mouth of Duck river, running thence up the main stream of the same to the junction of the fork, at the head of which fort Nash stood, with the main south fork; thence a direct course to a point on the Tennessee river bank, opposite the mouth of Hiwassa river, [if the line from Hiwassa should lean on Field's settlement, it is to be marked round his improvement, and then continued the straight course]; thence up the middle of the Tennessee river (but leaving all the islands to the Cherokees) to the mouth of Clinch river; thence up the Clinch river to the former boundary line agreed upon with the said Cherokees, reserving at the same time to the use of the Cherokees, a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river; from the mouth extending thence down the Tennessee river from the mouth of Clinch to a notable rock on the north bank of the Tennessee, in view from South West Point; thence a course at right angles with the river to the Cumberland road; thence eastwardly along the same to the bank of Clinch river (so as to secure the ferry-landing to the Cherokees up to the first hill) and down the same to the mouth thereof, together with two other sections of one square mile each, one of which is at the foot of Cumberland mountain, at and near the place where the turnpike-gate now stands, the other on the north bank of the Tennessee river where the Cherokee Taloosiske now lives."

"In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment, the U. S agree to pay immediately three thousand dollars in valuable merchandise, and eleven thousand dollars within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty; and also, an annuity of three thousand dollars.

Another treaty with the Cherokees cedes to the U. S. the section of land on which the garrison of South West Point stands, it being considered a desirable place for the assembly of Tennessee to meet at; and gives the U. S. the unmolested right to use a road to be laid out from Tellico to Tombigbee; in consideration for which the U. S. agree to pay 1600 dollars.

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A Convention between the U. S. and the Creek nation of Indians concluded at the city of Washington cedes to the U. S. all their right to a certain tract of land, situate between the rivers Oconee and Ocmulgee (except as hereinafter excepted) and bounded as follows, viz Beginning at the high shoals of Apalacha, where the line of the treaty of fort Wilkinson touches the same; thence running in a straight line to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ocmulgee, above the seven islands: Provided, however, that if the said line should strike Ulcofauhatche, at any place above its mouth, that it shall continue round with that stream, so as to leave the whole of it on the Indian side; then the boundary to continue from the mouth of the Ulcofauhatche, by the waters edge of the Ocmulgee river, down to its junction with the Oconee: thence up the Oconee to the present boundary, at Tauloohatche creek; thence up said creek, and following the present boundary line to the first mentioned bounds, at the high shoals of Apalacha; excepting and reserving to the Creek nation, the title and possession of a tract of land five miles in length and three in breadth, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning on the eastern shore of the Ocmulgee river, at a point 3 miles on a straight line above the mouth of a creek, called Oakchoneoolgau, which empties into the Ocmulgee, near the lower part of what is called the old Ocmulgee fields; thence running three miles eastwardly, on a course at right angles with the general course of the river, for five miles below the point of beginning; thence from the end of the three miles, to run five miles parallel with the said course of the river; thence westwardly, at right angles with the last mentioned line, to the river; thence by the river to the first mentioned bounds.

This treaty further gives a right to the U. S. to a horse path through the Creek country from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile.

In consideration of these cessions, the U. S. agree to pay annually to the Creek nation, for the term of eight years, twelve thousand dollars, in money or goods and implements of husbandry, at the option of the Creek nation, seasonably signified from time to time, thro' the agent of the U. S. residing with said nation, to the department of war; and eleven thousand dollars shall be paid, in like manner, annually, for the term of the ten succeeding years, making in the whole, eighteen payments in the course of eighteen years, without interest.

FOR SALE,

A second hand COACHEE with a handsome pair of plated Harness. This carriage is the property of a Lady who wishes to sell it, and a bargain will be given. Application may be made to Wm. A. Washington, esq. of Rock-Hill, where the carriage may be seen.

February 28—wtf