

ACTS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1801, and ended on the third day of May, 1802.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate; ABRAHAM BALDWIN, President of the Senate pro tempore, on the 14th of January, 1802, and from the 21st of April, 1802; NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 14, 1802.

[Obsolete.]
Apportionment
of representa-
tives.

One member
to every thirty-
three thousand
persons in each
state.

N. Hampshire 5.
Mas'chus'ts 17.
Vermont 4.
Rhode Island 2.
Connecticut 7.
New York 17.
New Jersey 6.
Pennsyl'a 18.
Delaware 1.
Maryland 9.
Virginia 22.
N. Carolina 12.
S. Carolina 8.
Georgia 4.
Kentucky 6.
Tennessee 3.

CHAPTER I.—*An Act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the second enumeration.(a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution; that is to say: within the state of New Hampshire, five; within the state of Massachusetts, seventeen; within the state of Vermont, four; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New York, seventeen; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, eighteen; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-two; within the state of North Carolina, twelve; within the state of South Carolina, eight; within the state of Georgia, four; within the state of Kentucky, six; and within the state of Tennessee, three members.

APPROVED, January 14, 1802.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 26, 1802.

CHAP. II.—*An Act concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress.(b)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the books and

(a) By the act of April 14, 1792, chap. 23, the ratio of representatives was one member to every thirty-three thousand persons in each state, after the first census.

By the act of January 14, 1802, chap. 1, the ratio of representatives was one member to every thirty-three thousand persons in each state, after the second census.

By the act of December 21, 1811, chap. 9, the ratio of representatives was one member to every thirty-five thousand persons in each state, after the third census.

By the act of March 7, 1822, chap. 10, the ratio of representatives was one member to every forty thousand persons in each state, after the fourth census.

By the act of May 22, 1832, chap. 91, the ratio of representatives was one member to every forty-seven thousand seven hundred persons in each state, after the fifth census.

By the act of June 25, 1842, chap. 21, the ratio of representatives was one member to every seventy thousand six hundred and eighty persons in each state, and one additional member to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of that number of persons, according to the sixth census.

(b) The acts for the establishment and regulation of the Library of Congress, are: An act concerning

maps purchased by direction of the act of Congress, passed the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, together with the books or libraries which have heretofore been kept separately by each house, shall be placed in the Capitol, in the room which was occupied by the House of Representatives, during the last session of the sixth Congress.

Certain books and maps to be deposited together in a room in the Capitol.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, be, and they hereby are empowered to establish such regulations and restrictions in relation to the said library, as to them shall seem proper, and from time to time, to alter or amend the same: *Provided*, that no regulation shall be made repugnant to any provision contained in this act.

Certain regulations in relation to the library to be formed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a librarian to be appointed by the President of the United States solely, shall take charge of the said library, who, previous to his entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, payable to the United States, in such a sum, and with such security as the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, may deem sufficient, for the safe keeping of such books, maps and furniture as may be confided to his care, and the faithful discharge of his trust, according to such regulations as may be, from time to time, established for the government of the said library; which said bond shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the Senate.

A librarian to be appointed, who shall give bond, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no map shall be permitted to be taken out of the said library by any person; nor any book, except by the President and Vice President of the United States, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the time being.

Bond to be deposited in the office of Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the keeper of the said library shall receive for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per diem, for every day of necessary attendance; the amount whereof, together with the necessary expenses incident to the said library, after being ascertained by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be paid out of the fund annually appropriated for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.

No maps to be taken out of the library.

Who may take out books.

Pay of the librarian, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the unexpended balance of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act of Congress aforesaid, for the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two houses of Congress, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be laid out under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives.

To be paid out of the contingent fund of Congress.

Manner of purchasing books for the library under a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

APPROVED, January 26, 1802.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. IV.—An Act for the protection of the Commerce and Seamen of the United States, against the Tripolitan Cruisers.

Feb. 6, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

WHEREAS the regency of Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States:

President may employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as he

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful

the library for the use of both houses of Congress, January 26, 1802, chap. 2; an act in addition to an act entitled, "An act concerning the library of both houses of Congress," May 1, 1810, chap. 50; an act to authorize the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, January 30, 1815, chap. 127; an act providing for the settlement of certain accounts against the library of Congress, for extending the privilege of using books therein, and for establishing the salary of the librarian, April 16, 1816, chap. 46; an act fixing the compensation of the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, of the clerks employed in their offices, and of the librarian, April 18, 1818, chap. 64. Resolution granting permission to the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to use the books in the library of Congress, March 2, 1812. An act to increase and improve the law department of the library of Congress, July 14, 1832, chap. 221.

may judge requisite for the protection of the commerce and seamen on the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Acts of hostility and precaution authorized.

Captured vessels to be brought into port, and proceeds of prizes distributed.

Commissions against Tripoli to be issued to private armed vessels.

Bonds of the owner and commander to be previously given.

Captured property may be condemned and distributed according to agreements.

Period for which seamen may be engaged to serve.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 18, 1802.

Privilege of sending and receiving letters free of postage to be enjoyed by delegates from territories to Congress.

Travelling ex-

fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against, and distributed according to law; and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion, require.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant to them special commissions, in the form which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking, and bringing into port, any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, as the before-mentioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. *Provided*, that before any commission shall be granted, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or, if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given, as aforesaid; and also, for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment, their services may be dispensed with.

APPROVED, February 6, 1802.

CHAP. V.—An Act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters, free of postage, to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate, shall enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving letters, free of postage, on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as are provided for the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the act, intituled “An act to estab-

lish the post-office of the United States;" and that every such delegate so admitted to a seat, be, and he is hereby authorized to receive, free of postage, under the said restrictions, any letters directed to him, and which shall have arrived at the seat of government prior to the passage of this act: and that every such delegate shall receive for his travelling expenses and attendance in Congress, the same compensation as is or may be allowed, by law, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to be certified and paid in the same manner.

APPROVED, February 18, 1802.

penses and attendance on Congress to be the same as members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

1799, ch. 43,
sec. 17.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act making certain partial Appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

STATUTE I.

Feb. 23, 1802.

[Obsolete.]
Specific ap-
propriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expense of the pay of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated to the purposes herein recited, respectively, that is to say: for the contingent expenses of the department of the treasury, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifty-seven cents.

For the printing of the public accounts, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Towards the contingent expenses of the department of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Towards the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of three thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they hereby are authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the several officers herein after mentioned, to make the following allowances for clerk hire, during the year one thousand eight hundred and one, in addition to the allowances now established by law, that is to say:

To the accountant of the navy department, one thousand nine hundred dollars, and thirty-one cents.

To the purveyor of public supplies, seven hundred dollars.

To the superintendent of stamps, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and seventy-eight cents.

To the commissioner of loans of Pennsylvania, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Provided however, That the expense, thus allowed, shall have been actually incurred: *And provided also,* that the whole amount paid to each above-mentioned officer, respectively, for his compensation, and that of his clerks and persons employed in his office, for the year aforesaid, shall not exceed the sums heretofore appropriated, by law, to those objects, respectively, during the said year.

Expenses al-
lowed not to ex-
ceed the sums
appropriated by
law.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sums shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 23, 1802.

STATUTE I.

March 8, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Repeal of the acts of last session, relative to the judiciary.

Act of Feb. 13, 1801, ch. 4, repealed.

Act of March 3, 1801, ch. 32, repealed.

Revival of former acts.

Act of March 23, 1804, ch. 31.(b)

Continuance of suits to the circuit and district courts re-established by this act.

Wrists and process issued under the acts repealed, to be returned to the next circuit or district court established by this act.

CHAP. VIII.—An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the Courts of the United States; and for other purposes.(a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress passed on the thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and one, intituled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," from and after the first day of July next, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, intituled "An act for altering the times and places of holding certain courts therein mentioned and for other purposes," from and after the said first day of July next, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the acts, and parts of acts, which were in force before the passage of the aforesaid two acts, and which by the same were either amended, explained, altered, or repealed, shall be, and hereby are, after the said first day of July next, revived, and in as full and complete force and operation, as if the said two acts had never been made.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the district courts of the United States, acting as circuit courts, or in any of the additional district courts, which were established by the aforesaid act of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be, and hereby are, from and after the said first day of July next, continued over to the circuit courts, and to the district courts, and to the district courts acting as circuit courts respectively, which shall be first thereafter holden in and for the respective circuits and districts, which are revived and established by this act, and to be proceeded in, in the same manner as they would have been, had they originated prior to the passage of the said act, passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all writs and process, which have issued, or may issue before the said first day of July next, returnable to the circuit courts, or to any district court acting as a circuit court, or any additional district court established by the aforesaid act passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be returned to the next circuit court, or district court, or district court acting as a circuit court, re-established by this act: and shall be proceeded on therein, in the same manner as they could, had they been originally returnable to the circuit courts, and district courts acting as circuit courts, hereby revived and established.

APPROVED, March 8, 1802.

STATUTE I.

March 16, 1802.

Military peace establishment.

Act of March 3, 1815, ch. 78.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 106.

Act of April 14, 1818, ch. 56.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 12.

CHAP. IX.—An Act 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 the military peace establishment of the United States from and after the first of June next, shall be composed of one regiment of artillerists and two regiments of infantry, with such officers, military agents, and engineers, as are herein after mentioned.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the regiment of artillerists shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, one ad-

(a) See act of April 29, 1802, chap. 31, "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

(b) An act altering the sessions of the district courts of the United States for the district of Virginia, Rhode Island, and for the district of West Tennessee, March 23, 1804, chap. 31.

jutant, and twenty companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-six privates; to be formed into five battalions: *Provided always*, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to retain, with their present grade, as many of the first lieutenants, now in service, as shall amount to the whole number of lieutenants required; but that in proportion as vacancies happen therein, new appointments be made to the grade of second lieutenants until their number amount to twenty: and each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one sergeant-major, two teachers of music, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, and sixty-four privates.

How composed.
ed.

One regiment
of artillerists—
its complement
of officers, pri-
vates, &c.

To be formed
into battalions:

Certain lieu-
tenants may be
retained in ser-
vice, with their
present grade—
new appoint-
ments in case
of vacancies.

Two regiments
of infantry, their
complements of
officers and pri-
vates, &c.

One brigadier-
general, &c. to
be appointed.

Paymasters.

Military agents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one brigadier-general, with one aid-de-camp, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line; one adjutant and inspector of the army, to be taken from the line of field officers; one paymaster of the army, seven paymasters and two assistants, to be attached to such districts as the President of the United States shall direct, to be taken from the line of commissioned officers, who, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the clothing of the troops; three military agents, and such number of assistant military agents as the President of the United States shall deem expedient, not exceeding one to each military post; which assistants shall be taken from the line; two surgeons; twenty-five surgeons' mates, to be attached to garrisons or posts, and not to corps.

Monthly pay
to the officers,
non-commis-
ioned officers,
privates, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be as follows, to wit: to the brigadier-general, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expenses, or other perquisite or emolument whatsoever, except such stationery as may be requisite for the use of his department; to the adjutant and inspector of the army, thirty-eight dollars in addition to his pay in the line, and such stationery as shall be requisite for his department; to the paymaster of the army, one hundred and twenty dollars, without any other emolument, except such stationery as may be requisite in his department and the use of the public office now occupied by him; to the aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, thirty dollars; to each paymaster attached to districts, thirty dollars, and each assistant to such paymaster, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each military agent, seventy-six dollars and no other emolument; to each assistant military agent, eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, except the assistant military agents at Pittsburg and Niagara, who shall receive sixteen dollars, each, in addition to their pay in the line; to each colonel, seventy-five dollars; to each lieutenant-colonel, sixty dollars; to each major, fifty dollars; to each surgeon, forty-five dollars; to each surgeon's mate, thirty dollars; to each adjutant, ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line; to each captain, forty dollars; to each first lieutenant, thirty dollars; to each second lieutenant, twenty-five dollars; to each ensign, twenty dollars; to each cadet, ten dollars; to each sergeant-major, nine dollars; to each sergeant, eight dollars; to each corporal, seven dollars; to each teacher of music, eight dollars; to each musician, six dollars; to each artificer, ten dollars; and to each private, five dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provisions: a colonel, six rations; a lieutenant-colonel, five rations; a major, four rations; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant, two rations; an ensign, two rations; a surgeon

Rations to be
furnished in pro-
portion to rank.

three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a cadet, two rations or money in lieu thereof at the option of the said officers and cadets at the posts respectively, where the rations shall become due; and if at such post supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the position of the place in question: and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, one ration; to the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post; to the women who may be allowed to any particular corps not exceeding the proportion of four to a company, one ration each; to such matrons and nurses as may be necessarily employed in the hospital, one ration each; and to every commissioned officer who shall keep one servant, not a soldier of the line, one additional ration.

Component parts of a ration.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the following officers shall, whenever forage is not furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following sums per month, in lieu thereof: each colonel, twelve dollars; each lieutenant-colonel, eleven dollars; each major, ten dollars; each adjutant, six dollars; each surgeon, ten dollars; and each surgeon's mate, six dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually, the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen and two pair of linen overalls, one coarse linen frock and trowsers for fatigue clothing, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of short stockings, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of half gaithers: and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be furnished to the paymasters of the respective districts, such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall, under his direction, be furnished to the soldiers, when necessary, at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such a manner as to form and complete, out of the same, the corps aforesaid; and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be discharged from the service of the United States from and after the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances may permit.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter, by law, established: *Provided nevertheless,* that the sentence of general courts martial, extending to the loss of life, the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall respect the general officer, shall, with the whole of the proceedings of such cases, respectively, be laid before the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up by voluntary enlistment, the corps as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive for every

Certain officers to receive money in lieu of forage, when not furnished by the public, and how much.

The troops to be furnished with uniform clothing.

The Secretary of War may supply surplus clothing, to be furnished the men at contract prices.

The new corps to be arranged out of the corps now in service.

Supernumeraries to be discharged, and when.

The corps to be governed by the articles and rules of war now in force—and such others as may be made;—sentences of general courts martial, with their proceedings, to be laid before the President, in certain cases.

Compensation to recruiting officers for each recruit, of a par-

effective able-bodied citizen of the United States, who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years, and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, the sum of two dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, that this regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: *And provided also*, that no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian or master first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act,—for every such offence, he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able-bodied citizen, recruited as aforesaid, to serve for the term of five years, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non-commisioned officer, musician or private, in the corps composing the peace establishment shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as may be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, that the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commisioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commisioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commisioned officer in the military peace establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay, to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years. But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the time, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: *Provided always*, that such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the paymaster shall perform the duties of his office, agreeably to the direction of the President of the United States, for the time being; and before he enters on the duties of the same, shall give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President shall direct, for the faithful discharge of his said office; and shall take an oath to execute the duties thereof with fidelity: and it shall, moreover, be his duty to appoint from the line, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the several paymasters to districts and assistants prescribed by this act; and he is hereby authorized to require the said paymaster to districts, and assistants, to enter

ticular descripti-

This regulation not to extend to musicians and soldiers re-enlisted;—no one to be enlisted but with the consent of the person having the legal care of him.

Penalty for infringing this provision.

Bounty to a recruit.

Payment, part to be deferred.

Arrears of pay not exceed two months if avoidable.

Officers and privates may be placed on the pension list in certain cases, at specified rates.

Not to be exceeded.

Inferior disabilities to entitle to proportionate allowances.

Provision for the widow, or children under sixteen, of a commisioned officer, who dies from wounds received in the service of the U. States.

In case of the death or marriage of the widow to enure to the benefit of the children: determinable with their deaths.

Paymaster to act according to the directions of the President.

To give bond, with sureties for the faithful discharge of his office.

To take an oath of office.

To appoint certain paymasters from the line, with the President's approbation.

Authorized to require them to give bonds with sureties.

Duties of military agents prescribed.

They shall account with the department of war.

Additional penalty to non-commissioned officers, &c. for desertion.

They may be tried and punished, if apprehended after the term for which enlisted.

Persons concerned in procuring or assisting in the desertion of soldiers, or who shall purchase their uniform clothing, may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of certain courts.

Oath to be taken by officers, musicians and privates.

In case of a general court martial the President may appoint a judge advocate.

An additional allowance to the judge advocate. Brigadier-general to appoint in cases that the President does not.

Provision to commissioned officers for extra expenses in travelling to and sitting on general courts martial.

Non-commis-

into bonds, with good and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the military agents, designated by this act, to purchase, receive, and forward to their proper destination, all military stores, and other articles for the troops in their respective departments, and all goods and annuities for the Indians, which they may be directed to purchase, or which shall be ordered into their care by the department of war. They shall account with the department of war, annually, for all the public property which may pass through their hands, and all the monies which they may expend in discharge of the duties of their offices, respectively: previous to their entering on the duties of their offices, they shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them; and shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve, for and during such a period, as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers, whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That whenever a general court martial shall be ordered, the President of the United States may appoint some fit person to act as judge advocate, who shall be allowed, in addition to his other pay, one dollar and twenty-five cents for every day he shall be necessarily employed in the duties of the said court; and in cases where the President shall not have made such appointment, the brigadier-general or the president of the court may make the same.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expence in travelling and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken

in execution for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars, contracted before enlistment, nor for any debt contracted after enlistment.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That to each commissioned officer, who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled by law at the time of their discharge—to each officer whose term of service in any military corps of the United States shall not have exceeded three years, three months' pay; to all other officers so deranged, one month's pay of their grades, respectively, for each year of past service in the army of the United States, or in any regiment or corps now or formerly in the service thereof.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets, with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day: and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so as that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point in the state of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, shall have the superintendence of the said military academy, under the direction of the President of the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of the said institution.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; saving, nevertheless, such parts thereof, as relate to the enlistments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

APPROVED, March 16, 1802.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain Fisheries therein mentioned.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs for

sioned officers and privates to be free from arrests for debts under twenty dollars, contracted before enlistment, and for all while in service.

Allowance to officers and soldiers, upon being discharged except by way of punishment.

Additional allowance to officers deranged by this act.

President may organize a corps of engineers.

Of whom it shall consist.

Pay of cadets.

President may make promotions therein within certain limitations.

Corps of engineers to be stationed at West Point, and to form a military academy, but to go to and do duty in other places as the President shall direct.

The principal engineer, and in his absence the next in rank, to superintend the military academy.

The secretary of war to procure the necessary books, &c.

Repeal of laws within the purview of this.

Saving clause.

STATUTE I.

March 16, 1802.

Collector of the customs at Edenton to permit the landing

of salt at fisheries and other places in his district.

In other respects the usual regulations to be observed.

Act of 1799, ch. 22, sec. 53, 56.

Inspectors or other officers of the customs entitled to accommodations from the vessels.

And to pecuniary compensations if more than fifteen days be spent therein.

the district of Edenton to permit any vessel having on board salt only, after due report and entry, and security given for the duties, to proceed under the inspection of an officer of the customs to any fishery, or other landing place within the district, (to be designated in the permit) and there discharge the same; subject, however, in all other respects, to the regulations, restrictions, penalties and provisions established by an act passed the second of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every inspector or other officer of the customs, while performing duty on board any such vessel, elsewhere than in the port to which such officer may properly belong, shall be entitled to receive from the master, or commander thereof, such provisions and other accommodations (free from expense) as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of the vessel will admit.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if by reason of the delivery of any cargo of salt, in manner aforesaid, more than fifteen working days (computing from the date of entry) shall, in the whole, be spent therein, the wages or compensation of such inspector, or other officer of the customs who may be employed on board any vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall, for every day of such excess, be paid by the master or owner; and until paid, it shall not be lawful for the collector to grant a clearance, or to permit such vessel to depart from the district.

APPROVED, March 16, 1802.

STATUTE I.

March 16, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Collectors to provide lists of lands taxable.

Act of July 9, 1798, ch. 75.

Transcripts of which to be published, and how.

Payment within six months.

Lands to be sold on failure of payment.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act to amend an act, intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, intituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification, that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of failure on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands afore-

said as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Tax and costs
a lien on land
till discharged.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two, or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Tracts parcelled
may pay in
proportion.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been, or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Provision for
sale of lands
of persons not
named correctly.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: *Provided always,* that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment or tender of payment within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

Right of re-
demption secur-
ed under regu-
lations.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, under the direction of the President of the United States, to augment the compensation fixed by law, for the commissioner or for the principal and assistant assessors or either of them, in any division where it shall be found necessary for carrying into effect the act intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," so however, as that the commissioner shall in no case receive more than five dollars per day, nor the principal or assistant assessor in any case receive more than three dollars per day, which additional compensation shall be subject to the same rules of settlement as are established by the act last aforesaid.

Secretary of
the Treasury au-
thorized to aug-
ment compensa-
tion of offi-
cers.

APPROVED, March 16, 1802.

1798, ch. 70.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.* (a)

March 30, 1802.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following boundary

Act of April 29,
1816, ch. 165.
Act of March,
1817, ch. 43.

(a) Regulations of intercourse and trade with the Indians. The 105th section of the act of March 2, 1799, chap. 22, provides that no duties shall be levied on peltries and goods of Indians, brought into the United States.

STATUTE I.

Act of May 6,
1822, ch. 54.

Boundaries to
be established
according to
treaties, to be
marked.

Beginning
thereof.

Indian boun-
dary described.

line, established by treaty between the United States and various Indian tribes, shall be clearly ascertained, and distinctly marked in all such places as the President of the United States shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and running thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum; thence, down that branch, to the crossing place above Fort Laurence; thence westwardly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Laromie's store, and where commences the portage, between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westwardly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwestwardly, in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river; thence down the said river Ohio to the tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clarke, for the use of himself and his warriors; thence around the said tract, on the line of the said tract, till it shall again intersect the said river Ohio; thence down the same to a point opposite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; thence southeastwardly on the said ridge, to a point, from whence a southwest line will strike the mouth of Duck river; thence, still eastwardly on the said ridge, to a point forty miles above Nashville; thence northeast to Cumberland river; thence up the said river to where the Kentucky road crosses the same; thence to the Cumberland mountain, at the point of Campbell's line; thence in a southwestwardly direction along the foot of the Cumberland mountain to Emory's river; thence down the same to its junction with the river Clinch; thence down the river Clinch to Hawkins's line; thence along the same to a white oak, marked one mile tree; thence south fifty-one degrees west, three hundred and twenty-eight chains, to a large ash tree on the bank of the river Tennessee, one mile below southwest point; thence up the northeast margin of the river Tennessee (not including islands) to the Wild Cat Rock, below Tellico block-house; thence in a direct line to the Militia spring, near the Maryville road leading from Tellico; thence from the said spring to the Chilhowee mountain by a line so to be run as will leave all the farms on Nine Mile creek to the northward and eastward of it, and to be continued along the Chilhowee mountain until it strikes Hawkins's line; thence along the said line to the great Iron mountain; and from the top of which a line to be continued in a southeastwardly course to where the most southern branch of Little river crosses the divisional line to Tugaloo river; thence along the South Carolina Indian boundary to and over the Ocunna mountain, in a southwest course to Tugaloo river; thence in a direct line to the top of Currahee mountain, where the Creek line passes it; thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the

The acts which are no longer in force, have been: An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, July 22, 1790, chap. 33.—Expired. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, March 1, 1793.—Repealed by act of May 19, 1796, chap. 30. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, May 19, 1796, chap. 25.—Expired. An act for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes, January 17, 1800, chap. 5.—Expired. An act supplementary to the "act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," April 22, 1800, chap. 30.—Expired.

The acts now in operation and force, are: An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, March 30, 1802, chap. 13; an act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, March 26, 1804, chap. 38, sec. 15; an act supplementary to the act passed the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, April 29, 1816, chap. 165; an act to provide for the punishment of certain crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, March 3, 1817, chap. 92; an act to amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and two, May 6, 1822, chap. 54; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, June 30, 1834, ch. 161. Also ch. 162.

Appalachee; thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with Oakmulgee, which forms the river Altamaha; thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river; and thence along the said old line to the river St. Mary's: *Provided always*, that if the boundary line between the said Indian tribes and the United States shall, at any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which shall be made between the said Indian tribes and the United States, then all the provisions contained in this act shall be construed to apply to the said line so to be varied, in the same manner as said provisions apply, by force of this act, to the boundary line herein before recited.

Boundary terminates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of, or other person resident in, the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall cross over, or go within the said boundary line, to hunt, or in any wise destroy the game; or shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses or cattle to range on any lands allotted or secured by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months.(a)

Indian boundary may be varied by treaties and the act to apply.

Line not to be crossed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen or other person, shall go into any country which is allotted, or secured by treaty as aforesaid, to any of the Indian tribes south of the river Ohio, without a passport first had and obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States, commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other person as the President of the United States may, from time to time, authorize to grant the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.(b)

Penalty for trespass.

No one to go into the Indian country without a passport.

By whom passports to be granted.

Penalty for going into the Indian territory without a passport.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging, or secured by treaty with the United States, to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit robbery, larceny, trespass or other crime, against the person or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which would be punishable, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, against a citizen of the United States: or, unauthorized by law, and with a hostile intention, shall be found on any Indian land, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and shall also, when property is taken or destroyed, forfeit and pay to such Indian or Indians, to whom the property taken and destroyed belongs, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken or destroyed: and if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the said just value, whatever such payment shall fall short of the said just value, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, that no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property taken or destroyed, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence.

Offences in the Indian territory punishable.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall

Penalties.

Indians not to be remunerated if they use violence.

No settlement or survey to be made.

(a) The treaties and laws of the United States contemplate the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the states; and provide that all intercourse with them shall be carried on exclusively by the government of the Union. *Worcester v. The State of Georgia*, 6 Peters' Rep. 515.

(b) The act of the 30th March, 1802, having described what should be considered as the Indian country at that time, as well as at any future time, when purchases of territory should be made from the Indians, the carrying of spirituous liquors into the territory so purchased after March, 1802, although the same should, at the time, be frequented and inhabited by the Indians exclusively, could not be an offence within the meaning of the before mentioned act of Congress, so as to subject the goods of the trader found within those territories, to seizure and forfeiture. *The American Fur Company v. The United States*, 2 Peters, 358.

Penalties.

Military force may be employed against intruders.

Murder of Indians punishable with death.

Traders who reside must have a license.

Licenses not to exceed two years.

Bond to be given by licensed traders.

License may be recalled for misconduct.

Goods of unlicensed traders forfeited.

Further penalty.

Articles which shall not be purchased from Indians.

Penalty.

Horses not to be bought or sold without license.

Fifteen days notice before sale of a horse, and description given.

survey, or attempt to survey, such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall 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 take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands, belonging or secured by treaty, as aforesaid, to any Indian tribe, any such citizen, or other person, who has made, or shall hereafter make, or attempt to make a settlement thereon.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian or Indians, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, in amity with the United States, such offender, on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That no such citizen, or other person, shall be permitted to reside at any of the towns, or hunting camps, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, without a license under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department, or of such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant licenses for that purpose: which superintendent, or person authorized, shall, on application, issue such license, for a term not exceeding two years, to such trader, who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties, approved of by the superintendent, or person issuing such license, or by the President of the United States, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such regulations and restrictions, as are, or shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: and the superintendent, or person issuing such license, shall have full power and authority to recall the same, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations, or restrictions, provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein contained.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That any such citizen or other person, who shall attempt to reside in any town or hunting camp, of any of the Indian tribes, as a trader, without such license, shall forfeit all the merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by the Indians, in their intercourse with white people, or any article of clothing, excepting skins or furs, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no such citizen or other person shall be permitted to purchase any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special license for that purpose; which license, the superintendent, or such other person as the President shall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant, on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, as other licenses are to be granted under this act: and any such person, who shall purchase a horse or horses, under such license, before he exposes such horse or horses for sale, and within fifteen days after they have been brought out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return to the superintendent, or other person, from whom he obtained his license, of every horse purchased by him, as aforesaid; describing such horses, by their colour, height, and other

natural or artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their respective bonds. And every such person, purchasing a horse or horses, as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special license, shall for every horse thus purchased and brought into any settlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. And every person, who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory, by any person or persons, not licensed, as above, to purchase the same, shall forfeit the value of such horse.

Penalties.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That no agent, superintendent, or other person authorized to grant a license to trade, or purchase horses, shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, or in the purchase or sale of any horse to or from any Indian, excepting for and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Agents of the public not to trade.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation, or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention, entered into pursuant to the constitution: and it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, to negotiate such treaty, or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such Indian nation, or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months: *Provided nevertheless,* that it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any state, who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States, appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made, for their claims to lands within such state, which shall be extinguished by the treaty.

No purchases from Indians but under treaties.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause them to be furnished with useful domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and with goods or money, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit: *Provided,* that the whole amount of such presents, and allowance to such agents, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Misdemeanor to attempt procuring them in any other manner.

How punishable.

Exception as to states making purchases in a certain manner.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall come over or cross the said boundary line, into any state or territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal or destroy any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, or shall commit any murder, violence or outrage, upon any such citizen or inhabitant, it shall be the duty of such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, to make application to the superintendent, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize for that purpose; who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction or instruction of the President of the United States, make application to the nation or tribe, to which such Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, then it shall be the duty of such superintendent or other person authorized as aforesaid, to make return

President authorized to use means of civilizing the Indians.

Means limited.

Means of redress prescribed for transgression of Indians.

of his doings to the President of the United States, and forward to him all the documents and proofs in the case, that such further steps may be taken, as shall be proper to obtain satisfaction for the injury: and in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party injured, an eventual indemnification:

Provided always, that if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking, or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, by crossing over the line, on any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States, for such indemnification:

And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting, within the limits of any state or district, of any Indian having so offended: *And provided further*, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to deduct such sum or sums, as shall be paid for the property taken, stolen or destroyed by any such Indian, out of the annual stipend, which the United States are bound to pay to the tribe, to which such Indian shall belong.

But this does not exempt the Indian offending from legal apprehension in U. States.

How property is to be paid for.

What courts have jurisdiction in these cases.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts in each of the said territorial districts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be apprehended, or, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with full power and authority to hear and determine all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner, as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts; and in all cases where the punishment shall not be death, the county courts of quarter sessions in the said territorial districts, and the district courts of the United States in their respective districts, shall have, and are hereby invested with like power to hear and determine the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: and in all cases, where the punishment shall be death, it shall be lawful for the governor of either of the territorial districts where the offender shall be apprehended, or into which he shall be brought for trial, to issue a commission of oyer and terminer to the superior judges of such district, who shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such capital cases, in the same manner as the superior courts of such districts have in their ordinary sessions; and when the offender shall be apprehended, or brought for trial into any of the United States, except Kentucky or Tennessee, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to issue a like commission to any one or more judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the judge of the district in which such offender may have been apprehended or shall have been brought for trial; which judges, or any two of them, shall have the same jurisdiction in such capital cases, as the circuit court of such district, and shall proceed to trial and judgment, in the same manner as such circuit court might or could do. And the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine shall have jurisdiction of all crimes, offences and misdemeanors committed against this act, and shall proceed to trial and judgment in the same manner, as the circuit courts of the United States.

Persons crossing the line and going into the Indian country contrary to this act, how to be dealt with.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to apprehend every person who shall, or may be found in the Indian country over and beyond the said boundary line between the United States and the said Indian tribes, in violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, and him or them immediately to convey, in the nearest, convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the United States, in some one of the three next adjoining states or districts, to be proceeded against in due course of law: *Provided*, that no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid,

shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer and soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct: *Provided*, that the officer having custody of such person or persons shall, if required by such person or persons, conduct him or them to the nearest judge of the supreme or superior court of any state, who, if the offence is bailable, shall take proper bail if offered, returnable to the district court next to be holden in said district, which bail the said judge is hereby authorized to take, and which shall be liable to be estreated as any other recognizance for bail in any court of the United States; and if said judge shall refuse to act, or the person or persons fail to procure satisfactory bail, then the said person or persons are to be proceeded with according to the directions of this act.

Military not to use violence.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any person, who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, such offender may be there apprehended and brought to trial, in the same manner, as if such crime or offence had been committed within such state or district; and it shall be the duty of the military force of the United States, when called upon by the civil magistrate, or any proper officer, or other person duly authorized for that purpose and having a lawful warrant, to aid and assist such magistrate, officer, or other person authorized, as aforesaid, in arresting such offender, and him committing to safe custody, for trial according to law.

Violators of this law, if found within the U. S. how punishable.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the amount of fines, and duration of imprisonment, directed by this act as a punishment for the violation of any of the provisions thereof, shall be ascertained and fixed, not exceeding the limits prescribed, in the discretion of the court, before whom the trial shall be had; and that all fines and forfeitures, which shall accrue under this act, shall be one half to the use of the informant, and the other half to the use of the United States; except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States; in which case the whole shall be to their use.

How penalties are to be fixed.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the United States, and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual states; or the unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, or to prevent the citizens of Tennessee from keeping in repair the said road, under the direction or orders of the governor of said state, and of the navigation of the Tennessee river, as reserved and secured by treaty; nor shall this act be construed to prevent any person or persons travelling from Knoxville to Price's settlement, or to the settlement on Obed's river, (so called,) provided they shall travel in the trace or path which is usually travelled, and provided the Indians make no objection; but if the Indians object, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation, prohibiting all travelling on said traces, or either of them, as the case may be, after which, the penalties of this act shall be incurred by every person travelling or being found on said traces, or either of them, to which the prohibition may apply, within the Indian boundary, without a passport.

To whose benefit.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be clearly ascertained and distinctly marked, in all such places as he shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, any other boundary lines between the

Trade and intercourse with Indians under circumstances described not forbidden by this act.

President to cause boundaries to be ascertained and marked.

United States and any Indian tribe, which now are, or hereafter may be established by treaty.

He may take measures to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians.

This act to be in force from its date.

Proceedings under not to be affected by act of Feb. 19, 1799, ch. 8.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to take such measures, from time to time, as to him may appear expedient to prevent or restrain the vending or distributing of spirituous liquors among all or any of the said Indian tribes, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the passage thereof; and so far as respects the proceedings under this act, it is to be understood, that the act, intituled "An act to amend an act, intituled An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the district of Tennessee," is not to operate. (*a*)

APPROVED, March 30, 1802.

(*a*) The decisions of the courts of the United States, on the subject of the Indians, have been:

It was doubted whether a state can be seised in fee of lands subject to the Indian title, and whether a decision that they were seized in fee, might not be construed to amount to a decision that their grantee might maintain an ejectment for them, notwithstanding that title. The majority of the court is of opinion that the nature of the Indian title, which is certainly to be respected by all courts until it be legitimately extinguished, is not such as to be absolutely repugnant to a seisin in fee on the part of the state. *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch, 87; 2 Cond. Rep. 308.

The acts of assembly of North Carolina, passed between the years 1783 and 1789, avoid all entries, surveys, and grants of land set apart for the Cherokee Indians, and no title can be acquired to those lands. *Danforth's Lessee v. Thomas*, 1 Wheat. 155; 3 Cond. Rep. 524.

The boundaries of the reservation made by the laws of North Carolina, have been altered by treaties with the Indians; but it seems that the mere extinguishment of their title does not subject the land to entry, unless expressly authorized by the legislature. *Ibid.*

The condition of the Indians, in relation to the United States, is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In general, nations not owing a common allegiance, are foreign to each other. The term foreign nation, is with strict propriety applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States, is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist nowhere else. *The Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia*, 5 Peters, 1.

The Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable, and heretofore an unquestioned right to the lands they occupy, until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the government. It may well be doubted, whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States, can with strict accuracy be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly, perhaps, be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title, independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession, when their right of possession ceases; meanwhile they are in a state of pupilage. Their relations to the United States resemble that of a ward to his guardian. They look to our government for protection; rely upon its kindness and its power; appeal to it for relief to their wants; and address the President as their great father. *Ibid.*

The treaties and laws of the United States, contemplate the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the states; and provide that all intercourse with them shall be carried on exclusively by the government of the Union. *Worcester v. The State of Georgia*, 6 Peters, 515.

The Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial; with the single exception of that imposed by irresistible power, which excluded them from intercourse with any other European potentate, than the first discoverer of the coast of the particular region claimed: and this was a restriction which those European potentates imposed on themselves, as well as on the Indians. The very term "nation," so generally applied to them, means "people distinct from others." The constitution, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, has adopted and sanctioned the previous treaties with the Indian nations, and, consequently, admits their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties. The words "treaty" and "nation" are words of our own language, selected in our diplomatic and legislative proceedings, by ourselves; having each a definite and well understood meaning. We have applied them to Indians, as we have applied them to other nations of the earth. They are applied to all in the same sense. *Ibid.*

One uniform rule seems to have prevailed in the British provinces in America, by which Indian lands were held and sold, from their first settlement, as appears by their laws; that friendly Indians were protected in the possession of the lands they occupied, and were considered as owning them by a perpetual right of possession in the tribe or nation inhabiting them, as their common property, from generation to generation, not as the right of the individuals located on particular spots. Subject to this right of possession, the ultimate fee was in the crown, and its grantees; which could be granted by the crown or colonial legislatures, while the lands remained in possession of the Indians; though possession could not be taken without their consent. *Mitchell v. United States*, 9 Peters, 711.

Individuals could not purchase Indian lands without permission or license from the crown, colonial governors, or according to the rules prescribed by colonial laws; but such purchases were valid with such license, or in conformity with the local laws: and by this union of the perpetual right of occupancy with the ultimate fee, which passed from the crown by the license, the title of the purchaser became complete. *Ibid.*

Indian possession or occupation was considered with reference to their habits and modes of life; their hunting grounds were as much in their actual possession, as the cleared fields of the whites; and their rights to its exclusive enjoyment in their own way, and for their own purposes, were as much respected, until they abandoned them, made a cession to the government, or an authorized sale to individuals. In

CHAP. XV.—An Act making a partial appropriation for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expenses of the several departments, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

APPROVED, April 2, 1802.

either case their rights became extinct, the lands could be granted disengaged of the right of occupancy, or enjoyed in full dominion by the purchasers from the Indians. Such was the tenure of Indian lands by the laws of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. *Ibid.*

Grants made by the Indians at public councils, since the treaty at Fort Stanwick's, have been made directly to the purchasers, or to the state in which the land lies, in trust for them, or with directions to convey to them; of which there are many instances of large tracts so sold and held; especially in New York. *Ibid.*

It was an universal rule, that purchases made at Indian treaties, in the presence, and with the approbation of the officer under whose direction they were held by the authority of the crown, gave a valid title to the lands; it prevailed under the laws of the states after the revolution, and yet continues in those where the right to the ultimate fee is owned by the states, or their grantees. It has been adopted by the United States, and purchases made at treaties held by their authority, have been always held good by the ratification of the treaty, without any patent to the purchasers from the United States. This rule in the colonies was founded on a settled rule of the law of England, that by his prerogative, the king was the universal occupant of all vacant lands in his dominions, and had the right to grant them at his pleasure, or by his authorized officers. *Ibid.*

When the United States acquired and took possession of the Floridas, the treaties which had been made with the Indian tribes, before the acquisition of the territory by Spain and Great Britain, remained in force over all the ceded territory, as the laws which regulated the relations with all the Indians who were parties to them, and were binding on the United States, by the obligation they had assumed by the Louisiana treaty, as a supreme law of the land, which was inviolable by the power of Congress. They were also binding as the fundamental law of Indian rights; acknowledged by royal orders, and municipal regulations of the province, as the laws and ordinances of Spain in the ceded provinces, which were declared to continue in force by the proclamation of the governor in taking possession of the provinces; and by the acts of Congress, which assured all the inhabitants of protection in their property. It would be an unwarranted construction of these treaties, laws, ordinances and municipal regulations, to decide that the Indians were not to be maintained in the enjoyment of all the rights which they could have enjoyed under either, had the provinces remained under the dominion of Spain. It would be rather a perversion of their spirit, meaning and terms, contrary to the injunction of the law under which the court acts, which makes the stipulations of any treaty, the laws and ordinances of Spain, and these acts of Congress, so far as either apply to this case, the standard rules for its decision. *Ibid.*

The treaties with Spain and England, before the acquisition of Florida by the United States, which guaranteed to the Seminole Indians their lands according to the right of property with which they possessed them, were adopted by the United States; who thus became the protectors of all the rights they had previously enjoyed, or could of right enjoy under Great Britain or Spain, as individuals or nations, by any treaty, to which the United States thus became parties in 1803. *Ibid.*

The Indian right to the lands as property, was not merely of possession, that of alienation was contingent; both were equally secured, protected and guaranteed by Great Britain and Spain, subject only to ratification and confirmation by the license, charter or deed from the governor representing the king. Such purchases enabled the Indians to pay their debts, compensate for their depredations on the traders resident among them to provide for their wants; while they were available to the purchasers as payment of the considerations which at their expense had been received by the Indians. It would have been a violation of the faith of the government to both, to encourage traders to settle in the province, to put themselves and property in the power of the Indians, to suffer the latter to contract debts, and when willing to pay them by the only means in their power, a cession of their lands, withhold an assent to the purchase, which by their laws or municipal regulations, was necessary to vest a title. Such a course was never adopted by Great Britain, in any of her colonies, nor by Spain in Louisiana or Florida. *Ibid.*

The laws made it necessary, when the Indians sold their lands, to have the deeds presented to the governor for confirmation. The sales by the Indians transferred the kind of right which they possessed; the ratification of the sale by the governor, must be regarded as a relinquishment of the title of the crown to the purchaser; and no instance is known where permission to sell has been "refused, or the rejection of an Indian sale." *Ibid.*

The colonial charters, a great portion of the individual grants by the proprietary and royal governments, and a still greater portion by the states of the Union after the revolution, were made for lands within the Indian hunting grounds. North Carolina and Virginia to a great extent paid their officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war by such grants, and extinguished the arrears due the army by similar means. It was one of the great resources which sustained the war, not only by those states, but by other states. The ultimate fee, encumbered with the right of Indian occupancy, was in the crown previous to the revolution, and in the states of the Union afterwards, and subject to grant. This right of occupancy was protected by the political power, and respected by the courts, until extinguished, when the patentee took the unencumbered fee. So the supreme court and the state courts have uniformly held. *Clark v. Smith, 13 Peters, 195.*

STATUTE I.

April 2, 1802.

[Obsolete.]
Appropriation.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriation for the expenses of establishing the boundary line between the U. States and Upper Canada.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act making appropriation for defraying the expense of a negotiation with the British government, to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense which shall be incurred in negotiating with the government of Great Britain, for ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada; when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to commence such negotiation.

APPROVED, April 3, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriation.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French Republic.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the payment of such demands as may be justly due for French vessels and property captured, and which must be restored or paid for, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French republic, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, to be paid, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of any public money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 3, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 6, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Repeal of the acts imposing duties on certain things after 30th June, 1802.

Provisions of these acts still to be in force with respect to the recovery of what may be due under them.

The office of superintendent of stamps abolished, and when.

The commissioner of revenue to perform certain duties under this act.

Collectors of the internal duties to be continued till their collections are complete, unless sooner discontinued by the President.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to repeal the Internal Taxes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall, from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, be repealed: *Provided*, that for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and for the payment of drawbacks or allowances on the exportation of any of the said spirits or sugars legally entitled thereto, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the office of superintendent of stamps shall cease and be discontinued from and after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two; after which day the commissioner of the revenue shall perform all the duties by law enjoined on the said superintendent of stamps, which may be required in pursuance of this act; that the office of collectors of the internal duties shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned shall have been completed in such district, and no longer, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties shall have been so far completed in any district as to render, in his opinion, that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said collectors, and to unite into one collection district any two or more

collection districts, lying and being in the same state : that the office of supervisor shall continue in each state or district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, together with the collection of the direct tax, shall have been completed in such state or district, and no longer ; unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed in any state or district, as in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue any of the said offices ; in which case the collectors thereafter employed in the collection of the said duties and tax in such state or district shall be appointed and removable by the President alone, and shall be immediately accountable to the officers of the treasury department, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury : that for the promoting of the collection of any of the above-mentioned duties or tax which may be outstanding after the said thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is empowered at any time thereafter, to make such allowance as he may think proper, in addition to that now allowed by law to any of the collectors of the said duties and tax, and the same from time to time to vary : *Provided*, that such additional allowance shall, in no instance, exceed, in the aggregate, five per cent. of the gross amount of the duties and tax, outstanding on that day : and the office of commissioner of the revenue shall cease and be discontinued whenever the collection of the duties and tax above mentioned shall be completed, unless sooner discontinued by the President of the United States, who shall be, and hereby is empowered, whenever the collection of the said duties and tax shall have been so far completed as, in his opinion, to render that measure expedient, to discontinue the said office, in which case the immediate superintendence of the collection of such parts of the said duties and taxes as may then remain outstanding, shall be placed in such officer of the treasury department as the secretary, for the time being, may designate : *Provided, however*, that all bonds, notes or other instruments which have been charged with the payment of a duty, and which shall, at any time prior to the said thirtieth day of June, have been written or printed upon vellum, parchment or paper, not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper stamped or marked at a lower rate of duty than is, by law, required for such bond, note or other instrument, may be presented to any collector of the customs within the state ; and where there is no such collector, to the marshal of the district, whose duty it shall be, upon the payment of the duty with which such instrument was chargeable, together with the additional sum of ten dollars, for which duty and additional sum, the said collector or marshal shall be accountable to the treasury of the United States, to endorse upon some part of such instrument his receipt for the same ; and thereupon, the said bond, note or other instrument shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and available to the person holding the same as if it had been or were stamped, counterstamped, or marked as by law required ; any thing in any act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That owners of stills, whose licenses to distil shall not have expired on the thirtieth day of June next, shall, at their option, pay either the whole duty which would have accrued on their stills on account of such licenses, or the duty which would have accrued on said stills, on the day aforesaid, if they had taken licenses ending on that day ; that owners of snuff-mills, whose licenses had not expired on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, shall be allowed a deduction from the duties incurred on the same, proportionate to the time thus remaining unexpired on such licenses : that the several banks, which may have agreed to pay the annual

Supervisors to continue in office in the same manner.

Certain collectors may be appointed by the President, and made removable at his pleasure.

They are to be accountable to the treasury department.

President may make an additional allowance for the collection of outstanding duties.

Allowance limited to five per cent.

Office of commissioners of the revenue to be discontinued and when ; it may be sooner discontinued by the President.

Provision in case of its discontinuance.

Stamped bonds, &c. not stamped according to law, may be rendered valid, and how.

Owners of stills, &c. to pay according to their option, in certain cases.

Owners of snuff mills.

Banks to pay one per cent. per annum, in lieu of stamp duties until 30th June, 1822.

Retailers of wines and spirits.

Supervisor of the Northwest district allowed an annual salary, in addition to his commission for clerk hire.

Extra allowances for clerk hire to certain supervisors.

Annual entries of stills to be no longer made.

Certain certificates to be furnished by collectors, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the inspectors to whom delivered, to account to them for all such.

Allowance to the collectors for preparing and delivering certificates.

Stamped paper on hand, upon which a duty has been paid, may be given up, and the money paid, refunded.

composition of one per cent. on their dividends, in lieu of the stamp duty on the notes issued by them, shall pay only at the rate of one per cent. per annum, on such dividends, to the thirtieth day of June next: that retailers of wines and spirits, who may take licenses after the passing of this act, shall pay for such licenses only in proportion to the time which may intervene between the obtaining of such licenses and the thirtieth day of June next: and that the owners of carriages for the conveyance of persons, who may enter the same after the passing of this act, and before the thirtieth day of June next, shall pay the duty for the same only to the said thirtieth day of June.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisor of the Northwest district shall, in addition to the same commissions on the product of all the internal duties collected in his district, as heretofore have been allowed to the supervisor of Ohio, be allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum for clerk hire.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the following extra allowances for clerk hire, shall be made for one year, to the supervisors of the following districts, as a full compensation for the additional duties arising from the settlement of accounts of certain inspectors of the internal revenues, whose offices have been suppressed by the President of the United States, that is to say, to each of the supervisors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina, the sum of eight hundred dollars, and to the supervisor of Virginia, the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act, as directs an annual entry of stills to be made, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificates accompanying foreign distilled spirits, wines and teas, which are now furnished by the supervisors to the inspectors of the ports shall, from and after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June, be furnished by such collectors of the customs, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. And it shall be the duty of the inspectors to account with such collectors, for the application of such certificates, in like manner, and under the same regulations, as heretofore they have accounted with the supervisors.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for preparing and issuing the certificates, the collectors performing that duty shall be entitled to, and receive the same compensation as heretofore has been allowed to the supervisors, respectively.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who shall, on or after the thirtieth day of June next, have any blank vellum, parchment or paper, which has been stamped by the superintendent of stamps and counterstamped by the commissioner of the revenue, and on which a duty has been paid to the use of government, shall be entitled to receive from such collector or collectors of the customs, or other revenue officer in the respective states or districts as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the value of the said stamps, after deducting, in all cases, seven and an half per cent., and the said officers are hereby authorized to pay the same: *Provided*, the said blank vellum, parchment or paper, be presented within four months after the thirtieth day of June next.

APPROVED, April 6, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 6, 1802.

Land on which lighthouse on Gurnet Point stood, to be purchased.

CHAP. XX.—An Act authorizing the erection of certain Lighthouses; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, there shall be purchased, for the use of

the United States, the land whereon lately stood the lighthouse on Gurnet Point, and so much land adjoining thereto, as may be sufficient for vaults and any other purpose necessary for the better support of the said lighthouse.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to procure a new lantern or lanterns, with suitable distinctions, and to cause convenient vaults to be erected; and the said lighthouse, on the Gurnet, at the entrance on Plymouth harbor, to be rebuilt.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be rebuilt, of such height as he may deem expedient, the lighthouse now situated on the eastern end of New Castle Island, at the entrance of Piscataqua river, either on the land owned by the United States, or on Pollock Rock: *Provided*, that if built on Pollock Rock, the legislature of New Hampshire shall vest the property of the said rock in the United States, and cede the jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient lighthouse to be erected on Lynde's Point, at the mouth of Connecticut river, in the state of Connecticut, and to appoint a keeper, and otherwise provide for such lighthouse, at the expense of the United States: *Provided*, that sufficient land for the accommodation of such lighthouse can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the legislature of the state of Connecticut shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause proper lighthouses to be built, and buoys to be placed, in the situations necessary for the navigation of the Sound between Long Island and the main; and be, to that effect, authorized to cause, by proper and intelligent persons, a survey to be taken of the said Sound, as far as may be requisite; and to appoint keepers and otherwise provide for such lighthouses, at the expense of the United States: *Provided*, that sufficient land for the accommodation of the respective lighthouses can be purchased at a reasonable price; and that the legislatures of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, shall, respectively, cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a sufficient lighthouse to be erected on the south point of Cumberland Island, at the entrance of St. Mary's river within the state of Georgia; and that, under the direction of the said secretary, there shall be purchased, if the same cannot otherwise be obtained, sufficient land for the erection of the said lighthouse, and accommodations for the better support thereof: *Provided*, that the legislature of Georgia shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby are appropriated, for the reimbursement of the merchants of Plymouth and Duxbury, for monies expended by them in erecting a temporary light on the Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy dollars; for the rebuilding the lighthouse on the said Gurnet, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the rebuilding of the lighthouse on the eastern end of New Castle Island a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for the erection of the said lighthouse on said Lynde's Point, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of the lighthouse on Cumberland south point, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars; and for taking the survey, and for erecting lighthouses and placing buoys in the Sound, a sum not

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to procure one or more lanterns.

Lighthouse on the Gurnet to be rebuilt.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to cause a lighthouse to be rebuilt.

On what condition.

A lighthouse to be erected on Lynde's Point.

To appoint a keeper.

On what condition to be rebuilt.

Lighthouses to be built between Long Island and the main.

Keepers to be appointed.

On what conditions to be built.

A lighthouse to be built at the entrance of St. Mary's river.

Appropriations to reimburse certain merchants.

Sum appropriated for public piers in the river Delaware.

On what conditions.

STATUTE I.

April 6, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Compensation for taking the census to be apportioned.

1800, ch. 12.

CHAP. XXI.—An Act for the relief of the Marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to apportion to the several marshals of the districts of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, respectively, who have been employed or concerned in taking the late census, the compensation allowed by the "Act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the service each may have performed.

APPROVED, April 6, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriation.

CHAP. XXII.—An Act to authorize an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advance out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars to Samuel Dexter, for the purpose of assisting him in defraying the expenses of the suit of Joseph Hodgson against him in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, he, the said Dexter, to be accountable for the same.

APPROVED, April 14, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1802.

Act relative to the improvement of the Appomatox, assented to.

CHAP. XXIII.—An Act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, intituled "An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts of assembly for improving the navigation of Appomatox river, from Broadway to Pocahontas bridge."

APPROVED, April 14, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Former act revived and continued.

March 2, 1799, ch. 38.

For what time.

CHAP. XXV.—An Act to revive, and continue in force, an act, intituled "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, intituled "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," be, and the same is hereby revived, and continued in force, for and during the term of two years, from the commencement of the present year.

APPROVED, April 14, 1802.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act to amend an act, intituled “An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, intituled “An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures,” shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of passing the said act, in those cases where such ship or vessel, at that time, possessed a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any unregistered ship or vessel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued to such ship or vessel, a certificate, which shall entitle such unregistered ship or vessel to the same privileges which are herein before granted to unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, before the passing of the said act, intituled “An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures.”

APPROVED, April 14, 1802.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.*(a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

First, That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1802.
1800, ch. 64.

Part of a former law not to operate upon unregistered ships, &c.

In certain cases.

Upon proof, the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a certificate to be issued to an unregistered ship or vessel, entitling her to certain privileges.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1802.

Act of March 26, 1804, ch. 47.
Act of July 30, 1813, ch. 36.
Act of March 22, 1816, ch. 32.
Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 186.

An alien may become a citizen of the United States.

On what conditions.

To declare on oath or affirmation in the supreme or superior court, or district or circuit court of some of the states or of the U. States, three years before his admission, his intention to renounce forever his allegiance to any sovereign or state of which he is a subject.

(a) See notes to act of March 26, 1790, chap. 13, vol. i. page 103.

To swear or affirm that he will support the Constitution of the U. States.

That he shall have resided in the U. States five years before he shall be admitted a citizen.

Shall prove that he is a man of good moral character and attached to the Constitution of the U. States.

Shall renounce every title of nobility held by him.

On what conditions an alien may be naturalized, who resided in the U. States after the 29th January, 1795

Proceedings to be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Provision in favour of persons residing in the U. States between the 29th January, 1795, and the 18th June, 1798.

Mode of naturalization prescribed.

Free white persons arriving in the U. States to be registered.

Form of register.

least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: *Provided*, that the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

Fourthly, That in case the alien, applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court: *Provided*, that no alien who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject of any country, state or sovereign, with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States: *Provided also*, that any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years, at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year, at least, immediately preceding his application, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; and on his declaring on oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject: and moreover, on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien, applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission: all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided also, that any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the said twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to become a citizen, without a compliance with the first condition above specified.

SEC. 2. *Provided also, and be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directions aforesaid, all free white persons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, shall, in order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty-one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty-one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his parent, guardian, master or mistress, to the clerk of the district court of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state; and such report shall ascertain the name, birthplace, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and the place of his or her intended settlement: and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual

concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family, he shall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted pursuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents; and such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

SEC. 3. *And whereas*, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the states, are included within the description of district or circuit courts: *Be it further enacted*, that every court of record in any individual state, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passing of the act, the same rights and privileges, as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

What courts are to be considered as capable of naturalizing aliens.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parents being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States: *Provided also*, that no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen, as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

Children of persons naturalized under certain laws to be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed respecting naturalization, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Privilege of citizenship not to extend to children of persons who have never resided in the U. States.

Or to persons proscribed, &c.

Repeal of former acts.

APPROVED, April 14, 1802.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act in addition to an act, intituled “An act, in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathen.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, and until the first day of January next, it shall be lawful for the holders or proprietors of warrants heretofore granted in consideration of military services, or register's certificates of fifty acres, or more, granted, or hereafter to be granted agreeable to the third section of an act intituled “An act in addition to an act, intituled An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services; and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen,” approved the first day of March one thousand eight hundred, to register and locate the same, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as might have been done before the first day of January last: *Provided*, that persons holding register's certificates for a less quantity than one hundred acres, may locate the same on such parts of fractional townships, as shall, for that purpose, be divided by the Secretary of the Treasury into lots of fifty acres each.

STATUTE I.

April 26, 1802.

Act of March 1, 1800, ch. 13.
Act of March 3, 1803, ch. 30.

How the holders of certain warrants for military services, or register's certificates, may register or locate the same.

Provision with respect to certain register's certificates.

Secretary of War to receive claims to lands, and for duplicates of warrants, suggested to have been lost.

To report the same to Congress, with his opinion.

STATUTE I.

April 29, 1802.

Supreme court to be holden at Washington, by any four justices.

Sessions to commence on the first Monday of February annually.

Business to be continued over if a quorum does not attend.

One of the justices may make rules, &c.

Part of act of September 24, 1789, ch. 20, providing for a session of the Supreme Court in August, repealed.

Associate justice living in the fourth circuit, to attend at the city of Washington.

When.
For what purpose.

1839, ch. 35.

To be attended also by the clerk.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to receive claims to lands for military services, and claims for duplicates of warrants issued from his office, or from the land-office of Virginia, or of plats and certificates of surveys founded on such warrants, suggested to have been lost or destroyed, until the first day of January next, and no longer; and immediately thereafter, to report the same to Congress, designating the numbers of claims of each description, with his opinion thereon.

APPROVED, April 26, 1802.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act to amend the Judicial System of the United States.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the Supreme Court of the United States shall be holden by the justices thereof, or any four of them, at the city of Washington, and shall have one session in each and every year, to commence on the first Monday of February annually, and that if four of the said justices shall not attend within ten days after the time hereby appointed for the commencement of the said session, the business of the said court shall be continued over till the next stated session thereof. (b) **Provided always**, that any one or more of the said justices attending as aforesaid shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, intituled “An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,” passed the twenty-fourth day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, as provides for the holding a session of the supreme court of the United States on the first Monday of August, annually, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the associate justice resident in the fourth circuit formed by this act, to attend at the city of Washington on the first Monday of August next, and on the first Monday of August each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings: (c) and that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court on the said first Monday in August, in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in February, and may also bear teste on the said first Monday in August, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court to attend the said justice on the said first Monday of August, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said justice, and at each and every such August session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing February session.

(a) See notes to the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, September 24, 1789, chap. 20, page 73. An act in addition to an act to amend the judicial system of the United States, March 3, 1803, chap. 40.

(b) Act of March 3, 1837, chap. 32; an act supplementary to an act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

By the act of May 4, 1826, chap. 37, the sessions of the supreme court were directed to commence on the first Monday in January annually: and by the act of June 17, 1844, the sessions are to commence on the first Monday of December annually.

(c) By the 7th section of the act of February 28, 1839, chap. 38, the provision which required the attendance of a justice of the supreme court at Washington on the first Monday in August, was repealed

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, which were continued from the supreme court of the United States, which was begun and holden on the first Monday of December last, to the next court to have been holden on the first Monday of June, under the act which passed on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, intituled, "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and all writs, process and proceedings, as aforesaid, which are or may be made returnable to the same June session, shall be continued, returned to, and have day, in the session to be holden by this act, on the first Monday of August next; and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as is herein before provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the districts of the United States (excepting the districts of Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee) shall be formed into six circuits, in manner following:

The districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, shall constitute the first circuit;

The districts of Connecticut, New York and Vermont, shall constitute the second circuit;

The districts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania shall constitute the third circuit;

The districts of Maryland and Delaware shall constitute the fourth circuit;

The districts of Virginia and North Carolina shall constitute the fifth circuit; and

The districts of South Carolina and Georgia shall constitute the sixth circuit.(a)

And there shall be holden annually in each district of the said circuits, two courts, which shall be called circuit courts. In the first circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of New Hampshire, shall commence on the nineteenth day of May, and the second day of November, annually; in the district of Massachusetts, on the first day of June, and the twentieth day of October, annually; in the district of Rhode Island, on the fifteenth day of June, and the fifteenth day of November, annually.

In the second circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the senior associate justice of the supreme court residing within the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district, where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court in the district of Connecticut, shall commence on the thirteenth day of April, and the seventeenth day of September, annually; in the district of New York, on the first day of April, and the first day of September, annually; in the district of Vermont, on the first day of May, and the third day of October, annually.

(a) The acts of Congress which regulate the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts, are: An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, September 24, 1789, chap. 20; an act in addition to an act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country, May 10, 1800, sec. 4; an act to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the United States, jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned, March 3, 1815. *Turner v. The Bank of North America*, 4 Dall. 8; 1 Cond. Rep. 205.

The inferior courts of the United States, are all of limited jurisdiction, but they are not on that account inferior courts, in the technical sense of those words, whose judgments taken alone, are to be disregarded. If the jurisdiction be not alleged in the proceedings, they are erroneous, but they are not nullities. *M'Cormick et al. v. Sullivan et al.*, 10 Wheat. 192; 6 Cond. Rep. 71.

The justices of the supreme court have by practice and acquiescence under it, for a period of several years, commencing with the organization of the judicial system, sat as circuit judges: this practical exposition is too strong to be shaken or controlled. *Stuart v. Laird*, 1 Cranch, 299; 1 Cond. Rep. 316.

The circuit court has jurisdiction on a bill in equity, filed by the United States, against the debtor of their debtor, they claiming a priority under the fifty-fifth section of the act of March 2, 1799, notwithstanding the local law of the state allows a creditor to proceed against the debtor of his debtor by a peculiar process. *The United States v. Howland et al.*, 4 Wheat. 108; 4 Cond. Rep. 404.

Certain proceedings made returnable to August session.

Act of Feb.
ruary 13, 1801,
ch. 4.

Districts formed
into circuits.
Circuits formed.
First circuit.

Second circuit.

Third circuit.

Fourth circuit.

Fifth circuit.

Sixth circuit.

Two circuit
courts to be held
in each district.

Altered by act
of June 17, 1844.

First circuit,
of whom the
court is to con-
sist, and the
time of its ses-
sion.

1812, ch. 45.

Second circuit
court, its ses-
sions where to
be held.

Act of March
3, 1803, ch. 40.

Act of March 9,
1808, ch. 29,
sec. 1.

Third circuit court, its sessions.

Act of March 3, 1803, ch. 32.

Fourth circuit court, its sessions.

Fifth circuit court, its sessions.

Act of February 4, 1807, ch. 5.

Sixth circuit court, its sessions.

1807, ch. 16.
At Charleston.

Columbia.

Savannah.

Louisville.

Provisions if the judges do not attend.

One judge may adjourn the court.

1808, ch. 29.

Clerks of district to be clerks of circuit courts.
With an exception.

Justices of the supreme court to allot themselves among the circuits.

Allotment to be entered on record.

If they fail to do it, the President may make the allotment.

Allotment to be binding until another is made.

Powers of the circuit courts.

In writs of error and appeal, the opinion of the justice of the supreme court to prevail.

In the third circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of New Jersey, shall commence on the first day of April, and the first day of October, annually; in the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of April, and the eleventh day of October, annually.

In the fourth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of Delaware, shall commence on the third day of June, and the twenty-seventh day of October, annually; in the district of Maryland, on the first day of May, and the seventh day of November, annually; to be holden hereafter at the city of Baltimore only.

In the fifth circuit, the circuit court shall consist of the present chief justice of the supreme court, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of Virginia, shall commence on the twenty-second day of May, and the twenty-second day of November, annually; in the district of North Carolina, on the fifteenth day of June, and the twenty-ninth day of December, annually.

In the sixth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the junior associate justice of the supreme court, in the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden: and the sessions of the said court, in the district of South Carolina, shall commence at Charleston on the twentieth day of May, and at Columbia on the thirtieth day of November, annually; in the district of Georgia, on the sixth day of May at Savannah, and on the fourteenth day of December hereafter at Louisville, annually: *Provided*, that when only one of the judges hereby directed to hold the circuit courts, shall attend, such circuit court may be held by the judge so attending; and that when any of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, then the said court hereby directed to be holden on such day, shall be holden on the next day thereafter; and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall be held at the same place or places in each district of every circuit, as by law they were respectively required to be held previous to the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, excepting as is herein before directed. And none of the said courts shall be holden until after the first day of July next, and the clerk of each district court shall be also clerk of the circuit court in such district, except as is herein after excepted.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That on every appointment which shall be hereafter made of a chief justice or associate justice, the said chief justice and associate justices shall allot themselves among the aforesaid circuits as they shall think fit, and shall enter such allotment on record. And in case no such allotment shall be made by them at their session next succeeding such appointment, and also, after the appointment of any judge, as aforesaid, and before any allotment shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to make such allotment as he shall deem proper, which allotment made in either case, shall be binding until another *allotment* shall be made; and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall have all the power, authority and jurisdiction within the several districts of their respective circuits that before the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, belonged to the circuit courts of the United States, and in all cases which, by appeal or writ of error, are or shall be removed from a district to a circuit court, judgment shall be rendered in conformity to the opinion of the judge of the supreme court presiding in such circuit court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any question shall occur before a circuit court, upon which the opinions of the judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall, during the same term, upon the request of either party, or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the judges, and certified under the seal of the court, to the supreme court, at their next session to be held thereafter; and shall, by the said court, be finally decided.(a) And the decision

In case of disagreement in opinion of the judges of the circuit court, that of the supreme court upon the point stated to be conclusive.

(a) The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the provisions of this section, are: The law which empowers the supreme court to take cognizance of questions adjourned from a circuit court, gives jurisdiction over the single point on which the judges were divided; not over the whole cause. *Wayinan et al. v. Southard et al.*, 10 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 1.

Where the court is equally divided, the decree of the court below is of course affirmed, so far as the point of division goes. *The Antelope*, 10 Wheat. 66; 6 Cond. Rep. 30.

The supreme court has no jurisdiction in a case in which the judges of the circuit court have divided in opinion upon a motion for a rule to show cause why the taxation of the costs of the marshal on an execution should not be reversed and corrected. *Bank of the United States v. Green and others*, 6 Peters, 26.

Where the court is equally divided in opinion upon a writ of error the judgment of the inferior court is affirmed. *Eting v. The Bank of the United States*, 11 Wheat. 59; 6 Cond. Rep. 216.

Where a case is certified to the supreme court upon a division of opinion of the judges of the circuit court, and the points upon which they were so divided, are too imperfectly stated to enable the supreme court to pronounce any opinion upon them, it will neither award a *venire facias de novo*, nor certify any opinion to the court below, but will merely certify that they are too imperfectly stated. *Perkins v. Hart's Ex'rs, &c.*, 11 Wheat. 237; 6 Cond. Rep. 287.

It appeared on a certificate from the circuit court of the United States of Pennsylvania, that the judges of the court were divided on a motion in arrest of judgment. Held, that judgment must be given on the verdict. *United States v. Worrall*, 2 Dall. 338.

Where a case is certified from a circuit court of the United States, the judges of the circuit court having differed in opinion upon questions of law which arose on the trial of the cause; the supreme court cannot be called upon to express an opinion on the whole facts of the case, instead of upon particular points of law, growing out of the same. *Adams, Cunningham & Co. v. Jones*, 12 Peters, 207.

The intention of Congress, in passing the act authorizing a division of opinion of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States to be certified to the supreme court was, that a division of the judges of the circuit court, upon a single and material point, in the progress of the cause, should be certified to the supreme court for its opinion; and not the whole cause. When a certificate of division brings up the whole cause, it would be, if the court should decide it, in effect, the exercise of original, rather than appellate jurisdiction. *White v. Turk et al.*, 12 Peters, 238.

This case came up to the supreme court, from the circuit court, upon a division of opinion between the judges of the court. It was decided by the supreme court, that the question certified would, alone, be considered; each party being left to bring up the whole case from the circuit court, by a writ of error. *Ogle v. Lee*, 2 Cranch, 33.

The question certified from the circuit court of North Carolina, was, "whether the act of assembly, (of North Carolina,) entitled, an act concerning proving wills, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates, passed in 1715, recited in the plea of the defendants, was, under all the circumstances stated, and the various acts passed by the legislature of North Carolina, a bar to this action." The certificate stated, that the 9th section of the act had been pleaded by the defendant, in bar to the action. The certificate of the division was granted on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel; and at his request, a statement of the facts, "made under the direction of the judges," was certified. The certificate, thus made out, set forth all the laws of North Carolina, which operated on the question certified; and stated the questions which arose in the cause, on which the opinions of the judges were divided. The court decided in favour of the plaintiff. *Ogden, Adm'r of Cornell v. Blackledge, Ex'r of Sater*, 2 Cranch, 272; 1 Cond. Rep. 411.

The certificate of division of opinion by the judges of the circuit court of Virginia, stated, "In this cause it occurred as a question, whether Hepburn and Dundas, the plaintiffs in this cause, who are citizens and residents in the District of Columbia; and are so stated in the pleadings; can maintain an action in the supreme court against the defendant, who is a citizen and inhabitant of the district and the commonwealth of Virginia, and is also stated so to be in the pleadings: or whether, for want of jurisdiction, the said suit ought to be dismissed." It was certified that the circuit court had no jurisdiction in the case. *Hepburn and Dundas v. Ellzey*, 2 Cranch, 445; 1 Cond. Rep. 444.

This case was certified from the circuit court of Pennsylvania, the judges being divided in opinion upon the question, "whether, in the state of the pleadings, the judgment ought to be rendered for the plaintiffs." The supreme court said—Judgment, therefore, on the pleadings, must be rendered for the plaintiffs. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion of the court, said: "By the twenty-sixth section of the judicial act, it is directed that, in cases of this description, the court shall render judgment for so much as is due according to equity. And when the sum for which judgment is to be rendered is uncertain, the same shall, if either of the parties request it, be assessed by a jury. In this case, it is the opinion of a majority of the court, that the judgment ought to be rendered for so much as remains due of the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand guilders, calculating interest thereon from the 1st of March, 1803; and if either of the parties request it, that a jury be empanelled to ascertain the value of this sum in money of the United States." *United States v. Gurney and others*, 4 Cranch, 333; 2 Cond. Rep. 132.

This case was certified on division of opinion of the judges of the circuit court, on a motion in arrest of judgment, the question being, whether the assignee of a part of a patent right, cannot maintain an action on the case, for a violation of the patent right. 6 Cranch, 324.

In this case, the question certified, on which the judges of the circuit were divided in opinion, was

Decision of the supreme to be remitted to the circuit court and to be of effect, of the supreme court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the circuit court, and be there entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the cause from proceeding, if, in

whether a writ of habere facias possessionem should be issued; the defendant, in the circuit court of Maryland, having obtained, in a state court, an order for the injunction of the proceedings in the circuit court. The supreme court directed that the writ be issued. *M'Kim v. Voorhies*, 7 Cranch, 279; 2 Cond. Rep. 492.

The defendant was indicted in the circuit court of Vermont, under embargo laws, for loading carriages with pearl ashes, with intent to export them. The jury found him guilty; and that the ashes were worth two hundred and eighty dollars. The defendant moved in arrest of judgment, for defect in the finding; and on the question presented by the motion, the judges were divided in opinion; which division was certified to the supreme court. *United States v. John Tyler*, 7 Cranch, 285; 2 Cond. Rep. 492.

The question certified to the supreme court, from the circuit court of West Tennessee, was on the construction of the act of the legislature of Tennessee, relative to possession of lands. *Patton's Lessee v. Easton*, 1 Wheat. 476; 3 Cond. Rep. 631.

The supreme court of the United States has no jurisdiction of causes brought before it, on a certificate of division of opinion of the judges of the circuit court, for the *District of Columbia*. The appellate jurisdiction extends, only, to the final judgment and decrees of that court. *Ross v. Triplett*, 3 Wheat. 600; 4 Cond. Rep. 351.

The question referred to the supreme court, by a certificate of division between the judges of the circuit court, on facts stated by the court, was, whether the circuit court of Kentucky could take jurisdiction of a case, when one of the grants for the land in controversy was issued out by the state of Virginia, the other by the state of Kentucky, both grants being founded upon warrants and locations made under the laws of Virginia. *Colson v. Lewis*, 2 Wheat. 377; 4 Cond. Rep. 168.

The facts of the case being found by a special verdict, and the judges being divided in opinion on questions arising on the verdict, the questions were certified to the supreme court. *Somerville's Ex'r v. Hamilton*, 4 Wheat. 230; 4 Cond. Rep. 436.

The difference of opinion of the judges of the circuit court of Delaware, was, whether certain depositions taken under a commission issued from the circuit court of Delaware, could be read in evidence. This difference was certified to the supreme court, and the question decided. *Sergeant's Lessee v. Biddle et al.*, 4 Wheat. 508; 4 Cond. Rep. 522.

On an indictment for manslaughter, the defendant was found guilty, subject to the opinion of the court, whether the circuit court of Pennsylvania had jurisdiction in a case where the offence was committed on board an American ship, lying in the river Tigris, off Wampoa, in the empire of China. On the question of jurisdiction, the judges were divided in opinion, and the division was certified to the supreme court; and was decided in favour of the defendant. *United States v. Wiltberger*, 5 Wheat. 76; 4 Cond. Rep. 593.

The jury found a special verdict, in the circuit court of Virginia, on a trial of an indictment for piracy; and on a motion to arrest the judgment, the question whether the acts charged against the defendant, and found by the jury, was a piracy by the law of nations, so as to be punishable under the act of Congress of 3d March, 1819, was presented; and the judges of the circuit court were divided in opinion; and thereupon, the question was certified to the supreme court. *United States v. Smith*, 5 Wheat. 153; 4 Cond. Rep. 619.

The prisoners were found guilty in the circuit court of Massachusetts, for murder on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of a particular state. The counsel of the prisoners moved the court for a new trial for the misdirection of the court on points of law which arose during the trial. The judges of the court being opposed in opinion upon questions presented with the motion; the indictment, and a statement of the evidence, were certified to the supreme court. *United States v. Holmes et al.*, 5 Wheat. 412; 4 Cond. Rep. 708.

The defendant was indicted in the circuit court of South Carolina, charging him with wickedly and maliciously concealing a murder committed on the high seas, of which he had knowledge. The judge charged the jury, that the concealment, under the circumstances, was sufficient to convict the defendant, and the jury found him guilty. On a motion to arrest the judgment, and for a new trial, the judges were opposed in opinion on the motion, which was certified to the supreme court. The supreme court said, a motion for a new trial is not a part of the proceedings of the case. The question must be one which arises in a cause depending before the court, relative to a proceeding belonging to the cause. A motion for a new trial has never before been brought to this court on a division of opinion in the circuit court. *United States v. Daniel*, 6 Wheat. 542; 5 Cond. Rep. 170.

On a trial of a writ of right in the circuit court of Kentucky, the judges of the court differed in opinion on questions as to the constitutionality of certain laws of Kentucky, giving to occupying claimants of land, the value of their improvements. The questions were certified to the supreme court. *Green v. Biddle*, 8 Wheat. 1; 5 Cond. Rep. 369.

The question certified from the circuit court of Maryland, in this case, was on a motion to instruct the jury, that, on the whole evidence, the plaintiffs cannot sustain their demand. All the evidence given on the trial of the cause was before the supreme court. The supreme court certified their opinion to the circuit court. *Willinks v. Hollingsworth*, 6 Wheat. 240; 5 Cond. Rep. 79.

This was a case certified from the circuit court of New Jersey. The question on which the court was divided was, whether on the special pleadings and demurrer, an alteration in the bond of a collector of taxes, made without the knowledge of his surety, by which the collector was appointed for nine instead of eight townships, discharged the surety from liability for taxes collected after the alteration was made. *Miller v. Stewart*, 9 Wheat. 680; 5 Cond. Rep. 727.

This cause was certified from the circuit court of the district of Kentucky, upon a division of opinion between the judges of that court, on several questions which occurred, on a motion made by the plaintiff, to quash the marshal's return on an execution issued on a judgment obtained in that court on a replevin bond; and also to quash the replevin bond taken on the execution, for the causes assigned in the motion. The court divided in opinion on the points stated in the motion, and the same were certified to the supreme court. *Wayman et al. v. Southard*, 10 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 1.

the opinion of the court, farther proceedings can be had without prejudice to the merits: and provided also, that imprisonment shall not be allowed, nor punishment in any case be inflicted, where the judges of the said court are divided in opinion upon the question touching the said imprisonment or punishment.

Imprisonment,
&c. not to be
inflicted when
the court is di-
vided.

The defendants, Kelly and others, were indicted in the circuit court of Pennsylvania, for feloniously endeavouring to make a revolt on the high seas, on board of a merchant vessel of the United States. They were found guilty; and their counsel moved to arrest the judgment, on the ground, "that the act of Congress does not define the offence of making a revolt, and that it was not competent to the court to give a judicial definition of a crime heretofore unknown." The opinions of the judges of the circuit court were divided on this motion, and the same was certified to the supreme court. *United States v. Kelly et al.*, 11 Wheat. 417; 6 Cond. Rep. 370.

An action of general indebitatus assumpsit, was brought in the circuit court of Ohio, for work, labour and services in exploring and surveying lands, showing and selling them, investigating titles, and paying taxes, &c. The plaintiff also filed an additional bill of particulars, stating other services. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, "if, on points reserved, the court should be of opinion that the law is for the plaintiff; if not, for the defendant." The opinions of the judges being opposed, the cause was removed to the supreme court, upon a certificate of disagreement upon points stated, and the special verdict. The points were, that the whole evidence and certain letters, show a subsisting and open agreement at the time of action brought; that the whole evidence constitutes a special agreement, &c.; that the plaintiff cannot recover on two items of the account, &c. The supreme court held the points imperfectly stated, and refused to give a certificate of their opinion. *Perkins v. Hart's Ex'r*, 11 Wheat. 237; 6 Cond. Rep. 287.

In this case, the judges of the circuit court of West Tennessee, after a judgment rendered in the court, divided in opinion as to the amount of the surety bond to be given by the party who applied for a writ of error: whereupon the division was certified to the supreme court. The court were of opinion, that it had no jurisdiction of the question on which the opinions of the judges of the circuit court were opposed; the division of opinion having arisen after a decision of the cause, in the court below. It was certified, accordingly, to the circuit court. *Devereaux v. Marr*, 12 Wheat. 212; 6 Cond. Rep. 522.

In this case, an action of debt was brought in the circuit court of Rhode Island, on two bonds given, conditioned that N. H. should remain a true prisoner within the limits of the prison. The defendant pleaded a discharge from imprisonment by an act of the legislature of Rhode Island. The judges of the circuit court were opposed in opinion, as to the validity of the discharge; and the same was certified to the supreme court. *Mason v. Haile*, 12 Wheat. 370; 6 Cond. Rep. 535.

An action was instituted in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, against the drawer, upon nine several bills of exchange, and a verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the court, on a case agreed. The judges of the circuit court being divided in opinion upon certain points, the same was certified to the supreme court. The case stated formed a part of the record sent up to the supreme court. The supreme court directed the opinion of the court to be certified on each of the points, on which the judges of the circuit court had been divided in opinion; and which were argued before it. *Schimmelmann et al. v. Bayard et al.*, 1 Peters, 264.

This case came before the court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the judges of the circuit court of the southern district of New York; the court having divided in opinion on a motion for execution, after a verdict against the sureties of a postmaster, for the plaintiff. The circuit court directed the questions which arose on the motion, and on which they had differed, to be certified to the supreme court. *Dox et al. v. The Postmaster General*, 1 Peters, 318.

An action was instituted in the circuit court of Kentucky on a promissory note, by the Bank of the United States: and the defendants filed a plea, setting forth circumstances which brought up the question of usury, in the discounting of the note. The plaintiffs demurred; and the judges of the circuit court differed in opinion on the questions raised by the pleadings: 1. Whether the facts set forth in the plea, made out a case of usury. 2. Whether, if there was usury in the case, the note is invalid, so that no recovery can be had thereon. 3. Whether, if not wholly void, a part of the note can be recovered. *Bank of the United States v. Owens and others*, 2 Peters, 527.

Action on a bill of exchange. A judgment was confessed on a case stated, subject to the opinion of the court, whether the court had jurisdiction of the suit. The judges differed in opinion, and the question on which they divided was certified to the supreme court. *Buckner v. Finley and Van Lear*, 2 Peters, 586.

A writ of right was brought in the circuit court of the southern district of New York, and the judges of the court were opposed in opinion on questions presented in the trial of the cause, on the pleadings, and on the merits. The record contained all the pleadings, and the evidence given on the trial; and the questions on which the judges were opposed were certified to the supreme court. *Inglis v. The Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor*, 3 Peters, 99.

The questions on which the judges of the circuit court of North Carolina were opposed in opinion, arose in an action instituted against the defendant, to recover damages for neglecting to institute a suit against the indorser of a promissory note, until after the remedy was barred by the statute of limitations. The question certified to the supreme court, arose on the finding of the jury for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court, whether the statute of limitations was not a bar to the plaintiff's action against the defendant. *Wilcox et al. v. The Ex'rs of Plummer*, 4 Peters, 172.

On inspecting the record, it was perceived that the judges of the circuit court of Rhode Island, instead of dividing on one or more points, had divided on the whole case, and had directed the whole case to be certified to the supreme court. Considering this as irregular, the supreme court directed the cause to be remanded to the circuit court, that further proceedings may be had therein according to law. *Saunders v. Gould*, 4 Peters, 392.

A bill was filed on the equity side of the circuit court of Virginia, and the judges were opposed in opinion on questions arising in the case, as to the appropriation and distribution of the assets of the

North Carolina district divided into three districts.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district of North Carolina shall be divided into three districts, one to consist of all that part thereof which, by the laws of the state of North Carolina, now forms the districts of Edenton and Halifax, which district shall be called the dis-

estate of a testator. These questions were certified to the supreme court. *Backhouse v. Patton*, 5 Peters, 160.

In an action on a bond to the United States, the judges of the circuit court of Maryland were divided in opinion as to the right of the plaintiffs to recover against the defendants as sureties for a debt due to the United States, by the Bank of Somerset. *United States v. Robertson*, 5 Peters, 641.

An action of debt was brought on a promissory note in the circuit court for the district of West Tennessee, and the judges of the court were opposed in opinion on questions which arose on the plaintiff's demurrers to the defendant's pleas; and also whether the averment of the citizenship of some of the parties to the suit was sufficient. A certificate of this division of opinion was, by the direction of the circuit court, made to the supreme court, according to law. *Kirkman v. Hamilton*, 6 Peters, 20.

The judges of the circuit court of North Carolina were opposed in opinion, on a question, whether the priority to which the United States are entitled in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, comprehends a bond for duties executed anterior to the assignment, but not payable until after the same. The question was certified to the supreme court. *United States v. The State Bank of North Carolina*, 6 Peters, 29.

In this case the defendant was indicted and convicted of robbing the United States' mail, and being pardoned by the President of the United States, a question arose in the circuit court of the United States, whether the defendant should plead the pardon. On this question the judges of the court were opposed in opinion, and the question was certified to the supreme court, for its decision. *United States v. Wilson*, 7 Peters, 150.

This case was submitted to the circuit court, on a statement of facts agreed upon by the counsel of the plaintiff, and the district attorney of the United States. The whole of the agreed facts were sent up with the record. Upon the trial and statement of facts in the cause, certain questions had occurred, on which the opinions of the judges were opposed; and the points of disagreement were certified to the supreme court for their decision. The court decided on all the questions certified, with one exception. *Harris v. Elliott*, 10 Peters, 25.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the plaintiff against the collector of the port of New York, to recover a sum paid to him for duties on certain goods; the goods not being liable, under the law, to the duties charged by the collector. On the trial of the cause, the judges of the circuit court of the southern district of New York were opposed in opinion, as to the construction of the act of Congress, by which the duties were claimed; and being so opposed in opinion, the question as to the construction of the law was certified to the supreme court for decision. *Elliott v. Swartwout*, 10 Peters, 137.

An action of detinue was instituted in the circuit court of West Tennessee, to recover a slave. During the progress of the suit, the defendant died; and his personal representative moved to dismiss the suit, on the ground that it did not survive. On this motion, the judges of the court were divided in opinion; and the same was certified, for its decision, to the supreme court. *Davis v. Braden*, 10 Peters, 236.

A question, whether a plaintiff in ejectment shall be permitted to enlarge the term in the demise, is one within the discretion of the court, to which the motion for the purpose is submitted; and it cannot be certified to the supreme court, if the judges of the circuit court are divided in opinion. *Lanning's Lessee v. Vaughan et al.*, 10 Peters, 366.

Questions respecting the practice of the circuit court in equity cases, which depend on the sound discretion of the court, in the application of the rules which regulate the course of equity proceedings, to the circumstances of such particular case; are not questions which can be certified, on a division of opinion of the circuit court. *Packer v. Nixon*, 10 Peters, 408.

The questions certified to the supreme court were, whether, on certain facts which were in evidence in the cause, the deed was admissible in evidence, under the acts of the legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee; and whether certain evidence, which was given on the trial, did or did not conduce to prove that the defendants purchased under a particular person. On these questions, the judges of the circuit court of Tennessee were opposed in opinion; and the same were certified, and answered by the supreme court. *Denn, Lessee of Scott v. Reid et al.*, 10 Peters, 524.

An action of debt was instituted on an act of the legislature of New York, to recover certain penalties, for bringing into the state of New York certain paupers, in violation of the provisions of the act. The declaration set out the law of New York, and the breach of its provisions, by the defendant. The defendant demurred to the declaration, and the plaintiff joined in the demurral. The judges of the circuit court of the southern district of New York were opposed in opinion on the question; whether the act of the legislature of New York, mentioned in the declaration, assumed to regulate commerce between the port of New York and foreign ports. This was certified to the supreme court. *City of New York v. Milne*, 11 Peters, 102.

The defendant was indicted for forging a bill of the Bank of the United States; and the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, being opposed in opinion, whether the same was a bill of the Bank of the United States, according to the eighteenth section of the act, granting a charter to the bank; the same, with the indictment, was certified to the supreme court for its decision. *United States v. Brewster*, 7 Peters, 164.

The opinions of the judges of the circuit court of Pennsylvania were opposed in opinion, on a question arising on a demurral, by the United States, to a plea of autre fois acquit, to an indictment for passing a counterfeit bank note of the Bank of the United States; and the same was certified to the supreme court. *United States v. Randenbush*, 8 Peters, 288.

The judges of the circuit court of Massachusetts were opposed in opinion on five points which arose on the trial, before a jury, of the cause; and they were, with all the evidence, certified to the supreme court for its decision. *Carrington et al. v. The Merchants' Ins. Co.*, 8 Peters, 495.

trict of Albemarle, and a district court in and for the same shall be holden at Edenton by the district judge of North Carolina, on the third Tuesday in April, on the third Tuesday in August, and on the third Tuesday in December, in each and every year; one other to be called the district of Pamptico, and to consist of all that part of North Carolina which by the laws of the said state now forms the districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the district of Wilmington which lies to the northward and eastward of New river; for which district of Pamptico, a district court shall be holden at Newbern by the district judge last aforesaid on the second Tuesday in April, on the second Tuesday in August, and on the second Tuesday in December in each and every year; and one other to consist of the remaining part of the said district of North Carolina, and to be called the district of Cape Fear, in and for which a district court shall be holden at Wilmington by the district judge last aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in April, on the first Tuesday in August, and on the first Tuesday in December, in each and every year; which said district courts hereby directed to be holden shall respectively have and exercise within their several districts, the same powers, authority and jurisdiction, which are vested by law in the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court and district courts for the district of North Carolina shall appoint clerks for the said courts respectively, which clerks shall reside and keep the records of the said courts at the places of holding the courts whereto they shall respectively belong, and shall perform the same duties and be entitled to and receive the same emoluments and fees, respectively, which are by law established for the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States respectively.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all actions, causes, pleas, process and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to, or depending in the several circuit or district courts of the United States on the first day of July next, shall be and are hereby declared to be respectively transferred, returned and continued to the several circuit and district courts constituted by this act, at the times herein before and herein after appointed for the holding of each of the said courts, and shall be heard, tried and determined therein in the same manner and with the same effect, as if no change had been made in the said courts. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every court hereby constituted, to receive and to take into his safe keeping the writs, process, pleas, proceedings and papers of all those causes and actions which by this act shall be transferred, returned or continued to such court, and also all the records and office papers of every kind respectively belonging to the courts abolished by the repeal of the act, intituled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and from which the said causes shall have been transferred as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending in the circuit court in the district of Ohio, and which shall have been, or may hereafter be commenced within the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, in the said court, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned, and made cognizable, in the superior court of the said territory next thereafter to be holden, and all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings as aforesaid depending in the circuit court of the said district, and which shall have been or may hereafter be commenced within the Indiana territory in said court, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned and made cognizable in the superior court of the said Indiana territory, next thereafter to be holden.

Names of the districts.

Act of February 4, 1807, ch. 5, sec. 2.
Vol. i. p. 217, 253, 518.

District of Cape Fear court to be holden at Wilmington.

Act of February 4, 1807, ch. 5, sec. 2.

Circuit and district courts for North Carolina to appoint their clerks.

Where they shall reside and keep their records.

Their duties, fees and emoluments.

Continuance of suits depending in the circuit courts on the first day of July, 1802.

The clerks to take charge of all writs, &c.

Suits depending in the circuit court in the district of Ohio, and in the territory of Indiana to be continued over.

Cognizance of proceedings under commissions of bankruptcy in certain cases.

Act of February 13, 1801, ch. 4.

Salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Vol. i. p. 496.

Act of September 24, 1789, ch. 20. Act of January 31, 1797, ch. 2.

Certain marshals and attorneys may be continued.

Act of February 13, 1801, ch. 4.

President to discontinue others.

Act of February 13, 1801, ch. 4.

Marshal's powers and duties.

Marshals and attorneys discontinued, to deliver over papers, &c.

General commissioners of bankruptcy.

Proceedings upon a petition for a commission of bankruptcy.

Act of April 4, 1800, ch. 19. sec. 2.

Allowance to the commissioners and clerk.

To be apportioned out of the bankrupt's property.

Who may be, or are commissioners already appointed.

In certain cases to finish the business of their appointments.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which proceedings shall, on the said first day of July next, be pending under a commission of bankruptcy issued in pursuance of the aforesaid act, intituled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," the cognizance of the same shall be, and hereby is transferred to, and vested in, the district judge of the district within which such commission shall have issued, who is hereby empowered to proceed therein in the same manner and to the same effect, as if such commission of bankruptcy had been issued by his order.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee shall be and hereby are severally entitled to a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, annually, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals and attorneys of the United States, for the districts which were not divided, or within the limits of which, new districts were not erected, by the act intituled "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall continue to be marshals and attorneys for such districts respectively, unless removed by the President of the United States, and in all other districts which were divided or within the limits of which new districts were erected by the last recited act, the President of the United States be and hereby is empowered from and after the first day of July next to discontinue all such supernumerary marshals and district attorneys of the United States in such districts respectively as he shall deem expedient, so that there shall be but one marshal and district attorney to each district; and every marshal and district attorney who shall be continued in office, or appointed by the President of the United States in such districts, shall have and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be subject to the same penalties and regulations as are, or may be prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals and district attorneys of the United States. And every marshal and district attorney who shall be so discontinued as aforesaid shall be holden to deliver over all papers, matters and things in relation to their respective offices, to such marshals and district attorneys respectively who shall be so continued or appointed as aforesaid in such district, in the same manner as is required by law in cases of resignation or removal from office.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from time to time, as many general commissioners of bankruptcy, in each district of the United States, as he may deem necessary: and upon petition to the judge of a district court for a commission of bankruptcy he shall proceed as is provided in and by an act, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and appoint, not exceeding three of the said general commissioners as commissioners of the particular bankrupt petitioned against; and the said commissioners, together with the clerk, shall each be allowed as a full compensation for their services, when sitting and acting under their commissions, at the rate of six dollars per day for every day which they may be employed in the same business, to be apportioned among the several causes on which they may act on the same day, and to be paid out of the respective bankrupt's estates: *Provided*, that the commissioners, who may have been, or may be appointed in any district before notice shall be given of the appointment of commissioners for such district by the President in pursuance of this act, and who shall not then have completed their business, shall be authorized to proceed and finish the same, upon the terms of their original appointment.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the stated session of the district court, for the district of Virginia, heretofore directed to be helden in the city of Williamsburg shall be holden in the town of Norfolk from and after the first day of July next, and the stated sessions of the district court for the district of Maryland, shall hereafter be holden in the city of Baltimore only, and in the district of Georgia, the stated sessions of the district court shall be held in the city of Savannah only.

District court
of Virginia to be
held at Norfolk.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That for the better establishment of the courts of the United States within the state of Tennessee, the said state shall be divided in two districts, one to consist of that part of said state, which lies on the east side of Cumberland mountain, and to be called the district of East Tennessee, the other to consist of the remaining part of said state, and to be called the district of West Tennessee.

For Maryland,
at Baltimore.
For Georgia, at
Savannah.

State of Ten-
nessee divided
into two dis-
tricts.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the district judge of the United States, who shall hereafter perform the duties of district judge, within the state of Tennessee, shall annually hold four sessions, two at Knoxville, on the fourth Monday of April, and the fourth Monday of October, in and for the district of East Tennessee, and two at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November, in and for the district of West Tennessee.

District judge
of Tennessee to
hold four annual
sessions.

Where.

Act of Feb-
ruary 24, 1807,
ch. 16, sec. 4.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a clerk for each of the said districts of East and West Tennessee, to be appointed by the judge thereof, who shall reside and keep the records of the said courts, at the places of holding the courts, whereto they respectively shall belong, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to, and receive the same emoluments and fees, which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts of the United States, respectively.

Clerks to be
appointed for
East and West
Tennessee.

Where to re-
side—their du-
ties and emolu-
ments.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a marshal, whose duty it shall be to attend the district courts hereby established, and who shall have and exercise within such district, the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to the marshal of the district of Tennessee, by a law, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive the same compensation and emoluments, and in all respects be subject to the same regulations as are now prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals of the United States, heretofore appointed: *Provided*, that the marshals of the districts of East and West Tennessee, now in office, shall, during the periods for which they have been appointed, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, be and continue marshals for the several districts hereby established, within which they respectively reside.

Marshals for
East and West
Tennessee—
their powers,
duties, and
emoluments.

Act of Feb-
ruary 23, 1799,
ch. 19, sec. 4.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States within such district; which attorney shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall prosecute in such district, all delinquencies, for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions or suits, in which the United States shall be concerned; and shall be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to attorneys of the district of Tennessee, by a law passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive such compensation, emoluments and fees, as by law are or shall be allowed to the district attorneys of the United States, respectively: *Provided*, that the district attorneys of East and West

The present
marshals to con-
tinue in office,
unless remov'd
by the Presi-
dent.

Attorneys for
East and West
Tennessee.

Their duties
and emolu-
ments.

The present district attorneys to continue in office, unless removed by the President.

Proceedings, &c., depending in the sixth circuit in certain courts continued over to others.

Tennessee, now in office, shall severally and respectively be attorneys for those districts within which they reside, until removed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, which shall be depending or existing in the sixth circuit of the United States within the circuit courts of the districts of East and West Tennessee, shall be and hereby are continued over to the district courts established by this act in manner following, that is to say: All such as shall on the first day of July next, be depending and undetermined, or shall then have been commenced, and made returnable before the circuit court of East Tennessee, to the next district court hereby directed to be holden, within and for the district of East Tennessee; all such as shall be depending and undetermined, or shall have been commenced and made returnable before the circuit court of West Tennessee, to the next district court, hereby directed to be holden, within and for the district of West Tennessee, and all the said suits shall then be equally regular and effectual, and shall be proceeded in, in the same manner as they could have been if the law, authorizing the establishment of the sixth circuit of the United States, had not been repealed.

Terms of the district court of Maine.

Annual session to be holden on the last Tuesday in May.

To what time proceedings theron are returnable.

District court of the U. States to be held in the district of Columbia.

Act of February 27, 1801, ch. 15.

Testimony of witnesses in chancery suits may be taken in writing.

Cases in which it shall not be taken in writing.

Clerk for the district court of Norfolk.

His place of residence, duties and emoluments.

Terms of the district court of Vermont.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the next session of the district court for the district of Maine, shall be holden on the last Tuesday in May next; and that the session of the said court heretofore holden on the third Tuesday of June annually, shall thereafter be holden, annually, on the last Tuesday in May.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court on the third Tuesday in June next, shall be returned and held continued to the said last Tuesday of May next.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief judge of the district of Columbia shall hold a district court of the United States, in and for the said district, on the first Tuesday of April, and on the first Tuesday of October in every year; which court shall have and exercise, within the said district, the same powers and jurisdiction which are by law vested in the district courts of the United States.(a)

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That in all suits in equity, it shall be in the discretion of the court, upon the request of either party, to order the testimony of the witnesses therein to be taken by depositions; which depositions shall be taken in conformity to the regulations prescribed by law for the courts of the highest original jurisdiction in equity, in cases of a similar nature, in that state in which the court of the United States may be holden: *Provided however,* that nothing herein contained shall extend to the circuit courts which may be holden in those states, in which testimony in chancery is not taken by deposition.(b)

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a clerk for the district court of Norfolk, to be appointed by the judge thereof, which clerk shall reside and keep the records of the said court at Norfolk aforesaid, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to, and receive the same fees and emoluments which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be holden, annually, in the district of Vermont, two stated sessions of the district court, which shall commence

(a) See note to act of February 27, 1801, chap. 15.

(b) In appeals to the supreme court from the circuit courts in chancery cases, the parol testimony which is heard in the court below ought to appear on the record. *Conn v. Penn*, 5 Wheat. 424; 4 Cond. Rep. 716.

on the tenth day of October, at Rutland, and on the seventh day of May, at Windsor, in each year; and when either of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, the said court, hereby directed to be holden on such day, shall be holden on the day next thereafter.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intituled "An act altering the time of holding the district court in Vermont," and so much of the second section of the act, intituled "An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont," as provides for the holding four sessions, annually, of the said district court, in said district, from and after the first day of July next, be and hereby are repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said district court shall not issue a process to summon, or cause to be returned, to any session of the said district court, a grand jury, unless by special order of the district judge, and at the request of the district attorney; nor shall he cause to be summoned or returned, a petit jury to such sessions of the said district court, in which there shall appear to be no issue proper for the trial by jury, unless by special order of the judge as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the circuit court in the district of Vermont, at their stated sessions, to give in charge to the grand juries, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, as are cognizable, as well in the said district court, as the said circuit court, and such bills of indictment as shall be found in the circuit court, and cognizable in the said district court, shall, at the discretion of the said circuit court, be transmitted by the clerk of the said court, pursuant to the order of the said circuit court, with all matters and things relating thereto, to the district court next thereafter to be holden, in said district, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon in said district court, as though said bill of indictment had originated and been found in the said district court. And all recognizances of witnesses, taken by any magistrate in said district, for their appearance to testify in any case cognizable in either of the said courts, shall be to the circuit court next thereafter to be holden in said district.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, no special juries shall be returned by the clerks of any of the said circuit courts; but that in all cases in which it was the duty of the said clerks to return special juries before the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the marshal for the district where such circuit court may be held, to return special juries, in the same manner and form, as, by the laws of the respective states, the said clerks were required to return the same.

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

Repealing clause concerning the former sessions of this court.

Act of March 22, 1816, ch. 31.
See vol. i. p. 197.

When a grand jury for the district court of Vermont is to be summoned.

And a petit jury.

Circuit court of the district of Vermont to give certain things in charge to the grand juries.

Special juries to be no longer returned by the clerks.

Marshals to do it in certain cases.

STATUTE I.

April 29, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations for the extinguishment of the public debt.

See vol. i. p. 138, 218, 279, 338, 370, 410, 432, 488, 512, 562. Debts to individual states, vol. i. p. 49, 178, 616.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the Public Debt of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as, together with the monies, other than surpluses of revenue, which now constitute the sinking fund, or shall accrue to it by virtue of any provisions heretofore made, and together with the sums annually required to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the present debt of the United States, including temporary loans heretofore obtained, and also future loans which may be made for reimbursing, or redeeming, any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt, will amount to an annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is yearly appropriated to the said fund; and the said sums are hereby declared

to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as the monies heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or redemption of the principal of the public debt, and shall be and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any parts or instalments of the principal of the said debt shall be reimbursed and redeemed: *Provided*, that after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the seventeen hundred and ninety-six six per cent. stock and three per cent. stock excepted, shall have been reimbursed or redeemed, any balance of the sums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six months next succeeding the end of the calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested by virtue of this act in the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the appropriation, so far as relates to such unexpended balance, shall cease and determine.

Balances of unexpended appropriation, how disposed of.

Appropriations, amount of, to be paid each and every year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the commissioners of the sinking fund.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually, and in each year, to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in such payments, and at such times, in each year as the situation of the treasury will permit: *Provided*, that all such payments as may be necessary to enable the said commissioners to discharge, or reimburse, any demands against the United States, on account of the principal or interest of the debt, which shall be actually due, in conformity to the engagements of the said states, shall be made at such time and times, in each year as will enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to comply with such engagement.

Reimbursement of the capital of the present debt of the United States, including future loans that may be made, and payments on account of interest, &c. to be under the direction of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Specific appropriations to be applied under the direction of the commissioners.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all reimbursements of the capital, or principal of the present debt of the United States, including future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the same, and all payments on account of the interest and charges accruing upon the said debt shall be made under the superintendence of the commissioners of the sinking fund. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, at the treasury of the United States, the several and respective sums following, to wit: first, such sum and sums as by virtue of any act or acts, they have heretofore been directed to apply and to pay: secondly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on any other part of the present debt of the United States, including the interest and charges which may accrue on future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt: thirdly, such sum and sums as may annually be required to discharge any instalment or part of the principal of the present debt of the United States, and of any future loans which may be made for reimbursing, or discharging the same, which shall be actually due and demandable, and which shall not by virtue of this, or any other act, be renewed or prolonged, or reimbursed, out of the proceeds of a new loan: and also it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment, or purchase, of the present debt of the United States, including loans for the reimbursement thereof, temporary loans heretofore obtained from the Bank of the United States, and those demands against the United States, under any treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter be pledged by Congress: *Provided*, however, that the whole, or any part, of such demands, arising under a

treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, and of such temporary loans, may, at any time, be reimbursed, either out of the sinking fund, or, if the situation of the treasury will permit, out of any other monies which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated to that purpose.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, either in America, or abroad, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise, the sums requisite for the payment of the instalments or parts of principal of the Dutch debt, which become due in the years one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand eight hundred and five, and one thousand eight hundred and six: and that a sum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or reloaned, shall be laid out by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the purchase or redemption of such parts of the present debt of the United States, and other demands against them, as the commissioners of the sinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the provisions herein before made, and as the said commissioners shall in their judgment deem most expedient, so as to effect the payment annually of seven million three hundred thousand dollars, towards the final discharge of the whole debt, agreeably to such provision: *Provided*, That the United States shall have a right to reimburse any loan thus made within six years after the date of the same, and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed: *And provided always*, that the power herein given shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the said commissioners, by the tenth section of the act intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to borrow certain sums for the discharge of the instalments of the capital, or principal, of the public debt, in the manner, and on the terms prescribed by the said section; nor the power given to them by an act intituled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," to borrow certain sums and to sell the shares of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purposes authorized by the said act; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or part of an act, authorizing the loan of money, and which hath heretofore expired.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of more effectually securing the reimbursement of the Dutch debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to contract, either with the Bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment, in Holland, of the whole, or any part, of the principal of the said Dutch debt, and of the interest and charges accruing on the same, as the said demands become due, on such terms as the said commissioners shall think most advantageous to the United States; or to employ either the said bank, or any other public institution, or any individual or individuals, as agent or agents, for the purpose of purchasing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpose of discharging the interest and principal of said debt, and to allow to such agent or agents a compensation not exceeding one fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchased or procured by them under the direction of the said commissioners, and as much of the duties on tonnage and merchandise as may be necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated towards paying the extra allowance or commission resulting from such transaction, or transactions, and also to pay any deficiency arising from any loss incurred upon any remittance pur-

Demands under treaties, &c. may be satisfied out of other monies.

Commissioners authorized to borrow under the direction of the President for the purpose of obtaining a prolongation of the payment of the Dutch debt.

The loans to be made to be reimbursable within six years.

Rate of interest, and of charges.

Power given not to affect the powers given by former acts.

Not to revive any act for the loan of money, which has expired.

Commissioners authorized to employ the bank of the U. States as an agent, for the payment of the Dutch debt, &c.

Compensation to agent.

chased or procured under the direction of the said commissioners, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the said debt.

Authorized to employ an agent in Europe relative to the said business.

His compensation.

Nothing in this act to affect the provisions of former acts pledging the faith of the U. States.

Restrictions and regulations established by former acts, shall apply to the commissioners under this.

Account of the sales of stocks, &c. to be laid before Congress.

1795, ch. 45.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ, if they shall deem it necessary, an agent in Europe for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorized by this, or any other act, for the purpose of discharging the same, and also to allow him a compensation not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal, alter, or affect any of the provisions of any former act pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest, or principal, of the public debt; and that all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore prescribed by law; and the surplus only of the appropriations made by this act beyond the sums payable by virtue of the provisions of any former act, shall be applicable to the reimbursement, redemption, or purchase of the public debt in the manner provided by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all the restrictions and regulations heretofore established by law, for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commissioners of the sinking fund, shall apply to and be in as full force for the execution of the analogous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted. *Provided, however,* that the particular annual account of all sales of stock, of loans, and of payments, by them made, shall, hereafter, be laid before Congress on the first week of February, in each year; and so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before Congress within fourteen days after their meeting, is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 29, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriation for the children of officers, seamen and marines lost in the ship Insurgent, and brigantine Pickering.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the ship Insurgent and brigantine Pickering, shall be entitled to, and receive out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to four months pay of their respective husbands or fathers, as aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 29, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Salaries of the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives &c.

1806, ch. 23.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives herein after mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive in lieu of their compensations as fixed by law, the following sums; that is to say: the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, each; their principal clerks one thousand three hundred dollars, each; and each of their engrossing clerks, one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who also performs the duty of doorkeeper, and the sergeant-at-

Of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

arms of the House of Representatives, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive eight hundred dollars per annum, each.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall be, and hereby is entitled to receive five hundred dollars per annum, and two dollars per day, during each session of Congress; and the assistant doorkeeper of the Senate and House of Representatives, four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, each, and two dollars each, per day, during each session of Congress.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensations to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, and to their clerks, and to the other officers herein named, shall commence with the present year.

Of the door-
keeper and as-
sistant door-
keeper of the
House of Re-
presentatives.

Commence-
ment of the
salaries.

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act supplementary to an act, intituled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned,” and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.* (a)

STATUTE I.

April 29, 1802.

[Repealed.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall, from and after the first day of January next, claim to be the author or proprietor of any maps, charts, book or books, and shall thereafter seek to obtain a copyright of the same agreeable to the rules prescribed by law, before he shall be entitled to the benefit of the act, intituled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned,” he shall, in addition to the requisites enjoined in the third and fourth sections of said act, if a book or books, give information by causing the copy of the record, which, by said act he is required to publish in one or more of the newspapers, to be inserted at full length in the title-page or in the page immediately following the title of every such book or books; and if a map or chart, shall cause the following words to be impressed on the face thereof, viz: “Entered according to act of Congress, the _____ day of 18____” (here insert the date when the same was deposited in the office) *by A. B. of the state of _____* (here insert the author's or proprietor's name and the state in which he resides.)

Additional re-
quisites pre-
scribed for per-
sons claiming to
be authors or
proprietors of
maps, charts or
books.

1790, ch. 15.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of January next, every person, being a citizen of the United States, or resident within the same, who shall invent and design, engrave, etch or work, or from his own works and inventions, shall cause to be designed and engraved, etched or worked, any historical or other print or prints, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing and vending such print or prints, for the term of fourteen years from the recording the title thereof in the clerk's office, as prescribed by law for maps, charts, book or books: *Provided*, he shall perform all the requisites in relation to such print or prints, as are directed in relation to maps, charts, book or books, in the third and fourth sections of the act to which this is a supplement, and shall moreover cause the same entry to be truly engraved on such plate, with the name of the proprietor, and printed on every such print or prints as is herein before required to be made on maps or charts.

Same rules
prescribed with
respect to per-
sons who shall
invent, and de-
sign, engrave,
etch, or work
historical or
other prints.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any print-seller or other person whatsoever, from and after the said first day of January next,

(a) See notes to “an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors, during the time therein mentioned,” May 31, 1790, chap. 15, vol. i. page 124.

Penalties for engraving, etching or working, or copying and selling a print or prints, without the consent of the owner or owners, in writing.

4 Wash. C. C.
R. 48.

A moiety of the forfeiture to any one who shall sue for the same.

Penalties for publishing maps, charts, books or prints, but in the way prescribed by law.

Limitation of action in cases of forfeiture.

within the time limited by this act, shall engrave, etch or work, as aforesaid, or in any other manner copy or sell, or cause to be engraved, etched, copied or sold, in the whole or in part, by varying, adding to, or diminishing from the main design, or shall print, re-print, or import for sale, or cause to be printed, re-printed, or imported for sale, any such print or prints, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors thereof, first had and obtained, in writing, signed by him or them respectively, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed or re-printed, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale or otherwise, or in any other manner dispose of any such print or prints, without such consent first had and obtained, as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such print or prints are or shall be copied, and all and every sheet or sheets (being part of or whereon such print or prints are or shall be copied or printed) to the proprietor or proprietors of such original print or prints, who shall forthwith destroy the same; and further, that every such offender or offenders shall forfeit one dollar for every print which shall be found in his, her, or their custody; either printed, published, or exposed to sale, or otherwise disposed of, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to any person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to and for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any map, chart, book or books, print or prints, who have not legally acquired the copyright of such map, chart, book or books, print or prints, and shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, insert therein or impress thereon that the same has been entered according to act of Congress, or words purporting the same, or purporting that the copyright thereof has been acquired; every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to and for the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in the United States, having cognizance thereof. *Provided always*, that in every case for forfeitures herein before given, the action be commenced within two years from the time the cause of action may have arisen.

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 30, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.
Additional compensation to the collector at Richmond.

Discontinued 1804, ch. 58.

Salary to the collector at Petersburg discontinued.

Emoluments of custom-houses limited.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act to amend “An act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage; and for other purposes.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, in the present year, there shall be paid, annually, to the collector of the customs for the district of Richmond, in addition to the fees and emoluments otherwise allowed by law, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, the salary heretofore allowed by law to the collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg be, and the same hereby is discontinued.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, whenever the annual emoluments of any collector of the customs, after deducting therefrom the expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than five thousand dollars; or those of a naval officer, after like deduction, to more than three thousand five hun-

dred dollars, or those of a surveyor, after a like deduction, to more than three thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and be paid by them, respectively, to the treasury of the United States: *Provided always*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to fines, forfeitures and penalties, under the revenue laws of the United States.

But the provisions of this act not to extend to fines, &c.

APPROVED, April 30, 1802.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An act to suspend, in part, the act intituled “An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, intituled “An act for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes,” as is contained within the second section thereof, be, and the same hereby is suspended, for and during the space of three years, from and after the end of the present session of Congress.

APPROVED, April 30, 1802.

STATUTE I.

April 30, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Part of the act for regulating foreign coins, &c.
Act of August 4, 1790, ch. 35, sec. 40. Act of Feb. 9, 1793, ch. 5. Act of April 10, 1806, ch. 22.

STATUTE I.

April 30, 1802.

[Expired.]

A former act revived and continued in force.
Act of April 18, 1796, ch. 13. 1803, ch. 14.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An act to revive and continue in force, an act intituled “An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled “An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes,” approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, shall be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force, until the fourth day of March next, and no longer.

APPROVED, April 30, 1802.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XL.—*An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest 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.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper, and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line, aforesaid: *Provided*, that Congress shall be at liberty at any time hereafter, either to attach all the territory lying east of the line to be drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami, aforesaid, to the territorial line, and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east as aforesaid to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid state, or dispose of it otherwise, in conformity to the fifth article of compact between the

STATUTE I.

April 30, 1802.

Act of August 7, 1789, ch. 8. Act of May 8, 1792, ch. 42.

The inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory west of the Ohio to form a constitution and become a state.

Act of March 3, 1803, ch. 21. Boundaries thereof.

Act of February 19, 1803, ch. 7. Act of July 14, 1832, ch. 240. Act of June 15, 1836, ch. 98.

Territory east thereof at the disposal of Congress.

1805, ch. 5.

original states, and the people and states to be formed in the territory northwest of the river Ohio.

What part of
territory attach-
ed to Indiana.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of said territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said state, is hereby attached to, and made a part of the Indiana territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject nevertheless to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects whatever, with all other citizens residing within the Indiana territory.

Qualifications
of electors for
choosing a con-
vention.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at full age, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial or county tax, and all persons having in other respects, the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the eastern division aforesaid, in

Election dis-
tricts.

a ratio of one representative to every twelve hundred inhabitants of each county, according to the enumeration taken under the authority of the United States, as near as may be, that is to say: from the county of Trumbull, two representatives; from the county of Jefferson, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected within what is now known by the county of Belmont, taken from Jefferson and Washington counties; from the county of Washington, four representatives; from the county of Ross, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected in what is now known by Fairfield county, taken from Ross and Washington counties; from the county of Adams, three representatives; from the county of Hamilton, twelve representatives, two of the twelve to be elected in what is now known by Clermont county, taken entirely from Hamilton county; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid, shall take place on the second Tuesday of October next, the time fixed by a law of the territory, intituled "An act to ascertain the number of free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one, in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and to regulate the elections of representatives for the same," for electing representatives to the general assembly, and shall be held and conducted in the same manner as is provided by the aforesaid act, except that the qualifications of electors shall be as herein specified.

Convention to
meet at Chil-
licothe in Novem-
ber, 1802.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday in November next; which convention, when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people, within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorized to form a constitution and state government, or if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall form for the people of the said state, a constitution and state government; provided the same shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the original states and the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio.

Constitution
must be repub-
lican.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the eastern state of the said territory, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

First, That the section, number sixteen, in every township, and where such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second, That the six miles reservation, including the salt springs, commonly called the Scioto salt springs, the salt springs near the Muskingum river, and in the military tract, with the sections of land which include the same, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the people thereof, the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of the said state shall direct: **Provided**, the said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years.

Third, That one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said state sold by Congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said state, and through the same, such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several states through which the road shall pass: **Provided always**, that the three foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by Congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under authority of the state, whether for state, county, township or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

APPROVED, April 30, 1802.

To have one representative in Congress till next census.

Propositions offered to the convention.
1811, ch. 9.

CHAP. XLI.—An Act to abolish the Board of Commissioners in the City of Washington; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the offices of the commissioners appointed in virtue of an act passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, intituled "An act to establish the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," shall cease and determine; and the said commissioners shall deliver up unto such person as the President shall appoint, in virtue of this act, all plans, draughts, books, records, accounts, deeds, grants, contracts, bonds, obligations, securities, and other evidences of debt in their possession which relate to the city of Washington, and the affairs heretofore under their superintendence or care.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of the city of Washington, which have heretofore been under the care and superintendence of the said commissioners, shall hereafter be under the direction of a superintendent, to be appointed by, and to be under the control of the President of the United States; and the said superintendent is hereby invested with all powers, and shall hereafter perform all duties

Commission to cease on first of June, 1802.
Act of July 16, 1790, ch. 28.

To transfer records to a superintendent.

A superintendent to be appointed by the President.

STATUTE I.

May 1, 1802.

Powers same
as commissioners.

1803, ch. 29.

Commissioners shall settle accounts immediately.

Superintendent to pay all obligations contracted by his predecessor.

Lots shall be sold to pay debt to Maryland.

In default of sale, the debt to be paid from public treasury.

Lots to be resold which had not been paid for.

The amount of sales to be applied to the payment of a sum due to Maryland.

Provision in case of a deficiency.

After debts already contracted are discharged monies advanced out of the treasury to be reimbursed by superintendent.

Part of a former act relating to the appointment of a board of commissioners repealed.

Books of subscription to be

which the said commissioners are now vested with, or are required to perform by, or in virtue of any act of Congress, or any act of the general assembly of Maryland, or any deed or deeds of trust from the original proprietors of the lots in the said city, or in any other manner whatsoever.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall forthwith settle with the accounting officers of the treasury their accounts for all monies received and expended by them in their capacity as commissioners, and shall immediately thereafter pay to the said superintendent any balance which may be found against them upon such settlement.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall pay all the debts heretofore contracted by the commissioners in their capacity as such, the payments of which are not herein after specially provided for, out of any monies received by him arising out of the city funds.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, sell so many of those lots in the city of Washington which are pledged for the repayment of a loan of two hundred thousand dollars, made by the state of Maryland, in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the commissioners for the use of the said city, as may be sufficient to pay the interest already accrued on the said loan, and the interest and instalments thereof, as they may respectively become due: *Provided*, that if in the opinion of the President of the United States, the sale of a sufficient number of the said lots, to meet the objects aforesaid, cannot be made without an unwarrantable sacrifice of the property, then so much money as may be necessary to provide for the deficiency is hereby appropriated and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall, prior to the first day of November next, sell, under the directions of the President of the United States, all the lots in the said city, which were sold antecedent to the sixth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and which the said commissioners are authorized by law to re-sell, in consequence of a failure on the part of the purchasers, to comply with their contracts; and the monies arising thereupon shall be applied, on or before the first day of November next, to the payment of the sum of fifty thousand dollars and the interest thereon to the state of Maryland, which said sum was formerly loaned by the said state to the commissioners for the use of the city of Washington: *Provided*, that if a sufficient sum to meet the objects last aforesaid, shall not be produced by the sale of the whole of the lots aforesaid, then so much money as may be necessary to provide for the deficiency is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That after the debts already contracted by the commissioners shall have been discharged, all monies advanced out of the treasury in pursuance of this act, shall be reimbursed by the said superintendent, by paying into the treasury all monies arising from the city funds, until the whole sum advanced, with the interest thereon, shall be repaid.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, intituled "An act to establish the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States," passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, as relates to the appointment of commissioners shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the city of Washington, for receiving and entering

subscriptions for opening the canal to communicate from the Potomac river to the Eastern Branch thereof, through a part of the city of Washington, under the management of Thomas Tingey, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Thomas Law, and Daniel Carroll Brent, which subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney; the said books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions, and continue open until the sum of eighty thousand dollars shall be filled up, in shares of one hundred dollars each; and that each person shall, at the time of subscribing, pay down ten dollars, being one tenth of each share; and after fourteen days previous notice, by advertisement, there shall be a meeting of the subscribers, and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Washington Canal Company," and may sue and be sued, as such, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations for the proper management of the business thereof. And such of the subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and four directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing the said company's business for, and during such time not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit. Each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, by him or her held at the time in the said company, and any proprietor by a writing under his or her hand, executed in presence of two witnesses, may depose any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the shares in said company shall be deemed personal, and not real property, and transferable in such manner as the company shall direct.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said company, to cut such canals, erect such locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary for opening the canal aforesaid, and the forks thereof;—and out of the monies arising from the subscriptions, wharfage and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and improve the said canal, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll gatherers, managers and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to settle their respective wages.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the company shall give bond, with such penalty and such security as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors, so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to demand and receive of the proprietors, the remaining nine tenths of the shares, from time to time, as they may be required, by previous advertisement at least one month in the Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria gazettes; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their proportions within one month after the same so ordered and advertised, as aforesaid, the said shares of defaulters shall be forfeited.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors, so elected, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall not begin to collect wharfage or tolls, until the canal is made practicable for boats and scows to pass through the same from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of his office.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a general

opened for completing the canal from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch.
Under whose direction.

Sum to be raised, amount of shares.
Act of May 31, 1832, ch. 112.

Subscribers incorporated;

Empowered to choose a president and four directors.

Shares to entitle the holders to an equal number of votes.

A proxy may act.

Shares to be personal property.

Powers of the president and directors when elected.

Treasurer to give bonds with security.

President and directors may call upon the proprietors for payments on their shares.

Defaulters forfeit their shares.

When wharfage and tolls are made demandable.

Oath of office to be taken by the president and directors.

A general meeting of the proprietors twice a year.

President and directors to make reports of their proceedings to them.

Certificates to be given by the proprietor to the president and directors.

Rates of wharfage fixed.

Rates of tolls.

Public property free from tolls and wharfage.

In what case the canal is to revert to the U. States.

STATUTE I.

May 1, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations.

meeting of the proprietors on the first Monday in June, and the first Monday in December, every year, in the city of Washington; to which meeting the president and directors shall make a report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors, then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, and at such half-yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as shall be judged necessary for repairs, improvements or contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the nett profits arising from the wharfage and tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to, and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors shall incur, not only in cutting canals, but in erecting locks, and in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, and in temporary enlargement and improvement of the same, that for the space of fifty years, when this act shall cease on repayment of the principal of the sums expended, the company is hereby authorized to collect the same rates of wharfage on all articles and materials landed on each side of the canal, as are now legally received at the wharfs at Georgetown: and it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, for fifty years, and as much longer as their principal sums expended remain unpaid, to demand and to receive, at the most convenient place for all commodities carried through a lock or locks, of the canal, a toll not exceeding half a dollar on each loaded boat, and a quarter of a dollar on each loaded scow; but no toll to be paid returning. But when the wharfage shall produce the annual interest of eight per cent. on the sums expended by the president and directors, exclusive of the tolls, then the tolls shall cease, and the canal and forks thereof, shall be entirely free for passage: and when the wharfage shall exceed the annual interest of twelve per cent. then the president and directors shall appropriate one half of the surplus to such public purpose as Congress may direct, or reserve the same as a fund to pay off the principal: *Provided always,* that all public property shall pass free of toll and wharfage.

SEC. 18. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted,* That in case the said Washington Canal Company created by this act shall not, within the term of five years, complete said canal in such a manner as to admit boats drawing three feet of water to pass through the whole extent of said canal, that the said canal shall revert to the United States, and all right and authority hereby granted to said company shall cease and determine.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, including any sum which may have been, or might be expended during the present year, by virtue of any former appropriation, be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, to defray the expenses of the navy of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and two; that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, the pay of the seamen, provisions and repairs, five hundred and eight thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, twenty thousand dollars.

For salaries of superintendents of navy yards, storekeepers and clerks, store-rent, hire of labourers, &c. twelve thousand dollars.

Specific appropriations.

For the purchase and expense of transportation of timber, and other materials, including ordnance for the seventy-four gun ships, one hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the improvement of navy yards, docks and wharves, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff of the marine corps, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty cents.

For clothing for the same, fifteen thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty cents.

For the quartermaster's department, comprising quarters for the officers, and barracks for the men at different stations, fuel, stationery, camp utensils, &c. seven thousand and sixty-one dollars.

For medicine, medical services, and hospital stores, one thousand dollars.

For officers' travelling expenses, armourer's and carpenter's bills, and other contingent expenses, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said several sums of money, herein before specifically appropriated, and amounting together to the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, as shall not have been expended by virtue of any former appropriation, shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy;—and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated by law.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act to extend and continue in force the provisions of an act intituled “An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, 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 several provisions of an act intituled “An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory northwest of the Ohio,” shall be, and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of March next, subject to the modifications contained in this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall, and the same are hereby extended to all persons claiming lands lying between the Miami rivers, and without the limits of Ludlow's survey, by purchase or contract made prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, with John Cleves Symmes or his associates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands as aforesaid, either within or without the limits of Ludlow's survey, and who have not obtained a certificate of the right of pre-emption therefor, shall, on or before the first day of November next, give notice of the nature and extent of his claim, in manner prescribed by the second section of the said act. And the receiver of public monies, and commissioners appointed under the fourth section of the said act, shall meet at Cincinnati, on the second Monday of November next, they having given four weeks previous notice of such meeting in a public newspaper printed at Cincinnati, and shall then and there proceed to hear and

STATUTE I.

May 1, 1802.

Act of March 3, 1801, ch. 23.

Act of March 3, 1803, ch. 29.

Provisions of a former act, under certain modifications, continued in force.

Provisions of that act extended to persons claiming lands between the Miami rivers in certain cases.

Persons claiming lands—who have not obtained certificates of the right of pre-emption.

How such claims are to be settled.

Vacancies in the board of commissioners for that purpose to be filled by the President.

Duties, emoluments, &c. to the members composing it, and the surveyor-general continued.

Persons possessing certificates of the right of pre-emption, allowed time for payment.

Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be opened such roads within the territory northwest of the Ohio as shall promote the sale of public lands.

Limitation of the sum to be expended for that purpose.

How the lands around Vincennes, to which the Indian title remains, are to be surveyed, &c.

Limitation of the expense for that object.

*1800, ch. 55.

In cases where a section or fractional section within the seven ranges of townships has been sold.

How to be laid off.

finally decide upon all claims, of which notice may have been given as aforesaid, and shall, in all matters relative thereto, govern themselves by the provisions of the said act. Vacancies in the said board of commissioners may be filled by the President of the United States alone. And the duties, powers and emoluments of the said commissioners, receiver of public monies, and register of the land-office at Cincinnati, and surveyor-general, as prescribed by the said act, shall, and the same are hereby continued.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person who may have obtained, or who shall hereafter obtain, as aforesaid, a certificate of a right of pre-emption from the said commissioners shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to make the first payment required for the lands described in such certificate, and shall, in all other respects relative thereto, conform to the several provisions of the said act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be viewed, marked, and opened, such roads within the territory northwest of the Ohio, as in his opinion will best serve to promote the sales of the public lands in future: *Provided*, that the whole sum to be expended on such roads shall not exceed six thousand dollars, and that the same shall be paid out of the monies paid by purchasers of public lands on account of surveying expenses.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the lands around Vincennes on the Wabash, in the Indiana territory, the Indian title to which hath been extinguished, shall be surveyed and laid off in the manner prescribed by the third section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for the sales of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river,'" under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and by such person or persons as the President of the United States alone shall appoint for that purpose: *Provided*, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed four dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked. And two plats of the lands aforesaid shall be prepared by the person or persons who may survey the same, who shall also designate thereon the bounds of the lands of individuals held under reservations of the state of Virginia, or under the laws of the United States: one of the said plats shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other shall be deposited with the secretary of the Indiana territory.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any section or fractional section of land lying within the seven ranges of townships has been sold prior to the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred, under the authority of the United States, the lines of such section or fractional section shall be run under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner most consistent with the supposed boundaries of the same, at the time of the sale, any thing in the act of the tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, to the contrary notwithstanding. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever lines thus run shall interfere with the claim of a purchaser of public lands under the last mentioned act, to permit such purchaser, if he shall desire it, at any time within six months, after such lines, thus interfering with his claim, shall have been run, to withdraw his former application, and to apply in lieu thereof for any other vacant section.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to provide for the establishment of certain districts, and therin to amend an act intituled “An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;” and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Yorktown in Virginia, to be called the district of East River, which shall comprehend the waters, shores, harbors, and inlets of North and East River, and Mobjack bay, and all other navigable waters, shores, harbors and inlets within the county of Mathews, in said state; and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to designate a proper place to be port of entry and delivery within the said district; and to appoint a collector and surveyor of the customs to reside and keep their offices thereat, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars each.*

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said last day of June next, Bennet's creek, within the district of Edenton, and state of North Carolina, shall cease to be a port of delivery, as heretofore established, and the office, authority, and emoluments of the surveyor of said port, shall also from thenceforth terminate and be discontinued; and a port of delivery, in lieu thereof, shall be established on Salmon creek within the district aforesaid, at a place called the Tombstone; and a surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, the annual salary heretofore allowed to the surveyor of Bennet's creek.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said last day of June next, a port of delivery shall be established at the mouth of Slade's creek on the north side thereof, within the district of Washington, and state of North Carolina, on a certain tract of land, intended and designated for a town, whereon William Parmley resides; and a surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, there shall, from and after the passing of this act, be established a district, to be called the district of Marietta, which shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Ohio, on the northern side, and the rivers, waters and shores connected therewith, above or to the eastward of, and including the river Scioto, from the mouth thereof, upwards, as far as the same may be navigable: and a collector of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office at the town of Marietta, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on the Mississippi, south of the state of Tennessee, one other port of entry and delivery on the said river; and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat, and to appoint one or more surveyors to reside at such place or places as he may think proper to designate as ports of delivery only; and the surveyor or surveyors thus appointed, shall be subject to the control and direction of the collector within whose district he or they shall reside.

STATUTE I.

May 1, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Act of 1799,
ch. 22. Act of
1817, ch. 109.A district
formed, to be
called the dis-
trict of East
River, from the
district of York-
town, in Vir-
ginia.Port of entry
and delivery
may be designa-
ted by the Pre-
sident, and a
collector and
surveyor to be
appointed by
him.Their com-
pensations.Bennet's creek
in the district of
Edenton to be
discontinued, as
a port of deli-
very.A port of de-
livery substi-
tuted on Salmon
creek, at Tomb-
stone.Surveyor to re-
side there.His compen-
sation.A port of de-
livery estab-
lished at the mouth
of Slade's creek.*1799, ch. 23.
1804, ch. 13.District of
Marietta estab-
lished.A collector to
be appointed to
reside at Mari-
etta.No other port
of entry and de-
livery in the dis-
trict.Collector's
salary.President may
establish ano-
ther port of en-
try and delivery
on the Missis-
sippi—May appoint
a collector to
reside there—
and one or more
surveyors at
such places as
he shall design-
ate for ports of
delivery only on
the Mississippi.

No duty to be collected on merchandise not subject to it in other cases, because landed at New Orleans.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.
Act of April 5, 1800. Act of Nov. 25, 1803.

Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, to prescribe certain forms to prevent frauds in cases of debentures.

Repealed.

Goods brought to ports on the Mississippi from Louisiana, in vessels belonging thereto—to what duties subject.

No duty demandable on the tonnage of boats, flats, &c. in the districts on the Mississippi.

Cases in which this exemption does not apply.

October 31, 1803, ch. 1.

Collector of the district of Georgetown may reside out of that town.

Vol. i. 627.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no duty shall be demanded or collected on merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign country, transported coastwise between the Atlantic ports of the United States, and the districts of the United States on the river Mississippi, or any of its branches, although landed at the port of New Orleans, on its passage; provided the same would not be subject to duty, or liable to seizure, if transported from one district of the United States, on the sea-coast, to another: *And provided likewise*, that no debenture for a drawback shall have been issued upon the export of such merchandise from the Atlantic ports of the United States to any foreign port or place; and to the end as well that frauds on the revenue may be prevented, as that the coasting vessels of the United States may be permitted to participate in the said trade, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, is hereby authorized to prescribe and establish such forms and regulations, and the same from time to time, with like approbation, to alter and amend, for the government of the officers of the customs in this respect, as he may think proper and necessary; on the observance of which, merchandise thus transported shall be exempted from duty; and it shall be lawful for the coasting vessels of the United States to be employed in the said trade, and not otherwise.

SEC. 7. And whereas, it is provided by the hundred and fourth section of the collection law, that merchandise belonging to British subjects may be brought (without regard to the character of the vessel importing the same) into the ports of the United States on the northern and northwestern frontiers, subject to no higher or other duties than are or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States, and it being just and reasonable that the same privilege should be extended to vessels and merchandise belonging to persons residing at New Orleans, and other ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the Mississippi, or any of its branches: *Be it further enacted*, that from and after the last day of June next, all goods and merchandise, the importation of which into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, shall and may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be brought into the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, in vessels belonging to New Orleans, or any other port of Louisiana or Florida, on the Mississippi; and such goods or merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than are, or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of June next, no duty on the tonnage of any boat, flat, raft, or other vessel, shall be demanded, or collected on the arrival or entry of such boat, flat, or raft, or other vessel, in any district which is or may be established on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, and on the northern or northwestern boundaries of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, that this exemption shall not be construed to extend to any vessel above fifty tons burthen, and which shall not be wholly employed in carrying on inland trade between the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, and its branches, and the ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the same, including New Orleans, and between the ports of the northern and northwestern boundaries of the United States and the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, that directs that the collector of the district of Georgetown shall reside at Georgetown, be, and is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act making appropriations for the Military Establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

STATUTE I.
May 1, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the several expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two, for the Indian department, for arsenals and armories, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of two hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars, including therein the sum of sixty thousand dollars appropriated by an act of the present session.

For the subsistence of the army, the sum of two hundred and one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty cents.

For forage, three thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

For clothing, sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, two thousand dollars.

For all expenses of transportation, tents, tools, and the contingent expenses of the war department, sixty-four thousand dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the corps of engineers, seven thousand and ten dollars and eighty cents.

For the Indian department, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses incident to the arsenals, magazines, and armories of the United States, sixty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For erecting and completing fortifications and barracks, seventy thousand five hundred dollars.

For running certain boundary lines between the Indians and white inhabitants of the United States, and for ascertaining the lines of sundry reserved tracts of land in the Indiana and Northwestern territories, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying all expenses which will arise in consequence of discharging the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who are, or shall be, supernumerary by the act of the present session, intituled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," and for carrying the said act into complete operation, the following sums be, and they hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

1802, ch. 9.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be discharged, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For subsistence, eighteen thousand dollars.

For clothing, twelve thousand dollars.

For forage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the medical department, two thousand dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, forty-five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For allowance to officers and soldiers who are to be discharged, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingencies, nine thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, including any unexpended balance of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, appropriated by the act approved on the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, intituled "An act to appropriate a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians," be, and the same hereby is appropriated for de-

1800, ch. 62.

Specific ap-
propriations.

Limitation of the compensation to be allowed to a commissioner for holding treaties with Indians, south of the Ohio.

How the several appropriations of this act are to be paid.

fraying the expense of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians south of the river Ohio: *Provided*, that the compensation to be allowed to any commissioner appointed, or who may be appointed, for negotiating such treaty or treaties, shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the actual service of such commissioner.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same objects respectively, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

STATUTE I.

May 1, 1802.

[Obsolete.]
Specific appropriations.

1802, ch. 15.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of clerks in the several loan offices, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants, for the support of the mint establishment, for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, for the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expenses, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, by an act, intituled "An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two," be, and are hereby appropriated, that is to say:

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of five months continuance, one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, seventeen thousand dollars.

For extraordinary contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, by resolutions of the house during the present session, including also the expenses of the library of the two houses of Congress, and for printing one thousand copies of the census of the United States, seven thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of new furniture, provided for the House of Representatives, one thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, stationery and printing, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and

persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the office of the Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, (including the wages of two persons employed in counterstamping paper in the said office,) six thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars and one cent.

For expense of stationery and printing (including books for the public stocks and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the Register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Superintendent of stamps, clerks and persons employed in his office, one thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the office of Superintendent of stamps, two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks to be employed in the treasury, in addition to those authorized by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, and for keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land-offices, two thousand dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including therein the sum of one thousand dollars already appropriated, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing two large tables of imports, for one year, (ending the thirtieth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine,) in American and foreign vessels, including paper furnished for the same, one hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, and for nine months service in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, not heretofore appropriated, including the expense of two watchmen, and the repair of fire engines, buckets, &c., one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary at War, one thousand dollars.

Specific appropriations.

Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the Accountant of the War department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the War department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed in the paymaster-general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the Purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationery and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster-General, Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks and persons employed in the Postmaster-General's office, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire in the said office, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a sum of two thousand three hundred dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, eleven thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For expense of fuel, candles, stationery, furniture, chests, &c., exclusive of expenses of suits, prosecutions, mail locks, keys, portmanteaus, saddle-bags, blanks for post-offices, advertisements relative to the mail, and other expenses incident to the department at large, these being paid for by the Postmaster-General out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several Loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks to the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain Loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans, for the state of Pennsylvania, in addition to the permanent provision made by law, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor-General, and the clerks employed by him, and

For expense of stationery and other contingent expenses in the Surveyor-General's office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of publishing in the Sciota Gazette, the act providing for the sale of lands in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and of paper for printing twelve hundred copies of the act providing for the sale of western lands of the United States, eighty-four dollars

1799, ch. 40.

1799, ch. 40.

For completing certain surveys authorized by acts of Congress passed the tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, the eighteenth of February and third of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and for surveying and laying off, according to law, the lands around Vincennes, on the Wabash, in the Indiana territory, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents.

Specific appropriations.

For compensation to the following officers of the Mint:—

The director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.

And two, at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, refining, coining, carpenter, millwright and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, bar iron, lead, steel, office furniture, and for all other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the governor and judges and secretary of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, printing patents for land, and other contingent expenses for lands in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war, and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department respectively, fifteen per centum in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, circuit judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney-general, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the like compensations granted to the district attorneys, and for defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the court for the district of Columbia, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Specific appropriations. For compensation to the marshals of the district of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, East and West Tennessee, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the act of Congress, of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and two, relative to the officers and crew of the United States schooner Enterprise, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late Colonel John Harding and Major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars.

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for their pensions from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, ninety-three thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanterns and lamps, and materials used therein, and other contingent expenses, including commissions to the superintendents of the said lighthouses, at two and a half per centum, forty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the contingent expenses of government, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of taking the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses incident to the purchase or erection of certain warehouses and stores for the reception of goods, wares and merchandise, under the "Act respecting quarantine and health laws," passed the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, sixty-nine thousand and twenty-six dollars and twelve cents.

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including contingent expenses, twenty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For salaries of the agents of the United States, in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For the salary of an agent in London for the relief and protection of American seamen, and contingent expenses to be incurred therein; and for relieving seamen elsewhere, fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any money which may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 1, 1802.

1799, ch. 12.

1790, ch. 34.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act further to alter and establish certain Post Roads; and for the more secure carriage of the Mail of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be discontinued:

- From Pelham to Nottingham West, in New Hampshire.
- From Hanover to Scituate, in Massachusetts.
- From Bridgewater to Taunton.
- From New York to Saggharbor, in the state of New York.
- From Schenectady to Sandy-hill.
- From Salem to Bridgetown, in New Jersey.
- From Lumberton, by Elizabethtown, to Andersville, in North Carolina.
- From Rockford, by Scull Camp, to Grayson Courthouse.
- From Amelia Courthouse, by Pridesville, to Paynsville, in Virginia.
- From Washington to Cincinnati.
- From Franklin Courthouse to Jackson Courthouse, in Georgia.
- From Goldson's, by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenburgh Courthouse, Marshall's store, Christian's store, Lunenburg Courthouse and Edmund's store, to Goldson's.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be established: New post roads established.

In Maine.—From Dennysville to Eastport.

From Machias, by Dennysville, to Scodiac.

In New Hampshire.—From Pelham, by Windham, to Londonderry.

From Haverhill, by Bath and Littleton, to Lancaster.

In Massachusetts.—From Boston, by Easton, to Taunton.

From Hingham, by Cohasset, to Scituate.

From Springfield, by South Hadley, to Northampton.

From Salem, by Topsfield, to Haverhill.

In Vermont—From Middlebury, by New Haven, Moncton, Hinesburg, Williston, Jericho, Essex, Westford, Fairfax and Sheldon, to Huntsburg; to return from Huntsburg, by Berkshire, Enosburg, Bakersfield, Cambridge, Underhill, Jericho, Richmond, Huntington, Starksborough and Bristol, to Middlebury.

From Danville, by St. Johnsbury, through Barnet, to Rye-gate.

In Connecticut.—From Hartford, by Coventry, Windham and Canterbury, to Plainfield.

From Middletown, by Haddam, to Saybrook.

From New Haven, by Woodbridge, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield.

From Norwich, by Lisbon, Canterbury, and Brooklyn, to Pomfret.

In New York.—From New York, by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hampstead, Merrick, Oysterbay South, Huntington South, Islip, Patchauge Fire-Place, Moriches, West Hampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton, to Saggharbor.

From Hampstead, by Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, and River-head, to Southhold.

From Newtown, in the county of Tioga, by Catharinetown, to Geneva.

From Schenectady to Ballstown Springs, Milton, Saratoga Springs, Greenfield, Hadley, Galloway, Charleton, and again to Schenectady.

From Sandy-hill to Fort George, and through the towns of Thermon and Jay, to Plattsburg, and thence to the northern line of said state.

In New Jersey.—From Woodbury, by Bridgetown, Milville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May Courthouse, to Cape Island.

From Somerset Courthouse, by Baskenridge, to Morristown.

**STATUTE I.
May 3, 1802.**

[Obsolete.]
Post roads discontinued.

New post roads established.

From New Germantown, by David Miller's in Washington township, and New Hampton, to Pittstown.

In Pennsylvania.—From Lancaster, by Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem and Stroud's, to Milford.

From Lebanon to Jonestown.

From Jenkintown, by the Cross-roads and New Hope, to Flemington, New Jersey.

From Chambersburg, by Messersburg, to Bedford.

From Downingtown, by West Chester, Kennet's Square, and New London Cross-roads, to the Brick Meeting-house, in Maryland.

In Maryland.—From Reisterstown, by M'Allisterstown, Abbotstown, and Berlin, to Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

From Elkton, by the Brick Meeting-house, to the Rising Sun, Black Horse and Sorrel Horse Taverns, to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

From Westminster, in Maryland, by Union Mills, Petersburgh and Gettysburgh, to Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania.

From Boonesborough, by Sharpsburg and Hagerstown, to Messersburg, Pennsylvania. The mail from Ellicott's Mills to Montgomery Courthouse, shall pass by Brookville.

In Delaware.—From Georgetown, by Broadkiln Landing, to Lewistown.

From Newport, by Chatham, Cochran's and Strasburg, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania.

From Whitelysburg to Frederica.

From Georgetown, by Bridge Branch, and Northwest Fork Bridge, to Hunting Creek or New Market, Maryland, as the postmaster may direct.

In Virginia.—From Leesburg to Centreville.

From New Dublin, by Tazewell Courthouse, Russel Courthouse, and Lee Courthouse, to Robinson's Mills, at the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

From Cumberland Courthouse to Ca Ira.

From Culpepper Courthouse, by Woodville and Mundell's store, to New Market, in Shenandoah county.

From Fauquier Courthouse, by Aquia, to King George Courthouse.

From Winchester, by Front-Royal, to Culpepper Courthouse.

From Brooke Courthouse to Steubenville, in the Northwestern Territory.

From Brooke Courthouse to West Liberty.

From Brookington, by Newman's and Randolph's taverns, and Dennis' store, to Henderson and Fitzgerald's store.

From Amelia Courthouse, by Perkins' store, to Painesville.

From Wylliesville, in Charlotte county, by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's and Norman's store, to Person Courthouse, in North Carolina.

From Harrisville, by Field's mill, Quarlesville, M'Farland's store, Lunenburg Courthouse, Christiansville, Marshallsville, Mecklenburg Courthouse and St. Tammany's; and to return by Geesbridge, Edmund's store, Field's mill to Harrisville.

From Richmond Courthouse to Tappahannock.

In North Carolina.—From Plymouth to Robert Winn's, on Scuppernong river.

From Jonesburg to Pasquotank river bridge.

From Rutherfordstown, by John Gowen's store, to Greenville Courthouse, in South Carolina.

From Wilkes to Ash Courthouse.

The road from Mount Airy to Grayson Courthouse, in Virginia, shall pass by Scull Camp.

In Tennessee.—From Jonesborough to Carter Courthouse.

From Nashville to Franklin.

From Knoxville to Burville.

New post roads established.

In South Carolina.—The road from Edgefield to Cambridge, shall pass by Amos Richardson's, and return by Northampton.

From Monk's corner over Biggen bridge, by Pineville, Murray's ferry, Santee, to Kingstree.

In Georgia.—From Oglethorpe Courthouse, by Athens, through Clarksville, to Jackson Courthouse.

From Riceburg, by Fort James, to Tatnall Courthouse.

In Kentucky.—From Shelbyville to Louisville.

From Danville, by Pulaski Courthouse, to Wayne Courthouse.

In the Northwestern Territory.—From Marietta, by Chillicothe and Williamsburg, to Cincinnati.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the better and more secure carrying of the mail of the United States, on the main post road between Petersburg, in Virginia, and Louisville, in Georgia, the Postmaster-General shall be, and hereby is authorized and directed to engage and contract with private companies, or adventurers, for carrying the mail of the United States, for a term of time not exceeding five years, in mail coachees or stages, calculated to convey passengers therein: *Provided*, that the expense thereof shall not exceed a sum equal to one third more than the whole of the present expense incurred for carrying the mail on such road, on horseback. And the said Postmaster-General may, hereafter at his discretion, require as a stipulation in the contract for carrying the mail from Suffield, in Connecticut, by Windsor, in Vermont, to Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire; that the same shall be conveyed in a carriage or line of stages: *Provided*, the expense thereof shall not exceed more than one third the sum heretofore given for carrying the mail on the last mentioned route by a post rider.

Postmaster-General authorized to contract for carrying the mail in coaches from Petersburg to Louisville in Georgia, for time limited.

Additional expense not to exceed a certain amount.

He may have the mail from Suffield in Connecticut by Windsor, in Vermont, to Dartmouth College, carried in the same way. Under a limitation of expense.

Free white persons to be only employed in carrying the mail.

Penalty for not complying with this provision.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of November next no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, on any of the post roads, either as a post-rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail: and, every contractor or person who shall have stipulated or may hereafter stipulate to carry the mail, or whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be conveyed, on any of the post roads, as aforesaid, and who shall, contrary to this act, employ any other than a free white person as a post-rider or driver, or in any other way to carry the mail on the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for, and prosecute the same, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters, packets and newspapers to and from the Attorney-General of the United States shall be conveyed by post free of postage: *Provided*, that all letters by him sent be franked in the manner required by the seventeenth section of the act to establish the post-office.(a)

Privilege of franking extended to the Attorney-General, and of receiving letters, &c. free of postage.

Allowances may be made to the postmasters at the distributing offices;

Limitation thereof.

No allowance if the number of mails is not actually increased by the distributing system.

An additional compensation to

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General be authorized to allow the postmasters at the several distributing offices, such compensation as shall be adequate to their several services in that respect: *Provided*, that the same shall not exceed in the whole five per cent. on the whole amount of postages on letters and newspapers received for distribution, and that the said allowance be made to commence on the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred: *Provided also*, that if the number of mails received at, and dispatched from, any such office is not actually increased by the distributing system, then no additional allowance shall be made to the postmaster.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the deputy postmaster at the city of Washington, for his extraordinary

the deputy postmaster at the city of Washington.

This act not to affect existing contracts.

expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office, an additional compensation, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to be computed from the first day of January last.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect any existing contracts for carrying the mail.

APPROVED, May 3, 1802.

STATUTE I.

May 3, 1802.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriation.

How to be applied.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for carrying into effect the convention of the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, the sum of two millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid in such instalments, and at such times, as are fixed by the said convention, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 3, 1802.

STATUTE I.

May 3, 1802.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act to amend an act intituled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen," and for other purposes.*

Fund provided for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Act of July 16, 1798, ch. 77.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 24.

Sum appropriated for an hospital in Massachusetts.

President may cause accommodations, &c. to be provided for the relief of the U. States seamen at New Orleans, with the consent of the local government.

Masters of boats, rafts, &c. going to New Orleans, down the Mississippi, to make reports of the number of hands, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the monies heretofore collected in pursuance of the several acts "for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and at present unexpended, together with the monies hereafter to be collected by authority of the before-mentioned acts, shall constitute a general fund, which the President of the United States shall use and employ as circumstances shall require for the benefit and convenience of sick and disabled American seamen: *Provided*, that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of an hospital in the district of Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause such measures to be taken as, in his opinion, may be expedient for providing convenient accommodations, medical assistance, necessary attendance, and supplies for the relief of sick or disabled seamen of the United States who may be at or near the port of New Orleans, in case the same can be done with the assent of the government having jurisdiction over the port; and for this purpose, to establish such regulations, and to authorize the employment of such persons as he may judge proper; and that for defraying the expense thereof, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be paid out of any monies arising from the said fund not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the master of every boat, raft or flat, belonging to any citizen of the United States which shall go down the Mississippi with intention to proceed to New Orleans shall, on his arrival at Fort Adams, render to the collector or naval officer thereof, a true account of the number of persons employed on board such boat, raft or flat, and the time that each person has been so employed, and shall pay to the said collector or naval officer at the rate of twenty cents per month, for every person so employed, which sum, he is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such person: and the said collector or naval officer shall not give a clearance for such boat, raft or flat, to proceed on her voyage to New Orleans, until an account be rendered to him of the

number of persons employed on board such boat, raft or flat, and the money paid to him by the master or owner thereof: and if any such master shall render a false account of the number of persons, and the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the said general fund for the purposes of this act: *Provided*, that all persons employed in navigating any such boat, raft or flat, shall be considered as seamen of the United States, and entitled to the relief extended by law to sick and disabled seamen.

Penalty for
rendering a
false account.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint for the port of New Orleans, a fit person to be director of the marine hospital of the United States, whose duties shall be in all instances the same as the directors of the marine hospitals of the United States, as directed and required by the act, intituled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen." [Act of July 16, 1798, chap. 76.]

Persons navi-
gating such
boats, to be
considered as
seamen of the
United States.

President to
appoint a direc-
tor of the marine
hospital at New
Orleans.

Sick foreign
seamen may be
admitted in cer-
tain cases.

Seamen ad-
mitted into the
hospital subject
to a charge for
every day they
shall remain
therein.

Clearance not
to be given by
the collector
until the money
due from the
master, as afore-
said, shall be
paid.

Accs. against
foreign seamen
to be made out
by the director
of the hospital.

Collectors to
pay the money
they collect into
the Treasury of
the U. States
under this and
the act to which
this is a supplement.

Director of the
marine hospital
to account for
the money re-
ceived by him.

Allowed a
commission.

STATUTE I.

May 3, 1802.

February 27,
1801, ch. 15.

Same proceed-
ings may be had
against non-res-
idents in the cir-
cuit court for
the county of
Washington as
in the general
court or court
of chancery in
Maryland.

Proceedings
against non-res-
idents in the cir-
cuit court of Al-
exandria county

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every director of the marine hospitals within the United States, shall, if it can with convenience be done, admit into the hospital of which he is director, sick foreign seamen, on the application of the master or commander of any foreign vessel to which such sick seamen may belong; and each seaman so admitted shall be subject to a charge of seventy-five cents per day for each day he may remain in the hospital, the payment of which the master or commander of such foreign vessel shall make to the collector of the district in which such hospital is situated: and the collector shall not grant a clearance to any foreign vessel, until the money due from such master or commander, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be paid; and the director of each hospital is hereby directed, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to make out the accounts against each foreign seaman that may be placed in the hospital, under his direction, and render the same to the collector.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors shall pay the money collected, by virtue of this and the act to which this is an amendment, into the treasury of the United States, and be accountable therefor, and receive the same commission thereon, as for other money by them collected.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every director of the marine hospitals shall be accountable at the treasury of the United States for the money by them received in the same manner as other receivers of public money, and for the sums by them expended shall be allowed a commission at the rate of one per cent.

APPROVED, May 3, 1802.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, intituled "An act concerning the District of Columbia."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the county of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all common law and chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties reside without the said territory, in the same way that non-residents are proceeded against in the general court or in the supreme court of chancery in the state of Maryland.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, shall have power to proceed in all common law and chancery causes which now are, or hereafter shall be instituted before it, in which either of the parties are non-residents of said district of Columbia, in the same way, and under

to be the same as in the district or high court of chancery in Virginia.

Times of sessions of the circuit courts of Alexandria and Washington counties.

Process here-tofore issued.

Causes depending to stand adjourned to these sessions.

These courts have power to hold adjourned sessions.

No *capias ad satisfaciendum* to be issued where the costs do not exceed twenty dollars.

Executions in such cases to be issued against the goods and chattels of the debtors.

Constables to give bond with surety, approved by one of the district judges. *

Clerk's fees. Constable's fees and commissions.

The act to which this is a supplement not to extend to cases where, by the Virginia and Maryland laws, attachments may issue against the property of absconding debtors.

How taxes are to be levied in the county of Alexandria.

And the poor of the said country provided for.

The laws of Virginia and Maryland adopted by a former act, not to prohibit the owners of slaves from hiring them in and removing them to the district.

Parts of former acts with respect to com-

the same regulations observed by the district court or by the high court of chancery in Virginia, in proceeding against non-residents.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the courts for the counties of Alexandria and Washington, shall hereafter be holden at the periods following, to wit: for the county of Alexandria, on the fourth Monday of June and November, and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of July and December, in each year; and all process heretofore issued from the offices of the said courts and not yet returned, shall be returnable to the first day of the sessions of the said courts, respectively, and all causes now depending in the same shall stand adjourned and continued over to the next sessions of the said courts, as established by this act. And the said* courts are hereby invested with the same power of holding adjourned sessions that are exercised by the courts of Maryland.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall hereafter issue on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate, or in any case where the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed twenty dollars; but that in such cases, execution shall be only on the goods and chattels of the debtor, and shall issue by order of the justice who may have taken cognizance of the action, from the clerk's office, and shall be returnable thereto: that all such executions be returnable on the first Monday in every month; and that the same, and also the warrant to bring the party before the justice, be directed to one of the constables, whose duty it shall be to obey the same: that each of the said constables shall give bond, with one sufficient surety, to be approved of by any one of the district judges, for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in the sum of five hundred dollars: that the clerk's fees for issuing and filing the return of every such execution, shall be twenty-five cents; the constable's fees for return and service, shall be fifty cents; and that a commission of eight per cent. be allowed the constable for every sum thereon by him levied.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the original act to which this is a further supplement, as confines the jurisdiction of the courts of this territory to cases between parties who are inhabitants of, or residents within the same, shall not be construed to extend to any case where, by the laws of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, attachments may issue to affect the property of absconding debtors, or others having property within the district, and whose persons are not answerable to the process of the court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the taxes to be levied in the county of Alexandria, shall hereafter be assessed by the justices of the peace of the said county, and the poor of the town and country parts of the said county of Alexandria shall be provided for respectively, in like manner as the county and corporation courts were authorized to do by the laws of Virginia, as they stood in force within the said county, on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That no part of the laws of Virginia or Maryland declared by an act of Congress, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, "concerning the district of Columbia," to be in force within the said district, shall ever be construed so as to prohibit the owners of slaves to hire them within, or remove them to the said district, in the same way as was practised prior to the passage of the above-recited act.(a)

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of two acts of Congress, the one passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, intituled "An act concerning the district

of Columbia," the other passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, supplementary to the aforesaid act, as provides for the compensation to be made to certain justices of the peace thereby created, and for compensation to jurors attending the courts within said district, except so much thereof as relates to their travelling expenses attending the same, shall be, and is hereby repealed: and jurors, in future, shall serve in the said courts, and be summoned to attend the same in like manner as jurors serve and were summoned in the courts of Virginia, prior to the passage of the above-recited act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That ordinary licenses, retailers' licenses, and hawkers and pedlers' licenses, shall be granted by the circuit court of the said district, in the respective counties, as the same were heretofore granted by the courts of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. And the several judges of the said circuit court shall have like authority to grant such licenses in vacation, as the justices of the courts of Maryland and Virginia heretofore possessed; and the money arising from such licenses shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said counties, respectively, in such manner, and to such purposes, as the justices of the levy courts in the same shall appoint and direct.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshal of the district of Columbia be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause a good and sufficient jail to be built within the city of Washington, and that a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated to that purpose, to be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporation of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, shall have full power and authority to tax any particular part or district of the town, for paving the streets, lanes or alleys therein, or for sinking wells, or erecting pumps which may appear for the benefit of such particular part or district: *Provided*, that the rate of tax so to be levied shall not exceed two dollars per foot front, and that the same shall be enforced and collected in the same manner that the taxes which the said corporation had heretofore been authorized to lay and collect.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That articles inspected at one port in the said district shall not be subject to a second inspection, at any other port in the said district.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to cause the militia, of the respective counties of Washington and Alexandria to be formed into regiments and other corps, conformably, as nearly as may be, to the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they stood in force in the said counties, respectively, on the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred; and that he appoint and commission, during pleasure, all such officers of the militia of the said district, as he may think proper; that he be authorized to call them into service, in like manner as the executive of Maryland and Virginia were authorized in the counties of Washington and Alexandria respectively, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred. And that such militia, when in actual service, be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as the militia of the United States, when called out by the President.

APPROVED, May 3, 1802.

pen-sa-tion to jus-ti-cies of the peace and ju-riors abolished.

Except as to the travelling expenses of ju-riors.

Jurors to be sum-mon-ed, &c.

Cer-tain li-ces to be grant-ed in the same way as they have been grant-ed by the courts of Maryland and Virginia.

Judges of the circuit court may grant such li-ces in va-cation.

Mar-shal au-thor-ized to cause a jail to be built in the city of Wash-ing-ton with the Presi-dent's ap-proba-tion.

A limi-tation of ex-pense and ap-propri-a-tion of money.

Corpo-ra-tion of Georgetow-n to lay a ta-x.

For what pur-pose.

Li-mita-tion of the rate of tax and the man-ner to be enforced and col-lected.

Arti-cles in-spected in one port of the dis-trict exempt from fur-ther in-spec-tion in the dis-trict.

President of the U. States to cause the mil-i-tia of Wash-ing-ton and Alexan-dria coun-ties to be orga-nized.

To ap-point and com-mis-sion offi-cers, &c.

To call them into ser-vice.

Their pay and emolu-ments while in ser-vice.

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants

STATUTE I.

May 3, 1802.

Act of Fe-bruary 24, 1804, ch. 14. Act

of May 4, 1812,
ch. 75, repealed.

Act of Feb.
20, 1819, ch. 34,
repealed.

Act of Feb.
28, 1820, ch. 15.

Act of May
15, 1820, ch.
103, repealed.

Act of May 26,
1824, ch. 191.

The inhabi-
tants of the city
of Washington
made a body
politic.

Their powers
as such.

The city to
be divided into
wards.

City council to
consist of twelve
members.

To be divided
into two cham-
bers, in what
manner.

Council to be
annually elect-
ed, and by
whom.

Judges of elec-
tions.

Times of hold-
ing the elec-
tions.

How long the
polls are to be
kept open.

When and how
the votes are to
be counted.

Persons hav-
ing the greatest
number to be
notified thereof
by the judges,
and a return
made to the
mayor of the
city.

How the mayor
is to be appoint-
ed.

His contin-
uance in office
and qualifica-
tions.

Where the
city council is
to hold its ses-
sions, and when.

The mayor may
convene it on
extra occasions.

What number
shall make a
quorum to do
business in each
council.

The two coun-
cils may appoint
their own offi-
cers, &c., and
make their own
rules and regu-
lations.

of the city of Washington be constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of a mayor and council of the city of Washington, and by their corporate name, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, grant, receive, and do all other acts as natural persons, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of the said city; and may have and use a city seal, which may be broken or altered at pleasure; the city of Washington shall be divided into three divisions or wards, as now divided by the levy court for the county, for the purpose of assessment; but the number may be increased hereafter, as in the wisdom of the city council shall seem most conducive to the general interest and convenience.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the council of the city of Washington shall consist of twelve members, residents of the city, and upwards of twenty-five years of age, to be divided into two chambers, the first chamber to consist of seven members, and the second chamber of five members; the second chamber to be chosen from the whole number of councillors elected, by their joint ballot. The city council to be elected annually, by ballot, in a general ticket, by the free white male inhabitants of full age, who have resided twelve months in the city, and paid taxes therein the year preceding the election's being held: the justices of the county of Washington, resident in the city, or any three of them, to preside as judges of election, with such associates as the council may, from time to time, appoint.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the first election of members for the city council shall be held on the first Monday in June next, and in every year afterwards, at such place in each ward as the judges of the election may prescribe.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the polls shall be kept open from eight o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, and no longer, for the reception of ballots. On the closing of the poll, the judges shall close and seal their ballot-boxes, and meet on the day following in the presence of the marshal of the district, on the first election, and the council afterwards, when the seals shall be broken, and the votes counted: within three days after such election, they shall give notice to the persons having the greatest number of legal votes, that they are duly elected, and shall make their return to the mayor of the city.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the mayor of the city shall be appointed, annually, by the President of the United States. He must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, prior to his appointment.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the city council shall hold their sessions in the city hall, or, until such building is erected, in such place as the mayor may provide for that purpose, on the second Monday in June, in every year; but the mayor may convene them oftener, if the public good require their deliberations. Three fourths of the members of each council may be a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day: they may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as they may, by ordinance, provide: they shall appoint their respective presidents, who shall preside during their sessions, and shall vote on all questions where there is an equal division; they shall settle their rules of proceedings, appoint their own officers, regulate their respective fees, and remove them at pleasure: they shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, and may, with the concurrence of three fourths of the whole, expel any member for disorderly behaviour, or mal-conduct in office, but not a second time for the same offence: they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolve or ordinance, at the request of any member, and their deliberations shall be public. The mayor shall appoint

to all offices under the corporation. All ordinances or acts passed by the city council shall be sent to the mayor, for his approbation, and when approved by him, shall then be obligatory as such. But if the said mayor shall not approve of such ordinance or act, he shall return the same within five days, with his reasons in writing therefor; and if three fourths of both branches of the city council, on reconsideration thereof, approve of the same, it shall be in force in like manner as if he had approved it, unless the city council, by their adjournment, prevent its return.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to pass all by-laws and ordinances; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the city; to establish night watches or patrols, and erect lamps; to regulate the stationing, anchorage and mooring of vessels; to provide for licensing and regulating auctions, retailers of liquors, hackney carriages, wagons, carts and drays, and pawnbrokers within the city; to restrain or prohibit gambling, and to provide for licensing, regulating or restraining theatrical or other public amusements within the city; to regulate and establish markets; to erect and repair bridges; to keep in repair all necessary streets, avenues, drains and sewers, and to pass regulations necessary for the preservation of the same, agreeably to the plan of the said city; to provide for the safe keeping of the standard of weights and measures fixed by Congress, and for the regulation of all weights and measures used in the city; to provide for the licensing and regulating the sweeping of chimneys and fixing the rates thereof; to establish and regulate fire wards and fire companies; to regulate and establish the size of bricks that are to be made and used in the city; to sink wells, and erect and repair pumps in the streets; to impose and appropriate fines, penalties and forfeitures for breach of their ordinances; to lay and collect taxes; to enact by-laws for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; and to pass all ordinances necessary to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the corporation of the city of Washington: *Provided*, that the by-laws or ordinances of the said corporation, shall be, in no wise, obligatory upon the persons of non-residents of the said city, unless in cases of intentional violation of by-laws or ordinances previously promulgated. All the fines, penalties and forfeitures, imposed by the corporation of the city of Washington, if not exceeding twenty dollars, shall be recovered before a single magistrate, as small debts are, by law, recoverable; and if such fines, penalties and forfeitures exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the same shall be recovered by action of debt in the district court of Columbia, for the county of Washington, in the name of the corporation, and for the use of the city of Washington.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons appointed to collect any tax imposed in virtue of the powers granted by this act, shall have authority to collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person chargeable therewith: no sale shall be made unless ten days previous notice thereof be given; no law shall be passed by the city council subjecting vacant or unimproved city lots, or parts of lots, to be sold for taxes.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the city council shall provide for the support of the poor, infirm and diseased of the city.

SEC. 10. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no tax shall be imposed by the city council on real property in the said city, at any higher rate than three quarters of one per centum on the assessment valuation of such property.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for two years, from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

APPROVED, May 3, 1802.

The mayor to appoint to all offices under the corporation.

Ordinances to be binding must be approved by him, but in certain cases.

Powers of the corporation prescribed.

Ordinances and by-laws not to be obligatory upon strangers but in certain cases.

How fines, &c. may be recovered.

Taxes may be collected by distress and sale of personal property in certain cases.

No sale but upon previous notice.

No law to be passed subjecting vacant lots to sale.

City council to provide for the support of the poor.

Limitation of the rate of taxation on real property.

Commencement of this act and how long to be in force.

Jan. 21, 1802.

I. RESOLUTION, Authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the Members of both Houses with the Laws of the Sixth Congress.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be furnished to each member of the two Houses of Congress, a copy of the laws of the sixth Congress.

APPROVED, January 21, 1802.

Feb. 3, 1802.

The sense entertained by Congress of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterret in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair.

President requested to present a sword to him.

An allowance of one month's pay made to the officers &c.

II. RESOLUTIONS, Expressing the sense of Congress on the gallant conduct of Lieut. Sterret,—the officers and crew of the United States schooner Enterprise.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That they entertain a high sense of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterret, and the other officers, seamen and marines, on board the schooner Enterprise, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair, of fourteen guns and eighty men.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Lieutenant Sterret, a sword, commemorative of the aforesaid heroic action; and that one month's pay be allowed to all the other officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the Enterprise when the aforesaid action took place.

APPROVED, February 3, 1802.

ACTS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December, 1802, and ended on the third day of March, 1803.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate; STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President of the Senate pro tempore, on the 14th of January, 1803, and from the 3d of March, 1803; NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. I.—*An Act making a partial appropriation for the Naval Service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

Jan. 14, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same object; and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.*

APPROVED, January 14, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 10, 1803.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act authorizing the sale of a piece of land, parcel of the Navy Yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Chelsea bridge corporation.*

Secretary of the Navy authorized to convey a piece of land to the Salem bridge corporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, by indenture of bargain and sale, in common form, to convey, in fee simple, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike and Chelsea bridge corporation, by their proper name of incorporation, a certain piece of land, lying on the western corner, and being parcel of the navy yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, containing fifteen square perches, or thereabouts, or so much thereof as is required to enable the said proprietors to lay out and make a turnpike road from Salem to Charlestown bridge, near Boston, according to the plan exhibited to Congress by the said proprietors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said secretary, prior to the making the said conveyance, to cause the said piece of land to be valued by disinterested men, to be appointed in such manner as he shall agree with the said proprietors; the amount of which said valuation, being paid to the use of the United States, it shall then, and not before, be lawful for the said secretary to make the aforesaid conveyance.*

A valuation to be ascertained by disinterested persons and paid.

APPROVED, February 10, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 19, 1803.

Act of February 24, 1804,
ch. 13.

In what manner goods to be exported from the Mississippi are to be identified.

Certificate to be granted by the collector of the Mississippi district.

Not to be given till it is ascertained that the goods are of the growth, &c. of the U. States.

Certificate to be exhibited to the Consul of the U. States.

CHAP. V.—An Act to provide for the granting of Clearances to ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and therein to amend an act, intituled “An act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage,” and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be intended to be exported from any of the ports of the United States within the Mississippi, by the way of New Orleans, to any foreign port, the identity of such articles shall be ascertained and certified in the same manner by the proper officers as has been or hereafter may be provided, for the transportation of the same articles to any of the ports of the United States, without the Mississippi.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs for the district of Mississippi, to grant to any ship or vessel owned by citizens of the United States, laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said states, and actually lying in some part of the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, a clearance in the same manner as if such ship or vessel was lying within the said district, which clearance shall be of the form following, to wit:

“District of Mississippi, to
Port of Adams,

These are to certify to all whom it doth concern, that master or commander of the burthen tons or thereabouts, mounted with guns (if any) navigated with men built, now lying in the river Mississippi, out of the limits of the United States, and bound for having on board (here specify the articles if required) being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or (if no specification be required) being laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, hath here cleared his said vessel according to law:

Given under my hand and seal, at the custom-house of Fort Adams, this day of one thousand eight hundred and and in the year of the independence of the United States of America.”

Provided nevertheless, That such clearance shall not be granted until the identity of the articles laden on board such ship or vessel, as being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be established to the satisfaction of the said collector, either by the exhibition of a certificate to that effect, from the consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, residing at or near New Orleans on the said river or otherwise: **And provided also,** that before the departure of such ship or vessel for any foreign port or place without the said river, it shall be the duty of the master or commander thereof, to exhibit such clearance to the said consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, who shall certify thereon under his consular seal, if he be satisfied that the state of the cargo at the time of such exhibition correspond therewith, that such is the case; or if the whole or any part thereof shall have been unladen, or otherwise changed, so as not to agree with the tenor of such clearance, he shall accordingly state the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, residing at New Orleans, or at such other place or deposit on the banks of the Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, as may be assigned by virtue of the treaty of San Lorenzo, shall be entitled to receive from the

captains or owners of American vessels, two dollars for each certificate he shall sign, certifying that the articles contained in such certificate, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States; and he shall also be authorized to employ a proper person to attend to the landing and loading such articles, whose duty therein, and compensation, shall be the same as those of an inspector of customs in one of the ports of the United States, which compensation shall be considered as a charge against the revenue, and defrayed by the collector for the district of Mississippi, out of the monies received by him on account of the duties on tonnage and merchandise.

APPROVED, February 19, 1803.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. VI.—*An Act for the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Portsmouth.*

Feb. 19, 1803.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United States, for duties on merchandise, have given bond therefor, with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at that place, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the said collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed, to give up or cancel, all such bonds upon the receipt of others as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the twenty-sixth day of December last.

APPROVED, February 19, 1803.

Sufferers by fire at Portsmouth to have the indulgence of further time for discharging their custom-house bonds.

Proviso that this act shall not extend to bonds due before the 26th December, 1802.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Ohio.*

Feb. 19, 1803.

WHEREAS, the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, did, on the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, form for themselves a constitution and state government, and did give to the said state the name of the "State of Ohio," in pursuance of an act of Congress, intituled "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest 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," whereby the said state has become one of the United States of America; in order therefore to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the said state of Ohio:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Ohio, as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Ohio district; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold at the seat of government

All the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable to be in force and executed there.

Ohio to be one district.

District court to be held there-

in, to consist of one judge.

Sessions of the court, where to be held.

Its powers and jurisdiction.

Clerk to be appointed.

His place of residence, fees, &c.

Salary of the judge to be 1000 dollars.

1807, ch. 16.

District attorney to be appointed.

His compensation.

Marshal to be appointed.

His duties and compensation.

of the said state, three sessions annually, the first to commence on the first Monday in June next, and the two other sessions progressively on the like Monday of every fourth calendar month afterwards, and he shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district: he shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court, the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as are prescribed to marshals in other districts, and shall moreover be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

APPROVED, February 19, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 26, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Further appropriation for foreign intercourse.

President authorized to borrow the money.

The terms and time of reimbursement.

Surplus of duties on imports and tonnage pledged for the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress, as soon as may be.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States may, if he shall deem it necessary, and he hereby is authorized to borrow the whole, or any part of the said sum, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable before the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven: and it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the whole, or any part of the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be, and hereby is pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of all such monies as may be borrowed in pursuance of this act, according to the terms and conditions on which the loan or loans may be effected.

APPROVED, February 26, 1803.

CHAP. IX.—An Act supplementary to the “act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and for the further protection of American Seamen.” (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the collector of the customs, a list, containing the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captain shall be annexed, that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them, and the said collector shall deliver him a certified copy thereof, for which the collector shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents; and the said master shall moreover enter into bond with sufficient security, in the sum of four hundred dollars, that he shall exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list to the first boarding officer, at the first port in the United States, at which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein, to the said boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list, and to report the same to the collector, and it shall be the duty of the collector at the said port of arrival, (where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed) to transmit a copy of the list so reported to him, to the collector of the port from which said vessel originally sailed: *Provided*, that the said bond shall not be forfeited on account of the said master not producing to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons contained in the said list, who may be discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent there residing, signified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the collector with the other persons composing the crew as aforesaid; nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, or being forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the collector.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel, belonging to citizens of the United States, who shall sail from any port of the United States, after the first day of May next, on his arrival at a foreign port, to deposit his register, sea letter, and Mediterranean passport with the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, (if any there be at such port;) that in case of refusal or neglect of the said master or commander, to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port, where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all of his said papers: *Provided*, such master or commander shall have complied with the provisions contained in this act, and those of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

Act of April 14, 1792, ch. 24.
Act of May 1, 1810, ch. 44.
Act of February 28, 1811, ch. 28.
Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 40.

Masters of vessels to deliver lists to the collectors of the ports whence they go from the U. States of their ship's companies, containing descriptions of their persons, &c.

Certified copies to be delivered to the masters: fees to be paid for them.

Masters to enter into bonds, for what conditioned.

Provisions in favor of the captains.

Proofs of persons discharged in foreign ports, or persons dying to be exhibited to collectors.

Masters of vessels belonging to U. States arriving in foreign ports to deliver to the consuls, &c. there certain papers.

Penalty for not doing it.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 40.

Acts to be done upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports.

Lists of the ship's company to be furnished to the consul.

(a) See note to act of April 14, 1792, chap. 24, vol. i. p. 254.

Three months pay for every seaman discharged to be paid to the consul, two thirds of which to be paid by the consul to the seaman.

Residue to be retained by the consul to create a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen to the U. States.

Consuls, &c. to provide for destitute seamen, &c. subsistence and passages to the U. States, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of State.

Commanders of vessels required to take such on board if not more than two to every hundred tons.

On terms not exceeding ten dollars each.

Seamen, &c. to do duty if able.

Penalty on the refusal of the captain or master.

Act of February 28, 1811, ch. 28.

Seventh and eighth sections of the act of April 14, 1792, ch. 24, concerning consuls and vice-consuls repealed.

Secretary of State to reimburse the consuls, &c.

Consuls, &c. may receive fifty cents for a certificate of discharge and two and a half per cent. on paying and receiving the wages of discharged seamen in foreign ports.

to such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two thirds thereof to be paid by such consul, or commercial agent, to each seaman or mariner so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port, and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, vice-commercial agents of the United States, from time to time, to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between the said master and consul, or commercial agent. And the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities: *Provided*, that no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burthen of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same on the request or order of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consul or commercial agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the seventh and eighth section of the act, intituled "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," be and the same are hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of State be authorized to reimburse the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents, such reasonable sums as they may heretofore have advanced for the relief of seamen, though the same should exceed the rate of twelve cents a man per diem.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every consul, vice-consul, commercial agent and vice-commercial agent of the United States, to take and receive for every certificate of discharge of any seaman or mariner in a foreign port fifty cents; and for commission on paying and receiving the amount of wages payable on the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, two and a half per centum.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, shall falsely and knowingly certify, that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall, on conviction thereof, in any

court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall grant a passport or other paper certifying that any alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, he shall, on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all powers of attorney executed after the thirtieth day of June next in a foreign country for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, shall be verified by the certificate and seal of a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, if any there be at the place where the same shall be executed, for which the person giving the certificate shall receive fifty cents.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

Consuls, &c.
giving false certificates subject to fine and imprisonment.

If for false passports, &c.
subject to fines.

Powers of attorney, &c. executed in foreign countries to be verified by consuls, &c. who may receive fifty cents on each.

Repealed
March 27, 1804.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

CHAP. X.—An Act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited. (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any state which by law has prohibited or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought into any of the ports or places aforesaid, any of the persons whose admission or importation is prohibited, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of colour aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, in any court of the United States; one half thereof to the use of the United States, the other half to any person or persons prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail: *Provided always,* that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel arriving in any of the said ports or places of the United States, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope as aforesaid, shall be admitted to an entry. And if any such negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, shall be landed from on board any ship or vessel, in any of the ports or places aforesaid, or on the coast of any state prohibiting the admission or importation, as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States, and one half of the nett proceeds of the sales on such forfeiture shall inure and be paid over to such person or persons on whose information the seizure on such forfeiture shall be made.

Prohibited importation of persons of colour subject to a fine of one thousand dollars for each, after April 1, 1803.

Penalties.

Persons may be held to bail against whom suits are brought for penalties.

No vessel containing prohibited persons of colour admitted to an entry.

Vessel, &c. to be forfeited if any prohibited person of colour be landed therefrom.

A moiety of the forfeiture to the informer.

(a) See notes to act of March 22, 1794, chap. 11, vol. i. p. 347; see also, act of May 10, 1800, chap. 51; act of February 28, 1803, chap. 10; act of March 2, 1807, chap. 22; act of April 20, 1818, chap. 83; act of May 15, 1820, chap. 112, sec. 4, 5.

Collectors and other officers to be governed by the laws of the states prohibiting persons of colour.

Vigilance enjoined to execute the law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors and other officers of the customs, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, in the several ports or places situated as aforesaid, to notice and be governed by the provisions of the laws now existing, of the several states prohibiting the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, as aforesaid. And they are hereby enjoined vigilantly to carry into effect the said laws of said states, conformably to the provisions of this act; any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

President authorized to put into service four vessels of sixteen guns each.

Appropriation for the above.

President authorized to put into service fifteen gun boats.

Appropriation for the above.

CHAP. XI.—An Act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each; to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public service may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. XII.—An Act for extending the external commerce of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Two teachers of music added to the artillerists.

1802, ch. 9.

A teacher of the French language, and a teacher of drawing appointed to the corps of engineers.

CHAP. XIII.—An Act in addition to an act, entitled “An act 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 be added to the regiment of artillerists, two teachers of music, whose pay, rations and clothing shall be the same as is by law allowed to the teachers of music in the regiments of infantry in the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint one teacher of the French language, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whose compensation shall not exceed the pay and emolument of a captain in the line of the army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officer of the corps of engineers, be authorized to enlist for a term, not less than three years, one artificer, and eighteen men, to aid in making practical experiments and for other purposes:—to receive the same pay, rations and clothing as are allowed to the artificers and privates, in the army of the United States; and the same bounty when enlisted for five years; and to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Authority to
enlist one arti-
cer and eighteen
men.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the paymaster of the army, the adjutant and inspector of the army, and the military agent at Philadelphia, such sums, not exceeding in the whole three thousand dollars, for clerk hire, as their respective duties may, in his opinion, reasonably require.

Clerk hire to
certain officers
of the army.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for continuing in force a law, intituled “An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a law passed on the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled “An act for establishing trading houses within the Indian tribes,” and which law was revived and continued by another, passed on the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same is hereby farther continued for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March next, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 28, 1803.

[Obsolete.]
Act of April,
18, 1796, ch. 13.
continued for
two years from
4th March, 1803.

APPROVED February 28, 1803.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act in addition to an act, intituled “An act more effectually to provide for the National defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the militia in each state, to make return of the militia of the state to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act, to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States annually, on or before the first Monday in January in each year: and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant-generals of the militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.
Act of May 8,
1792, ch. 33.
Act of April 10,
1806, article 20.
Act of April 18,
1814, ch. 76.
Act of May 12,
1820, ch. 96.
Act of March 2,
1821, ch. 12.

Adjutant-ge-
neral of the mi-
litia to make
returns to the
President annu-
ally.

Act of April
20, 1816, ch. 64.
Abstracts of
the returns to be
laid before Con-
gress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the state in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

Citizens en-
rolled in the mi-
litia to be con-
stantly provided
with arms, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be, to the militia of each state one quartermaster-general, to each brigade one quartermaster of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

Additional of-
ficers to the mi-
litia.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.

Act of June 1, 1796, ch. 45.

Unregistered vessels sailing with sea letters to be furnished with passports on paying ten dollars.

Unregistered vessels sailing to foreign countries to pay the same on clearing as vessels of the U. States.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act supplementary to the act intituled “An act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every unregistered ship or vessel owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and sailing with a sea-letter, going to any foreign country, shall, before she departs from the United States, at the request of the master, be furnished by the collector of the district where such vessel may be, with a passport of the form prescribed and established by the act to which this is a supplement, for which the master shall pay to the collector ten dollars, and be subject to the rules and conditions prescribed in the said act, for ships and vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid on every such unregistered ship or vessel, sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the same sum at the time of clearing outwards, to be received and accounted for in the same manner as is by said act required in cases of ships and vessels of the United States.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations for the Navy of the United States.

1803, ch. 1.

CHAP. XVII.—*An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and for making good deficiencies for the same, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated by the “act making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three,” be, and they hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, two hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents.

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars.

For completing the contracts made for the timber, ordnance, and other materials for the seventy-four gun ships, including their transportation, &c., one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the expense of erection of sheds and navy yards, including docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks and labourers, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, sixty-four thousand and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents.

For clothing and military stores for the same, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-three cents.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick of the marine corps, one thousand dollars.

For quartermaster's and barrackmaster's stores, officers' travelling expenses, armorers and carpenters' bills, and other contingent expenses, nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To make good deficiencies in the appropriations for the navy of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, the pay of the seamen, provisions, repairs and expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and which have been paid out of an appropriation made in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For salaries of superintendents of navy yards, store-keepers, and clerks, store rent, hire of labourers, &c., on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For medicines, medical services, and hospital stores for the marine corps, on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For marine barracks, on account of expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, four hundred and one dollars and ninety-three cents.

For the payment of a balance due the estate of John Habersham, late collector at Savannah, for naval materials ascertained at the treasury, for sundry payments made by him to John H. Morel, on the same account, including a commission on the said payments at one per cent., sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money herein specifically appropriated and amounting together to the sum of one million and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents, shall be paid first out of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and secondly out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.

CHAP. XVIII.—An Act in addition to the act, intituled “An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels of the United States,” and to the act, intituled “An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall knowingly make, utter, or publish any false sea letter, Mediterranean passport, or certificate of registry, or shall knowingly avail himself of any such Mediterranean passport, sea letter, or certificate of registry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and if an officer of the United States, he shall for ever thereafter be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit, under the authority of the United States.

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Specific appropriations for the Navy of the U. States.

Payment to the estate of John Habersham, for naval materials.

Whence the appropriations are to be drawn.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.

Act of July 31, 1789, ch. 5.
Act of December 31, 1792, ch. 1.
1. Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

Penalty on forging sea letters, passports, &c., or using such.

Officers disengaged thereby.

Comptroller of the treasury to cause blank certificates of registry to be provided with secret marks.

Which are to be exchanged [gratis] for old certificates of registry after the 31st December, eighteen hundred and three.

A duly registered vessel sold out of the United States to a citizen, to have the benefit of a vessel of the U. States under certain provisions.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury, to cause to be provided, blank certificates of registry, with such water and other secret marks as he may direct, which marks shall be made known only to the collectors and their deputies, and to the consuls or commercial agents of the United States; and from and after the thirty-first day of December next, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange for their old certificates of registry: and it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, on the departure of any such ship or vessel, after the said thirty-first day of December, from the district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That when any ship or vessel, which has been, or which shall be registered pursuant to any law of the United States, shall, whilst such ship or vessel is without the limits of the United States, be sold or transferred in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens of the said States, such ship or vessel, on her first arrival in the United States thereafter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States: *Provided*, that all the requisites of law, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, shall be complied with, and a new certificate of registry obtained for such ship or vessel, within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report upon her first arrival afterwards as aforesaid, agreeably to the thirtieth section of the act, passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And it shall be lawful to pay to the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel may arrive as aforesaid, the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of such ship or vessel, at any time within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report as aforesaid, any thing to the contrary in any former law notwithstanding: *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, or in any wise change the provisions, restrictions or limitations of any former act or acts, excepting so far as the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, to remove disabilities incurred under the act to which this is a supplement, and under the act, intituled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," shall extend to the remission of any foreign duties, which shall have been or shall be incurred by reason of such disabilities.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for

the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and Specific appropriations. hereby are appropriated; that is to say:

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimating for sixty-two days continuance in the present session, and for twenty-seven days in the first session of the eighth Congress, one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, nineteen thousand dollars.

For the compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks, and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, stationery and printing, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-three cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the office of the auditor, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and six cents.

For the expense of stationery and printing in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing, (including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of lands in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several loan offices, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the

Specific appropriations. public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of fire-engines, buckets, and so forth, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars, for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationery and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a compensation of five hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents to the clerk of the navy pension fund for the years one thousand eight hundred, one thousand eight hundred and one, and one thousand eight hundred and two, nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and fourteen cents.

1799, ch. 40. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

1799, ch. 40. For compensation to the Postmaster-General, assistant Postmaster-General, clerks and persons employed in the Postmaster-General's office, including a deficiency of three hundred and forty-five dollars in the last year's appropriation, and a sum of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of fuel, candles, rent of a house for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department at large (these being paid for by the Postmaster-General, out of the funds of the office,) two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and two, four hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the surveyor-general and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationery and other contingencies of the surveyor-general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing certain surveys of the lands of the United States, authorized by acts of Congress, including an allowance of five hundred dollars for transcribing plats of surveys near Vincennes, six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars.

For compensation to the following officers of the mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars, that is to say—

To the director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.

And two, at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining, carpenter's, millwright's, and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar iron, lead, steel, potash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief

Specific appropriations.

Specific appropriations.

justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney-general, fifty-two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the like compensations granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, east and west Tennessee, and Ohio, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, including an additional appropriation of three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents, for completing the gaol in the city of Washington, forty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late Colonel John Harding, and Major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress, passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars.

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, ninety-three thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanterns and lamps, and other contingent expenses, fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents.

For rebuilding the lighthouse on the eastern end of New Castle island, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, five hundred dollars.

For the erection of the lighthouse on Smith's Point, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of a balance due on contracts for building the lighthouse on Cape Hatteras, and beacon on Shell Castle island, and for a compensation to the persons who superintend and inspect the execution of the work, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a lighthouse on New Point Comfort, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting lighthouses and placing buoys in the sound between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy-five thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including half the compensation of the fifth commissioner, the salary of the assessor to the commissioners, the half of ex-

penses of the board, and the contingent expenses of the commissioners of the United States, twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Specific appropriations.

For salaries of the agents of the United States in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, relative to captures of the vessels of the United States, and of defending American causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of obtaining further cessions of land from the Indian tribes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any money which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

1790, ch. 34.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act, more effectually to provide for the organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia.*

March 3, 1803.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever an increase of the militia of the territory, or other circumstance, shall in his opinion make it necessary, to lay off the said militia into additional companies, battalions, regiments, or legions and brigades, and shall appoint and commission, during pleasure, the proper officers for the same.

Militia of Columbia may be organized by the President of the U. States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall, when he may deem it necessary, appoint the proper officers, to compose at least one troop of cavalry, one company of artillery, one company of light infantry, and one company of grenadiers or riflemen, to each legion, which officers shall proceed by voluntary enlistment, within their legion, to complete their company or companies with the least possible delay, and every person belonging to the said companies shall wear, while on duty, such caps, or hats, and uniforms, to be purchased at their own expense, as the commanding officer of the brigade, to which they belong, shall determine on and direct; and the said companies shall perform the same routine of duty, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, penalties, and orders, as the rest of the militia; the President may, nevertheless, order them, or any of them, out on duty, as occasion, in his opinion, may require, by entire companies: that no person belonging to any battalion company, shall, under colour of enlisting into any company, to be made up by voluntary enrolment, be excused from doing duty in the infantry, and in the company in which he had been enrolled, or might be enrolled, until he shall have equipped himself for service, in such volunteer company, according to law, and shall have produced a certificate thereof, from the commanding officer of such company, to the commanding officer of the battalion company, to which he did or might properly belong; and no person having enlisted in any volunteer company, shall be permitted to withdraw himself from the same, under the penalty of ten dollars, unless in case of removal from his legionary district, to be recovered as other fines imposed by this act, upon the evidence of the commanding officer of the company, from which he shall so withdraw; which commanding officer shall return all

May appoint officers to cavalry, artillery, &c.

Uniform how to be provided.

Conditions of enrolment.

Whence he cannot withdraw, under a penalty of ten dollars.

Legionary commanders—
their duty.

Alterations in
battalion and
company dis-
tricts, in what
cases to be
made.

Militia dis-
tricts—how de-
signated.

Commanding
officers of com-
panies shall re-
gulate duty, and
how.

Removal of
militia men how
to be notified.

Certificates of
service provid-
ed.

Penalty on re-
fusal of certi-
ficate.

Officers shall
be sworn into
office.

Oath.

Oath how cer-
tified.

Who shall be
enrolled in the
militia.

such cases to the first battalion court of inquiry, that shall sit thereafter. And the commanders of the respective legions shall direct by order, to the different commanders of battalions, to what battalions the different volunteer companies shall be attached, and shall parade with on battalion duty; and shall direct how they shall be posted on legionary parades, unless differently ordered by the brigadier-general.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That where any battalion or company districts, or alteration in districts actually laid off, may hereafter be found necessary, the commanding officers of legions shall assemble the commanding officers of battalions and companies at some fit and convenient place, and may proceed to lay off or alter any such battalion or company districts, which districts shall in all cases be designated by certain lines and bounds, and recorded by the clerks of the respective courts of inquiry.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of the companies to proceed forthwith to divide their companies into divisions by ballot, from one to ten, for the purpose of a regular routine of duty when called into actual service, and to return a roster of each division, and its number or rotation, within fifteen days thereafter, to the commanding officer of his battalion, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or legion, who shall direct the same to be recorded by the clerk of the court of inquiry. The same regulations shall be observed by every commanding officer of a company, battalion, and legion or regiment, on the subsequent enrolment of any person therein, unless such person shall produce a certificate of his having been before drawn for the above purpose, in which case he shall be enrolled accordingly; and any militia man removing out of the bounds of one company into another, shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who shall give him a discharge, certifying the class wherein he was arranged, and whether he had performed his tour of duty or not, and also the time and date of such service, which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company into whose bounds he shall so have removed, within ten days after his settlement, and such officer is hereby required to enrol him in the numerical class specified therein, and every militia man so removing, and failing to produce such certificate, shall be arranged and enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty; and if any captain or commanding officer of a company shall refuse to grant such certificate upon application to him made for that purpose, he shall for such refusal, incur a penalty of thirty dollars, to be assessed and applied as other fines imposed by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every officer appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, and commissioned, in manner aforesaid, shall, previous to entering on the execution of his office, take the following oath, (to be administered by a justice of the peace, or the court of the county in which such officer resides) to wit: "I do swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of in the of the militia of the district of Columbia, to the best of my skill and judgment; so help me God." If the said oath be administered by a justice of the peace, it shall be his duty to certify the same to the court of his respective county, there to be entered of record by the clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officers of companies shall enrol every able-bodied white male, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, (except such as are exempt from military duty by the laws of the United States) resident within his district; and that in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of any person enrolled

or intended to be enrolled in any company, the party questioned shall prove his age to the satisfaction of the legionary court of inquiry, within whose bounds he may reside; and it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such white male, as aforesaid, and all those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as before excepted,) shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such person of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer, by whom such notice may be proved.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, upon complaint for misconduct, lodged with the department of war, in writing, by any one or more commissioned officers, may at his discretion cause to be arrested, any major-general or brigadier-general, and order a court martial to be composed of all the other general officers, field officers, and captains, or so many of them (having regard to seniority) as shall amount to thirteen, in the militia of the territory; which court martial shall proceed in the same way, and under the same restrictions, as is hereafter provided for the trial of field officers. And any major-general or brigadier-general, for misconduct within their own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, shall have power to arrest any lieutenant-colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, and major, or any other inferior officer; and the commanding officer of the division or brigade, shall order a court martial, for the trial of such lieutenant-colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, to be composed of one brigadier-general, and as many lieutenant-colonel commandants, majors, and captains, as shall make up a number not less than thirteen; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier such officer; which sentence shall be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And any brigadier-general, lieutenant-colonel commandant, or major, for misconduct in any captain or subaltern, within his own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, may arrest such captain or subaltern; and the brigadier or commanding officer of the brigade, shall order a brigade court martial, for the trial of such captain or subaltern, to be composed of one or more field officers, and a sufficient number of captains and subalterns, to make up a number not less than thirteen; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier any officer so tried; which sentence shall be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And for obtaining the necessary evidences for the trials aforesaid, the President of the United States, or the presiding officer of the court martial, (as the case may be) shall issue his summonses; and every person so summoned, failing to attend and to give evidence, shall be subject to, and may be tried by a court martial; and if an officer, may at the discretion of a court martial, be cashiered, or fined, not exceeding six months pay, as by law allowed; and if a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, or a person not enrolled, to be reported to the court of inquiry of the regiment, or legion, to which he shall belong, or within whose bounds he shall reside, and be then subject to such fines and penalties as they may think proper to inflict, not exceeding forty dollars.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be battalion courts of inquiry, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the battalion, for the assessment of fines incurred under this act, in such battalion; and such courts of inquiry shall be held in the months of May, August, and November, in each year, at some convenient place within the county, to consist of the commanding officer of the battalion, and the command-

Mode of proceeding against delinquents.

General courts martial, how constituted for superior officers.

Field officers and staff.

Their powers.

Captains and subalterns.

Brigade court martial.

Evidence, how to be obtained.

Penalties.

Courts of inquiry.

When and how held.

Oath of members.

ing officers of companies, which shall belong, or to be attached to such battalion, or a majority of them, who shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer, and afterwards by any other officer of the court, to him. "I will truly and faithfully inquire into all delinquencies which appear on the returns, to be laid before me, and will assess the fines thereon, as shall seem just, without favour, partiality, or affection, so help me God." The presiding officer shall then lay before the said court, all the delinquencies, as directed by law, whereupon, they shall proceed to hear and determine. And there

Legionary courts of inquiry.

shall, moreover, be legionary courts of inquiry, for the assessment of fines incurred by the officers of the legion, and for other duties, required by this act, such courts of inquiry shall be held by the appointment of the commanding officer of the legion, in not less than ten, and not more than twenty days, after the battalion courts of inquiry, in every year;

Extraordinary inquiry court.

and moreover, one legionary court extraordinary, shall be, in like manner appointed, and held, during the month of March, in the present year, for the purpose of appointing the company musters of the year, and for appointing a clerk, provost marshal, and collector, as herein after directed, and for other duties, by this act prescribed; the said legionary courts of inquiry to consist of the commanding officers of the legion, battalions, and companies, or a majority of them, who shall take an oath, in manner and form, as prescribed above; the commanding officer of the legion shall then lay before the said court, all delinquencies, directed by law, whereupon they shall proceed to hear and determine. It shall

Duties of courts of inquiry.

be the duty of the presiding officer, of every such court of inquiry, to return to the next legionary court of inquiry, all delinquent officers, failing to attend the preceding court, to be proceeded against according to law. The legionary court of inquiry may, for good cause shown, remit any fine imposed by the battalion court last preceding; the said court may also exempt any militia man from duty, on account of bodily infirmity, and may again direct such person to be enrolled, when able to do duty.

Clerk and provost marshal, shall be appointed by ballot.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the respective legionary courts of inquiry, shall annually appoint by ballot, a clerk, and provost marshal, who shall attend the courts herein before directed to be held; the clerk shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of such courts, as also of the roster returned by the several captains or commanding officers of companies, for regular routine of duty, and shall make out for the collector, a fair list of all the fines assessed by the legionary and battalion courts, and one other list which shall be retained by the clerk, on which list the collector's receipts shall be taken: the said lists shall be made out and delivered to the collector in fifteen days after each legionary court of inquiry, and shall perform all other duties required by this act, and together with the provost marshal, shall receive such allowance, to be paid out of the fines, as the legionary court shall think reasonable.

List of fines to be kept, and by whom.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all fines incurred under the act of Congress, passed at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, and not then returned to the officers thereby authorized to collect the same, shall be returned to the first legionary court of inquiry which shall be held in the respective counties, to be by them proceeded with as in the case of fines by this act assessed.

Fines incurred heretofore, how disposed of.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a muster of each troop of cavalry and company of militia, comprehending the companies made up by voluntary enrolment, once in every month, except the months of January, February, March, May, October, and December, in each year, to be appointed by the respective legionary courts of inquiry, at such places as may be deemed most convenient within the county, and that the time and place for the musters aforesaid, shall be

Musters, and at what periods.

fixed by the first legionary court of inquiry, which is held next after the passing of this act, subject to such changes as future legionary courts of inquiry may think proper; and there shall be a muster for exercise and inspection of each battalion, in the month of May, in every year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade, to which such battalions respectively belong, at such places as he may think proper within the county. There shall also be a muster of each legion in the month of October, in each year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade, to which such legion belongs, at such place as he may think most convenient within the legionary district; which said company, battalion, and legionary musters, shall continue one day, and no longer; the time and place of such legionary, company, and battalion musters, shall be notified to the commanding officers of legions, thirty days previous thereto; the commanding officers of legions shall give notice to the commanding officers of battalions, of such brigade, legionary, companies, and battalion musters, at least twenty days; the commanding officers of battalions, to the commanding officers of companies, at least fifteen days; and the commanding officers of companies to their sergeants, at least ten days; and the sergeants to each person in his company, at least three days before such musters, respectively; the notices to be given by the commanding officers of brigades, legions, battalions, and companies shall be in writing, delivered to each person to be notified, or left at his usual place of abode, and every sergeant failing to give notice, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer of his company, to each person therein, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, five dollars, to be assessed and recovered as other fines imposed by this act, nevertheless all notices publicly given by the commanding officers of companies, at their respective musters of any subsequent muster, shall be held and deemed as legal notice, as to all persons present at such musters. Every officer and soldier shall appear at his respective muster field, on the day appointed, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, armed and equipped. At every muster, the commanding officer of the company shall cause his roll to be called, and shall examine every person belonging thereto, and note down all delinquencies accruing therein, and shall personally inspect the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, of all under his command, and make accurate return of the whole thereof, to the commanding officer of his battalion, in five days thereafter; and moreover, it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies, to have their companies respectively prepared, at the battalion musters, for inspection, by means of returns, the forms of which, to be furnished them by the brigade inspector, through the commanding officers of the legion and battalion, to which they respectively belong, which returns shall be filed, ready to be delivered to the inspector, as he shall commence the inspection of each company. And the commanding officers of legions and battalions shall, at their respective legionary and battalion musters, (as the case may be) take notice of all delinquent officers, and shall lay the same, together with returns of delinquencies, from the commanding officers of companies, before the courts of inquiry, appointed under this act to take cognizance of, and determine on them: and to each of the said returns, shall be annexed the following certificate, to wit: "I do certify, that the returns hereunto annexed, contain all the delinquencies which have occurred since my last return, having duly examined the same."

Muster of inspection in May.

Legionary muster in October.

Muster to continue one day only.

Notice how given, and when.

Notices in writing to commanding officers.

Penalty on omitting to give notice.

Appearance at muster.

Forms to be observed in returns.

Returns to be certified.

Returns of companies, how and when made.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That every commanding officer of a company shall, within five days after every battalion and legionary muster, make up and report to the commanding officer of his battalion, a return of his company, in such manner and form as shall be furnished by the adjutant, from time to time; it shall be the duty of commanding officers of battalions, to make like returns to the commanding officers

Returns of legions.

of legions, within five days thereafter, who shall cause the adjutant of his legion to make legionary returns to the brigade inspector, within ten days thereafter.

Non-commissioned officers, appointment of.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That each captain or commanding officer of a company, shall appoint to his company, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, and fifer, to be approved of by the commanding officer of his battalion: the appointment of such non-commissioned officers to be evidenced by warrant under the hand of the commanding officer of the battalion; and if any person so appointed and approved of, and having accepted, shall refuse or neglect to take upon him the duties of his appointment, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of his superior officer, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of inquiry, not exceeding ten dollars, to be assessed and applied as other fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of battalions shall have power to reduce to the ranks any non-commissioned officer, whom, on complaint made, and due notice given, he shall find guilty of misconduct, or neglect of duty.

Officers to meet for training once a year.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioned officers of the several legions, shall meet once in every year, within their respective legionary districts, for the purpose of being trained and instructed by the brigade inspector; the days and places of meeting to be fixed on by the commanding officer of the brigade to which the legions belong; the officers thus assembled, shall each continue three days, and no longer; every time they are so called out, the eldest officer present shall call the roll on each day, and report the delinquencies to the succeeding legionary court of inquiry, and every officer failing to attend such meeting, on being summoned, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the court of inquiry, shall forfeit and pay, for each day he shall fail so to attend, ten dollars, to be appropriated as other fines are by this act.

Training three days, eldest officer shall call the roll.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer who shall be guilty of disobedience, or other misbehaviour, when on duty, or shall at any time be guilty of any conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, shall be put under arrest by his commanding officer, and tried as by this act is directed.

Misconduct of officers, how treated.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall behave himself disolutely, or mutinously, when on duty, or before any court or board, directed by this act to be held, or shall leave the ranks without permission of his officer, on any occasion of parading the company to which he belongs, or appear drunk, or use any reproachful or abusive language to his officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, the court or board may confine him for the day, or he shall be disarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, as the case may be. And he shall moreover, be fined at the discretion of the court of inquiry, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be appropriated as other fines imposed by this act.

Non-commissioned officers, how treated for misconduct.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any bystander shall interrupt, molest, or insult any officer or soldier, while on duty at any muster, or shall be guilty of like conduct before any court or board, the commanding officer, or such court or board, may cause him to be confined for the day. And that the commanding officer of each brigade, legion, battalion, or company, shall have power to fix certain limits to their respective parades, within which no spectator or bystander shall enter, without permission from the commanding officer, and if any person shall intrude or offend, he shall be liable to be confined during the day, in such manner as the commanding officer shall direct.

Spectators or bystanders interrupting or insulting, liable to punishment.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That all commissioned officers

Penalty.

Parade limits.

are required to appear in full uniform when on duty, and on failure, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, to be assessed and appropriated as other fines imposed by this act.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That a brigade inspector, to act as brigade major, and be commissioned with the rank of major, shall be appointed by the President of the United States; and the lieutenant-colonel commandants are hereby authorized to appoint a legionary staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, to be taken from the officers of the line, and one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, and also, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, one drum major, and one fife major, which appointments shall be evidenced by warrants under the hand of the lieutenant-colonel commandant, and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the brigadier-general when required to receive and execute all orders necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the annual training of the officers, and at the several legionary and battalion musters, and he shall inspect the several battalions belonging to his brigade, to their respective musters, and he shall take an accurate account, from personal inspection, of the quality of the arms and accoutrements, and whether the same are fit or unfit for service, and shall ascertain with precision the bores of muskets; and shall make annual returns in the month of June, of each year, of the state of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him reported to the President of the United States, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine of thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of the brigade. And it shall be the duty of the adjutant to attend and execute the orders of the commanding officer of his legion, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the legionary and battalion musters, as also the meeting of the officers within his legion, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of the legionary court of inquiry, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of his legion; and it shall further be the duty of the adjutant to assist generally in the necessary training of the militia, and he, together with the brigade inspector, shall be allowed such compensation as the legionary courts of inquiry may, from time to time, think reasonable, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the following forfeitures and penalties shall be incurred for delinquencies, viz. By a lieutenant-colonel commandant, or commanding officer of a legion, for failing to take an oath to summon any court or board, or failing to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muster; to report delinquencies, to make returns of his legion, shall for each and every such offence or neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding seventy dollars; for failing to send into service any militia legally called for, three hundred dollars. By a major, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or board, to give notice of any brigade, legionary, or battalion muster, to examine his battalion, to report delinquencies, or to make any return, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding thirty dollars; for failing to call forth his battalion with due despatch, any detachment of men or officers as shall be required from time to time by the commanding officer of his legion, or any call from the President of the United States, one hundred and fifty dollars. By a captain for failing to take an oath, to attend any court, to enrol his men, to give notice of a brigade, legionary, or battalion muster, to attend any muster armed to cause his roll to be called, examine his company and report delinquencies, or to allot his company into divisions, from one to ten, for a regular routine of duty, or to make any return as directed by this act, he

Officers on
duty shall be
in uniform.
Penalty.
Brigade in-
spector.

Legionary
staff.

Duties of bri-
gade inspector.

Penalty on
neglect of duty.
Adjutant, his
duty.

Penalty on
neglect.

Delinquencies,
forfeitures, and
penalties on.

Commanders
of corps.

Major's ne-
glect.

Captain's ne-
glect.

Subaltern's neglect.

shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; failing to call forth such officers and men, as shall from time to time be legally called from his company, upon any call from the President of the United States, or failing on such occasions to repair to the place of rendezvous, he shall forfeit and pay seventy-five dollars. By a subaltern officer, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or muster, armed as directed, for each and every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of inquiry, not exceeding ten dollars; failing to repair to the place of rendezvous, armed as required, when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective legionary courts of inquiry.

Non-commissioned officer's neglect.

By a non-commissioned officer or soldier, for failing to repair to his rendezvous when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective battalion courts of inquiry, and moreover shall be enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty: all officers failing as before mentioned, shall be subject to be arrested, tried, censured, or cashiered, at the discretion of the battalion courts of inquiry. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier failing to attend at his brigade, legionary, battalion, or company muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than seventy-five cents, nor more than five dollars, at the discretion of the battalion courts of inquiry. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall be returned as a delinquent in not appearing, armed and accounted as the law directs, the court of inquiry before whom the same shall be tried, may, if it appear reasonable, remit the fine incurred by him, provided every such delinquent shall make it appear that he was unable to procure the legal equipment. Any private at or near the muster ground at any legionary, battalion, or company muster, who shall refuse or neglect to go into the ranks when required, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Fines of persons under age, how paid.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the fines and penalties incurred by infants and apprentices, for the breach or neglect of their duty, in any particular service, by law required of them, shall be paid

by the parent, guardian or master.

Legionary court of inquiry to appoint a collector, and when.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the legionary court of inquiry shall, at their first meeting in each year, appoint by ballot, a collector, who shall proceed to collect all fines assessed by virtue of this act, as also, all fines incurred under the act of Congress, at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, not previously sent out for collection, upon a list thereof, certified by the clerk of the court of inquiry, and delivered to him in sixteen days after each legionary court of inquiry, who shall give his receipt therefor, and having deducted a commission of six per centum, shall account for, and pay the residue into the hands of the paymaster, in three months thereafter, and in case of default, to be recovered against the collector, by motion, in any court of record within said district, ten days notice of such motion being given to the collector, at the first legionary or regimental court of inquiry, after the time before limited, for accounting and paying to the paymaster as aforesaid, the fines collected by the collector, he shall make return, and report to said court of inquiry, of such fines as cannot be collected, by reason of the insolvency or want of effects of the delinquent or delinquents; and if the said collector shall fail to account for, and pay into the hands of the paymaster as aforesaid, in the time limited as aforesaid, all the residue of the fines by him collected as aforesaid, the whole amount of such fines, including his commission, shall be recovered against him, by motion, in any court of record within this district, ten days previous notice of such motion being given to said collector, and if such collector shall

Allowance of six per cent.

Collector a defaulter, to be sued, and how.

fail to make return and report as aforesaid, of such fines as he shall be unable to collect by reason of the causes aforesaid, or shall make a false return and report of the same, the whole amount of the same shall be recovered of said collector, in like manner as if he had actually collected the same. And should any person so charged with fines, fail to make payment when called on, the collector is hereby authorized to make distress and sale therefor. The collector shall immediately after his appointment, and before he shall proceed to his collection, give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duty, in such penalty as the court of inquiry may think proper.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the fines thus paid into the hands of the paymaster by virtue of this act, shall be held as a fund for defraying the salaries of the officers and other persons herein mentioned, and the maintenance and instruction, and pay of musicians, and of equipping and furnishing the militia with standards and musical instruments, and uniforms in certain cases, with every other thing necessary; to be adjudged and determined by the legionary courts of inquiry, and all accounts passed by the said court, and certified by the lieutenant-colonel commandant, shall be sufficient to authorize the paymaster to pay the same; the paymaster shall keep a regular account of all monies received and disbursed by him on account of the legion, and shall once in every three months, render his accounts, and settle with the court of inquiry. The paymaster shall give bond and security, to be approved of by the court of inquiry, for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall be subject to the same mode of recovery for delinquency as is herein prescribed in the case of a delinquent collector, and shall be allowed a commission of two and an half per centum on the several sums by him disbursed.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, on an invasion, or insurrection, or probable prospect thereof, to call forth such a number of militia, and from such county, and in such a manner, whether by routine of duty or otherwise, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment and support of the militia, so at any time to be called forth, the President of the United States may appoint such quartermasters, commissaries, and other staff, as to him shall seem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and shall also take such measures for procuring, transporting and issuing all orders which may be necessary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforesaid, shall be sent to the commanding officer of the district of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwise, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia shall be called forth into actual service as aforesaid, they shall be governed by the articles of war, which govern the troops of the United States. And courts martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person, in the militia, but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States shall be necessary; and when any militia shall be in actual service, they shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to the militia of the United States. If a sudden invasion shall be made into either county in this district, or in case of an insurrection in either county, the commanding officer of the militia of the district, or of such county, is hereby authorized and required to order out the whole or such part of the militia, as he may think necessary, and in such manner as he may think best, for repelling or suppressing such invasion or insurrection; and shall call on the commanding officers of the adjacent counties for such aid as he may think necessary, who shall forthwith and in like

Fines not paid,
how recoverable.

Collector to
give bond and
security.

Fines to be a
fund for salaries
of officers, mu-
sicians, &c. also
for furnishing
the necessary
equipage, &c.

Paymaster of
the legion shall
settle his ac-
counts once in
three months.

Shall give
bond and secu-
rity.

Two and an
half per centum
allowed on dis-
bursements.

President au-
thorized to call
forth the militia
on an invasion,
&c.

And to ap-
point certain of-
ficers with pay.

Militia when
called forth,
how governed.
Courts mar-
tial.

Pay and ra-
tions of the mi-
litia.

Power of the
commanding of-
ficer of the dis-
trict, in case of
invasion or in-
surrection.

manner furnish the same; and in the event of any militia ordered out by the commanding officer of a county, or of the district as herein authorized, such officer shall immediately notify the same, and the cause thereof, to the commanding officer of the district, or to the President of the United States, as the case may require.

Arms, &c. always exempt from execution, and persons from civil arrests while in service.

Brigadier-generals may employ couriers.

Their compensation.

Non-commissioned officers and privates of battalions shall on duty appear in uniforms,

or be fined.

Courts of inquiry may bind young men and boys to learn military music.

Their fathers exempt from militia duties.

Courts of inquiry to provide for the musicians.

Compensation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all arms, ammunition, and equipments of militia, shall be exempted from executions and distress at all times, and their persons from arrests and process in civil cases, while going to, continuing at, or returning from musters, and while in actual service.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the brigadier-generals are hereby empowered and authorized to employ some person within their respective districts, to convey all orders from them to the commanding officers of corps, respecting the militia of the district of Columbia, who shall be exempt from all other militia duty, and shall receive such compensation, as the legionary court of inquiry, in which district such orders may from time to time be delivered, shall think proper, on his producing to the court a certificate of his having discharged the said services.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the colour and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of inquiry which shall be held, and to be approved of by the brigadier-general, provided the expense of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person; and every such non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster held after three months from the time that such uniforms shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published, in some newspaper within the legionary district, and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence; unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of inquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the respective courts of inquiry shall have power to cause to be bound for a term of years, to the several commandants of companies, battalions, and legions, and their successors in office, as the case may require, such number of boys and young men, with the consent of their parent or other person authorized, as they in their discretion may deem proper, for the purpose of being instructed in the different branches of military music, and of serving as musicians when they may be competent thereto, to the several companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be so bound, otherwise subject to be enrolled, shall be exempt from all duty in the militia, so long as his son so bound may continue to serve in the corps to which he would otherwise belong, as well during his apprenticeship as thereafter; and the several legionary courts of inquiry shall make provision from time to time for the clothing, maintenance, and the properly instructing all such youths, to be paid from the fund arising from the fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, shall cause the drummers and fifers and other musicians of their respective legions, to meet at the same times and places that commissioned officers are required to meet, for the purpose of being trained by the brigade inspector, or other officer, there to be instructed, in their respective branches of music, for which purpose the commanding officer of the legion may employ such person or persons as he may think proper and capable to instruct such drummers and fifers, and other musicians. The person so to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed such compensation as the legionary court of inquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and other musician, unless

an apprentice, shall be allowed during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with the act of Congress, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and the act of Congress for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and the articles of war; to be printed and distributed throughout the territory of Columbia, so that every general and field officer therein, and every brigade inspector, and captain, be furnished with one copy each.

Each commissioned officer to be furnished with the articles of war and militia law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act in addition to, and in modification of, the propositions contained in the act intituled “An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest 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.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following several tracts of land in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the use of schools in that state, and shall, together with all the tracts of land heretofore appropriated for that purpose, be vested in the legislature of that state, in trust for the use aforesaid, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever, that is to say:

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

Act of April 30, 1802, ch. 40.
Tracts of land appropriated for the use of schools.

First—The following quarter townships in that tract commonly called the “United States military tract,” for the use of schools within the same, viz. the first quarter of the third township in the first range, the first quarter of the first township in the fourth range, the fourth quarter of the first township and the third quarter of the fifth township in the fifth range, the second quarter of the third township in the sixth range, the fourth quarter of the second township in the seventh range, the third quarter of the third township in the eighth range, the first quarter of the first township and the first quarter of the third township in the ninth range, the third of the first township in the tenth range, the first and fourth quarters of the third township in the eleventh range, the fourth quarter of the fourth township in the twelfth range, the second and third quarters of the fourth township in the fifteenth range, the third quarter of the seventh township in the sixteenth range, and the first quarter of the sixth township and third quarter of the seventh township in the eighteenth range, being the one thirty-sixth part of the estimated whole amount of lands within that tract.

Secondly—The following quarter townships in the same tract for the use of schools in that tract commonly called the Connecticut reserve, viz. the third quarter of the ninth township and the fourth quarter of the tenth township in the first range, the first and second quarters of the ninth township in the second range, the second and third quarters of the ninth township in the third range, the first quarter of the ninth township and the fourth quarter of the tenth township in the fourth range, the first quarter of the ninth township in the fifth range, the first and fourth quarters of the ninth township in the sixth range, the first and third quarters of the ninth township in the seventh range, and the fourth quarter of the ninth township in the eighth range.

Quarter townships in the Connecticut reserve for the use of schools.

Thirdly—So much of that tract, commonly called the “Virginia military reservation,” as will amount to one thirty-sixth part of the whole tract, for the use of schools within the same, and to be selected by the legislature of the state of Ohio, out of the unlocated lands in that tract after the warrants issued from the state of Virginia shall have been

Part of the Virginia reservation for the use of schools.

1807, ch. 21.

satisfied; it being however understood, that the donation is not to exceed the whole amount of the above-mentioned residue of such unlocated lands, even if it shall fall short of one thirty-sixth part of the said tract.

Number sixteen in every township in all lands in the state of Ohio, reserved for the use of schools.

Appropriation for public roads in the state of Ohio from the receipts from public lands.

Annual account to be transmitted to the Treasury.

Conditions.

Sections for schools in lieu of others to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Appropriation for establishing an academy, to be located by the legislature of Ohio.

Proviso.

Further provision for an academy.

Vol. i. 266.

Fourthly—One thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the United States lying in the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, which may hereafter be purchased of the Indian tribes by the United States, which thirty-sixth part shall consist of the section No. sixteen, in each township, if the said lands shall be surveyed in townships of six miles square, and shall, if the lands be surveyed in a different manner, be designated by lots.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public monies of the several land-offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Ohio, which since the thirtieth day of June last have been, or hereafter may be sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may be authorized by the legislature of the said state to receive the same, which sums thus paid, shall be applied to the laying out, opening and making roads within the said state, and to no other purpose whatever; and an annual account of the application of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer of the state as the legislature thereof shall direct: and it is hereby declared, that the payments thus to be made, as well as the several appropriations for schools made by the preceding section, are in conformity with, and in consideration of the conditions agreed on by the state of Ohio, by the ordinance of the convention of the said state, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November last.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sections of land heretofore promised for the use of schools, in lieu of such of the sections, No. 16, as have been otherwise disposed of, shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the unappropriated reserved sections in the most contiguous townships.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That one complete township in the state of Ohio, and district of Cincinnati, or so much of any one complete township within the same, as may then remain unsold, together with as many adjoining sections as shall have been sold in the said township, so as to make in the whole thirty-six sections, to be located under the direction of the legislature of the said state, on or before the first day of October next, with the register of the land-office of Cincinnati, be, and the same is hereby vested in the legislature of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of establishing an academy, in lieu of the township already granted for the same purpose, by virtue of the act intituled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates: *Provided, however,* that the same shall revert to the United States, if, within five years after the passing of this act, a township shall have been secured for the said purpose, within the boundary of the patent granted by virtue of the above-mentioned act, to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the attorney-general for the time being, be directed and authorized to locate and accept from the said John Cleves Symmes, and his associates, any one complete township within the boundaries of the said patent, so as to secure the same for the purpose of establishing an academy, in conformity to the provisions of the said patent, and in case of non-compliance, to take, or direct to be taken, such measures as will compel an execution of the trust: *Provided, however,* that John Cleves Symmes and his associates shall be released from the said trust, and the said township shall vest in them, or any of them, in fee simple, upon payment into the treasury of the United

States, of fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from the date of the above-mentioned patent, to the day of such payment.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act concerning the insurance of buildings, goods and furniture, in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two incorporated bodies of the state of Virginia, the one known by the name of "The Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings, in the state of Virginia;" the other called "A Mutual Insurance Company against fire, on goods and furniture, in the state of Virginia," or either of them hereafter making insurances on buildings, goods or furniture, situated in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, according to the laws, rules and regulations, by which the said societies are or may be respectively governed in their insurances in that state, may have the same right and mode of recovery, in the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, against any person so insuring his building, furniture, or property, as the case may be, situated in the county aforesaid, with either of the said societies, which might have been had against him or her, if the person so insuring was resident, and the building, furniture, or property, so insured, was situated in the state of Virginia.

Jurisdiction to
the circuit court
of the county of
Alexandria, in
suits by certain
insurance com-
panies.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the Military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the several expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three; for the Indian department, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, two hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For forage, four thousand and fifty-six dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and the corps of engineers, twenty-nine thousand and eighty-six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the subsistence of non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, eight thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools, and transportation, and contingent expenses, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For the Indian department, seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments for the department of war and the military academy, two thousand dollars.

For postage on letters on public service to and from the offices of

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

[Obsolete.]
Specific ap-
propriations.

Specific appropriations. the adjutant and inspector and paymaster of the army, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, including any unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians: *Provided*, that the compensation to be allowed to any commissioner appointed or who may be appointed, for negotiating such treaties shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day during the actual service of such commissioner.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged, first out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same objects respectively, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act for erecting a Lighthouse at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, or any other place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the state of Massachusetts to the United States, of the jurisdiction over the land proper for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase so much land as may be necessary, and provide by contract, to be approved by the President of the United States, for building a lighthouse on Whitehead at the entrance of Penobscot bay, or any place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies; and also, to agree for the salaries or wages of the persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendence and care of the same; and that the President be authorized to make the said appointments.

A lighthouse to be erected on Whitehead, Penobscot bay.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated and paid out of the monies arising from imports and tonnage, the sum of seven thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the lighthouse as aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act to make Beaufort and Passamaquoddy, ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorize the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario.*

District of Beaufort formed from Newbern, North Carolina.

Beaufort port of entry.
Collector appointed.

1799, ch. 22,
sec. 12.

Salary.

Easton, Maryland, and Ti-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Newbern, in North Carolina, to be called the district of Beaufort, which shall include the town of Beaufort, and all the water and shore north and east of the said town, to Harbor Island, and all the water and shore south and west of the said town, to Dog Island, inclusive. And the town of Beaufort shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector for the said port shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the said town of Beaufort, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, Easton, in the district of Oxford, in the state

of Maryland, and Tiverton, in the district of Newport, and state of Rhode Island, shall be ports of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed to each; each of whom shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on Lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery on the said lake, or on the waters or rivers emptying therein, and to appoint a collector of the customs, to reside and keep an office thereat.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, such place within the district of Passamaquoddy, in the state of Massachusetts, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, shall be a port of entry and delivery, (at which place the collector shall reside) as well for foreign as for vessels of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representatives of any person or persons, who were resident in the Mississippi territory on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and who had prior to that day obtained, either from the British government of West Florida or from the Spanish government, any warrant or order of survey for lands lying within the said territory, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and which were on that day actually inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, or for his or their use, shall be confirmed in their claims to such lands in the same manner as if their titles had been completed: *Provided, however,* that no such incomplete title shall be confirmed, unless the person in whose name such warrant or order of survey had been granted, was at the time of its date either the head of a family, or above the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to every person, or to the legal representative or representatives of every person who, being either the head of a family, or of twenty-one years of age, did on that day of the year seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, when the Mississippi territory was finally evacuated by the Spanish troops, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the said territory, not claimed by virtue either of the preceding section, or of any British grant, or of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, the said tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated, shall be granted: *Provided, however,* that not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres: *And provided also,* that this donation shall not be made to any person who claims any other tract of land in the said territory by virtue of any British or Spanish grant, or order of survey.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who being the head of a family, or above the age of twenty-one years, doth at the time of passing this act, inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the said territory, not claimed by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, or of any British grant, or of the

verton, Rhode Island, ports of delivery.

Surveyor to each.
Salaries.

Additional port of entry and delivery, on Lake Ontario.
1799, ch. 22, sec. 5.

With a collector.

Port of entry and delivery in Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

Residents in the Mississippi territory, confirmed in their claims.

Proviso.

Grants to inhabitants where the territory was evacuated by the Spaniards.

Limitations.

Residents entitled to a preference as purchasers.

(a) Act of March 27, 1804, chap. 61; act of March 2, 1805, chap. 24; act of April 21, 1806, chap. 46; act of March 3, 1807, chap. 46; act of January 19, 1808, chap. 10; act of March 3, 1815, chap. 87, sec. 4; act of May 8, 1822, chap. 128, sec. 4; act of March 2, 1833, chap. 85.

articles of agreement and cession above-mentioned, shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser from the United States, of such tract of land, at the price at which the other lands of the United States in the said territory, are by this act directed to be sold; and payment may be made therefor in the same manner, and under the same conditions, as directed by this act for such other lands: *Provided, however,* that no interest shall be charged upon any of the instalments until they respectively become payable.

Without interest on instalments.

Two land-offices in the Mississippi Territory.

Register and receiver of public money in each.

Security.

Claimants and residents to state their claims before the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and four.

To be record-ed.

Neglect there-of to bar their claims.

Commissioners appointed to settle the claims.

Their oath or affirmation.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the disposal of the lands of the United States within the Mississippi territory, two land-offices shall be established in the same, one at such place in the county of Adams, as shall be designated by the President of the United States, for the lands lying west of "Pearl river," sometimes called "half-way river;" and one at such place in the county of Washington, as shall be designated by the President of the United States, for the lands lying east of Pearl river: and for each of the said offices, a register and receiver of public monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose duties and authority shall in every respect be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the registers and the receivers of public monies in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands by virtue of any British grant, or of the three first sections of this act, or of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, shall, before the last day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, deliver to the register of the land-office, within whose district the land may be, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plot of the tract or tracts claimed, and shall 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, together with a plot as aforesaid, or cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right, so far as the same is derived from the above-mentioned articles of agreement, or from the three first sections of this act, shall become void, and for ever thereafter be barred; nor shall any grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence, which shall not be recorded as above directed, ever after be considered or admitted as evidence in any court in the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land-office in Adams county, and two other persons who shall be appointed by the President of the United States alone, shall for the lands lying west of Pearl river, and the register of the land-office of Washington county, together with two other persons who shall be appointed by the President of the United States alone, shall for the lands lying east of Pearl river, respectively be commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming the benefit of the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the three first sections of this act; and the said commissioners shall, previous to entering on the duties of their appointment, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties im-

posed upon me, by an act of Congress, intituled 'An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee,' to the best of my skill and judgment." And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet in the county of Adams, and in Washington county aforesaid, respectively, on or before the first day of December next, and they shall not adjourn to any other place, or for a longer time than three days, until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, and until they shall have completed the business of their appointment. And each board, or a majority of each board, shall, in their respective districts, have power to hear and decide in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims, also to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced, and to determine thereon according to justice and equity; which determination, so far as relates to any rights derived from the articles of agreement above mentioned, or from the three first sections of this act, shall be final; and for the safe keeping of the papers and evidence produced and recording their proceedings, the said boards, respectively, shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, perfect and correct minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings and adjournments of the boards, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made; which books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be transmitted to, and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State; and on or before such clerk's entering on the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all minutes, proceedings and decisions of the board of commissioners for the county of _____ appointed under and by virtue of an act of the United States, intituled 'An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee,' and well and faithfully do and perform all other acts and things in the said act pointed out as the duty of a clerk of the said board," which oath shall be entered on the minutes of the board; and when it shall appear to them that the claimant is entitled to a tract of land under the articles of agreement and cession with Georgia aforesaid, in virtue of a British or Spanish grant legally and fully executed, they shall give a certificate thereof, describing the tract of land and the grant, and stating that the claimant is confirmed in his title thereto by virtue of the said articles; which certificate, being recorded by the register of the land-office, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, shall amount to a relinquishment for ever, on the part of the United States to any claim whatever to such tract of land; and when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a tract of land by virtue of a settlement under the Bourbon act of Georgia, recognized in the said articles of agreement and cession, or of either of the two first sections of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof, stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such a tract of land by virtue of this act, which certificate being duly entered with the register of the land-office, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by this act for the other lands of the United States, without the party paying any thing therefor, except the surveying expenses and the fees of office. And when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a right of pre-emption by virtue of the third section of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof, directed to the register of the land-office; which certificate being duly entered with the register of the land-office, on or

Duties.

Powers.
The determination of the board to be final.

Appointment of clerks.
Duties.
Papers, &c. on dissolution of the boards to be lodged in the Secretary of State's office.

Oath or affirmation of the clerk.

Titles, when to be granted, and how,—under the Georgia cession.

A certificate to be given.

Under the Bourbon act of the state of Georgia.

Certificate to be returned before January 1, 1805, which shall entitle the party to a patent.

Right of pre-emption.

Proviso that receipts for purchase money be produced.

before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, shall entitle the party to become a purchaser of such tract of land: *Provided*, that he shall, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six, also produce a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public monies, for at least one fourth part of the purchase money, and also for the payment of the surveying expenses; and the party shall, upon payment in full of the purchase money, on which, if any of the three last payments shall be made in advance, he shall be allowed the same discount allowed in similar cases by this act, be entitled to receive a patent, which shall issue in like manner, and on payment of the same fees as are provided by this act for the other lands of the United States; but if such person shall neglect to enter his certificate, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, or to make such first payment as above provided; his right of pre-emption shall cease and become void: *Provided also, and it is further enacted*,

Reference to be made to adverse claims.

that whenever a tract of land to which any person might be entitled by virtue of the three first sections of this act, shall also be claimed by the holder of a British patent, legally and fully executed, and duly recorded in conformity to the provisions of this act, who is not confirmed in his claim by the articles of agreement above mentioned, the commissioners shall, in the certificate granted to the person claiming the land by virtue of this act, state the existence of the adverse claims, in which case the party shall not be entitled to a patent, unless he shall have obtained in his favour a judicial decision in a court having jurisdiction therein, and for every certificate so granted by the boards respectively, the clerk of the board granting the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive of the party to whom the same is granted, the sum of two dollars.

Clerk to receive two dollars for every certificate.

Commissioners shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Report to be laid before Congress.

Unconfirmed claims provided for.

Proviso, that no claims shall be embraced by the appropriation in this act which have not been presented before the first of January, 1804.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid shall, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, make to the Secretary of the Treasury, a full report of all the British grants legally and fully executed, which have been duly recorded in conformity to the provisions of this act, the title of which is not confirmed to the holders thereof, by the articles of agreement above mentioned, stating the present situation of the lands, the date of such grants, the conditions annexed thereto, and how far the same have been fulfilled, together with such other remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report shall be laid before Congress at their next session, and the lands contained in such grants shall not be otherwise disposed of, until the end of one year after that time.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the five millions of acres reserved for that purpose by the articles of agreement above mentioned, as may be necessary to satisfy the claims not confirmed by that agreement, which are embraced by the two first sections of this act, or which may be derived from British grants for lands which have not been regranted by the Spanish government, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose; and so much of the residue of the said five millions of acres or of the nett proceeds thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be, and is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of satisfying, quieting and compensating, for such other claims to the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, not recognized in the above-mentioned articles of agreement, and which are derived from any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, which Congress may hereafter think fit to provide for; provided, however, that no other claims shall be embraced by this appropriation, but those, the evidence of which shall have, on or before the first day of January next, been exhibited by the claimants to the Secretary of State, and recorded in books to be kept in his office for that purpose, at the expense of the party exhibiting the same, who shall pay to the person employed by the Secretary of State for recording the same, at the rate of twelve and an

half cents for every hundred words contained in each document thus recorded; nor shall any grant, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim to the said lands, derived, or pretended to be derived from the state of Georgia, and not recognized by the above mentioned articles of agreement, ever after be admitted or considered as evidence in any of the courts of the United States, unless it shall have been exhibited, and recorded, in the manner and within the time above mentioned; and provided also, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to recognize or affect the claims of any person or persons, to any of the lands above mentioned; and provided also, that no certificate shall be granted for lands lying east of the Tombigby river, nor for lands situated without the boundary lines established by treaty between the United States and the Choctaws, made the seventeenth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and two.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General for the time being, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to receive such propositions of compromise and settlement, as may be offered by the several companies, or persons claiming public lands in the territory of the United States, lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia; and report their opinion thereon to Congress at their next session.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That a surveyor of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and to cause the lands above mentioned, to which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, to be surveyed and divided in the manner hereafter directed, and to do and perform all such other acts, in relation to the said lands, as the surveyor-general is authorized and directed to do in relation to the lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the lands for which certificates of any description whatever, shall have been granted by the commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall, as soon as may be, be surveyed under the direction of the surveyor of the lands of the United States above mentioned, in conformity to the true tenor and intent of such certificates; and the said surveyor shall also cause all the other lands of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, to be surveyed as far as practicable, into townships, and subdivided into half sections, in the manner provided for the surveying of the lands of the United States, situate northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, and shall transmit to the registers of the land-offices respectively, general and particular plots of all the lands surveyed as aforesaid, and shall also forward copies of the said plots to the Secretary of the Treasury; and he shall also, with the approbation of the said secretary, fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors, chain carriers, and axe men: *Provided*, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed four dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked: *And provided*, that the expense of surveying those tracts of land, to which the title of the claimants is confirmed by the articles of agreement, or by the two first sections of this act, and those tracts claimed under British grants, a return of which is to be made to Congress, shall not be advanced by the United States, but shall be paid to the deputy surveyor by the parties claiming the same; and that in relation to all the land sold by the United States, the purchaser shall make the same payment for surveying expenses, which is directed by law to be made for lands sold north of the river Ohio.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That all the lands aforesaid, not

Fees on recording.

No grant, deed or conveyance from the state of Georgia to be evidence unless recorded.

Claims not recognized.

Authority given to receive propositions of compromise.

Land surveyor south of Tennessee appointed, who shall engage deputies.

Duties.

Further duties of the surveyor.

Other lands in the Mississippi territory to be surveyed.

Expenses of surveying.

The lands
aforesaid unap-
propriated to be
sold.

Under the di-
rections of the
governor, sur-
veyor and re-
gister.

Sales to re-
main open for
three weeks--
then private
sales, by whom,

and on what
terms.

Proviso.

Lands not to
be sold for less
than two dollars
per acre.

Patent fees.

Proviso.

Fees of the
registers of the
land-offices, and
receivers of
public monies.

Salary of the
surveyor,

and of his two
clerks.

Compensation
of the commis-
sioners,

and of their
clerks.

Pay of the su-
perintendents.

Commissions
of the surveyor,
registers of the
land-offices, and
receivers of
public monies.

otherwise disposed of, or excepted by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, shall, with the exception of the section number sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, with the exception also of thirty-six sections to be located in one body by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of Jefferson College, and also with the exception of such town lots not exceeding two in the town of Natchez, and of such an outlet adjoining the same, not exceeding thirty acres, as may be the property of the United States, to be located by the governor of the Mississippi territory, for the use of the said college, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the governor of the Mississippi territory, of the surveyor of the lands of the United States, above mentioned, and of the register of the land-office at the places respectively, where the land-offices are kept, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose.

The sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks and no longer; and all lands, other than the section number sixteen, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the registers of the respective land-offices in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio, by an act, intituled "An act to amend the act intituled, An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river?" *Provided always*, that the lands which may be sold at public sale by virtue of this act, shall not be sold for less than two dollars per acre, and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as was provided for the lands sold at public sale, by the last-recited act. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold in the Mississippi territory in the same manner and on payment of the same fees as is provided for lands sold north of the river Ohio, by the said last-recited act: *Provided, however*, that evidences of the public debt of the United States shall not be received in payment for the purchase of said lands.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the registers of the land-offices, and the receivers of public monies, appointed in pursuance of this act, shall receive the same fees and compensation as the registers and receivers of the land-offices north of the river Ohio, and the registers shall also be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for entering each certificate granted by the commissioners above mentioned. The surveyor of the lands of the United States, appointed in pursuance of this act, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, and shall be allowed not exceeding two clerks, whose whole compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum. The commissioners appointed to ascertain the rights of persons claiming the benefit of the articles of agreement above mentioned, and of this act shall receive each a compensation of two thousand dollars for the whole of their services, the registers of the land-offices excepted, who shall receive only five hundred dollars each, for their services as commissioners; the clerks of the boards of commissioners a compensation not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars each; and the superintendents of the public sales shall receive six dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sales.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have full power to appoint and commission the surveyor, registers of the land-offices, and receivers of public monies above mentioned, in the recess of Congress, and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing such appointment.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty

thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the nett proceeds of the lands which may be sold by virtue of this act, after deducting the surveying expenses and other expenses incident to the sale thereof, shall, and the same are hereby appropriated in the first place, towards paying to the state of Georgia a sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the United States and that state; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay accordingly, and from time to time, as the same shall be received in the treasury of the United States, so much of the said nett proceeds as will amount to the said sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all navigable rivers within the territory of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

Appropriation
for the execu-
tion of this act.

Appropriation
of the monies
arising from the
above sales.

Navigable riv-
ers south of
Tennessee to
remain public.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

[Obsolete.]

Salt works to
be established
on the Wabash
river.

1807, ch. 46.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act concerning the Salt Springs on the waters of the Wabash river.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of procuring articles necessary to the establishment of salt works, at the springs near the Wabash river, which have been ceded to the United States, by certain Indian tribes, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, and under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to cause the said springs to be worked at the expense of the United States; or, if he shall deem it more proper, to lease the same for a term not exceeding three years, on such conditions as will insure the working the same most extensively, and to the most advantage to the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act concerning the City of Washington.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the city of Washington shall be, and he hereby is allowed as a compensation for his services, a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, annually.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of the city shall receive as a compensation for his services, an allowance of three dollars for every day during which he shall be actually employed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same hereby are appropriated for defraying the expense in relation to the said officers, that is to say:

For the salary of the superintendent for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, including an allowance at the same rate for six months of the preceding year, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For clerk hire in his office, five hundred dollars.

For the wages of the surveyor, one thousand dollars.

For a messenger to both offices, and also to attend the surveyor in the field, two hundred dollars.

For fuel, stationery and other contingent expenses of both offices, two hundred dollars.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

[Obsolete.]
Salary of the
superintendent.

Allowance to
the surveyor.

Sums appro-
priated.

To be paid out
of the city funds.

Appropriation
from the trea-
sury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the hands of the said superintendent arising out of the city funds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall be, and is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, in such repairs or alterations in the Capitol and other public buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of Congress in their future sessions, and also for keeping in repair the highway between the Capitol and other public buildings; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to revive and continue in force, an act in addition to an act intituled “An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for Military Services and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen,” and for other purposes.*

Act of April
26, 1802, ch. 30,
revived and
continued in
force four
weeks.

Act of March
19, 1804, ch. 26.

Act of March
27, 1804, ch. 61.

Secretary of
War to issue
land warrants;
when and to
whom.

1802, ch. 30.

Where to be
located.

1800, ch. 13.

Land warrants
to General La
Fayette.

1804, ch. 61,
sec. 14.

Unappropriated
lands within
the military
tract; how to
be surveyed.

Part to be at-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act in addition to an act intituled “An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen,” approved the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of April next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is authorized, from and after the first day of April next, to issue warrants for military bounty lands to the two hundred and fifty-four persons who have exhibited their claims, and produced satisfactory evidence to substantiate the same to the Secretary of War, in pursuance of the act of the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, intituled “An act in addition to an act, intituled An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.”

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the holders or proprietors of the land warrants issued by virtue of the preceding section, shall and may locate their respective warrants only, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and the fractional quarter townships which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act intituled “An act in addition to an act intituled An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.”

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to issue land warrants to Major General La Fayette, for eleven thousand five hundred twenty acres, which shall, at his option, be located, surveyed and patented, in conformity with the provisions of an act intituled “An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen,” or which may be received acre for acre, in payment for any of the lands of the United States north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all the unappropriated lands within the military tract, shall be surveyed into half sections, in the manner directed by the act intituled “An act to amend the act intituled An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river;” and that so much of the said lands as lie west of the eleventh

range within the said tract, shall be attached to, and made a part of the district of Chillicothe, and be offered for sale at that place, under the same regulations that other lands are within the said district.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands within the said eleventh range, and east of it, within the said military tract, and all the lands north of the Ohio company's purchase, west of the seven first ranges, and east of the district of Chillicothe, shall be offered for sale at Zanesville, under the direction of a register of the land-office and receiver of public monies to be appointed for that purpose, who shall reside at that place, and shall perform the same duties and be allowed the same emoluments as are prescribed for and allowed to registers and receivers of the land-offices by law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who have obtained certificates for the right of pre-emption to lands by virtue of two acts, the one intituled "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates for lands lying between the Miami rivers in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio," and the other "An act to extend and continue the provisions of the said act, passed on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and two," and who have not made the first payment therefor, before the first day of January last, shall be allowed until the tenth day of April next to complete the same; and that all persons who have become purchasers of land by virtue of the aforesaid acts, be, and they are hereby allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and five, to make the second instalment; until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six, to make their third instalment; and until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seven, to make their fourth and last instalment; any thing in the acts aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That where any warrants granted by the state of Virginia, for military services, have been surveyed on the northwest side of the river Ohio, between the Sciota and the little Miami rivers, and the said warrants, or the plats and certificates of survey made thereon, have been lost or destroyed, the persons entitled to the said land may obtain a patent therefor, by producing a certified duplicate of the warrant from the land-office of Virginia, or of the plat and certificate of survey from the office of the surveyor in which the same is recorded, and giving satisfactory proof to the Secretary of War, by his affidavit or otherwise, of the loss or destruction of said warrant, or plat and certificate of survey.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia.*

tached to the district of Chillicothe; and for sale.

Certain tracts for sale.

Where to be offered.

Register and receiver appointed.

Duties and compensation.

Possessors of rights of pre-emption under John Cleves Symmes and others allowed further time of payment.

1801, ch. 23.

1802, ch. 44.

Land patents how to be obtained when the military warrants are lost or destroyed.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

Debtors confined in the jail of the district of Columbia may petition for relief.

In what manner.

Notice to be published in the public newspapers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any debtor who now is, or may hereafter be, in actual confinement in jail, in the district of Columbia, at the suit of any creditor, may apply by petition in writing, to any one of the judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, and offer to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any manner entitled, a schedule whereof, on oath or affirmation, together with a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, shall be annexed to and exhibited with his petition; and thereupon the said judge shall direct notice of such application to be published in some of the public newspapers, for such time as he may think proper, which notice shall likewise require the attendance of the creditors at the courthouse of the county, in which the

Oath or affirmation of an insolvent debtor.

Trustee appointed.

Who shall give bond and security.

A certified copy of the bond to be evidence.

In case of death or refusal to act, another appointed.

The petitioning debtor discharged on executing a deed or deeds to the trustee, and delivering his property with his books and papers.

Proviso, that no person who has been guilty of a breach of the laws and imprisoned therefor shall be discharged from such imprisonment.

Wearing apparel, bedding and tools of trade allowed.

Property of the debtor how sold.

petitioning debtor is confined, and at such time as the said judge may appoint; and it shall be the duty of the said judge, and of the clerk, of the county, to attend at the time and place appointed; and on the appearance of the creditors, either in person or by attorney, agreeably to the notification, or on their neglect to appear, the said judge shall administer to the debtor the following oath: "I, A. B. do swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm,) that I will deliver up, convey and transfer, for the use of my creditors, all my property that I have any title to or claim any interest in, whether in possession, remainder or reversion, and all claims, rights and credits that I have or am in any manner entitled to; and that I have not at any time given, sold, conveyed, lessened or disposed of for the use or benefit of myself, or any other person or persons, any part of my money or other property, claims, rights or credits, thereby to defraud my creditors, or any of them, or to secure the same with a view or expectation to receive any profit, benefit or advantage thereby," and the said judge shall thereupon appoint such person, as a majority of the creditors in value, their agents or attorneys then present, shall recommend, to be a trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the petitioning debtor; or in case of non-attendance of the creditors, or of their not making a recommendation, the said justice shall name such person as he shall think proper, to be a trustee as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That before the said trustee shall proceed to act, he shall give bond to the United States in such penalty and with such security as the said judge shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust, which shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the county in which the proceedings are had; and a certified copy thereof shall be received as evidence in any court of law in the United States; and the said bond may be sued in the name of the United States, for the use of any person or persons who may conceive him or themselves aggrieved by the negligence or misconduct of the trustee. And in case of the death or refusal to act of any trustee, the said judge may appoint another in his place, who shall give bond in manner as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the petitioning debtor's executing a deed or deeds to the said trustee, conveying all his property, real, personal and mixed, and all his claims, rights and credits, agreeably to the oath or affirmation of the said debtor, and on delivering all his said property which he shall have in his possession, together with his books, papers and evidences of debts of every kind, to the said trustee, and the said trustee's certifying the same to the said judge in writing, it shall be lawful for the said judge to make an order to the marshal, jailer or keeper of the prison, in which said debtor is then confined, commanding that the said debtor shall be thenceforth discharged from his imprisonment; and he shall be immediately discharged, and the said order shall be a sufficient warrant therefor: **Provided**, that no person who has been guilty of a breach of the laws, and who has been imprisoned for or on account of the same, shall be discharged from imprisonment: **And provided likewise**, that any property which the debtor may afterwards acquire, (except the necessary wearing apparel and bedding for his family, and his tools, if a mechanic or manufacturer,) shall be liable to the payment of his debts, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said judge may allow such petitioning debtor and his family, to retain their necessary wearing apparel and bedding, and if the said debtor be a mechanic or manufacturer, he may likewise retain the tools of his trade.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said judge may direct the trustee to sell and convey the property of the petitioning debtor, at

such time, and on such terms and conditions as he shall deem most to the advantage of the creditors, and the product thereto, after satisfying all incumbrances and liens, shall be divided among the creditors in proportion to their respective claims: and no process against the real or personal property of the debtor shall have any effect or operation, except process of execution, and attachments in the nature of executions, which shall have been put into the hands of the marshal antecedent to the application.

Product thereof of how divided.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That every trustee may sue for, in his own name, any property or chose in action assigned to him by virtue of this act.

What process only can take effect.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any creditor, at any time within two years after the application of such debtor, shall allege in writing, to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, or at any other court of the United States, within whose jurisdiction such debtor may be found, that such debtor had at the time of his application as aforesaid, directly or indirectly conveyed, lessened or disposed of any part of his property, rights or credits, with intent to defraud his creditors, or had at any one time within twelve months next preceding said application, lost by gaming more than three hundred dollars, or had assigned or conveyed any part of his property, rights or credits, with intent to give a preference to any creditor or creditors, or any surety, the said court shall thereupon order notice of such allegation to be given in writing to the debtor, and upon his appearance before them, or on his neglect to appear, after proof that notice has been served, the said court shall, within a reasonable time, examine the debtor or any other person, upon interrogatories on oath, touching the substance of the said allegations, or may direct an issue or issues to be tried in a summary way, without the form of an action, to determine the truth of the same; and if upon the answer to the said interrogatories, or upon the trial of the issue or issues, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit towards his creditors, or of having lost by gaming as aforesaid, or of having given any preference as aforesaid, he shall be precluded from any benefit under this act; and in case such debtor, or any other, testifying either for or against him, shall at any time thereafter be convicted of falsely, wilfully and corruptly swearing or affirming to any matter or thing in virtue of this act, he shall suffer as in the case of wilful perjury, and upon such conviction of the debtor, or any other person testifying for him, he shall be for ever precluded from any benefit under this act.

Trustee may sue in his own name.

Fraud or deceit towards creditors.

Debtor gaming to a certain extent.

To be precluded from the benefit of this act.

False testimony or corrupt swearing or affirming.

How punished.

Trustee allowed a commission.

Trustee may be superseded for misconduct.

Exhibition of claims to the trustee.

Contested claims how settled.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That every judge charged with the execution of this act, may, in the respective cases which may be brought before him, allow the trustee a commission not exceeding eight per centum for his trouble, on the amount of debts paid by him; and if any complaint shall be made to the said judge of the misconduct of any trustee by any creditor, or by the debtor, the said judge may call such trustee before them, and inquire into the cause of complaint, and may make such rules and orders as he may think proper for the accomplishment of the object of the trust, and may in his discretion remove such trustee and appoint another in his place.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the acting judge may by order, limit and appoint a time for creditors to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee, and if the said trustee should think proper to contest any claim exhibited against the debtor, it shall be his duty to report the same to the judge having cognizance of the case, who may examine the creditor and debtor upon oath respecting the same, and may submit to a jury, such issues as shall be proper to settle the points in contest, or may appoint two indifferent persons to act as arbitrators between the parties, with a power, if they differ, to choose an umpire, and a decision thus made shall be final between the parties; and the said justice may

Provision for
contested
claims.

Collusion for-
feits the debt.

Debtor arrest-
ed after being
relieved, how to
be discharged,
and in what
cases.

The judge
shall lodge with
the clerk of the
county the

certificate of
discharge.

Copy of the
recorded certifi-
cate evidence in
law.

Unfinished
acts of a judge
how completed.

What papers
are to be record-
ed by the county
clerk.

Copies of the
record legal evi-
dence.

Clerk's fees,
how payable.

Limitation to
the effect of this
discharge.

Circuit court
shall determine
the allowance
of prisoners in
civil suits.

Who shall not
be detained un-

order any part of the debtor's estate to be set apart, and retained for the eventual satisfaction of any contested claim, or to be brought again into distribution; and if any creditor to whom a debt is due, shall collude with a debtor to gain an undue preference, or for the concealment of any part of the debtor's estate or effects, or shall contrive or concert any acknowledgment of the debtor by parol, or in writing, to give false colour to his claim, such creditor shall lose the whole of his debt.

SEC. 10. *And be it [further] enacted,* That if any debtor who shall have been relieved under this act, shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process sued out on any judgment or decree, obtained against him for any debt, damages, or costs contracted, owing or growing due before his discharge as aforesaid, the court before whom such process shall be returned or returnable, or any judge thereof, shall discharge such debtor; and if any such debtor shall be arrested or imprisoned on any process for the recovery of any debt, damages, or costs contracted, owing or growing due before his discharge as aforesaid, the court before whom such process shall be returned, or returnable, or any judge thereof, shall discharge such debtor out of custody, on his common appearance being entered, without special bail: *Provided*, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that no discharge whatever under this act shall be construed or taken as a discharge of any other person from any debt, contract or engagement of any kind or nature soever.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That when the acting judge shall, as above prescribed, give to the marshal an order for the discharge of a debtor, it shall be the duty of the said judge to lodge with the clerk of the county in which the discharge shall take place, a certificate in the following words, to wit. "I do hereby certify, that I have this day ordered the marshal of the district of Columbia, to discharge from imprisonment A. B. an insolvent debtor, agreeably to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia,'" which said certificate shall be recorded by the said clerk, and a copy thereof under seal, shall be received in evidence, in any court of law in the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any judge before whom the operation of this act in any particular case shall have been commenced, shall die, resign his office or become disqualified, the proceedings may be completed by any other judge of the said court, in the same manner as if they had been originally commenced before him.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the application of the debtor, the appointment of a trustee, the deed from the debtor to the trustee, the several claims exhibited to the trustee, and the amount of sales of the debtor's property shall be transmitted to and recorded by the clerk of the county in which the debtor was confined at the time of his application; copies of which, under seal, shall be received as evidence in any court of law in the United States, and the clerk shall receive the same fees as are fixed by law for the like services in other cases, to be paid by the trustee out of the first proceeds of the debtor's estate that may come into his hands.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no discharge of an insolvent debtor under this act shall have greater effect in any particular state than if such debtor had been discharged under the insolvent debtor's law of any other state.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the district of Columbia shall, by a general order to be entered on the records of the said court, fix the daily allowance for the support and maintenance of prisoners in execution for debt or damages in civil suits, which allowance the said court may, by a like general order, increase or diminish from time to time, as circumstances may require. And no person taken in execution for debt or damages in a civil suit, shall be

detained in prison therefor, unless the creditor, his agent or attorney, shall, after demand thereof by the marshal, pay or give such security as he may require, to pay such daily allowance, and the prison fees: *Provided*, that a release from prison for want of such payment or security, shall not discharge the debt; but the body of the debtor shall never be again taken in execution therefor.

less provided
for—
With prison
fees.
Proviso.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court may cause to be marked and laid out, reasonable bounds of the prisons in the said district, to be recorded in the same court; and from time to time, may renew, enlarge, or diminish the same. And every prisoner not committed for treason or felony, giving such security to keep within the said bounds, as any judge of the said court shall approve, shall have liberty to walk therein, out of the prison, for the preservation of his health; and keeping continually within the said bounds, shall be adjudged in law a true prisoner.

Prison bounds
in the district.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to extend to any debtor who is or shall be imprisoned at the suit of the United States, nor to alter, lessen, or impair the right of the United States, to be first satisfied out of the estates of persons indebted to them; nor to any debtor who has not resided in the district of Columbia one year next preceding his said application.

Liberty of the
prisoners under
approved secu-
rity.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

Public debtors
and non-resi-
dents a year,
excluded the
provisions of
this act.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act directing a detachment from the Militia of the United States, and for erecting certain Arsenals.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of such of the states as he may deem expedient, and from their local situation shall be most convenient, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thousand, officers included.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the President may, if he judges it expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept as part of the detachment aforesaid, any corps of volunteers; who shall engage to continue in service for such time, not exceeding twelve months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia and volunteer corps as aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in each state respectively; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective states as he may deem proper.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That one million five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted; for the purchase of ordnance and other military stores; and for defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of Congress, the President may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States; to be applied under the direction of the President, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated for erecting, at such place or places on the western waters, as the President may judge most proper, one or more arsenals; and that the President cause the same to be furnished with such arms, ammunition and military stores as he may deem necessary.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.
[Repealed.]

Act of April
18, 1806, ch. 32,
sec. 7.

President au-
thorized to or-
der eighty thou-
sand militia in
readiness.

Act of March
30, 1808, ch. 33.

Volunteers for
a year included.
1812, ch. 55.

Appointment
of officers.

Specific ap-
propriations.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

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STATUTE II.

March 2, 1803.

Altered by act
of 1806, ch. 13.**CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to alter the time of holding the court of the United States in Kentucky district.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, the sessions of the court of the United States for Kentucky district shall commence on the first Mondays in March, July, and November in every year; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

1807, ch. 16.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, and proceedings of what nature or kind soever, pending in, or made returnable to the said court, shall, after the said first day of April next, be continued over until the next court to be held in conformity to this act.

APPROVED, March 2, 1803.**STATUTE II.**

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to alter the time for 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 adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November next.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.**STATUTE II.**

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act in addition to the act intituled “An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Samuel Rogers, one of the claimants under the act intituled “An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,” shall be entitled to two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land, to be located in the manner and within the boundaries of the tract designated by the act to which this act is a supplement, and shall receive a patent for the same in the manner directed by the said last-mentioned act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.**STATUTE II.**

March 3, 1803.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.*[Obsolete.]
Act of April
1, 1808, ch. 41.
1812, ch. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act intituled “An act concerning the mint,” approved March 3d, 1801, is hereby continued in force and operation for the term of five years after the fourth day of March next.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.**STATUTE II.**

March 3, 1803.

Act of April
10, 1806, ch. 25.
Act of March
3, 1819, ch. 79.Act of May 1,
1820, ch. 51.Act of May 15,
1820, ch. 108.Persons enti-
tled to be placed
on the pension
list.

Proviso.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the Revolutionary war.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life: *Provided*, that, in substantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with:

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation before the

judge of the district in which such invalid resides, or before some person specially authorized by commission from the said judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, must prove decisive disability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war: that this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wound.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable physician or surgeon, to be authorized by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Fifthly. Every claimant must show satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension in conformity to laws heretofore passed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said judge of the district or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings had, respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the secretary of the department of war, in order that the same may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the said applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the United States: *Provided*, that in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officer, in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensions allowed by this act shall be estimated in the manner following, that is to say: a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private soldier, or seaman, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the pensioners becoming such in virtue of this act, shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

Evidence, before whom to be taken.

Nature of the evidence.

Nature of the disability.

Requisite time of service.

Cause of deferring the application to be stated.

Copies of the evidence, &c. to be given to the claimants.

Who are to be placed on the pension list.

Proviso.

Estimation of the pensions.

Pensioners to be paid in the manner of former ones.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act authorizing the transfer of the duties of Supervisor to any other office.*

MARCH 3, 1803.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the

[Obsolete.] Duties of supervisor to be

attached by the President to any other officer of the government.

Commissions to be allowed to the officer performing the duties of supervisor.

United States be, and he hereby is authorized to attach the duties of the office of supervisor in any district to any other officer of the government of the United States, within such district, who shall give bond for the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act, in the same manner and under the same penalties, as were heretofore provided in the case of supervisors.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the discharge of the duties of supervisor, which may be thus attached to another office, by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed to the officer exercising the same, the commissions to which the supervisor is now entitled by law, together with such sum for clerk hire, not exceeding the allowance fixed by law for the supervisor, and such salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, as the President of the United States shall deem a sufficient compensation.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1803.

Act of 1802,
ch. 31. Act of
March 9, 1808,
ch. 29.

The circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing in the circuit, and the district judge where the court sits.

In the third circuit it shall consist of the senior associate justice, &c.

Appeals from final judgments when the value in dispute exceeds fifty dollars from the district court to the circuit court.

Appeals from the circuit court to the supreme court where the matter in dispute exceeds 2000 dollars.

Proceedings to be transmitted to the supreme court.

No new evidence to be received in the supreme court, except in admiralty and prize causes.

19th and 22d sections of the act of 24th Sept. 1789, ch. 20, so far as affected by this act, repealed.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act in addition to an act intituled “An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.”*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the second circuit shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the third circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden.

In the third circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the senior associate justice of the supreme court residing within the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be holden.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from all final judgments or decrees in any of the district courts of the United States, an appeal, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of fifty dollars, shall be allowed to the circuit court next to be holden in the district where such final judgment or judgments, decree or decrees, may be rendered; and the circuit court or courts are hereby authorized and required to receive, hear and determine such appeal; and that from all final judgments or decrees rendered or to be rendered in any circuit court, or in any district court acting as a circuit court, in any cases of equity, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of prize or no prize, an appeal where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States, and that upon such appeal, a transcript of the libel, bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings of what kind soever in the cause, shall be transmitted to the said supreme court; and that no new evidence shall be received in the said court, on the hearing of such appeal, except in admiralty and prize causes, and that such appeals shall be subject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed in law in case of writs of error; and that the said supreme court shall be, and hereby is authorized and required to receive, hear and determine such appeals. And that so much of the nineteenth and twenty-second sections of the act of Congress, intituled “An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,” passed on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1803.