

ACTS OF THE FIFTEENTH 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 first day of December, 1817, and ended on the twentieth day of April, 1818.

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore, from December 1, 1817, to March 9, 1818, and from April 3, to April 20, 1818; HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

STATUTE I.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to abolish the internal duties.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the internal duties on licenses to distillers; 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and all acts, and parts of acts, relative thereto, shall, from and after the said thirty-first day of December, be repealed: Provided, That, for the collection, recovery, remission, and receipt, of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and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, provided the exportation be effected previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, 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 thirty-first day of December, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the offices of the collectors of the internal duties and direct tax shall continue in each collection district, respectively, until the collection of the duties above mentioned, and of the direct tax, 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 and tax 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; 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 for the promoting of the collection of any of the above-

STATUTE I.

Dec. 23, 1817.

Duties abolished after the 31st Dec. 1817.

Proviso; acts to remain in force for the collection, &c. of duties accrued, &c.

Offices of collectors to continue until collection is completed, unless, &c.

President empowered to discontinue collectors, unite collection districts, &c.

Act of April
20, 1818, ch. 78,
sec. 5.

mentioned duties or tax, which may be outstanding after the said thirty-first day of December, 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 the commissions 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 the whole of such additional allowances shall not, in the aggregate, exceed five per centum of the amount of the duties and tax paid into the treasury after that day; and that the extraordinary allowances authorized by the second and fourth sections of the act, passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to fix the compensation, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof," shall, after the said thirty-first day of December, cease; 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 thirty-first day of December, 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 internal revenue, or 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, or marked, as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Proviso; as to
the endorsing
unstamped
bonds, notes,
&c.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall obtain, or who shall have obtained, licenses for stills or boilers, or for selling by retail, or certificates for carriages, extending beyond the said thirty-first of December, shall be allowed a deduction from the duties paid or secured by them, proportionate to the part of their term which may remain unexpired on the said thirty-first of December; and the several banks or bankers which may have agreed to make the annual composition of one and a half per centum on their dividends, in lieu of the stamp duty, on the notes issued by them, shall pay only at the rate of one and a half per centum per annum on such dividends for the portion of a year that shall remain from the time of the last annual payment to the said thirty-first of December, to be estimated upon the dividend or dividends that have been or shall be declared and made by such bank or bankers, respectively, within a year from the time of such last annual payment; and in all cases in which payments shall have been made, or duties secured, for a term extending beyond the said thirty-first of December, on account of any certificates for the use of a carriage, or license to distil or retail, so much of the sums so paid or secured, as shall be proportioned to the part of the term which may remain unexpired, shall be refunded or

Proportionate
deduction of du-
ties for unex-
pired terms, &c.

remitte: *Provided*, That all duties on sales at auction effected, and on refined sugar removed, previously to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be paid in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who shall, on or after the said thirty-first day of December, have any blank vellum, parchment, or paper, which has been stamped, and on which a duty has been paid to the use of government, shall be entitled to receive, from the collector of the district to whom it may be delivered, or from such 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 a half per centum; 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 said thirty-first of December.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on all sums that may be refunded in virtue of this act, as well as all sums received after the thirty-first day of December aforesaid, and before notice of this act, the collectors shall be allowed a commission of six per centum, to be charged by them in settling their accounts with the Treasury Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case a collector shall not have in his hands a sufficient sum out of which to refund the sums authorized to be refunded by this act, or to defray the expenses incident to the collection of the outstanding duties and direct tax, such repayments and expenses shall be made and defrayed out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if, on the settlement of the accounts of any collector relative to the direct tax and internal duties, balances shall be found due to and from him on the different accounts, they may be adjusted, so as to ascertain the final balances; and if this be in favour of the collector, it shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof," shall cease after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

APPROVED, December 23, 1817.

Proviso; as to duties on sales at auction and on sugar removed.

Value of stamps on hand to be refunded, &c.

If presented within four months.

Six per cent. to collectors, on sums refunded.

Collectors not having sufficient sums in their hands to refund, &c., the money to be paid out of the treasury.

Adjustment of balances on collectors' accounts.

The 5th section of the act mentioned, to cease.

Act of March 2, 1815, ch. 100.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act concerning the mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived, and continued in force and operation for the further term of five years from the fourth day of March next.

Jan. 14, 1818.

Act to continue the mint at Philadelphia, continued for five years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the mint at the city of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the commissioner of loans for the state of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the collector of the port of Philadelphia for the time being.

APPROVED, January 14, 1818.

The collector of the port to perform the duties enjoined on the commissioner of loans.

Act of March 3, 1801, ch. 21.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 22, 1818.

Eight dollars a day and eight dollars for every twenty miles' travel, to each senator, &c.

In case of sickness.

Eight dollars a day additional for the President of the Senate pro tempore.

Proviso; limitation of per diem.

Proviso; as to the pay of senators for past travelling.

Eight dollars a day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles' travel, to each representative and delegate.

In case of sickness.

Speaker entitled to eight dollars a day additional.

Proviso; limitation of per diem.

CHAP. V.—*An Act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress, and every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each senator shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every day he has attended, or shall attend, the Senate, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance, by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting; and that all sums for travel already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any member of the Senate has been, is, or shall be detained by sickness on his journey to or from such session or meeting, or, after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the president of the Senate pro tempore, when the Vice President has been, or shall be, absent, or when his office shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, eight dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate: *Provided always*, That no senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting to the time of his taking his seat in another: *Provided also*, That no senator shall receive more for going to, and returning from, the meeting of the Senate on the fourth day of March last, than if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at every session of Congress after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every day he has attended, or shall attend, the House of Representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting; and that all sums for travel already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any representative or delegate has been, is, or shall be, detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, eight dollars for every day he has attended, or shall attend the house: *Provided always*, That no representative or delegate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one session to the time of his taking his seat in another.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which

(a) *Acts of Congress relative to the compensation of members of the Senate and House of Representatives:*
An act for allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the officers of both houses. (Obsolete.) September 22, 1789, ch. 17.

An act for allowing full mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. July 6, 1797, ch. 13.

An act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the delegates from the territories. March 19, 1816, ch. 30.

An act to repeal, after the close of the present session of Congress, the act, entitled "An act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the delegates from the territories." Feb. 6, 1817, ch. 9.

An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of territories, and to repeal all other laws on that subject. Jan. 22, 1818, ch. 5.

shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be certified by the President thereof, and that which shall be due to the representatives and delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, on the subject of compensation to members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and delegates of the territories, be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after the third day of March last.

APPROVED, January 22, 1818.

Compensation to be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

All acts and parts of acts repealed.

CHAP. VIII.—*An Act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied by the commissioner, under the direction of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, January 27, 1818.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 27, 1818.

[Obsolete.]
Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 94.
200,000 dollars appropriated, to be applied by the commissioner of public buildings under the direction of the President of the United States.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 6, 1818.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act to allow the benefit of drawback on merchandise transported by land conveyance from Bristol to Boston, and from Boston to Bristol, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, duly imported into either of the ports of Bristol and Boston, which shall be transported by land conveyance from the port of Bristol, by the way of Dighton and Taunton, to Boston; or from Boston, on the same route, to Bristol; and which, being imported into Bristol shall be exported from Boston; or being imported into Boston shall be exported from Bristol; shall be entitled to the benefit of the drawback of the duties thereof, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions, and limitations, as if the said goods, wares, and merchandise, were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts; and on the proviso, that all the provisions, regulations, limitations, and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, transported by any of the routes mentioned in the seventy-ninth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be duly observed.

APPROVED, February 6, 1818.

Merchandise transported from Bristol to Boston, &c., entitled to drawback, &c., as if transported coastwise.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

CHAP. X.—*An Act making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for defraying any expenses which may have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, and those which have been incurred for calling out the militia, previous to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; and that there be appropriated a further sum of one hundred thousand dollars,

STATUTE I.

Feb. 16, 1818.

500,000 dollars appropriated for the purposes mentioned.

to defray any of the aforesaid expenses which may have been incurred from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

The President may make transfers of appropriations, &c.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 96.

Act of March 3, 1809, ch. 28.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,'" shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from making transfers from any appropriation which may have been made for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

APPROVED, February 16, 1818.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 17, 1818.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri.*

Act of March 2, 1819, ch. 49.

A land office at the seat of justice in the county of Howard.

A land office in the county of Arkansas.

A land office at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 25.

A land office at the town of Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the disposal of the lands of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and in the territory of Missouri, in addition to the land office now established by law, there shall be established within the said territory the following offices, to wit: one at the seat of justice in the county of Howard for all the lands lying within the following boundaries; beginning at a point where the western line of range ten, west from the fifth principal meridian, intersects the north line of township thirty-four; thence, west with said township line, to where the same intersects the Osage boundary line; thence, north with the Osage boundary line, to the Missouri river; thence, up and with the Missouri river, to the western Indian boundary line at the mouth of Kansas river; thence, north with the said western Indian boundary line, to where the same shall intersect the northern Indian boundary line; thence, east with the said northern Indian boundary, to where the same shall intersect the aforesaid west line of range ten; thence, south with the said range line, to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established in the county of Arkansas, at such place as the President shall deem most convenient, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the river Mississippi, at the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence, up and with the Mississippi river, to the mouth of St. Francis river, where the base line intersects the same; thence, west with the said base line to where the same shall intersect the meridian on which the Osage boundary line is run; thence, due south, to the thirty-third parallel of latitude; thence, east with the said parallel, to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the base line, at the mouth of St. Francis; thence, up and with the Mississippi river, to the intersection of the same by the north line of township fifteen north; thence, west with the said north line of township fifteen, to where the same shall intersect the Osage boundary line; thence, due south to the aforesaid base line; thence, east with the said base line, to the place of beginning. And a land office shall be established at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, for all the lands in the district bounded as follows: beginning on the Mississippi river, where the north line of township fifteen north intersects the same; thence, up and with the Mississippi, to its intersection by the north line of township thirty-four north; thence, west with the said north line of township thirty-four, to the Osage

boundary line; thence, south with the said boundary, to the north line of township fifteen; thence, east with the said township line, to the place of beginning. And all the lands within the following boundaries shall form a district for the land office established by law at St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, viz: beginning on the Mississippi river, where the north line of township thirty-four north intersects the same; thence, up and with the Mississippi river to the mouth of Desmoin river; thence, up and with the Desmoin to the north Indian boundary line; thence, west with the said boundary, to the west line of range ten west; thence, south with said range line, to the north line of township thirty-four north; thence, east with the said township line, to the place of beginning.

District of the
land office at
St. Louis.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, there shall be a sufficient quantity of the public lands surveyed, within all or either of the land districts hereby established, to authorize the opening of all, or either of the land offices aforesaid, he shall cause the same to be opened, and shall proceed, from time to time, to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each of the said offices, a register and a receiver of public moneys, who shall give security in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments, and 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, or may be, provided by law, in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States north-west of the river Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river.

Time of open-
ing the land
offices, &c.

Register and
receiver to be
appointed.

Act of May
18, 1796, ch. 29.

Whenever a
land office shall
have been es-
tablished, &c.
the President to
direct lands to
be offered for
sale, &c.

Act of March
3, 1811, ch. 46.

Two town-
ships for the
support of a
seminary of
learning; pro-
vided, &c.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.*

Feb. 19, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, viz:

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million three hundred and three thousand dollars:

Pay.

For subsistence, one million twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars:

Subsistence.

For forage for officers, three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars:

Forage.

(a) This act was passed on the 15th Feb., 1811.

- Bounties, &c. For bounties and premiums, forty-four thousand dollars:
- Clothing. For clothing, six hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:
- Hospital department. For the medical and hospital department, fifteen thousand dollars:
- Ordnance. For the ordnance department, one hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred dollars:
- Contracts for cannon, &c. For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, seventy-thousand three hundred dollars:
- For arsenals, &c. For completing the arsenals, and other works, at Watertown, near Boston, thirty-nine thousand dollars:
- For an arsenal near Augusta, in Georgia, forty thousand dollars:
- For an arsenal at Baton Rouge, fifteen thousand dollars:
- For an arsenal at Detroit, ten thousand dollars:
- For completing the arsenal and other works, at Watervliet, near Albany, ten thousand dollars.
- For completing the arsenal and other works, at Pittsburg, five thousand dollars:
- Armories. For armories, three hundred thousand dollars:
- Quartermaster. For the quartermaster's department, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars:
- Contingencies. For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars:
- Indian department. For the Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars:
- Maps, &c. For the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments, for the war office, one thousand dollars:
- Gratuities, &c. For gratuities and travelling expenses to soldiers discharged, seventy thousand dollars:
- Fuel, &c. for West Point. For fuel, transportation, class books, repairs of barracks, and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the military academy at West Point, twelve thousand and seventy-five dollars:
- Medals. For the expense of medals for the officers of the army, ten thousand dollars:
- Running lines, &c. For marking and running the lines of the several cessions of land made by the Indians in the Illinois territory, five thousand dollars:
- For defraying the expense, which may have been incurred, for running and marking the boundary lines of the several cessions of land made by the Indians in the Missouri territory, five thousand dollars:
- To defray the expense of employing a brigade of militia, three hundred and six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars.

APPROVED, February 19, 1818.

STATUTE I.

March 9, 1818. **CHAP. XIV.—*An Act concerning the district of Brunswick, in the state of Georgia.***

Collector to reside at Darien. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the collector of the district of Brunswick shall reside at Darien, which shall be the sole port of entry for the said district; and that, instead of a surveyor for the port of Darien there shall be one surveyor for the said district of Brunswick, who shall reside at such place in the said district as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED, March 9, 1818.

STATUTE I.

March 9, 1818. **CHAP. XVI.—*An Act supplementary to the act, entitled “An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes.***

Act of April 16, 1816, ch. 49. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the time limited by the act, passed on the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight

hundred and sixteen, and to which this is a supplement, for issuing military land warrants, shall be extended to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and the time, limited by the said act, for the location of unlocated military land warrants, shall be extended to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

APPROVED, March 9, 1818.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in the district of Marietta, and for the location of claims and sale of certain lands in the district of Vincennes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity, and providing for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of a tract of one hundred thousand acres granted to Rufus Putman, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, in trust for the persons composing the Ohio Company of Associates, in pursuance of the third section of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Associates," passed on the twenty-first of April, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, and he is hereby authorized, to require of the said Rufus Putman and other surviving patentees, in trust as aforesaid, to make a report to him of the quantity and situation of the lands by them conveyed, as bounties, to actual settlers, according to the conditions of the said third section and grant aforesaid; and also, a duly attested copy of the field notes and plat of the surveys of the lands by them conveyed to actual settlers as aforesaid. And the surveyor general, on receiving a satisfactory report of the quantity and situation of the lands so conveyed, shall cause the residue of the lands within the said tract to be surveyed in the same manner as the other public lands; or, if he shall deem it more convenient, into tracts of one hundred acres, conforming, as far as practicable, to the plan on which lots granted to actual settlers were laid off; and he shall make return of the surveys to the general land office and the register of the land office at Marietta.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person, or their legal representatives, whose claims were confirmed by any of the several acts for confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes and which claims have not been located, shall be authorized to enter their locations with the register of the land office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for that purpose in the said district, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the Indiana Territory and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provision of that act, and shall be entitled to receive certificates and patents in the same manner as provided by former laws respecting locations in the same tract: *Provided*, That the locations authorized by this act, and those authorized by an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain claimants to land in the district of Vincennes," passed on the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be made before the first day of September next; and, after the said locations shall have been made and the surveys thereon completed, the surveyor general shall cause the residue of the said tract to be surveyed, conforming, as far as practicable, to the plan for surveying the other public lands, and he shall make a return of the surveys, to the general land office, and to the register of the land office at Vincennes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That such part of the tract, described by the first section of this act, as shall appear to belong to the United States, shall be offered for sale at Marietta, and such part of the tract described by the second section of this act, as shall not have been located under confirmed claims, shall be offered for sale at Vincennes. The said

Time for issuing military land warrants extended.

Act of Feb. 24, 1819, ch. 41.

Time for locating unlocated warrants extended.

STATUTE I.

March 18, 1818.

The surveyor general to require Rufus Putman, &c., to make a report of lands conveyed, &c.

Act of April 21, 1792, ch. 25.

Copy of field notes, and plat of surveys.

Surveyor general to cause the residue of the lands to be surveyed, &c.

Return of surveys to the general land office, &c.

Confirmed claims to land in the district of Vincennes, may be located on the tract set apart, &c.

Act of April 21, 1806, ch. 40.

Proviso; locations to be made before 1st Sept. 1818.

Act of April 16, 1816, ch. 52.

Residue of tract to be surveyed.

Return of surveys, &c.

Part of one tract to be sold at Marietta; and part of the other at Vincennes—

to the highest bidder, &c.

Days of sale.

Sales open six days.

Price.

Patents.

4 dollars a day to superintendents.

lands, in the said respective tracts, with the exception of the usual proportion for the support of schools, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office and the receiver of public moneys for the said districts, on such days, respectively, as shall, by proclamation of the President, be designated for that purpose; the sales at each place shall remain open six days, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; and shall, in every other respect, both as to public and private sales, be sold on the same terms and conditions as other public lands in the same districts; and patents shall be obtained in the manner, and on the terms, provided in case of other public lands sold by the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the superintendents of the public sales, directed by this act, shall each receive four dollars a day for each day's attendance on the said sales.

APPROVED, March 18, 1818.

STATUTE I.

March 18, 1818.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the Revolutionary War.*

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 81.

Act of May 1, 1820, ch. 51.

Act of March 1, 1823, ch. 59.

Officers and privates who served in the army or navy during the revolutionary war entitled to pensions.

Officers, 20 dollars per month:

Non-commissioned officers, &c. 8 dolls. per month.

Proviso: claims to previous pensions to be relinquished.

A declaration under oath, and other evidence necessary to the obtaining the benefit of this act.

Testimony, &c. to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, &c.

Payment to be made as in case of other pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and all officers in the hospital department and medical staff, who served in the war of the revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months, or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment; and every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, mariner, or marine, who served at the same time, and for a like term, in the naval service of the United States, who is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and who is, or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be, in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall have substantiated his claim to a pension in the manner hereinafter directed, shall receive a pension from the United States: if an officer, of twenty dollars per month during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, of eight dollars per month during life: **Provided**, No person shall be entitled to the provisions of this act, until he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension heretofore allowed him by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to entitle any person to the provisions of this act, he shall make a declaration, under oath or affirmation, before the district judge of the United States of the district, or before any judge or court of record of the county, state, or territory, in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth, if he belonged to the army, the company, regiment, and line, to which he belonged: the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service; and in case he belonged to the navy, a like declaration, setting forth the name of the vessel, and particular service in which he was employed, and the time and manner of leaving the service, and shall offer such other evidence as may be in his power; and, on its appearing, to the satisfaction of the said judge, that the applicant served in the revolutionary war as aforesaid against the common enemy, he shall certify and transmit the testimony in the case, and the proceedings had thereon, to the Secretary of the Department of War, whose duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of this act, to place such officer, musician, mariner, marine, or soldier, on the pension list of the United States, to be paid in the same manner as pensions to invalids who have been placed on the pension list are now paid, and under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pension by virtue of

this act shall commence on the day that the declaration under oath or affirmation, prescribed in the foregoing section, shall be made.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, no sale, transfer, or mortgage, of the whole, or any part, of the pension payable in pursuance of this act, shall be valid; and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

APPROVED, March 18, 1818.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.*

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, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively, appropriated, viz: For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. For provisions, five hundred and eleven thousand dollars. For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, twenty-five thousand dollars. For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars. For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars. For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars. For pay and subsistence of marine corps, seventy-three thousand dollars. For clothing for the same, thirty-two thousand dollars. For military stores for the same, eleven hundred dollars. For contingent expenses for the same, sixteen thousand dollars. For the purchase of medals and swords, directed by different resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 18, 1818.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act for altering the time for holding the district court for the district of Virginia. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the terms of the district court for the district of Virginia, which are now directed by law to be holden on the twelfth day of April, in each year, shall hereafter be holden, for the said district, on the second day of April, in each year, except where such day shall occur on Sunday, when the term of the said court shall commence and be holden on the next succeeding day.

APPROVED, March 19, 1818.

CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act extending the time for obtaining military land warrants in certain cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands," passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the

Pension to commence on the day of oath.

Sale, transfer, or mortgage, of pension, not valid.

False swearing, perjury.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 18.

STATUTE I.

March 18, 1818.

Sums appropriated for the expenses of the navy, for 1818.

For pay and subsistence.

For provisions.

For medicine,

&c.

For repairs of vessels.

For contingent expenses.

For repairs of navy yards,

&c.

For pay, &c.

of marine corps.

For clothing

marine corps.

For military

stores.

For medals

and swords.

STATUTE I.

March 19, 1818.

The terms holden on the 12th, shall be holden on the 2d of April, in each year, except, &c.

STATUTE I.

March 27, 1818.

The 2nd section of the act referred to not to apply to the heirs, &c. of persons killed, &c.

(a) See act of March 24, 1814, ch. 31. See notes to act of Feb. 4, 1819, ch. 12.

*Act of May
6, 1812, ch. 77.*

The heirs, &c.
of such persons
may make ap-
plications until
1st May, 1820.

time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant to five years from and after such person shall have become entitled thereto, shall not be construed to apply to, affect, or bar, any application for a military land warrant, which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person, who was entitled thereto by services performed in the late war, or application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier killed in action, or who died in the actual service of the United States, and entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands; but the heirs and representatives of such persons shall be allowed to make their applications therefor at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 27, 1818.

STATUTE I.

March 27, 1818.

CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act in addition to “An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein described.”*

*Act of April
27, 1816, ch.
112.
5000 dollars
for repairing,
&c. the road be-
tween fort
Hawkins and
fort Stoddard.*

*5000 dollars
for repairing,
&c. the road
leading from
Columbiia to
Madisonville,
&c.*

*Sums to be
expended under
direction of the
Secretary of
War.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, the road between fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia, and fort Stoddard, in the Alabama territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, by the Choctaw agency, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and the Indian boundary line, near Zadock Brashears, in the state of Mississippi, which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War.

APPROVED, March 27, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act allowing additional salary and clerk hire to the surveyor for the Illinois and Missouri territories, and for other purposes.*

*Surveyor of
lands in Illinois
and Missouri al-
lowed two thou-
sand dollars
per annum, in
lieu, &c.*

*Three clerks,
&c.*

*Accounting
officers of the
treasury to set-
tle the accounts
of William
Rector, and al-
low him the
fees specified,
in addition to
salary.*

*Proviso; no
allowance
where he has
received simi-
lar fees from
individuals.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the surveyor of the lands of the United States in the territories of Illinois and Missouri, shall hereafter be allowed an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, in lieu of the compensation now fixed by law, and shall also be allowed three clerks, whose whole compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized to adjust and settle the accounts of William Rector, for his services as principal deputy surveyor, and surveyor of the Illinois and Missouri territories, and to allow him, in addition to his salary as fixed by law, the following fees, that is to say: for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of his deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of the surveys executed under his direction in the offices aforesaid: **Provided**, The allowance shall not be made on the surveys of private claims in any case where he has received, or is entitled to receive, similar fees from individuals.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United states within the state of Mississippi.*

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 Mississippi as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Mississippi 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 of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Mondays in May and December; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." 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. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the annual compensation of two thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; to be paid, quarter yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. And 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, as a full compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a marshal 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, April 3, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

Laws of the United States to have the same effect in Mississippi as elsewhere.

Mississippi to be a judicial district, with a district court, and a district judge to reside therein.

Altered by act of Jan. 11, 1821, ch. 6.

Two sessions of the court annually, &c.

Powers of the judge.

Act of Sep. 24, 1789, ch. 20, sect. 10.

Act of Feb. 28, 1799, ch. 19.

Salary of the judge \$200 dols. per ann.

A district attorney with a compensation of 200 dollars per annum besides fees.

A marshal with a compensation of 200 dollars per annum besides fees.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act altering the time for holding a session of the district court in the district of Maine.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district court, heretofore by law holden on the last day of May, in each year, at Portland, within, and for the district of Maine, shall hereafter be holden, at the same place, on the first Tuesday of June in each year.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

The district court for Maine to be hereafter holden at Portland on the first Tuesday of June in each year.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act respecting the courts of the United States within the state of New York.*

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 district court of the United States, for the northern district of New York, shall be holden by the judge of the said district, and in case of his inability on account of sickness, absence, or

The courts for the northern district to be holden by the judge thereof.

In case of his inability, by the

judge of the southern district.

The judge of the northern district to give timely notice to the judge of the southern district.

Three terms of the northern district court.

At Albany.

At Utica.

Suits, &c. to be revived and to continue, &c.

Process issued, &c. to be returnable, &c.

Courts may be holden in the northern district at other times, &c. at discretion.

The northern district enlarged.

Proceedings had in suits, &c. in the former district court declared valid.

The jurisdiction of causes, within the limits of the present northern district vested in the court for that district, whether they have or have not been instituted in the former district court.

Pleadings, &c. to be transferred to the clerk's office for the northern district.

The northern district court to have full power, &c.

otherwise, it shall be the duty of the judge of the southern district of New York to hold the said court, in and for the said northern district, and to do and perform all other acts and duties of the judge of the said northern district, with the like power and authority in all respects. And whenever such inability of the judge of the said northern district, to hold any term of the said court, shall exist, it shall be his duty to give previous timely notice thereof to the judge of the said southern district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be held in each year, three terms of the district court for the northern district of New York, to wit: at the city of Albany, on the second Tuesday of May and on the second Tuesday of November; and at the village of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the third Tuesday of May. (a) And all suits and proceedings in the said court shall be revived, and shall continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said court had been regularly held according to law, and had been adjourned to the term next to be holden by virtue of this act. And all process already issued, or which may be issued, out of the said court, before the passing of this act, shall be held and deemed returnable to the next term thereof, to be holden by virtue of this act. And it shall be at the discretion of the judge of the said northern district of New York, or, in case of his inability, of the judge of the said southern district, to appoint and hold a court or courts at any other time or place, than those before mentioned, within and for the said northern district, as the business therein may require.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said northern district of the state of New York shall be, and the same is hereby enlarged, so as to include the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, and Delaware, in the said state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all proceedings hitherto had in the district courts of the United States, either for the northern or for the southern district of New York, in any suit at common law, or in any civil cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in continuation of any such suit or cause which had been instituted in the former district court of the United States for the district of New York, be, and the same hereby are, declared as valid and effectual as if the same suit or cause had been originally instituted in the district court in which such proceedings had been had.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of every suit or cause, either at common law, or of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction, whether the same hath or hath not been instituted in the district court of the former district of New York, wherein the cause shall have arisen, or the seizure shall have been made, within the limits of the northern district of New York, as prescribed by this act, and which hath not been proceeded in to final judgment or decree, shall be vested in the district court for the northern district of New York; and all pleadings, libels, claims, evidences, and papers, whatsoever, that may have been filed, and all moneys which may have been paid or deposited, in the office of the clerk of the former district of New York, or of the clerk of the southern district of New York, in every such suit or cause, shall be transferred to, and filed and deposited in, the office of the clerk of the northern district of New York. And the said district court for the northern district of New York shall have as full power to hear, try, and determine, the said suits and causes, and to proceed therein to final judgment and decree, as the district court for the district of New York had

(a) By the act to alter the times of holding the district court in the northern district of New York, passed March 2, 1821, the district court is directed to be held at Utica on the last Tuesday in August, and at Albany on the last Tuesday in January, annually. As to the jurisdiction of the district court of the northern district of New York, see the act respecting the jurisdiction of certain district courts, Feb. 19, 1831, ch. 28. By the act of March 3, 1837, ch. 32, sec. 2, circuit courts are directed to be held in the northern district of New York, at Albany, on the second Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October, annually. See act of March 3, 1823, ch. 41. Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 52.

by law. And the jurisdiction of all suits or causes, whether at common law, or of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, whether the same hath or hath not been instituted in the district court, for the former district of New York, wherein the cause of action shall have arisen, or the seizure shall have been made, within the limits of the southern district of New York, and which have not been proceeded in to final judgment or decree, shall be vested in the district court for the said southern district of New York, and the said court shall have as full power to hear, try, and determine the said suits and causes, as the district court for the district of New York had by law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the original jurisdiction of the circuit court of the southern district of New York shall be confined to causes arising within the said district, and shall not be construed to extend to causes of action arising within the northern district of New York.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to provide for the erection of a court-house, jail, and public offices, within the county of Alexandria, 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 it shall and may be lawful for the levy court of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to erect, or cause to be erected, a good and sufficient jail for said county; and, whenever the levy court of the said county shall transmit to the marshal a certificate, that the jail hereby provided for is so far finished as to be ready for the reception of persons, it shall be the duty of the marshal forthwith to remove to the said jail all prisoners who shall at that time be confined in the present jail of the said county.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said levy court may cause to be erected, if they deem expedient, at the expense of the county, a good and convenient court-house, and a fire-proof office for records, to be built of stone or brick; and that it shall be the duty of the said court to cause the jail before provided for, and the said court-house and office, when erected, to be kept in a good state of repair. And if it should be considered expedient by the said court to erect the said court-house and office in any other place than the present market square, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, within the limits of the town of Alexandria, a lot of ground, not exceeding two acres, for the erection of the said buildings and of the said jail, and for no other use whatever.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the levy court of the county of Alexandria shall, from time to time, as it shall be necessary, levy on the titheables, and other taxable property, within the said county, the sums of money which shall be necessary to carry into full effect the several provisions of this act.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act to establish the flag of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

Jurisdiction of causes in the southern district vested in the court for that district, whether they have or have not been instituted in the former district court.

Original jurisdiction of the circuit court of the southern district, confined to causes arising within that district.

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

The levy court of Alexandria may erect a jail for that county.

The marshal to remove prisoners when certified the jail is in a condition to receive them.

The levy court may erect a court-house and fire-proof office for records at the expense of the county, &c.

The levy court may purchase a lot in Alexandria for the erection of the buildings, &c.

The court to levy the money necessary, &c. from time to time.

STATUTE I.

April 4, 1818.

After the 4th July, 1818, the flag to be 13 stripes and 20 stars.

A star to be added for every new state.

STATUTE I.
April 4, 1818.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act supplementary to the act, entitled “An act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated land within the same,” passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.*

Act of April 18, 1806, ch. 31. The state of Tennessee may issue grants, &c. on all entries, &c. made, pursuant to the laws of North Carolina, before the 25th Feb. 1790, which were valid, and lie west and south of the line described, &c.

And to issue grants, on warrants of survey, &c. which might be removed by the cession act, &c.

And all interfering grants, &c. under the same rules, &c.

Previous to issuing a grant, &c., the warrant, &c., must be laid before the commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, &c.

The warrant, &c. being declared valid, the land to be laid off by the surveyor, &c.

Grant to be executed by the governor, &c.

Proviso.

Persons who have had grants from North Carolina since Dec. 23d, 1811, for lands in Tennessee, on surrendering them to be cancelled, may obtain grants from Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on all special entries and locations of lands in the said state, made pursuant to the laws of North Carolina, before the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, which were good and valid in law, and recognized by the act of the said state of North Carolina, commonly called the cession act, passed the day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and which lie west and south of the line described in the act to which this is supplementary; and also to issue grants and perfect titles on all warrants of survey, interfering entries and locations, which might be removed by the cession act of North Carolina aforesaid, and which are good and valid in law, and which have not been actually located or granted, east and north of the aforesaid line; and all interfering grants which are good and valid in law, or the warrants or certificates legally issued, in consequence of such interference, on land lying south and west of the said line, in the manner and under the same or similar rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed by the laws now in force in the said state of Tennessee, for issuing grants and perfecting titles on claims of a like nature for lands lying north and east of the said line.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That previous to issuing a grant or perfecting a title on any of the claims herein before described, the warrant, or other legal evidence of such claim, shall be laid before the commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, appointed by the authority of the said state, and approved by him as valid upon sufficient legal evidence being adduced of such validity, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of the said state now in force, for deciding on warrants and other land claims of the like nature, authorized to be perfected into grants, north and west of the aforesaid line; and upon such warrant or other legal evidence, of any of the claims aforesaid, being declared valid by said commissioner, it shall be lawful for the surveyor of the proper district, or county, to lay off and survey the same, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the said state in similar cases, and return such survey to the register of the land office of West Tennessee, who shall thereupon be authorized to make out a grant thereon, to be executed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the said state, in the manner provided by the laws of the same: Provided, That no surveys shall be made, grants issued, or titles perfected by virtue of this act, for any land to which the Indian claim has not been previously extinguished.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That those persons who have had surveys made, and obtained grants from the state of North Carolina, since the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for lands lying within the state of Tennessee, shall, upon surrendering such grants to the said commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, to be cancelled and vacated, be allowed to produce the entries, warrants, or other evidences of claims, upon which such grants were founded; and if the said claims shall be deemed good and valid by the said commissioner, then it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on such claims in the same manner as if no such grants had been issued by the state of North Carolina.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

CHAP. XXXVI. — *An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of North Carolina for the relief of sick and disabled American Seamen.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and hereby is, granted and declared to an act of the legislature of the State of North Carolina, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen," and passed on the twenty-third day of December last; and the said act is hereby ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for five years and no longer.*

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 4, 1818.

The assent of Congress granted to an act of North Carolina for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen.

This act in force for five years.

CHAP. XXXVII. — *An Act concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That where any fishing vessel of the United States has been, since the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, prevented, by illegal capture or seizure, under authority, or pretence of authority, from any foreign government, from fishing at sea, for any part of the term of four months required by law to be employed by such vessel in fishing, in order to entitle the owner of such vessel to the bounty or allowance prescribed by law, the time of the unlawful detention of such vessel shall be computed as a part of the said four months, and such bounty or allowance shall be paid accordingly: Provided, That such vessel has, in all other respects, complied with the requisites of the laws now in force.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 4, 1818.

Where fishing vessels, since the 18th Feb., 1815, have been prevented by illegal capture, &c., from fishing at sea for any part of the four months required, &c., the time to be computed, and the bounty, &c., to be paid.

Proviso: the other requisites must have been complied with.

CHAP. XL. — *An Act to regulate the fees of public notaries in the county 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 public notaries appointed for, and residing in, the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be, and they are hereby, severally authorized to demand and receive, for any services required of them in that capacity, such fees as are now allowed to the public notaries of the state of Maryland, by the laws of that state, for similar services.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 4, 1818.

The public notaries of Washington county to receive the same fees as public notaries in Maryland.

CHAP. XLII. — *An Act limiting the time for claims being produced for lands authorized to be granted to the inhabitants of New Madrid.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person claiming lands in virtue of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes," passed on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall make application therefor, and produce evidence, in support of his claim, to the recorder of land titles for the said territory, on or before the first day of January next: and the said recorder shall not issue a certificate for any claim as aforesaid, the evidence in support of which shall not have been produced to him within the time limited as aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 9, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 9, 1818.

Act of Feb. 17, 1815, ch. 45. Persons claiming lands, in virtue of the act mentioned, to make application, &c., on or before the 1st Jan., 1819.

Recorder not to issue certificate where the evidence has not been produced within the time.

CHAP. XLIII. — *An Act concerning the territory of Alabama.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons

VOL. III. — 53

STATUTE I.
April 9, 1818.

Persons who purchase a quarter section

or more of land in Alabama, and who have paid one fourth, &c., shall be competent to hold any office of honour or profit in that territory, &c.

who have or may hereafter purchase, from the United States, one quarter section or more of land in the Alabama territory, and shall have paid one fourth part thereon, as the law in such cases requires, and shall have obtained a certificate of the proper land office to that effect, shall be competent to hold any office of honour or profit in the said territory, any thing in the ordinance or former laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, April 9, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 9, 1818.

Sums appropriated for the support of government.

Compensation of members of Congress, &c.

Contingent expenses of Congress.

Library and librarian of Congress.

President.

Vice President.

Rent, &c., of a house occupied by the President.

Secretary of State.

Clerks in Department of State.

Messenger. Contingent expenses of Department of State.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks.

Messenger.

First comptroller.

First comptroller's clerks, and messenger.

Second comptroller.

Second comptroller's clerks.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act making appropriation for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated; that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses, of the two houses of Congress, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

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

For rent and repairs of a house occupied by the President of the United States, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Department of State, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said department, and for the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said department, including the expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the first session of the fifteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, and to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, nineteen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the first comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the second comptroller of the treasury, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the first auditor's office, fifteen thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the second auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the second auditor's office, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the third auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the third auditor's office, twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the fourth auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the fourth auditor's office, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the fifth auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the fifth auditor's office, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, including a provision for his services in one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for which no appropriation was made, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars fifty cents.

For compensation to the treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the treasurer's office, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to additional clerks employed in that office, during the last quarter of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said commissioner, nine thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said register, seventeen thousand and twenty-eight dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expense of translating foreign languages, allowed to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for stationery, printing, fuel, and other contingent expenses in the said department, and in the several offices therein, thirty-three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, and for repairs of two fire engines, hose, and fire buckets, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Second controller's messenger.

First auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

Second auditor.

Second auditor's clerks and messenger.

Third auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

Fourth auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

Fifth auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

Treasurer, and his clerks.

Messenger.

Commissioner of general land office, and his clerks, additional clerks, and messenger.

Commissioner of the revenue, and his clerks and messenger.

Register, his clerks and messenger.

For stating and printing public accounts.

For translating foreign languages, and other contingent expenses.

Superintendent and watchmen of the treasury.

- Secretary of sinking fund. For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Secretary of War. For compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, four thousand dollars.
- Paymaster general. For compensation to the paymaster general of the army, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the paymaster general of the army, ten thousand dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.
- Commissary general of purchases. For compensation to the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, office rent, and other contingent expenses, in said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars.
- Clerks in the ordnance office. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Secretary of the Navy. For compensation to clerks employed in the ordnance office, one thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Commissioners of navy board. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Completing surveys of ports and harbours. For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- The Creek Indians. For completing the surveys of certain ports and harbours, for the purpose of selecting two stations for the establishment of arsenal ports, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Printing, &c. of journal and proceedings of the convention, &c. For discharging the sum to be paid to the Creek nation of Indians, during the present year, pursuant to the treaty with them of the twenty-second January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty thousand dollars.
- Digesting and printing laws, &c. For defraying the expenses of printing done pursuant to the resolution directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, ten thousand dollars.
- Secretary of the navy board. For defraying the expenses of digesting and printing certain laws and regulations relative to the navigation and trade of the United States in foreign countries, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, five thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the secretary of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, and for other expenses incurred for the security of the buildings occupied by the State, War, and Navy, Departments, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Assistant Postmaster General, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second Assistant Postmaster General, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the general post-office, nineteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the general post-office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the Illinois and Missouri territories, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the northern part of the Alabama territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages of persons employed in the different operations of the mint, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs, costs of iron, and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For allowance for wasteage in the gold and silver coin, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Alabama territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges, of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty-three thousand dollars.

Clerks.

Messenger.

Contingent expenses.

Superintendent and watchmen of State, War, and Navy Departments.

Postmaster general.

Assistant postmaster general.

Second assistant postmaster general.

Clerks in the general post-office.

Messenger. Contingent expenses.

Surveyor general and clerks.

Surveyor south of Tennessee and clerks, &c.

Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri.

Surveyor in northern part of Alabama.

Commissioner of public buildings.

Officers and clerks of the mint.

Persons employed in the mint.

Contingent expenses of the mint.

Wasteage.

Governor, &c. of Illinois.

Contingent expenses in Illinois.

Governor, &c. of Missouri.

Contingent expenses.

Governor, &c. of Michigan.

Contingent expenses.

Governor, &c. of Alabama.

Contingent expenses.

Judges.

Attorney general.

District attorneys and marshals.

Reporter of decisions of Supreme Court.

Sundry pensions.

Annual allowance to pensioners.

Support of lighthouses, &c.

Claims of inhabitants of West Florida.

Commissioner of claims.

Clerk of commissioner of claims.

Contingent expenses.

Additional clerks.

Hire of a messenger.

Surveying public lands.

Salaries of public ministers, &c.

Outfits, &c.

Contingent expenses.

Deficiency in foreign intercourse fund.

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

Intercourse with Barbary powers.

For carrying into effect the treaty of Ghent.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the years eighteen hundred and seventeen and eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the pensioners of the United States to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars, and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, sixty thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For discharging the claims of the inhabitants of the late province of West Florida, for advances made for the use of the United States prior to, and since the taking possession of the said territory, as liquidated by the Department of State, including principal and interest, forty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy cents.

For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk employed in the office of said commissioner, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, including a deficiency in the appropriation of last year, six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the salary of additional clerks, from the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fourteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For the hire of a messenger for the same period, four hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands, within the several states and territories of the United States, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries of the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, Stockholm, Madrid, and the Hague, and their several secretaries of legation, seventy-seven thousand dollars.

For outfits of ministers of the United States at London and St. Petersburg, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the missions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars.

To provide for a deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for intercourse with foreign nations, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, eighty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic majesty on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, seventy-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoliations, and for seamen, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For nine months' salary of the agent at Copenhagen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

To provide for the payment of the sums directed to be paid by an act of the twenty-ninth April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act for settling the compensation of the commissioner, clerk, and translator, of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana," six thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars.

For the discharge of such claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase or erection of custom-houses and public warehouses, two hundred thousand dollars.

For discharging the judgment obtained by Gould Hoyt against David Gelston and Peter Schenk, in an action of trespass for seizing the ship American Eagle under instructions from the Treasury Department, a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

To indemnify the owners of the British ship Venus, taken by the Peacock after the conclusion of the peace with Great Britain, a sum not exceeding seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

APPROVED, April 9, 1818.

Agents at Paris and London.

Agent at Copenhagen.

Relief of American seamen.

For payment of sums under the act mentioned.

1816, ch. 149.

For discharging claims not otherwise provided for, admitted at the Treasury.

For custom-houses and warehouses.

For discharging the judgment obtained by Gould Hoyt against D. Gelston and P. Schenk, &c.

For indemnifying the owners of the British ship Venus, &c.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office; and for designating the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs, and assigns, entitled to bounty lands, within the Virginia military tract, between the Little Miami and the Sciota rivers, shall be allowed a further term of two years, from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, to obtain warrants and complete their locations; and a further term of three years, from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the general land office; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants," (a) passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be revived and in force, with all its restrictions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations and returning surveys thereon, shall be limited to the terms prescribed by the first section of this act for the location and return of surveys on other warrants, and that the surveys shall be returned to the general land office: **Provided**, That no locations, as aforesaid, in virtue of this, or the preceding, section of this act, shall be made on tracts of lands for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless,

Act of March 3, 1807, ch. 31.

Act of Feb. 9, 1821, ch. 11.

Act of March 1, 1823, ch. 39.

Officers and soldiers of the Virginia line entitled to bounty lands, allowed two years from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing Indian titles, &c. to obtain warrants, &c.

And three years to return their surveys, &c.

The act authorizing patents to issue for lands surveyed in virtue of Virginia resolution warrants, revived, &c. except, &c.

(a) An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed under Virginia resolution warrants, March 3, 1807, ch. 31.

Proviso: no location on tracts for which patents had previously issued or which had been surveyed, &c.

Proviso: no locations or surveys within that part of the military tract, &c.

The line designated by the act of the 23d of March, 1804, ch. 33, to remain the westerly boundary line of the Virginia tract, until otherwise directed by law.

The line run by Charles Roberts, to be considered the westerly boundary.

Patents for locations.

be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void: *Provided also,* That no locations or surveys shall be made within that part of the said military tract to which the Indian title remained heretofore unextinguished, until after six months shall have elapsed from the date of a proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring a treaty or treaties to have been concluded and ratified, providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands; nor shall any patent be granted for any location, survey, or entry, that has been, or shall be, made prior to the expiration of six months from and after the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from the source of the little Miami river to the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the line designated as the westerly boundary line of the Virginia tract, by an act of Congress, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia north-west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishment, and to limit the period for locating the said lands," shall be considered and held to be such until otherwise directed by law: And from the aforesaid Indian boundary line to the source of the Sciota river, the line run by Charles Roberts, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the said military tract, shall be considered and held to be the westerly boundary line thereof; and that no patent shall be granted on any location and survey that has or may be made west of the aforesaid respective lines.

APPROVED, April 11, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 11, 1818.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act to provide for paying to the state of Indiana three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the United States lands within the same.*

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 shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several land offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Indiana, which, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, 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 making public roads and canals within the said state, in conformity to the provision on the subject, contained in the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory 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 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 in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sum that may then be due, or which may thereafter become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required.

APPROVED, April 11, 1818.

The sums to be applied to making public roads, &c.

Act of April 19, 1816, ch. 57.

An annual account of the application of the money to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act to change the name of the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio.*

STATUTE I.
April 11, 1818.

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, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio, shall be called the district of Cuyahoga.

APPROVED, April 11, 1818.

The district of Erie to be called the district of Cuyahoga.

CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to authorize the payment of certain certificates.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled “An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt,” passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act entitled “An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the treasury,” passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement or allowance certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 13, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 13, 1818.

So much of the acts as bars loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, from settlement, suspended for two years.

1795, ch. 45.
1798, ch. 51.

A notification of the suspension to be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Outstanding loan office and final settlement certificates and indents of interest to be paid, with interest, at six per cent. at the treasury.

80,000 dollars appropriated for carrying this act into effect.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to repeal part of the act, entitled “An act to provide for surveying the coasts 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 third section of the act, passed the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled “An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States,” as authorizes the employment of other persons in the execution of said act, than the persons belonging to the army and navy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all instruments and property of the United States, and all surveys, drafts, notes, charts, maps, and documents, in any wise belonging to the survey of the coasts, be deposited in such place as the President of the United States shall direct.

APPROVED, April 14, 1818.

VOL. III.—54

STATUTE I.
April 14, 1818.

None but persons belonging to army and navy to be employed in surveying the coasts.

Act of Feb. 10, 1807, ch. 8.

Instruments, surveys, drafts, charts, &c. to be deposited as the President directs.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1818.

[Obsolete.]
59,984 dollars.
60 cents appropriated for claims due on account of the Cumberland road, &c.

260,000 dollars.
appropriated to meet demands under existing contracts.

CHAP. LX.—An Act making further appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents be appropriated for the claims due and remaining unpaid at the treasury, on account of the Cumberland road, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to meet the demands which will be made under existing contracts, on account of the Cumberland road, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 14, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1818.

Part of the acts of 3d March, 1815, and of 24th April, 1816, repealed.

Act of March 3, 1815, ch. 79. 1816, ch. 69.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 13.

A surgeon general.

Assistant surgeon general.

Judge advocate.

Chaplain, &c.

Eight post surgeons to a division.

Another part of the act of 24th April, 1816, repealed.

Quartermaster's department.

Assistant deputies.

Additional pay and emoluments to deranged commissioned officers.

This act to go into effect on or before 1st June, 1818.

A commissary general to be appointed.

CHAP. LXI.—An Act regulating the staff of the army.

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 "fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as relates to hospital stewards and wardmasters, and so much of the "Act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States," passed April twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as relates to hospital surgeons, hospital surgeon's mates, judge advocates, chaplains, and forage, wagon, and barrack masters, and their assistants, be and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, one assistant surgeon general, with the emoluments of a hospital surgeon, one judge advocate, with the pay and emoluments of a topographical engineer, to each division, and one chaplain, stationed at the military academy at West Point, who shall also be professor of geography, history, and ethics, with the pay and emoluments allowed the professor of mathematics; and that the number of post surgeons be increased, not to exceed eight to each division.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, aforesaid, as relates to the quartermaster general of division, shall be repealed; and the quartermaster's department shall consist, in addition to the two deputy quartermasters general, and the four assistant deputy quartermasters general, now authorized, of one quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a brigadier general, and as many assistant deputy quartermasters general as the President shall deem proper, not exceeding, in the whole number, twelve.

SEC. 4. 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, three months' pay and emoluments; and that the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect on or before the first day of June next.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay and emoluments of the inspector generals of divisions be, and is hereby, raised to be equal to the pay and emoluments of the adjutant generals of division.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the state of existing contracts for the subsistence of the army shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, permit it, there shall be appointed by the

President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one commissary general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of colonel of ordnance, who shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond and security, in such sum as the President may direct; and as many assistants, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, as the service may require, who shall receive twenty dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line, and who shall, before entering on the duties of their office, give bond and security, in such sums as the President may direct. The commissary general and his assistants shall perform such duties, in purchasing and issuing of rations to the army of the United States, as the President may direct.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That supplies for the army, unless, in particular and urgent cases, the Secretary of War should otherwise direct, shall be purchased by contract, to be made by the commissary general on public notice, to be delivered, on inspection, in the bulk, and at such places as shall be stipulated; which contract shall be made under such regulations as the Secretary of War may direct.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President may make such alterations in the component parts of the ration as a due regard to the health and comfort of the army and economy may require.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissary general and his assistants shall not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale, in trade or commerce, of any article entering into the composition of the ration allowed to the troops in the service of the United States, except on account of the United States, nor shall such officer take and apply to his own use any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office, other than what is or may be allowed by law; and the commissary general and his assistants shall be subject to martial law.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters to and from the commissary general, which may relate to his office duties, shall be free from postage: *Provided*, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, sections of this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the passing of the same, and thence until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

APPROVED, April 14, 1818.

Assistant commissaries, from the subalterns of the line.

Duties of commissary general, &c.

Supplies to be purchased by contract.

Act of Jan. 23, 1823, ch. 5.

The President may make alterations in the ration.

Commissary general and assistants not to be concerned in trade, &c.

Continuance of part of this act.

Commissary general's letters free of postage.

Continuance of part of this act.

CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no brevet commission shall hereafter be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 16, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 16, 1818.

Brevet officers to receive pay, &c.

Brevet commissions with consent of the Senate.

STATUTE I.

April 16, 1818.

1814, ch. 20.
Act of March 18, 1818, ch. 18.

Act of April 9, 1824, ch. 34.

Persons put on the pension list in virtue of

CHAP. LXV.—*An Act in addition to "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed 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 in every case where a person has been put on the pension list, or granted a certificate of pension, by virtue of the first section of an act, passed the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act

the 1st section of the act of March 4, 1814, to be allowed full monthly pension for the further term of five years.

The term extended by act of March 3, 1819, ch. 60.

Pension to cease on death of the widow, &c.

Widows and children of officers, seamen, &c.

Proviso; the money to be paid out of the privateer fund.

giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, at the expiration of the term of five years, for which any pension certificate shall have been granted as aforesaid, to allow the full monthly pension to which the rank of the deceased would have entitled him for the highest rate of disability, and that such pension shall continue to such person for the further term of five years: *Provided*, That such pension shall cease on the death of such widow, child, or children.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, seamen or marine, shall have died since the eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, in consequence of an accident or casualty, which occurred while in the line of his duty on board a private armed vessel, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to place such widow, child, or children, on the pension list, and allow to such widow, child, or children, the same monthly pension as if the deceased had died by reason of wounds received in the line of his duty: *Provided*, That all moneys paid by virtue of this act shall be paid out of the privateer pension fund, and no other.

APPROVED, April 16, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 16, 1818.

CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the "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 superintendent of Indian trade, the agents and assistant agents of Indian trading houses, and the several agents of Indian affairs, shall be nominated by the President of the United States, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the eighteenth instant, no person shall act in either of the characters aforesaid, who shall not have been thus first nominated and appointed. And every agent as aforesaid, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall give bond to the United States, with two or more sufficient securities, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to perform all the duties which are or may be enjoined on them as agents as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was continued in force for a limited time by an act passed third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and no longer.

APPROVED, April 16, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 18, 1818.

CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act to enable the people of the Illinois territory 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. (a)*

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

(a) An act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments. Feb. 3, 1809, ch. 13. An act to extend the right of suffrage to the Illinois territory, and for other purposes. May 20, 1812, ch. 90.

ritory of Illinois 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; Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence, up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north-west corner of said state; thence, east with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence, north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees thirty minutes; thence, west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence, down along the middle of that river, to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence, up the latter river, along its north-western shore, to the beginning: *Provided,* That the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio: *Provided also,* That the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state of Indiana on the Wabash river, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both, and also concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi river, with any state or states to be formed west thereof, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory six months previous to the day of election, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties as follows:

From the county of Bond, two representatives:
 From the county of Madison, three representatives:
 From the county of St. Clair, three representatives:
 From the county of Monroe, two representatives:
 From the county of Randolph, two representatives:
 From the county of Jackson, two representatives:
 From the county of Johnson, two representatives:
 From the county of Pope, two representatives:
 From the county of Gallatin, three representatives:
 From the county of White, two representatives:
 From the county of Edwards, two representatives:
 From the county of Crawford, two representatives:
 From the county of Union, two representatives:
 From the county of Washington, two representatives:
 And from the county of Franklin, two representatives:

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be helden on the first Monday of July next, and the two following days, throughout the several counties in the said territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein, for members of the House of Representatives.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments." June 10, 1812, ch. 93.

An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory 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. April 18, 1818, ch. 67.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois. March 3, 1819, ch. 70.

An act to ascertain and mark the line between the state of Alabama and the territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes. March 2, 1831, ch. 86.

authorized to form a constitution, &c.

The state to be admitted into the Union, &c.

Boundaries of the state.

Proviso: the convention to ratify the boundaries, or they will remain as by ordinance.

Proviso: concurrent jurisdiction on the Wabash.

And also on the Mississippi.

Qualifications of electors of representatives to form a convention.

Apportionment of representatives.

Bond county.
 Madison.
 St. Clair.
 Monroe.
 Randolph.
 Jackson.
 Johnson.
 Pope.
 Gallatin.
 White.
 Edwards.
 Crawford.
 Union.
 Washington.

Franklin.
 Election to be holden on the first Monday of July, 1818, &c.

Members to meet in convention at the territorial seat of government the first Monday of August, 1818, and determine, &c.

The convention may form a constitution &c.

Proviso.

Proviso.

The state to have one representative until next census.

Propositions offered to the convention of Illinois.

1. Section No. 16, in every township, &c., for schools.

2. Salt Springs and land reserved, &c granted to the state, &c.

Proviso.

3. Five per cent. net proceeds of sales of public lands within the state reserved.

Two-fifths for roads.

The residue to encourage learning, &c.

4. Thirty-six sections to be for the use of a seminary of learning.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby, authorized to meet at the seat of government of the said territory, on the first Monday of the month of August 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 expedient, the convention shall be and hereby is 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 then form for the people of said territory a constitution and state government: *Provided*, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relate to the boundaries of the states therein to be formed: *And provided also*, That it shall appear, from the enumeration directed to be made by the legislature of the said territory, that there are, within the proposed state, not less than forty thousand inhabitants.

SEC. 5. 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. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Illinois, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said state.

First. That section numbered sixteen, in every township, and, when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within such state, and the land reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the said state, and the same to be used under such terms, and conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the said state shall direct: *Provided*, The legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years, at any one time.

Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz: two-fifths to be disbursed, under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated, by the legislature of the state, for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature. *Provided always*, That the four 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 the United States, from and after

the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of, the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale: *And further,* That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes, for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents respectively; and that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the state of Indiana, and which was included in the former Indiana territory, together with that part of the Illinois territory which is situated north of and not included within the boundaries prescribed by this act, to the state thereby authorized to be formed, shall be, and hereby is, attached to, and made a part of the Michigan 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, with the other citizens of the Michigan territory.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

Proviso.

Lands sold by the United States shall be free from taxes for five years.

And military bounty lands whilst held by the patentees or their heirs to be free from taxes for three years.

Non-resident citizens' lands not to be taxed higher than those of residents.

Additional territory added to Michigan after Illinois is formed into a state, subject to the disposition of Congress, &c.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act to abolish the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, in the state of North Carolina.*

April 18, 1818.

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 April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, within the district of Washington, and state of North Carolina, shall cease, and the office, authority, and emoluments, of the surveyor of said port shall also, from thenceforth, terminate and be discontinued.

The port of delivery at the mouth of Slade's creek to cease after the 30th April, 1818.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act fixing the compensations 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.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives shall severally receive the sum of three thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, as heretofore; and that their principal clerks shall receive one thousand eight hundred dollars each, and their engrossing clerks one thousand five hundred dollars each.

Act of Feb. 20, 1824, ch. 20.
Feb. 1, 1826,
ch. 4.

Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House to receive 3000 dollars each, annually.

Their clerks, &c.

1500 dollars to the librarian annually, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the librarian of the library of Congress shall annually receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarter yearly at the treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be held to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and shall continue in force for three years therefrom, and no longer; and that so much of any act heretofore passed, as provides compensation,

Former acts repealed.

Revived by
act of March 3,
1821, ch. 54.

salary, or perquisites, of any kind, for the officers and clerks herein mentioned, shall be held to be repealed from the same day.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 18, 1818.

The ports of the United States closed, after 30th Sept. 1818, against vessels owned by British subjects, arriving from a colony which, by the ordinary laws, is closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

Touching at a port, which, by the ordinary laws is open to vessels, owned by citizens of the United States, does not vary the restriction.

Vessels and cargoes entering in violation of this act forfeited to the United States.

After the 30th Sept. 1818, the owner, consignee, &c. of British vessels taking on board productions of the United States, in the ports thereof, except sea stores, &c. to give bond not to land them in a British colony or territory from which, by the ordinary laws, vessels of the United States are excluded.

Vessels sailing without bond, &c. and the articles on board, forfeited to the United States.

Proviso.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 81.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act concerning navigation. (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 thirtieth of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and such vessel, that, in the course of the voyage, shall have touched at, or cleared out from, any port or place in a colony or territory of Great Britain, which shall or may be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade aforesaid open to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have come from the port or place in the colony or territory of Great Britain, closed as aforesaid, against vessels owned by citizens of the United States, from which such vessel cleared out and sailed before touching at, and clearing out from, an intermediate and open port or place as aforesaid; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the aforesaid thirtieth of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel, owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden for exportation any article or articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, other than provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, shall, before such vessel shall have been cleared outward at the custom-house, give bond, in a sum double the value of such articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place other than a port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty, which by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, is closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and any such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the United States, without having complied with the provision aforesaid, by giving bond as aforesaid, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so deemed or construed, so as to violate any provision of the convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic majesty, signed the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury; and the same shall and may be discharged, and not otherwise, by producing, within one year after the date thereof, a like certificate to that required by and under the regulations contained in the eighty-first section of the act “to regulate the collection of duties on imports,” passed the

(a) An act supplementary to an act, entitled “An act concerning navigation.” May 15, 1830, ch. 122.
Act of May 6, 1822, ch. 56.

second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, that the articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, laden as aforesaid, were unladen and landed conformably to the provisions of this act, or, in cases of loss by sea, by capture, or other unavoidable accident, by the production of such other proofs as the nature of the case will admit, according to the provisions of the said eighty-first section of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner and according to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

Form of the bond to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bond may be discharged by producing within a year, a certificate like that required by the 81st section of the act to regulate the collection of duties, &c.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act fixing 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 third Monday in November next.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

April 18, 1818.

Congress to meet on the third Monday of November.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act to suspend for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States north-west of the Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river,'" be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the thirty-first day of March next, in favour of the purchasers of public lands at any of the land offices of the United States: *Provided*, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres of land.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

April 18, 1818.

[Obsolete.]
Act of May 10, 1800, ch. 55.
Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 74.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act to establish a port of entry and delivery at Cape Vincent, at the fork of lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence.*

April 18, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, 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 ports of entry and delivery already established on lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery at the village of Cape Vincent, at the fork of lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence, and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office theret.

The President may establish another port of entry, &c. on lake Ontario, at Cape Vincent—and appoint a collector.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.*

April 20, 1818.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.
Act of April 18, 1820, ch. 44.

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

Act of March 1, 1823, ch. 20.

Imported goods subject to ad valorem duty, &c. not to be admitted to entry, unless the owner, &c. produces the original invoice to the collector.

The goods to remain in the public warehouse, &c.

Proviso.

Proviso.

The Secretary of the Treasury, if he deems it expedient, may direct the collector to admit the goods to entry on appraisement, &c.

Proviso.

The person making entry of goods subject to ad valorem duty to declare the owner.

The ad valorem rates of duty how estimated.

The owner, &c. of goods subject to an ad valorem duty, to declare on oath that the invoice exhibits the true value, &c.

When goods subject to an ad valorem duty are consigned to a person to

of this act, no goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be admitted to entry with the collector of the district into which the same are brought, unless the owner, consignee, or other importer of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall produce to such collector the original invoice thereof; but the same shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner of such goods, wares, or merchandise, until such invoice be produced: *Provided, however,* That in all cases where such goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, if such invoice or invoices be not produced in six months, and from the Cape of Good Hope, or any port or place beyond the same, within nine months, from the time of such importation, then the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be appraised and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed: *And provided always,* That this prohibition shall not extend to such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall have been taken from a wreck.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, if, in his judgment, the circumstances under which such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall have been imported, or any other circumstances connected therewith, render it expedient, to direct the collector in whose district such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be, to admit the same to entry, on an appraisement duly made thereof in the manner hereinafter prescribed: *Provided,* The owner, agent, consignee, or importer, of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall first give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, to produce to such collector the invoice of such goods, wares, or merchandise, within eight months, if the same were imported from any port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, and within fifteen months, if from the Cape of Good Hope, or port or place beyond the same, and to pay any amount of duty to which it shall appear, by such invoice, the said goods, wares, or merchandise, were subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on the said appraisement.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, when an entry shall be made with any collector of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to an ad valorem duty, the person making such entry shall, if he be owner of such goods, wares, or merchandise, declare the same on oath, and if he be not the owner, shall declare on oath the name and residence of the owner of such goods, wares, or merchandise.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any island, port, or place, beyond the same, and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, except commissions, outside packages, and insurance.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the oath now required by law to be taken by any owner, consignee, agent, or importer, on the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, such owner, consignee, agent, or importer, shall, on the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise so imported, and subject to an ad valorem duty, declare on oath, that the invoice produced by him exhibits the true value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture, at the place from which the same were imported.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, when goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to an ad valorem duty, shall be consigned to any person to be entered by him, and to be delivered to order, or to any other person, such goods, wares, or merchan-

dise, shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner, until the person authorized to receive them shall appear and make the additional oath required by the fifth section of this act, or (if such person shall not reside at the place of such importation) until the invoice of such goods, wares, and merchandise, accompanied by a notarial act of his having taken the said oath, shall be produced to the collector in whose district such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be: *Provided*, That, if the provisions of this section shall not be complied with in four months from the time of the importation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, the same shall be subject to the appraisement required by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods, wares, or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be reshipped and transported coastwise, from one district to another, in the packages in which the same were imported, an invoice, or a copy of such invoice, verified by the additional oath required by the fifth section of this act, and certified under the official seal of the collector with whom the entry on the importation of such goods, wares, or merchandise, was made, shall be produced at the port to which the same shall be transported, and the same inspection of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be made, as if they had been brought direct from a foreign port or place; and if the invoice, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so produced, such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be deposited and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner thereof, until the invoice, verified and certified in the manner above required, shall be produced; and goods, wares, or merchandise, imported, and subject to duty as aforesaid, may be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported and subject to duty as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons residing, and, at the time of such importation, being, out of the United States, shall not be admitted to entry, after six months from the passage of this act, if imported from a port or place on this side the Cape of Good Hope, or, after fifteen months from the passage thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or any port beyond the same, unless the invoice of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be verified in the manner required by the fifth section of this act, before the consul of the United States at the port at which the said goods, wares, or merchandise, were shipped, or before a consul of the United States in the country in which the said port may be; and such owner or owners shall further declare on oath, whether he or they are the manufacturers, in whole, or in part, of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or are concerned, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any art or trade by which they have been brought to their present state of manufacture; and, if so, he or they shall further swear, that the prices charged in the aforesaid invoice are the current value of the same at the place of manufacture, and such as he or they would have received if the same had been there sold in the usual course of trade: *Provided*, That if there be no consul of the United States in the country from whence the shipment of such goods, wares, or merchandise, is made, the oath hereby required shall be made before a notary public, or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a consul of a nation at that time in amity with the United States, if there be one in such country.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the appraisement of goods, wares, or merchandise, required by this act, or by any other act concerning imports and tonnage, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, in each of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and

be entered, &c. they shall remain in the public warehouse, &c.

If the oath is not made or produced within four months, the goods are to be appraised.

Imported goods subject to ad valorem duty, reshipped and transported coastwise, &c. to be produced, &c.

If the invoice and oath are not produced.

Goods subject to ad valorem duty may be transported coastwise.

Imported goods subject to ad valorem duty, belonging to non-residents, must be accompanied by an invoice, &c.

The owner to declare on oath whether he is the manufacturer, &c.

Proviso.

Two persons in the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and

New Orleans,
to be appointed.

Appraisement
to be made by
the appraisers
and a resident
merchant.

Appraisements
in other ports.

Proviso.

The President
may appoint in
the recess of
the Senate, &c.

Merchants
chosen to make
appraisement
declining or
neglecting to
assist subject to
a fine of fifty
dollars, &c.

Whenever
the collector
suspects that
imported goods
subject to ad
valorem duty
have been in-
voiced below
the true value,
&c. he shall di-
rect them to be
appraised.

The apprais-
ed, to be con-
sidered the true
value, where it
exceeds the in-
voice value by
less than 25 per
cent. &c.

New Orleans, two persons well qualified to perform that duty, on the part of the United States, who, before they enter thereon, shall severally make oath diligently and faithfully to inspect and examine such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the collector may direct, and truly to report, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof when purchased, at the place or places from whence the same were imported; and, when any appraisement is to be made in the said principal ports, the two appraisers so appointed therein, together with a respectable resident merchant, chosen by the party in interest, and sworn in like manner, to examine and report, shall make such appraisement, the said merchant having also made oath that he has no direct or indirect interest in the case; but when any appraisement is to be made in ports other than those above named, two respectable resident merchants, selected by the collector, together with a respectable resident merchant, chosen by the party in interest, who shall have severally taken the oaths required by this section, shall be the appraisers; *Provided*, That in any case where the party in interest shall decline or neglect to choose a respectable resident merchant to join in such appraisement, the collector shall make the selection necessary to the due execution of this act, and the appraisement so made by them, or a majority of them, shall be valid and effectual in law: and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported therein; and for such service they shall, respectively, receive at the rate of five dollars a day whilst engaged therein, and at the rate of five dollars for every twenty-five miles in going to, and returning from, such district; which shall form no part of the salary provided for by this act. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint the appraisers of the said ports, which appointment shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchant who shall be chosen by the collector, or by the party in interest, to make any appraisement required under this act, or under any other act respecting imports and tonnage, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and to the costs of prosecution in any court of the United States having cognisance of the same.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the collector, there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and imported into his district, have been invoiced below the true value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in their actual state of manufacture, at the place from which they were imported, such collector shall direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of this act; and if the value at which the same shall be appraised shall exceed, by twenty-five per centum, the invoice prices thereof, then, in addition to the ten or twenty per centum, as the case may be, laid upon correct and regular invoices according to law, there shall be added fifty per cent. on the appraised value; on which aggregate amount the duties on such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be estimated.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the appraised value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, appraised under this, or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, shall exceed, by less than twenty-five per centum, the invoice value thereof, such appraised value shall be considered the true value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon which the duty is to be estimated, with the addition of such per centum as is by law required: but in all cases where the appraised value shall be less than the invoice value, the duty shall be charged

on the invoice value in the same manner as if no appraisement had been made.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, and belonging to a person or persons, residing, and at the time of the importation thereof, being out of the United States, and which shall be imported in the United States, but, for want of the verification required by the eighth section of this act, not admitted to entry, shall be subject to the same appraisement, and to the same addition to the appraised value, as are prescribed by the eleventh section of this act, in the case of fraudulent invoices.

Goods subject to ad valorem duty belonging to non-residents.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That one-half of the duty accruing on the additional fifty per centum, which may be imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, in virtue of the eleventh section of this act, shall be divided among the custom-house officers of the port in which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the [collection of the] duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Division of forfeitures.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That before any goods, wares, or merchandise, which may be taken from any wreck, shall be admitted to entry, the same shall be appraised in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of this act; and the same proceedings shall also be had, where a reduction of duties shall be claimed, on account of damage which any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall have sustained in the course of the voyage.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the expenses of appraisements made under this act shall, in all cases, be borne by the owner or owners of the goods, wares, or merchandise, appraised, except when the appraisement ordered under the eleventh section shall not exceed the invoice value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, and where it shall be made on goods damaged by the voyage; and except, also, when the goods, wares, or merchandise, appraised, shall have been taken from a wreck.

Goods taken from a wreck to be appraised.

Goods damaged on the voyage.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the appraisers who may be appointed under the ninth section of this act, in the several ports therein named, excepting New York, shall receive, as a compensation for his services, one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the appraisers for the port of New York shall receive each two thousand dollars per annum; and the merchants who may act as appraisers under this act shall receive for their services, while employed on that duty, a compensation of five dollars per diem; and the said sum of five dollars per diem, for each of the appraisers (whether official appraisers or selected merchants) shall be paid to the collector, by the owner or agent of the goods, wares, or merchandise, appraised by them, respectively, in all cases where such owner or agent may be liable to the expense of appraisement, before the delivery of such goods, wares, or merchandise, by the collector. The sums so received shall be forthwith paid by such collector to the appraisers, and the amount so paid to the official appraisers shall be in part satisfaction of their salary.

Expenses of appraisement to be borne by owners, except, &c.

Exception.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That for every verification made under this act, before a consul of the United States, such consul shall be entitled to demand and receive, from the person making the same, a fee of two dollars.

Compensation of appraisers.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That when any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be admitted to entry upon invoice, the collector of the port in which the same are entered shall certify such invoice under his official seal; and no other evidence of the value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be admitted on the part of the owner or owners thereof,

Collectors to pay appraisers the amount to official appraisers in part of salary.
Two dollars to a consul for every verification.

The collector to certify invoice, and no other to be admitted in evidence.

in any court of the United States, except in corroboration of such invoice.

Persons counterfeiting certificates, &c.

No discount on goods unless the duty has been actually paid.

One package of every invoice, and one out of every fifty packages of goods, to be examined.

Proviso.

A bond executed by one partner in trade to bind the whole firm, if in its name.

Twenty days allowed for giving the exportation bonds.

Proviso.

Drawback.
Penalties and forfeitures.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.
And may be mitigated, &c., as prescribed by the act of March 3, 1797, ch. 13.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons, who shall counterfeit any certificate or attestation made in pursuance of this act, or use such certificate or attestation, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of the United States having cognisance of the same, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That no discount shall be allowed on any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, admitted to entry, unless the importer shall expressly state, on oath or affirmation, that such discount has been actually and bona fide allowed to the owner or owners of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in the payment made for the same.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs shall be required to cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every fifty packages, of every invoice of goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into their respective districts, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, a full inspection of all such goods, wares, or merchandise, as may be included in the same entry, shall be made; and if any package is found to contain any article not described in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited, and in case such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be subject to an ad valorem duty, the same proceedings shall be had, and the same penalties shall be incurred, as are provided in the eleventh section of this act: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall save from forfeiture any package having in it any article not described in the invoice.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That any bond to the United States, entered into for the payment of duties by a merchant belonging to a firm, in the name of such firm, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade, of the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of entry of merchandise for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed from the date of the clearance of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be laden, for giving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "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, and may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the passing thereof.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes.*

STATUTE I.
April 20, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, at and during the session of each Congress of the United States, the Secretary for the Department of State shall cause the acts and resolutions passed by Congress at such session, to be published, currently as they are enacted, and as soon as practicable, in not more than one newspaper in the District of Columbia, and in not more than three newspapers in each of the several states, and in not more than three newspapers in each of the territories of the United States. And he shall also cause to be published, in the like manner, in the said newspapers, or in such of them as he shall for that purpose designate, the public treaties entered into and ratified by the United States.

Act of May 11, 1820, ch. 92.
The Secretary of State to publish the laws and resolutions and treaties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever official notice shall have been received, at the Department of State, that any amendment which heretofore has been, or hereafter may be, proposed to the constitution of the United States, has been adopted, according to the provisions of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the said newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the states by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the constitution of the United States.

Amendments of the constitution to be published also with a certificate of the Secretary of State, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proprietor of every newspaper in which the laws, resolutions, treaties, or amendments, shall be so published, shall receive, as full compensation therefor, at the rate of one dollar for each printed page of the laws, resolutions, and treaties, as published in the pamphlet form in the manner hereinafter directed. And if it shall appear, on the examination of any account, that there has been any unreasonable delay or intentional omission in the publication of the laws aforesaid, the proper accounting officer of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to deduct, from such account, such sum as shall be charged therein for the publication of any laws which shall have been so unreasonably delayed or intentionally omitted. And in any such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspaper belonging to such proprietor, and such newspaper shall, in no event, be again authorized, nor shall the proprietor thereof be again employed, to publish the laws of the United States.

Compensation for publication.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State shall cause to be published, at the close of every session of Congress, and as soon as practicable, eleven thousand copies of the acts of Congress at large, including all resolutions passed by Congress, amendments to the constitution adopted, and all public treaties made and ratified since the then last publication of the laws; which copies shall be printed on paper, and in the size of the sheet and type, in a manner to correspond with the late revised edition of the laws, published by Bioren and Co., which copies shall be distributed in the following manner: To every person who has been President of the United States, one copy to each, during their respective lives; to the present and every future President and Vice President, one copy to each, during their lives; one copy to the actual President and Vice President, to be deemed an appurtenant to their offices respectively; to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to each delegate in Congress from any territory, one copy each; twenty copies to the secretary of the Senate, and fifty copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the general use of the committees and members of the respective Houses; to the judges and clerks of the supreme and district courts, and to the marshal and attorney of each district or section of

The Secretary of State to cause 11,000 copies of the acts, resolutions, treaties, &c., of every session of Congress to be published: to correspond with the revised edition.

Distribution of the 11,000 copies.

a district, one copy each; to the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, and to each of their chief clerks one copy each; one copy to the attorney general, to each of the comptrollers and auditors, and to the register and treasurer of the United States, and to the commissioner of the revenue, and the commissioner of the general land office, and to the paymaster general, and the adjutant and inspector general, and to the commissary general of supplies, and the director of the mint; one copy to each collector, naval officer, surveyor, and inspector of the customs; to the governors, judges, secretaries, and clerks of the territories of the United States, one copy each; to the postmaster general, and each assistant, one copy; and one copy to each of the surveyors general of the lands of the United States, and to each register of a land office; and one copy to each publisher of a newspaper authorized to promulgate the same. The delivery of the said copies shall be under the direction of the Secretary of State, or such officer as he shall, for that purpose, authorize.

The delivery under the direction of the Secretary of State.

300 copies to the library of Congress.

100 copies to the Secretary of War, and 50 copies to the Secretary of the Navy, &c.

400 copies to be reserved by the Secretary of State, for ministers and consuls.

The residue of the copies to be distributed among the states and territories.

Contracts for publishing the laws in the pamphlet form.

Former and contravening acts repealed.

Proviso.

Money necessary to carry this act into effect appropriated.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That three hundred of the said copies shall be annually placed in the library of Congress; and every member of Congress, and every delegate shall be entitled to the use of a copy during the session, and the same shall be returned and accounted for, as may be prescribed by the rules of the library. And one hundred of the said copies, authorized by this act to be printed, shall be delivered to the Secretary of War, and fifty copies to the Secretary of the Navy, to be by them respectively distributed among such officers of the army and navy as the public service may require. Four hundred copies shall be reserved by the Secretary of State, to be distributed by him, at his discretion, among the public and foreign ministers and consuls and other public agents.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the residue of the said number of copies, authorized to be printed, shall be distributed among the several states and territories, in proportion to the number of representatives and delegates to which each state and territory may be entitled in Congress, at the time of such distribution.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary of State shall enter into any contract, with any person for the publication of the laws, in the pamphlet form, as aforesaid, he shall require at least two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract; and, in every such agreement, it shall always be stipulated that the number of copies hereby authorized to be printed, shall be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment of each session of Congress, and that, for every day's delay in such delivery, the person so contracting shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be deducted from the compensation to which he otherwise would have been entitled.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, heretofore passed, which in any manner contravene the provisions of this act, or which may be inconsistent with the same; and all acts or parts of acts, in which are contained any provisions for the publication of the laws, either in a pamphlet form or in newspapers, be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That such repeal shall not be construed to prevent the payment of any compensation that may be due, for the publication of the laws, previous to the promulgation of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That whatever sum of money may be necessary to carry into effect this act, besides any specific appropriations, for the same objects, that have been, or may be, made, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive Departments.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the public buildings cause to be erected, under the direction of the President of the United States, two buildings, suitable for offices for the executive departments, to be placed north of the buildings at present occupied by those departments, and on a line parallel therewith; each of said new buildings to contain forty rooms of convenient size.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, April 29, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 20, 1818.

Buildings for executive departments under direction of the President.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties.*

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 shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause any omissions or defects in the assessment of the direct tax, laid in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in the fifth collection district of Virginia, to be supplied or collected by the principal assessor, for the said district, in such manner as the said Secretary shall see fit: *Provided*, That the said corrections be made, as nearly as may be under existing circumstances, in conformity with the principles applicable to other collection districts, and that the same, so far as they regard the tax laid in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall have reference to the day prescribed by the act of January ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, (a) and so far as they regard the tax laid in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall have reference to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: *And provided*, That, previous to making such corrections, the said principal assessor shall attend at the courthouse of each county within his district, for at least three days, for the purpose of hearing appeals, of which attendance he shall give thirty days' notice, either by handbills posted up, or in a newspaper printed in each county. The time at which the taxes for the said years shall become due, shall be that on which the tax lists shall be delivered to and received for by the collector. And to defray the expenses of making said corrections, there is hereby appropriated a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, in case, in his opinion, the public interest require it, to pay for the publications of the collectors of the direct tax, prescribed by the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sections of the act of January ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, a price that shall not exceed that usually paid by individuals for publications made by their order.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in cases of the sale of property for direct taxes laid in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and one thousand eight

STATUTE I.
April 20, 1818.

The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to cause omissions or defects in assessment of direct tax of 1815—16, in the 5th district of Virginia, to be supplied or corrected, &c.

Proviso, corrections to conform to principles applicable to other districts.

Taxes due when the lists are delivered, &c.

5000 dolls. appropriated for making corrections.

Expenses of publication.

1815, ch. 21.

Property belonging to infants, &c. sold

(a) An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same. Jan. 9, 1815, ch. 21.

for direct taxes
may be redeemed
two years
after disability,
&c.

Value of im-
provements to
be ascertained.

The clerk to
receive com-
pensation, &c.

The time for
redemption of
lands sold for
taxes, ex-
tended three
years beyond
the time allow-
ed.

Proviso.

President au-
thorized to
abolish all ex-
isting offices of
collectors of di-
rect tax and in-
ternal duties;
and duties to
be performed to
devolve as he
designates.

Officer to
whom duties
are transferred
to give bond,
&c.

Receipt for
purchase mon-
ey before
deed, &c.

Regulations.

hundred and sixteen, belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, married women, or persons beyond sea, its redemption shall be effected at any time within two years after the removal of such disability, or the return to the United States, on paying to the collector of the district, or other officer of the United States on whom his duties may be devolved, as the case may be, the amount paid by the purchaser, together with ten per cent. per annum thereon, and on paying to the purchaser of the land a compensation for all improvements he may have made on the premises subsequent to his purchase, the value of which improvements to be ascertained by three or more neighbouring freeholders, to be appointed by the clerk of the district court, who, on actual view of the premises, shall assess the value of such improvements on their oath, and make a return of such valuation to the clerk aforesaid immediately. And the clerk of the court shall receive such compensation for his services herein, to be paid by, and received from, the parties, like costs of suits, as the judge of the district court shall, in that respect, tax and allow.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands, which have been, or may be, sold for the payment of taxes, under the act passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," (a) and purchased on behalf of the United States, be extended three years beyond the time heretofore allowed: **Provided**, That such extension of time shall not be beyond the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that on such redemption interest be paid, at the rate of twenty per centum on the tax, and additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon: and the right to redeem shall enure as well to persons holding an equitable or reversionary interest in lands so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized, whenever he shall consider it expedient, to abolish all the existing offices of collectors of the direct tax and internal duties in any state or territory, whereupon the duties remaining to be performed shall be devolved upon such officer of the United States, within such state or territory, as the President may designate. And whenever, in virtue of this authority, or of that conferred by the act of December twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to abolish the internal duties," (b) the office of any collector shall be abolished, or its duties transferred to any other collector, or officer of the United States, it shall be the duty of such collector or officer to make deeds for lands sold for direct taxes, in the same manner and for the same fees as are provided by law in cases where no such transfer of duties has taken place. And such collector or officer shall give bond for the performance of his duties in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall receive like compensation with that allowed to the present collectors of direct tax and internal duties. In all cases, previous to the making a deed, there shall be delivered to, and filed by, the collector, or other officer authorized to make the same, the receipt for the purchase money paid for the real property sold for any tax. At the expiration of three months after the time allowed for the redemption of property sold for taxes, the collectors or other officers aforesaid, in each state, except the designated collectors, shall make out and lodge with the clerk of the district court distinct statements of the property then unredeemed, sold to individuals, and of the like property purchased in behalf of the United States; which statement shall desig-

(a) Act of 1813, ch. 37.
(b) Act of 1817, ch. 1.

nate the names of the persons taxed, where resident, the amount of the tax and additions, the description, situation, and quantity, of the property sold for taxes, the name of the owner or presumed owner, when sold, the name of the purchaser, and the amount paid by the purchaser; and the said collectors or other officers shall likewise pay over, to the said clerk, the moneys received for [from] the purchasers and in their hands, for which statements and moneys the clerk shall give them a receipt. The said clerk shall thenceforth have exclusive authority to grant deeds, and to perform all the other duties previously performed by the collector, or other officer aforesaid, in regard to the direct tax: *Provided*, That one-half of the compensation made therefor be for the use of the clerk, and the other half for that of the collector, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And the same course shall be pursued, in regard to the respective designated collectors, whenever their offices shall be abolished by the President of the United States, in which case the right of redemption that may still remain shall be effected through the said clerks. The clerks of the district courts shall, on the first of January in each year, render to the Secretary of the Treasury distinct statements of their proceedings in such form as shall be prescribed by him, and shall pay over the moneys received by them for the use of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That an abatement from the amounts of the bonds given for internal duties, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, shall be made on the payment therof previous to their becoming due.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which deeds for property sold for the direct tax imposed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall not have been made, or in which defective deeds have been made, deeds may and shall be granted therefor by the marshals of the respective districts in which the property is situate, within two years from the passage of this act, where the right of redemption has expired, and in other cases within two years after the said right may expire, on the terms, and subject to the conditions, fixed by law: *Provided*, That where new deeds may be made, the same shall only be granted on the delivery of the defective deed to the marshal, who shall cancel the same as soon as the new deed is made, which shall, after reciting at length the defective deed, declare the property to be conveyed to the original grantee, his heirs or representatives, subject to any right or claim thereto that may have accrued subsequent to the date of the defective deed; and said marshal shall receive two dollars for preparing and executing each deed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in any suit or action which shall be hereafter instituted by the United States against any corporate body, for the recovery of money upon any bill, note, or other security, it shall be lawful to summon, as garnishees, the debtors of such corporation; and it shall be the duty of any person, so summoned, to appear in open court, and depose, in writing, to the amount which he or she was indebted to the said corporation, at the time of the service of the summons, and at the time of making such deposition; and it shall be lawful to enter up judgment, in favour of the United States, for the sum admitted by such garnishee to be due to the said corporation, in the same manner as if it had been due and owing to the United States: *Provided*, That no judgment shall be entered against any garnishee, until after judgment shall have been rendered against the corporation defendant to the said action, nor until the sum in which the said garnishee may stand indebted be actually due.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That where any person summoned as garnishee, shall depose in open court that he or she is not indebted to such corporation, nor was not, at the time of the service of the summons, it shall be lawful for the United States to tender an issue upon such demand, and if, upon the trial of such issue, a verdict shall be rendered

Statements to designate the names of the persons taxed, &c.

Collectors, &c. to pay the moneys received to the clerk, &c.

Clerk to grant deeds, &c.

Proviso.

Clerks of district courts to render to the Secretary of the Treasury statements of proceedings, &c.

Abatement on bonds for internal duties if paid before due.

Deeds for property sold for the direct tax imposed in 1798.

Proviso.

Defective deeds to be recited at length.

Property liable for claims subsequent to defective deed.

In suits instituted by the United States, debtors of a corporation may be summoned as garnishees.

If persons summoned as garnishees depose they are not indebted, issue may be

tendered, and on judgment against them they are liable for costs.

Persons summoned as garnishees, and failing to attend, are subject to attachment for contempt.

Certain parts of the act of 30th April, 1816, ch. 172, declared to be in full force and virtue.

against such garnishee, judgment shall be entered in favour of the United States, pursuant to such verdict, with costs of suit.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person summoned as garnishee under the provisions of this act, shall fail to appear at the term of the court to which he has been summoned, he shall be subject to attachment for contempt of the court.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act passed the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled and sugar refined within the United States, and for other purposes," as allows a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled from molasses, and a drawback of four cents per pound upon refined sugar exported from the United States, together with all the regulations and provisions of the said act upon the subject of the said drawbacks, shall be deemed, construed, and taken, to be and remain in full force and virtue, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to defray the expenses of the militia when marching to places of rendezvous.*

Act of Feb. 28, 1795, ch. 36, vol. i. 424.

Expenses incurred by marching militia to places of rendezvous to be adjusted and paid in the same manner as expenses incurred after arrival.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been, or may be, incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory, which shall have been, or may be, approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such places of rendezvous, on the requisition of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure, previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act for the relief of volunteer mounted cavalry.*

Officers and privates who served in the volunteer cavalry during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who served in any volunteer corps of cavalry during the late war, and furnished his own horse or horses, while in the public service aforesaid, shall be allowed at the rate of forty cents per day for each horse so furnished, which such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, was entitled by law to keep in such service. And that when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, in the cavalry service aforesaid, having lost the horse or horses which may have been taken by him into the said service, and having received from the United States another horse or horses, in lieu or in part payment for the horse or horses so previously lost as aforesaid, such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be entitled to receive the allowance of forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse on which he may have been so remounted.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices.*

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each; one superintendent of the patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and one clerk in said patent office, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Clerks in the Department of State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, for the office of the Treasury Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars. For the office of the first comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the second comptroller, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the first auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the second auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. For the office of the third auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each. For the office of the fourth auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; five

Patent office.

Clerks in Treasury Department.

Clerks in the Secretary's office.

Clerks in the first comptroller's office.

Clerks in the second comptroller's office.

Clerks in the first auditor's office.

Clerks in the second auditor's office.

Clerks in the third auditor's office.

Clerks in the fourth auditor's office.

Clerks in the fifth auditor's office.

Clerks in the treasurer's office.

Clerks in the register's office.

Clerks in the general land office.

Clerks in the War Department.

Clerks in the paymaster general's office.

Clerks in the adjutant and inspector general's office.

Clerks in the ordnance department.

Clerks in the office of superintendent of Indian trade.

clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the fifth auditor, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the treasurer, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

For the office of the register, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and seven clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

To the office of the commissioner of the land office, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and twelve clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the War Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ, for the office of the War Department, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum; three clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; eight clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

For the office of the paymaster general, one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars each; three clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the adjutant and inspector general, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars. For the office of the ordnance department, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the superintendent of Indian trade, one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk

whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum: one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Clerks in the Navy Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the navy be, and they are hereby, authorized to employ one clerk whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars.

Clerks in the office of the commissioners of the navy.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the attorney general be allowed to employ one clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Clerk to the attorney general.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one chief clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; two clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand four hundred dollars; five clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars each; and four clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed eight hundred dollars each.

Clerks in the General Post-office.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ in the office of the third auditor, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum; and three additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars each; and in the office of the second comptroller, for the same period, two additional clerks, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum each; and one additional clerk, at a compensation not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

Additional clerks in the office of the third auditor, until 1st Jan., 1820.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation allowed by this act to clerks, shall commence from and after the thirty-first day of March last. And it shall be the duty of the Secretaries for the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, of the commissioners of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, to report to Congress, at the beginning of each year, the names of the clerks they have employed respectively in the preceding year, together with the time each clerk was actually employed during the year, and the sums paid to each; and no higher or other allowance shall be made to any clerk in the said departments and offices than is authorized by this act: And all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Additional clerks in the office of the second comptroller, until 1st Jan., 1820.

Compensation to commence 1st April, 1818.

Report to Congress the names of clerks, the time each was employed, and sums paid each.

No higher or other allowance.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—An Act in addition to the “Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” and to repeal the acts therein mentioned. (a)

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Fine of 2000 dollars, and imprisonment, for any citizen's exercising a commission within the United States, &c. to serve a foreign state, &c.

(a) An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, April 30, 1790, ch. 9. Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 58.

Fine and imprisonment for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States enlisting, or procuring others to enlist, &c. to serve a foreign state, &c.

Proviso.

Fine and imprisonment for fitting out, &c.

The vessel, &c. to be forfeited.

Half to the informer.

Fine and imprisonment for citizens fitting out or arming, &c.

If committed out of the limits of the United States, to be tried where apprehended, &c.

Fine and imprisonment for augmenting, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the force of foreign armed vessels.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, without the limits thereof, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, any private ship or vessel of war, or privateer, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruise, or commit hostilities, upon the citizens of the United States, or their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of any such ship or vessel, for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase any interest in any such ship or vessel, with a view to share in the profits thereof, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than ten years; and the trial for such offence, if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district in which the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war cruiser or other armed vessel, which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or belong-

ing to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are [at] peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts shall take cognisance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States, they ought not to remain within the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the owners or consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citi-

Fine and imprisonment for any person's setting on foot within the jurisdiction of the United States, any military expedition against a friendly power.

District courts to take cognisance of complaints.

The President, or such person as he may authorize, in the cases mentioned, may employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

The President, &c. may employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, to compel the departure of a vessel which ought not to remain, &c.

Owners, &c. of armed vessels sailing out of the United States to give bond, &c. not to commit hostilities, &c.

against a friendly power.

Collectors required to detain vessels built for warlike purposes, and about to depart, when circumstances render it probable that they are intended to commit hostilities against a friendly power.

The acts of 5th June, 1794, ch. 50, of 14th June, 1797, ch. 1, of April 24, 1800, ch. 35, and of 3d March, 1817, ch. 58, repealed.

Proviso.

Offenders against repealed acts punished.

Nothing in the foregoing act to prevent the punishment of treason, &c.

zens, or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships by the preceding section of this act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," continued in force, for a limited time, by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and perpetuated by the act passed on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, and the act, passed on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against the citizens of, the United States," and the act, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, severally, repealed: *Provided, nevertheless,* That persons having heretofore offended against any of the acts aforesaid, may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished as if the same were not repealed; and no forfeiture heretofore incurred by a violation of any of the acts aforesaid shall be affected by such repeal.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by the laws of the United States.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. XC.—An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An act relating to settlers on lands of the United States."

Act of March 25, 1816, ch. 35. The act continued until 3d March, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled, "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," passed the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for one year from and after the third day of March last.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. XCI.—An Act in addition to "An act to prohibit the introduction (importation) of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight," and to repeal certain parts of the same.

Act of March, 2, 1807, ch. 22. Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 77. Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 113. Negroes not

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 not be lawful to import or bring, in any manner whatsoever, into the United States, or territories thereof, from any foreign

kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of, any such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, as a slave, or to be held to service or labour; and any ship, vessel, or other water craft, employed in any importation as aforesaid, shall be liable to seizure, prosecution, and forfeiture, in any district in which it may be found; one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of him or them who shall prosecute the same to effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or any other person or persons, shall, after the passing of this act, as aforesaid, for himself, themselves, or any other person or persons whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, any ship or vessel, in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor cause any such ship or vessel to sail from any port or place whatsoever, within the jurisdiction of the same, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any port or place whatsoever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of, as slaves, or to be held to service or labour; and if any ship or vessel shall be so built, fitted out, equipped, laden, or otherwise prepared, for the purpose aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and lading, shall be forfeited, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for said forfeiture, and prosecute the same to effect; and such ship or vessel shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, or causing any of the acts aforesaid to be done, with intent to employ such ship or vessel in such trade or business, after the passing of this act, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, or who shall, in any wise, be aiding or abetting therein, shall, severally, on conviction thereof, by due course of law, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for such forfeiture and prosecute the same to effect, and shall moreover be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than three years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or other person or persons resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall, from and after the passing of this act, take on board, receive, or transport, from any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from sea, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, not being an inhabitant, nor held to service by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, in any ship, vessel, boat, or other water craft, for the purpose of holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of, such person as a slave, or to be held to service or labour, or be aiding or abetting therein, every such person or persons, so offending, shall, on conviction, by due course of law, severally forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for such forfeiture and prosecute the same to effect; and, moreover, shall suffer imprisonment, for a term not exceeding seven years nor less than three years; and every ship or vessel, boat, or other water craft, on which such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, shall have been taken on board, received, or transported, as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects which shall be found on board the same, or shall have been imported therein in the same voyage, shall be forfeited, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of

to be imported, with intent to hold them as slaves.

Vessels in which they are imported forfeited.

No person to equip vessels for the slave trade in the ports of the United States.

Vessels equipped for the slave trade forfeited, &c.

Half to the person suing, &c.

Persons concerned in fitting out vessels for the slave trade, &c. subject to a fine.

Imprisonment, &c.

Citizens or residents liable to a fine and to imprisonment, for transporting persons not held to service, &c. by the laws of the United States, &c.

Vessel, &c. forfeited.

the person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect; and every such ship or vessel shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Slaves imported in violation of this act, to be disposed of as the territorial authorities may prescribe, &c.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That neither the importer or importers, nor any person or persons claiming from or under him or them, shall hold any right, interest, or title whatsoever, in or to any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, nor to the service or labour thereof, who may be imported or brought into the United States or the territories thereof in violation of the provisions of this act, but the same shall remain subject to any regulations, not contravening said provisions, which the legislatures of the several states or territories may at any time heretofore have made, or hereafter may make, for disposing of any such negro, mulatto, or person of colour.

Persons bringing in any negro, &c. from a foreign place, &c. or holding, selling, such negro, &c. when brought in, as a slave, forfeit not more than ten, nor less than one, thousand dollars. and are subject to imprisonment.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall, from and after the passing of this act, bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, in any manner whatsoever, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from sea, or shall hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of, any such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, so brought in, as a slave, or to be held to service or labour, or be in any wise aiding or abetting therein, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof by due course of law, forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding ten thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for such forfeiture, and prosecute the same to effect; and, moreover, shall suffer imprisonment, for a term not exceeding seven years nor less than three years.

Persons holding, buying, or selling, &c. any negro, &c. brought as a slave, in any way, from a foreign place, or from adjoining foreign dominions.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall hold, purchase, sell, or otherwise dispose of, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, for a slave or to be held to service or labour, who shall have been imported or brought, in any way, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining to the United States, into any port or place within in the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the passing of this act, every person so offending, and every person aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay, for every negro, mulatto, or person of colour, so held, purchased, sold, or disposed of, one thousand dollars, one moiety to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the person or persons who may sue for such forfeiture, and prosecute the same to effect, and to stand committed until the said forfeiture be paid: **Provided,** That the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, who may be sold or disposed of in virtue of any regulations which have been heretofore, or shall hereafter be, lawfully made by any legislature of any state or territory in pursuance of this act and the constitution of the United States.

Proviso; the forfeiture not to extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, &c. under the lawfull regulations of a state, &c.

Onus probandi on the defendant.

In failure of proof the defendant to be guilty.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all prosecutions under this act, the defendant or defendants shall be holden to prove that the negro, mulatto, or person of colour, which he or they shall be charged with having brought into the United States, or with purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of, and which, according to the evidence in such case, the said defendant or defendants shall have brought in aforesaid, or otherwise disposed of, was brought into the United States at least five years previous to the commencement of such prosecution, or was not brought in, holden, purchased, or otherwise disposed of, contrary to the provisions of this act; and in failure thereof, the said defendant or defendants shall be adjudged guilty of the offence of which he or they may stand accused.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That any prosecution, informa-

tion, or action, may be sustained, for any offence under this act, at any time within five years after such offence shall have been committed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the first six sections of the act to which this is in addition, shall be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all offences committed under the said sections of the act aforesaid, before the passing of this act, shall be prosecuted and punished, and any forfeitures which have been incurred under the same shall be recovered and distributed, as if this act had not been passed.

Prosecutions
may be sus-
tained within
five years.

The first six
sections of the
act of 2d
March, 1807,
repealed.

Act of March
2, 1807, ch. 22.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to establish and alter certain post roads.*

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

In New Hampshire.—From Concord, by Loudon, Gilmanton Middleton, Lewis, Eaton, Conway, and Fryeburg.

New Hamp-
shire.

In Massachusetts.—From Kingston to Halifax.

Massachu-
sets.

From Northampton, by Hadley, to Montague.

In Connecticut.—From Hartford, by Springfield, to Northampton, Mass.

Connecticut.

In Virginia.—From Clarksburg, by Lewis Courthouse, to Point Pleasant.

Virginia.

From Clarksburg, by Buchanan, to Beverly.

Kentucky.

In Kentucky.—From Glasgow to Lebanon, Tennessee.

Georgia.

In Georgia.—From Madison to Monticello.

From Montgomery Courthouse, by Blackmore's and Hardin's, to Riceboroug.

Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania.—From Montrose, by Orwell and Warren, to Athens.

From Middleton to York Haven.

Alabama.

In Alabama.—From Fort Stoddert to Ford's, on Pearl river.

Missouri.

In Missouri.—From St. Louis to St. Charles.

New York.

In New York.—From Esperanza, by Schoharie Courthouse, to Middleburg.

From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, Massachusetts.

Post-roads es-
tablished.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following be established post roads:

In Maine.—From Augusta, by Belgrade and Dearborn, to Mercer.

Maine.

From Canaan, by Cornville, Athens, Harmony, Ripley, Dexter, Garland and Corinth, to Bangor.

From North Yarmouth, by Pownal, Durham, Lisbon, and Litchfield, to Gardiner.

From Alfred, by Sanford and Lebanon, to Shapleigh.

From Warren, by Thomaston, to Camden.

From Belfast, by Brooks and Jackson, to Dixmont.

From Norridgewalk, by Stark's and Mercer, to New Sharon.

From Bath to Phippsburg.

From Anson, in Somerset county, by New Portland, Freeman, Phillips, Avon, and Strong, to Farmington.

In New Hampshire.—From Walpole, by Alstead, to Ackworth.

New Hamp-
shire.

From Washington, by Newport, to Claremont.

From Concord, by Canterbury, Northfield, Meredith, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, on the North road, by Gilman's Mills, Eaton, and Conway, to Fryeburgh.

From Amherst, by Goffstown, West Meeting House, Dunbarton, Hop-

kinton, Concord, Isle Hookset, Piscataquag Bridge, and Bedford, to Amherst.

From Fitzwilliam, by Rindge and Ashby, to Townsend.

From Keene, by Swansea, to Richmond.

From Dunstable, by Merrimack, to Piscataquog Bridge, in Bedford.

In Vermont.—From Burlington, by Craftsbury and Irasburgh, to Brownington.

From Norwich, by Stafford, Chelsea, Washington, Orange, and Barre, to Montpelier.

From Chester, by Springfield and Cheshire Bridge, to Charleston, New Hampshire.

From Bellows Falls, by Grafton, Windham, and Londonderry, to Peru.

From Guildhall, by Maidstone, Brunswick, Minehead, and Lemington, to Canaan.

From Montpelier, by Waterbury, Waitfield, and Warren, to Hancock.

From Brattleboro', by Newfane, to Townsend.

In Massachusetts.—From East Bridgewater, by Halifax, Plympton, and Kingston, to Plymouth.

From Boston, by Malden and South Reading, to Reading.

From Haverhill, by Mathuen, to Windham, New Hampshire.

From South Hadley, by Amherst, West Parish, to Sunderland.

From Springfield, by West Springfield and Southampton, to Northampton.

From Northfield to Warwick.

In Connecticut.—From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Long Meadow, Springfield, South Hadley, Hadley, Sunderland, Montague, Northfield, Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Westmoreland, Walpole, Charlestown, Claremont, Cornish, Plainfield, and Lebanon, to Hanover.

In New York.—From Hamilton, by Lebanon and Georgetown, to Cooley's Inn, in Otselic, in the county of Chenango.

From Hamilton, by Hartshorn's Tavern, in Lebanon, to Sherburn.

From Utica, by Clinton, Chandler's store, Augusta, and Madison, to Hamilton village.

From Hampton to Utica.

From Vernon to Sconandoa.

From Bloomfield, by Pittsford, to Charlotte.

From Great Barrington, Massa, by West Stockbridge, Canaan, Chatham, and Nassau, to Albany.

From Geneva, by Seneca, Phelps, Farmington, Palmyra, and Perrinton, to Pittsford.

From Batavia to Bergen.

From Batavia to Attica.

From Essex Courthouse, by Bosworth's Tavern, to Chesterfield.

From Denmark, by Leraysville, to Wilna.

From Naples, by Gorham, to Canandaigua.

From Troy to Schenectady, on the turnpike road.

From Rhinebeck, by North East and Amenia, to Sharon.

From West North East to Attleborough.

From Lisle to Caroline.

From Binghamton, by Lisle, to Homer.

From Lenox, by Clockvill, Peterborough, Morris' Flats, and Eaton, to Log City.

From Albany, by Bethlehem, Rensellearville, Blenheim, to Maryland or Susquehannah Bridge, on the turnpike road.

From Catskill, by Greenville, Broome, Middleburg, Cobleskill, and Sharon, to Cherry Valley.

From Jericho to Musqueto Cove, in Oyster Bay.

From Leicester, by Perry, East Nunda and West Nunda, to Oleon or Hamilton Village.

In New Jersey.—From Freehold, by Squancum, Manasquan, Tom's river, Cedar creek, and Manahawkin, to Tuckerton. New Jersey.

In Pennsylvania.—From Philadelphia to West Chester.

From Quakertown, by Springfield, to Durham.

From Harrisburg, by Cumberland, to York Haven.

From York, by M'Calls Ferry, to Mount Pleasant.

From Carlisle to Newville.

From Columbia to Marietta.

From Tunckhannock, by Springfield, Four Corners, to Montrose.

From Montrose to Binghamston.

From Athens, by the turnpike road, to Ithaca.

From York, by Lower Chanceford, to Bellair.

From Lititz to Emaus.

From Somerset, by Jones' Mills, Mount Pleasant, and Stewart's, to Pittsburgh.

From Pittsburgh, by Elizabethtown, Freeport, Perryopolis, and Middle-town, to Uniontown.

From Beavertown, by Brighton, to Greersburg.

From Beavertown to Butler.

From Butler, by Lawrenceburg, to Kittanning.

From Meadville to Kinsman, Ohio.

From Mount Pleasant, in Wayne county, to Schohockting post-office, New York.

In the District of Columbia.—From Georgetown, by Captain John's Mill, Seneca Mills, and Barnestown, to New Market.

Columbia.

In Virginia.—From Norfolk, by the Falls of Roanoake, Warrenton, North Carolina, Williamsborough, Oxford, Daniel's Store, Red House, and Milton, to Danville, Virginia: from thence, by Jamestown, North Carolina, Germantown, Huntsville, Wilkesborough, and Ashe Courthouse, Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, Tennessee.

Virginia.

From Danville to the Lead Mines.

From South Quay, by Isle of White Courthouse, to Smithfield.

From Richmond, by the United States' Arsenal and Jefferson, to Cartersville.

From Richmond, along the turnpike, and Three Notched Road, to Milton.

From Fauquier Courthouse, by Thornton's Gap, to New Market.

From Blacksburg, in Montgomery county, by Christiansburg, to Franklin Courthouse.

From New London, by Clayton's Store, Staunton River, Anthony's Ford, Newbill's and John Smith's, to Pittsylvania Courthouse.

From Lilly Point to Halcyonville.

From Abingdon to Russell Courthouse.

From Clarksburg, by Preston, Bulltown, Salt Works, and Lewis Court-house, to Charleston.

From Tyler Courthouse to Sistersville.

From Preston, by Buckhanon's, to Booth's Ferry.

From Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, to Kingwood.

From Kingwood, by the Swamps, Harden's Cove, Gladys Creek, Hunter's Fork, and Leading Creek, to Beverly.

From Clarksburg, by Booth's Ferry, and Leading Creek, to Beverly.

From Middleburg, by Rectortown, Oak Hill, along Manassah road, by Front Royal, to Stoverstown.

From Wheeling, by Alexandria, to Washington, Pennsylvania.

North Carolina.

In North Carolina.—From Salem to Mount Pisgah.

From Raleigh, by Delk's and Alston's, to Hillsborough.

- From Mason Hall, by Cannon's Mills and the Shallow Ford, on Haw River, to Greensborough.
- From Snow Hill, by Hookerstown, to Kingston.
- From Currituck Courthouse, to Knot's Island.
- From Currituck Courthouse to Powell's Point.
- From Lewisburg, by William's Store, Ransom's Bridge, and Moon's Store, to Enfield.
- From Duplin Courthouse to Newberne.
- In South Carolina.*—From York Courthouse, by Harmony, George Caruth's and Rutherfordton, to Asheville, North Carolina.
- From Cambridge to Hickory Grove.
- From Andersonville, by Beaver Dam, to Houstonville.
- From Pendleton Courthouse to Socony.
- In Georgia.*—From Milledgeville, by Eatonton, and Gardner's Ferry, to Greensborough.
- From Milledgeville to Monticello.
- From Montgomery C. H. by Tatnall C. H. to Darien.
- In Ohio.*—From Marietta, by Brown's Mills and Oliver's Settlement, to Lancaster.
- From Lancaster, by Royaltown, Circleville, to Washington.
- From Marietta, by Bellepre, Wilkesville, Jackson Courthouse and Piketown, to West Union.
- From New Salem, by Rumley, New Hagerstown, Leesburgh, New Philadelphia, and Paintville, to Wooster.
- From Columbus, by Mount Vernon, Loudenville, Wooster, and Harrisville, to Granger.
- From Delaware, by Oxford, Florida, and Lexington, to Mansfield.
- From Hamilton, by Jacksonborough, to New Lexington.
- From Coshocton to Newark.
- From Troy to Dark Courthouse.
- From Granville, by Johnstown, Sunbury, and Berkshire, to Worthington.
- From Warren, by Parkman, Burton, and Chardon, to Painesville.
- From Warren, by Newton, to Canton, in Starke county.
- From Youngstown to New Bedford, Pennsylvania.
- From Ravenna to Burton.
- From Stow by Medina Courthouse, to Huron Courthouse.
- From Brookfield to Mercer, Pennsylvania.
- From Marietta, by Toulman's and Lexington, to Woodfield.
- From West Union, by the mouth of Brush Creek and Sandy Spring, to Vanceburgh, in the state of Kentucky.
- In Indiana.*—From Hartford to Rising Sun.
- From Lawrenceburg, by the Rising Sun, to Vevay.
- From Corydon, by Elizabeth and Liconia, to Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
- From Fort Harrison, through Monroe county and Lawrence county, to Brownstown.
- From Peola, by Orleans, to Lawrence Courthouse.
- From Salem, by Bono, to Monroe Courthouse.
- From Madison, by Graham's, to Brownstown.
- From Vevay, by Edenborough, Ripley Courthouse, to Brookville.
- From Centerville to Jacksonborough.
- From Lexington, by Provine's, New Washington, Bethlehem, and New London, to Lexington.
- From Ripley Courthouse, by Vernon, to Brownstown.
- From Jeffersonville to New Albany.
- In Missouri Territory.*—From St. Genevieve to St. Michael.
- From Jackson to Betts' Ferry.
- From St. Genevieve, by Potosi, to Franklin, Howard county.

- From Franklin, Howard county, to Chariton.
 From St. Louis, by Florisant, to St. Charles.
In Kentucky.—From Hopkinsville, by Williams's and Boyd's Landing, Kentucky.
 to Long Creek, Caldwell county.
 From Columbia to Hazle Patch.
 From Danville, by Lancaster, to Somerset.
 From Bowling Green to Sparta.
 From Lewisville, by Woodsonville, Glasgow, Burksville, and Seventy-six, to Monticello.
 From Lewisville to Hardensburgh.
 From Elizabethtown to Bowling Green.
 From Newburgh, by Ewingsville, to Clarkesville.
 From Port Royal, by Ewingsville, to Hopkinsville.
 From Glasgow, by Tompkinsville, to Burksville.
 From Barbourville, by Whitley Courthouse, to Somerset.
 From Flemingsburg, by the mouth of Fleming and Carlisle, to Millersburgh.
 From Paris, by North Middleton, to Owensville.
In Tennessee.—From Murfreesborough, by Lebanon and Gallatin, to Glasgow, Kentucky.
 From Lebanon, by Trowsdale's Ferry, to Mount Richardson.
 From Lebanon, by Marysville, in Wilson county, to Liberty.
 From Greenville, by Newport, Dandridge, and Hill's, to Knoxville.
 From Winchester, by Marion Courthouse, to Pikeville.
 From Rogersville, by McCann's store, and Black Water Salt Works, to Lee Courthouse, Virginia.
 From Blountville to Paperville, on Sinking Creek.
In Mississippi.—From Natchez, by Sweazy's Ferry, Woodville, and Pinkneyville, to St. Francisville, in the state of Louisiana.
In Alabama.—From Fort Claiborne, by Fort Montgomery, to Blakely.
 From Huntsville, by Milton's Bluff, Falls of Black Warrior, and French Settlement on Black Warrior, to St. Stephens.
 From Huntsville to Cotton Port, in Limestone county, by Pulasky, to Columbia, in Tennessee.
 From Fort Mitchell, by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Springs, Fort Claiborne, and the town of Jackson, to St. Stephens.
 From Fort Jackson, by Cahaba Valley, to the Falls of Black Warrior.
 From St. Stephens, by Winchester, to Ford, on Pearl river, in Mississippi.
 From Mobile to Blakely.
In Illinois.—From Bellville, by William Padfield's and the seat of justice of Bond county, to Palmyra, in the Illinois territory.
 From Edwardsville to the seat of justice of Bond county.
 From Kaskaskia, by Wideman's, on Kaskaskia river, to Bellville, St. Clair county.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to increase the salaries of the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia.*

April 20, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed by law to the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum be paid to the chief justice of the said court, and the same sum per annum to each of the assistant judges of said court, payable quarter yearly; the first quarterly payment to be made on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

VOL. III.—58

2 Q

Act of March
3, 1811, ch. 40.
500 dolls. ad-
ditional to each
of the judges of
the circuit court
for the district
of Columbia.

STATUTE I.April 20, 1818.**Appropriations.**For the capi-
tol.Centre build-
ing of the Capi-
tol.Finishing Presi-
dent's house.Offices to Presi-
dent's house.Walls, gates,
and iron railing.
Contingencies.

President's square.

Committee rooms.

Representative chamber, &c.

Senate cham-
ber, &c.Furnishing Presi-
dent's house.For deficien-
cy of appropria-
tion, &c.**CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated, for the completion of the wings of the capitol, in addition to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, the further sum of eighty thousand dollars.

For procuring materials, laying the foundation, and other preparations, for the centre building of the Capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

For finishing the President's house, fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

For offices to the President's house, seven thousand dollars.

For the wall north of the President's house, with gates and iron railing the width of the house, three thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars.

For contingencies, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For graduating and improving the President's square, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a temporary building for committee rooms near the capitol, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For furnishing the representative chamber and committee rooms, thirty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the Senate chamber and committee rooms, twenty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the President's house, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the past year for furnishing the President's house, ten thousand dollars.

Which said several sums of money, hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum hereby appropriated for furnishing the representative chamber, shall be expended under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; that for the Senate, under the direction of the Vice President of the United States; and the remaining sums under the direction of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.April 20, 1818.**CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles im-
ported into the United States. (a)***Act of April 27,
1816, ch. 107.Act of May
22, 1824, ch.
136.Duties now in
force upon the
articles de-
scribed to cease
after the 30th
June, 1818.Duties in lieu,
&c.Articles from
copper.Silver plated
saddlery, &c.

Cut glass, &c.

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, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say: on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on silver-plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cut glass, thirty per centum ad valorem: on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; and on tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, the same duty as on nails; brown Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty-two archines in each piece, one dollar and sixty cents per piece; white Russia sheetings, not exceed-

(a) See notes to act of July 4, 1789, ch. 2, vol. i. 24.

ing fifty-two archines in each piece, two dollars and fifty cents per piece.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares, and merchandise, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: **Provided,** That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Addition of
10 per cent. if
the articles are
imported in for-
eign vessels.

Proviso.
1816, ch. 107,
sec. 3.
1818, ch. 107.
1832, ch. 207.
1832, ch. 227,
sec. 10.

1824, ch. 4.
1828, ch. 111.
1842, ch. 270,
sec. 11.

Drawback of
the duties if the
goods are ex-
ported within
the time, &c.
prescribed, &c.

April 27, 1816,
ch. 107.

The existing
laws in force
for the collec-
tion of the du-
ties imposed,
&c. and for the
allowance of
drawbacks.

Acts, &c.
contrary to this
act repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties, by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States: and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CI.—An Act to increase the pay of the militia while in actual service, and for other purposes.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the monthly pay of the militia, which have been called into the service of the United States since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, or which hereafter may be called into the said service, in prosecuting the war against the Seminole tribe of Indians, shall be the highest allowed by law to the militia in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

The pay of
militia called
into the service
of the United
States against
the Seminole
Indians, to be
the highest al-
lowed by law
during the late
war, &c.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widows and orphans of the militia who have been called into [the] service of the United States since the said first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, or who hereafter may be called into the said service, in prosecuting said war, and who may have died or been killed, or hereafter may die or be killed, in such service, shall be entitled to the same half pay, for five years, and pensions allowed by the laws now in force to the widows and orphans of the militia who died, or were killed, in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Widows and
orphans of mili-
tia called into
service against
the Seminole
Indians, &c. en-
titled to half-
pay and pen-
sions, &c.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.April 20, 1818.

Act of March 22, 1821, ch. 13.
 Company officers of artillery.
 Company officers of light artillery.
 Conductor of artillery, &c.
 Extra pay to conductors of artillery.

One armorer to each regiment of infantry, riflemen, and to the artillery, &c.

Where, in cases, &c. the pay, &c. of officers and soldiers has been delayed, &c. it is, on evidence, to be adjusted.

CHAP. CII.—An Act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the company officers of the corps of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants; and in the corps of light artillery the company officers shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and two second lieutenants; and one of the second lieutenants in each company shall act as a conductor of artillery, as in the case of the corps of artillery, whose duty it shall be to receipt and account for all ammunition, implements, and cannon; and for the performance of these services they shall be allowed, each, ten dollars extra, per month.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to each regiment of infantry, riflemen, and to each battalion of the corps of artillery, and to the regiment of light artillery, there shall be attached one armorer, with the pay and emoluments allowed to armorers employed by the ordnance department.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases during the late war, where an officer or soldier has been delayed the receipt of his pay and emoluments, or any part thereof, by having been transferred from one corps to another, or omitted to be returned on the muster roll, pay roll, or receipt roll, or from any other cause whatever, upon a satisfactory evidence of the justice of such claim, the same shall be adjusted and paid.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CIII.—An Act to increase the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails, and alum.

Act of May 22, 1824, ch. 136.

The existing duties on the articles enumerated to cease after 30th June, 1818.

Duties in lieu, &c.

Iron in pigs, iron castings, nails, spikes, iron in bars and bolts, anchors, and alum.

Addition of 10 per cent. on the rates of duties if the articles are imported in vessels not of the United States.

Proviso.

Drawback of the duties, if the goods are

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, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid, on iron in pigs, iron castings, nails, on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling; and on alum, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: on iron in pigs, fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron castings, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on nails, four cents per pound; on spikes, three cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, manufactured without rolling, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on anchors, two cents per pound; and on alum, two dollars per hundred weight.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed upon the several goods, wares, and merchandise, aforesaid, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the

time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

exported within the time, &c. prescribed.

Act of 1816, ch. 107.

The existing laws in force for the collection of the duties imposed, &c.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, Indian agents and factors shall receive the following salaries per annum, in lieu of their present compensation, to wit;

The agent to the Creek nation, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The agent to the Choctaws, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The agent to the Cherokees on Tennessee river, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent to the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The agent to the Chickasaws, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent in the Illinois territory, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent at Prairie du Chien, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Natchitoches, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Chicago, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent at Green Bay, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The agent at Mackinac, one thousand four hundred dollars.

The agent at Vincennes, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Fort Wayne and Piqua, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent to the Lakes, one thousand three hundred dollars.

The agent in the Missouri territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

And all sub-agents, five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all factors shall receive one thousand three hundred dollars, and assistant factors seven hundred dollars, per annum.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sums hereby allowed to Indian agents and factors shall be in full compensation for their services; and that all rations, or other allowances, made to them, shall be deducted from the sums hereby allowed.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

Creeks.

Choctaws.

Cherokees, on Tennessee river.

Cherokees, on Arkansas river.

Chickasaws.

In Illinois.

At Prairie du Chien.

Natchitoches.

At Chicago.

At Green Bay.

At Mackinac.

At Vincennes.

At Fort Wayne,

&c.

To the Lakes.

In Missouri.

Sub-agents.

Factors and

assistant fac-

tors.

The sums al-

lowed to be in

full, &c.

Rations, &c.

to be deducted.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act to continue in force, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the 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 the fourth paragraph

April 20, 1818.

Act of 1816,

ch. 107.

The 4th para-

graph of the 1st

section of the

act to regulate duties on imports and tonnage continued until 30th June, 1826.

of the first section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, continue to operate in the same manner, and to have the same effect, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, that the above mentioned fourth paragraph now has, and will continue to have, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts. (a)*

Pennsylvania divided into two districts.

Western district.

Eastern district.

Terms of the eastern district.

Terms of the circuit court for the western district.

See act of May 15, 1820 ch. 111.

Richard Peters to hold the courts in the eastern district, &c.

The President, with consent of Senate, to appoint a judge for the western district, with a salary of 1600 dollars. per annum.

Circuit court for the eastern district to be held as directed by law, &c.

Western district court to have jurisdiction as a circuit court.

Writs of error to the circuit court in the eastern district, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts, in manner following, to wit: the counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, M'Kean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie and Warren, shall compose one district, to be called the Western district; and the residue of the said state shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern district; and the terms of the district court for the said Eastern district, shall be held in the city of Philadelphia, at the several times they are now directed to be held in said district of Pennsylvania; and the terms of the circuit court for the Western district shall commence and be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Mondays of the months of June and December, in each and every year, and be continued and adjourned, from time to time, as the court may deem expedient for the despatch of the business thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Richard Peters, now judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, shall be, and he is hereby, assigned as the judge to hold the courts in the Eastern district, and to do all things appertaining to the office of a district judge, under the constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a district judge for the said western district of Pennsylvania; which judge, when appointed, shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the judge of the eastern district of said state, and he shall also do and perform all such duties as are enjoined on, or in anywise appertaining to, a district judge of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States shall be held, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, at the city of Philadelphia, at the times, and in the manner now directed by law to be held for the district of Pennsylvania; and the district court for the said western district, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court, shall, within the limits of the said western district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognisable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and writs of error shall lie from decisions therein to the circuit court in the said eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts.

(a) An act concerning the western district of Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1818, ch. 4. Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 170. Act of April 25, 1826, ch. 23.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and hereby is authorized to appoint one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal for the said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively annexed to the said offices in the eastern district. And the district attorney and the marshal for the district of Pennsylvania, shall, respectively, be district attorney and marshal for said eastern district.

The President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint an attorney and a marshal for the western district, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of a civil nature, except in cases of appeals and writs of error, commenced or pending in the district or circuit court of said district of Pennsylvania, in which no verdict shall have passed, or plea to the merits shall have been decided, and which, by law, should have been had or commenced in said district court of said western district, if the same had been had or commenced before the passing hereof, and where the parties to the same shall not otherwise agree, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the district court of the western district, established by this act, and shall there be proceeded in with like effect, and in the same manner, as if originally had or commenced therein. And the said district and circuit courts of said eastern district, shall possess and exercise all necessary powers for the removal of all papers and files relating to such actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, to the said district court of said western district, so continued over as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any bond or recognisance made or entered into in any of the actions or suits hereby directed to be removed; but the same shall continue of as much validity as though this act had not passed.

Actions, suits, process, &c. continued over to the western district court.

The district and circuit courts of the eastern district invested with powers for the removal of papers, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CIX.—*An Act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.*

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

[Obsolete.]
Sums appropriated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby, respectively, appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the payment of balances due several states, on an adjustment of their accounts, for expenses incurred by calling out the militia during the late war, six hundred thousand dollars.

Towards erecting barracks at Baton Rouge, forty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, eighty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of holding Indian treaties in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Indian department, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For additional pay to the militia, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of mounted volunteers, ninety thousand dollars.

For pensions for one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in addition to the sum already appropriated for that purpose, fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, under the act of the eighteenth of March last, three hundred thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire, in the office of the Department of War, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of offices for the above department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For office rent for the above department, for one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For balances due several states.

Barracks at Baton Rouge.
Treaty with Cherokees.

Expenses of holding Indian treaties in 1818.

Arrearages.
Pay of militia.
Mounted volunteers.

Pensions under act of 1818, ch. 19.

Pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Clerk hire in War Department.

Rent of offices for War Department.

For additional clerk hire, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.
APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CX.—*An Act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties, in certain cases.*

Act of May 3, 1815, ch. 77.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 75.

Acts respecting discriminating between foreign vessels and those of the United States, repealed so far as respects vessels belonging to subjects of the Netherlands, &c.

Discriminating duties on goods, &c. repealed in favour of produce, &c. of the Netherlands, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby repealed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished the discriminating duties between her own vessels and the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports or places aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufactures of the territories, in Europe, of the king of the Netherlands, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the kingdom aforesaid, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished its discriminating duties between goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in vessels of the United States and vessels belonging to the nation aforesaid.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

The Secretary of State directed to subscribe for and receive, &c. 500 copies of Seybert's Statistical Annals, and 250 copies of Pitkin's Statistics.

The subscription and purchase money 5750 dolls., &c.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act authorizing a subscription for the Statistical Annals of Adam Seybert, and the purchase of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred copies of the Statistical Annals proposed to be published by Adam Seybert, of Philadelphia; and that he also be directed to purchase, for the purpose aforesaid, two hundred and fifty copies of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum or sums of money necessary to defray the cost of the subscription and purchase aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act making the port of Bath, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same; and for establishing a collection district, whereof Belfast shall be the port of entry.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the port of Bath, in the state of Massachusetts, be, and hereby is, made a port of entry for ships

Bath, in Massachusetts, made a port of entry for vessels, &c.

or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a collection district be and hereby is, established in the state of Massachusetts, which shall include all the ports and harbours on the western shore of the Penobscot bay and river, from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor, both inclusive; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Belfast, which shall be the only port of entry for said district.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

arriving from
the Cape of
Good Hope, &c.

A collection
district estab-
lished.

A collector to
reside at Bel-
fast, &c.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repay or remit certain alien duties therein described.*

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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, directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandise imported in respect to all British vessels which have been entered in ports of the United States, at any time between the third day of July, inclusive, and the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which have been paid, or secured to be paid, contrary to the provisions of the convention regulating commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, bearing date the third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until a similar provision shall be made by the government of Great Britain, in favour of American vessels, in regard to duties on tonnage and merchandise entered in the British European ports during the same period.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

Alien duties to
be repaid or re-
mitted, in re-
spect to British
vessels which
have entered
between 3d July
and 18th Aug.,
1815, paid, &c.
contrary to the
provisions of
the convention,
&c.

Proviso; the
British must
have made a
similar pro-
vision, &c.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile.*

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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 shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall be consistent with the public interest, to abandon the use of the navy arsenal, military hospital, and barracks in the city of New Orleans, and of Fort Charlotte, at the town of Mobile; to cause the lots of ground whereon the said arsenal, hospital, and barracks in New Orleans, and Fort Charlotte, at Mobile, now stand, to be surveyed and laid off into lots, with suitable streets and avenues, conforming as near as may be, to the original plan of the city and town aforesaid; and when the surveys are completed, one plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and another to such officer or agent as the President shall have authorized to dispose of the said lots; and the said lots of ground shall be offered at public sale at the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile respectively, on such day or days as the President shall, by his proclamation, designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms of credit, as is provided by law for the sale of public lands of the United States, and patents shall be granted therefor, as for other public lands sold by the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, as soon as in his opinion the public interest will permit, to cause the Fort St. Charles to be demolished, and the navy yard in said city to be discontinued; and the lot of ground on which the said fort is erected shall be appropriated to the use of a public square,

The President
may abandon
the use of the
navy, arsenal,
military hospi-
tal and barrack
s in New Orleans,
and of Fort
Charlotte, at
Mobile, and
cause the
ground where-
on they stand to
be laid off into
lots, &c.

A plat thereof
to the Secretary
of the Treasury,
&c.

The lots to
be offered at
public sale, &c.

The President
may cause Fort
St. Charles to
be demolished,
and navy yard
to be discontin-
ued.

A public square.

and may be improved for that purpose by order of the corporation of the said city.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818. **CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act for changing the compensation of receivers and registers of the land offices.***

Instead of present compensation, receivers to be paid an annual salary of 500 dollars each, and commission of one per cent. &c.

Proviso.

Registers to receive, each, 500 dollars per annum and commission of one per cent. &c.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, instead of the compensation now allowed by law to the receivers of public moneys for the lands of the United States, they shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars each, and a commission of one per centum on the moneys received, as a compensation for clerk hire, receiving, safe keeping, and transmitting, such moneys to the treasury of the United States: *Provided always,* That the whole amount which any receiver of public moneys shall receive under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed, for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, instead of the compensation now allowed by law, to the registers of the land offices, they shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars each, and a commission of one per centum on all the moneys expressed in the receipts by them filed and entered, and of which they shall have transmitted an account to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided always,* That the whole amount which any register of the land offices shall receive, under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed, for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for transferring the claims in the office of the commissioner to the third auditor of the Treasury Department.*

All claims under the act authorizing payment of property lost, &c. not finally acted on &c., transferred to the office of the third auditor.

Act of 1816, ch. 40.

Act of 1817, ch. 110.

The third auditor to be governed by the same rules, &c.

500 dollars for performing the duties under this act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all claims under the act, entitled "An act to authorize the payment of property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the act in amendment thereof, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, now remaining in the office of the commissioner of claims, and not acted on finally by said commissioner before the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the office of the third auditor of the Treasury Department; and the said third auditor, in all adjudications upon the claims aforesaid, shall be governed, in all respects, by the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as have heretofore been prescribed to the commissioner of claims under the above-recited acts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the third auditor aforesaid, for performing the duties hereby required of him, shall be allowed and paid the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in the Alabama territory.*

Act of March 2, 1819, ch. 47.

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

of the surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the late Mississippi territory, shall extend to the whole of the Alabama territory, and that only. And it shall be his duty to cause such of the said lands, to which the Indian title has been, or shall hereafter be, extinguished, as the President of the United States shall direct, to be surveyed and divided in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as are provided by law in relation to other public lands. And the said surveyor shall receive for his services, hereafter, an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, and shall be allowed not exceeding two clerks, whose whole compensation shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in every public sale hereafter to be made of public lands, in the territory of Alabama, there shall, in addition to the usual reservation of section sixteen, in each township, for the support of schools, be excepted from the sales such sections, not exceeding ten in any one land district, as the President of the United States shall have designated, for the purpose of laying out and establishing towns thereon; which sections, so designated and reserved, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be laid off into lots, and offered for sale, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions, and with the same limitation as to price, as is prescribed, for the laying off and sale of lots, by the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. And there shall be reserved from sale, in the Alabama territory, an entire township, which shall be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the support of a seminary of learning within the said territory; and also, any one entire section, which may be located under the direction of the governor of the said territory, for the seat of government therein.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the lands lying between the basis meridian, and the first standard meridian, in the Alabama district, be attached to the land district east of Pearl river. And the lands so attached to the said district, east of Pearl river, after having been surveyed according to law, shall, with the exception of section number sixteen in each township which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, and with the further exception of such reservations as may be made in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office, and the receiver of public moneys, at the place where the land office is kept, and on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: the sale shall remain open two weeks and no longer. The lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall, in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions, as have been, or may be, provided for lands sold in the same district. All the lands offered for sale, and remaining unsold at the close of the said public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the land office, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as are or may be provided for the sale of other lands in the same district; and patents shall be granted in the same manner, and on the same terms, as for other lands in the said district.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

The powers
of the surveyor
of the northern
part of Missis-
sippi, limited to
Alabama.

Lands to be
surveyed.

Compensation.

Lands excepted
from sale on
which to build
towns.

Act of March
3, 1817, ch. 62.

An entire
township to be
located for the
support of a
seminary of
learning, and a
section for the
seat of govern-
ment.

Lands attach-
ed to the dis-
trict east of
Pearl river.

The lands
after having
been surveyed
to be sold, ex-
cept No. 16,
and other reser-
vations, &c.

The President
to designate the
time of sale.

Lands offered,
and not sold,
may be disposed
of at private
sale, &c.

Patents, &c.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.
[Obsolete.]

Judicial power of judges in Alabama extended to all the counties in the territory.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 59.
Superior court to be holden in all counties alike.

Powers of general court to extend to admiralty jurisdiction, &c.

Subject to appeals to the supreme court, &c.

Act of April 21, 1820, ch. 45.

The legislature may regulate the holding the superior courts, &c. not exceeding two terms annually.

Part of sec. 3, of act of 1817, ch. 59, repealed.

Officers to take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution before the governor or person appointed by him.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act to alter and amend an act, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled “An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory.”* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the judicial power of the judges of the Alabama territory, appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the authority of the government of the United States, shall extend as well to any other county or counties which have been or may be, found [formed] within the limits of said territory, as to those which are specially mentioned and named in the act, entitled “An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory,” approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. And that in such county or counties, superior courts shall be holden by said judges in the like manner and with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the superior courts are now directed by law to be holden in the counties specially mentioned, as aforesaid, in the act aforesaid. And the powers of the general court of the said territory shall extend to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: And their judgments or decrees in such cases shall be subject to appeals to the supreme court of the United States, in like manner, and upon the like terms, as appeals in similar cases are allowed and prosecuted from the judgments or decrees of the circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislature of the said territory shall have power to appoint, change, and regulate, the times and places of holding the superior courts in each of the counties of said territory, and also to prescribe the number of terms to be holden in each county: *Provided*, They do not exceed two annually.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said act, approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as provides “that no judge shall sit more than twice in succession in the same court,” be and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the said territory, judges, members of the legislative council, members of the House of Representatives, justices of the peace, and all other officers, civil and military, who may not have taken an oath of office, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; which oath or affirmation shall be taken before the governor of the said territory, or such person as he shall appoint and direct.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act to adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town.*

The trustees of Vincennes authorized to adjust claims to lots in that town.

If lots are found within the precincts to which individual claims can-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power and they are hereby authorized to examine and adjust all claims to lots in the town of Vincennes; and if, upon an accurate survey, it shall be found that there are lots within the precincts of the town to which no individual claims can be substantiated, the same are hereby granted to the inhabitants thereof, to be sold by the trustees, and the money arising from the sale to be applied to such public pur-

(a) See notes to act of March 2, 1819, ch. 47, for the acts relating to Alabama.

poses as may be agreed upon by a majority of the citizens. And the said trustees are hereby empowered, in all cases, when they shall confirm claims to lots, to give deeds to the claimants for the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to dispose of a tract of land containing about five thousand four hundred acres, which, by the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, was appropriated as a common, to the use of the inhabitants of the said town: the said tract shall be divided into lots, as the trustees shall direct, of not more than fifty nor less than the quantity of five acres, and shall be sold in the manner, and on the terms, which may by them be deemed most expedient and advantageous. They shall also have power to convey, by complete title, the lots sold to the purchasers; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, shall be applied, under the direction of the said trustees, to the draining of a pond in the vicinity of the town; and the residue of the money arising from the said sales, if any there be, shall be paid over to the trustees of the Vincennes University, and shall, by them, be applied to the benefit of the said University.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said trustees, when they shall have performed the duties assigned to them under this act, shall make a report thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, April 29, 1818.

not be substantiated, they are granted to the inhabitants, and may be sold, &c.

The trustees empowered to dispose of a tract of land, which, by act of March 3d, 1791, ch. 27, was appropriated as a common.

The tract to be divided into lots and sold, &c.

Proceeds to be applied to the draining of a pond.

Residue to Vincennes University.

Trustees to report to Congress.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any importer of wines or distilled spirits, which may be imported into the United States at any time after the first day of June next, at his option, to be determined at the time of making an entry therefor, either to secure the duties thereon, on the same terms and stipulations as on other goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, or to give his bond, in double the amount of the duties thereupon, with condition for the payment of the said duties, in twelve calendar months from the date of such bond; which bond shall be accepted by such collector, without surety, upon the terms following, viz: the wines or distilled spirits, for the duties whereof such bond shall be accepted, shall be deposited at the expense and risk of the importer, in such public or other storehouses as may be agreed upon between the importer and the surveyor, or officer of inspection of the revenue, for the port where the said wines or spirits shall be landed: and such wines or spirits shall be kept under the joint locks of the inspector and the importer; but no delivery shall be made of such wines or spirits without a permit in writing, under the hand of the collector and naval officer of the port.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no permit shall be given for the removal of the wines or spirits deposited under the provisions of the foregoing section, unless the duties upon the wines or spirits, for which it shall be required, be first paid or secured, in the manner following, viz: the importer, or his assignee, shall give bond, with one or more sureties or sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the duties, upon the wines or spirits in each case to be delivered, with condition for the payment of the said duties, at the same credits, to be computed from the date of the permit, as would have been

April 20, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 82.

Any importer of wines or distilled spirits, may either secure the duties, as usual, or give bond in double the amount, without surety, &c.

Upon bond without surety the wines or spirits must be deposited.

No permit to be given for the removal of the wines or spirits, unless the duties are first paid or secured, &c.

Proviso: that the credit shall not be extended beyond twelve months.

If the duties are not paid within twelve months, part of the wines and spirits may be sold, and the amount of duties, &c. retained, &c.

Overplus to the owner, &c.

Amount of the bonds, &c. to be endorsed on the original.

No drawback on wines or spirits, unless they have been deposited, &c.

Wines or spirits embezzled, or fraudulently hid or removed, forfeited, &c.

Bonds for duties on articles from foreign places, when to be payable.

allowed on bonds for the same articles, if they had not been deposited under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the time to be allowed for the payment of the duties upon any wines or spirits so delivered, or for any part of such duties, shall not be such as to extend the credit beyond the term of twelve calendar months, originally allowed, upon depositing such wines and spirits.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the duties on any wines or spirits, deposited under the provisions of this act, shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, in the manner described in the foregoing section, within the term of twelve calendar months from the time of their importation, it shall be the duty of the collector to cause so much of such wines or spirits, as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, and, retaining the sum necessary for the payment of the duties which have not been secured or paid, together with the expenses of safe keeping and sale of such wines or spirits, shall return the overplus, if any, to the owner, or to his agent or lawful representative; and the amount of each bond, taken for the duties on wines or spirits delivered, after being deposited, as directed by this act, shall be endorsed immediately on the original bond given by the importer, specifying the articles delivered, and the date of the delivery.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no drawback shall be allowed of the duties paid on any wines or spirits, which shall be imported into the United States, after the first day of June next, unless such wines or spirits shall have been deposited in public or other stores, under the provisions of this act, and there kept, from their landing to their shipment.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, if any wines, or other spirits deposited under the provisions of this act, shall be embezzled, or fraudulently hid or removed, from any store or place, wherein they shall have been deposited, they shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so embezzling, hiding, or removing, the same, or aiding or assisting therein, shall be liable to the same pains and penalties as if such wines or spirits had been fraudulently unshipped or landed without payment of duty.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of June next, the bonds for duties on articles imported by sea, the produce of foreign places or islands, situated on the eastern shores of America, north of the equator, or in its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, salt excepted, shall be payable, one-half in six and one-half in nine calendar months; and the bonds for duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, (other than wine, salt, and teas,) imported from any other place than Europe and the West Indies, shall be payable, one-third in eight, one-third in ten, and one-third in eighteen, calendar months.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

The following resolution and acts, passed in 1811 and 1812, were not promulgated until their publication in "the sessions acts" of the Fifteenth Congress, ending April 20, 1818. They are altogether omitted in Mr. Justice Story's edition of the laws of the United States, and they are also omitted in Davis' and Force's edition of the laws, from 1816 to 1827, published under the authority of Congress, in 1822 and 1827. They were passed in the secret sessions of the Eleventh and the Twelfth Congress.

The editor has not considered it proper to insert these laws in this edition, before their promulgation under the authority of the Secretary of State; under whose directions the laws of each session of Congress are published. Act of 1818, ch. 75, sec. 1.

RESOLUTION AND ACTS

RELATIVE TO THE OCCUPATION OF THE FLORIDAS BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

RESOLUTION.

Taking into view the peculiar situation of Spain, and of her American provinces; and considering the influence which the destiny of the territory adjoining the southern border of the United States may have upon their security, tranquillity, and commerce: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the United States, under the peculiar circumstances of the existing crisis, cannot, without serious inquietude, see any part of the said territory pass into the hands of any foreign power; and that a due regard to their own safety compels them to provide, under certain contingencies, for the temporary occupation of the said territory; they, at the same time, declare that the said territory shall, in their hands, remain subject to future negotiation.

APPROVED, January 15, 1811.

3d session 11th Congress.
Jan. 15, 1811.

The United States cannot, without inquietude, see the Floridas pass into the hands of a foreign power, &c.

An Act to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies, to take possession of the country lying east of the river Perdido, and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes.

Jan. 15, 1811.

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, to take possession of, and occupy, all or any part of the territory lying east of the river Perdido, and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, in case an arrangement has been, or shall be, made with the local authority of the said territory, for delivering up the possession of the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, or in the event of an attempt to occupy the said territory, or any part thereof, by any foreign government; and he may, for the purpose of taking possession, and occupying the territory aforesaid, and in order to maintain therein the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States which he may deem necessary.

In case of an arrangement with the local authority, or an attempt by any foreign government to occupy it, the President authorized to take possession of the territory east of the Perdido, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for defraying such expenses as the President may deem necessary for obtaining possession as aforesaid, and the security of the said territory, to be applied under the direction of the President, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

100,000 dollars, appropriated to defray the expenses of taking possession, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case possession of the territory aforesaid shall be obtained by the United States, as aforesaid, that until other provision be made by Congress, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to establish, within the territory aforesaid, a temporary government, and the military, civil, and judicial, powers thereto shall be vested

In case of taking possession, the President may establish a temporary government.

in such person and persons, and be exercised in such manner as he may direct, for the protection and maintenance of the inhabitants of the said territory in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

APPROVED, January 15, 1811.

March 3, 1811.

An Act concerning an act to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies, to take possession of the country lying east of the river Perdido, and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes, and the declaration accompanying the same.

This act, and the act referred to, not to be published until the end of the next session of Congress, unless, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That this act, and the act passed during the present session of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the President of the United States, under certain contingencies, to take possession of the country lying east of the river Perdido, and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes," and the declaration accompanying the same, be not printed or published, until the end of the next session of Congress, unless directed by the President of the United States, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 3, 1811.

Feb. 12, 1812.

An Act authorizing the President of the United States to take possession of a tract of country lying south of the Mississippi territory and west of the river Perdido.

2d session,
12th Congress.
The President
authorized to
occupy West
Florida west of
the Perdido, &c.

The President
may employ the
military and na-
val force for
holding the
country, &c.

20,000 dollars,
appropriated to
defray the ex-
penses incident
to the occupa-
tion, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to occupy and hold all that tract of country called West Florida, which lies west of the river Perdido, not now in possession of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of occupying and holding the country aforesaid, and of affording protection to the inhabitants thereof, under the authority of the United States, the President may employ such parts of the military and naval force of the United States as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the necessary expenses, twenty thousand dollars are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, under the direction of the President.

APPROVED, February 12, 1813.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 10, 1817.

Resolution for
the admission
of Mississippi
into the Union.
Act of March
1, 1817, ch. 23.

I. *RESOLUTION for the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union.*

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory 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," the people of the said territory did, on the fifteenth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the

territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Mississippi shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

APPROVED, December 19, 1817.

II. RESOLUTION authorizing the distribution of certain public documents.

Dec. 23, 1817.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one set of state papers and public documents, printed by T. B. Wait and Sons, in pursuance of acts of Congress heretofore passed, to the President of the United States; one set to the Vice President of the United States; one set to each of the Heads of Departments, to the Attorney General of the United States, to each of the Senators and Representatives, and to each Delegate of territories, of the fifteenth Congress; one set to each branch of the Legislature of each state and territory, and one to each of the Executives of the several states and territories; one set to each University and College in the United States; six sets to the secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, and eighteen sets to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of that House; and the residue of the sets of the state papers and documents aforesaid shall be deposited in the Library of Congress.

APPROVED, December 23, 1817.

Distribution
of T. B. Wait
and Sons editi-
on of public
documents.

III. A RESOLUTION directing a distribution of certain laws among the members and delegates of territories of the fifteenth Congress.

Dec. 23, 1817.

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 distribute copies of the laws of the United States, published by Bioren & Co. among the members and delegates of territories, of the present Congress, who may not have received the same in pursuance of any former act or resolution of Congress.

APPROVED, December 23, 1817.

Distribution
of Bioren & Co.
laws.

IV. RESOLUTION directing the procurement of certain laws.

Jan. 22, 1818.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, of the laws passed at the first and second sessions of the fourteenth Congress, remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, thirty copies be by him deposited in the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives, and fifteen copies in the office of the secretary of the Senate, for the use of their members, respectively.

APPROVED, January 22, 1818.

Laws of Four-
teenth Congress
to be procured.

V. RESOLUTION relative to the distribution of the late edition of the land laws. March 9, 1818.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the copies of the laws pre-

VOL. III.—60

Jan. 20, 1817.
ch. 4.
Distribution
of land laws.

pared and printed under the authority of the act entitled "An act to authorize a new edition of the collection of laws respecting the public lands," shall be distributed in the manner following; that is to say: one copy shall be delivered to the President of the United States, the Vice President, and to each member of the Senate, House of Representatives, and delegate from territories; fifteen copies shall be delivered to the secretary of the Senate, and thirty copies to the clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of said houses, respectively; one copy shall be delivered to each of the judges of the supreme court and clerk thereof, to each of the judges of the district courts, and to each of the clerks, marshals, and attorneys, of each district; one copy shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Attorney General, to the director of the mint, to the first and second comptrollers of the treasury; to the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth auditors, and register of the Treasury; to the Treasurer; to the Postmaster General, and the two assistant postmasters general, and to the commissioner of the general land office; two copies shall be delivered to the legislatures of the several states and territories, respectively; and one copy shall be delivered to each of the governors of the several states and territories; and one copy shall be delivered to each of the judges of the courts of the several territories; one copy shall be delivered to the surveyor general of the United States, the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee, to the surveyor of the public lands in the northern part of the late Mississippi territory, and the surveyor of the public lands in the territories of Illinois and Missouri; to each of the principal deputy surveyors one copy; there shall be delivered one copy to each of the registers and receivers of public moneys in the land offices established, or that may hereafter be established, in the several states and territories; and fifty copies shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be distributed among the officers and clerks in his department, as he may think proper; two hundred and fifty copies shall be placed in the library, and remain there under the same regulations as the other laws of the United States; and the remainder shall be placed in the library, and each member of Congress hereafter elected shall, so long as any remain, exclusive of the two hundred and fifty copies before mentioned, be entitled to one copy at the commencement of that session of Congress next succeeding his election.

Fifty copies in
the hands of the
Secretary of the
Treasury, for
distribution.

250 copies in
the library, &c.

Remainder in
the library for
members of
Congress, as
elected.

APPROVED, March 9, 1818.

March 18, 1818.

VI. RESOLUTION directing the judges of the Supreme Court to be furnished with Wait's state papers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one set of state papers and public documents, printed by T. B. Wait and Sons, in pursuance of acts of Congress heretofore passed, to the chief justice, and to each of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

APPROVED, March 18, 1818.

March 18, 1818.

VII. RESOLUTION authorizing the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the delegates from territories, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk

Members of
Congress, &c.
authorized to

of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, the message of the President of the United States, of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the documents accompanying the same, printed by order of the Senate and by order of the House of Representatives, to any post-office within the United States and the territories thereof.

transmit the
President's
message of 14th
March, 1818.

APPROVED, March 19, 1818.

VIII.—RESOLUTION *directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States.*

March 27, 1818.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the journal of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, and all acts and proceedings of that convention, which are in the possession of the government of the United States, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the secret journals of the acts and proceedings, and the foreign correspondence of the Congress of the United States, from the first meeting thereof down to the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-three, except such parts of the said foreign correspondence as the President of the United States may deem it improper at this time to publish. And that one thousand copies thereof be printed, of which one copy shall be furnished to each member of the present Congress, and the residue shall remain subject to the future disposition of Congress.

Journal, &c.
of the conven-
tion which
formed the con-
stitution of the
United States,
to be published
under the direc-
tion of the Presi-
dent.

Secret jour-
nals of acts and
proceedings,
and foreign cor-
respondence, of
Congress, prior
to the peace of
1783, to be also
published.

Distribution.

APPROVED, March 27, 1818.

IX.—RESOLUTION *directing the distribution of the laws of the fourteenth Congress among the members of the fifteenth Congress.*

March 27, 1818.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the Secretary of State as many copies of the laws of the fourteenth Congress as shall be necessary, and to distribute one copy thereof to each senator, representative, and delegate from the territories, of the fifteenth Congress who have not been supplied therewith.

Distribution.

APPROVED, March 27, 1818.

X. RESOLUTION *directing the Secretary for the Department of State to prepare an index to the acts and resolutions of Congress, after the close of every session.*

April 3, 1818.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the close of each session of Congress, an alphabetical index of the acts and joint resolutions passed at the preceding session shall be prepared, printed, and distributed, therewith, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of State.

An alphabeti-
cal index of the
acts and resolu-
tions to be pre-
pared, printed,
and distributed,
therewith.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

April 4, 1818.

The President requested to present Col. Richard M. Johnson with a sword.

XI. RESOLUTION requesting the President of the United States to present a sword to Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Colonel Richard M. Johnson a sword, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the daring and distinguished valour displayed by himself and the regiment of volunteers under his command, in charging, and essentially contributing to vanquish, the combined British and Indian forces, under Major General Proctor, on the Thames in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

April 4, 1818.

Thanks of Congress to General Harrison and Governor Shelby, &c.

Gold medals to them.

XII. RESOLUTION directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby; and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

April 20, 1818.

Surveys preparatory to the establishment of two naval arsenals to be resumed and completed, &c.

Plans of fortifications and estimate of expense.

Survey of the Chesapeake Bay, &c.

Report, with a plan, &c.

XIII. RESOLUTION directing the completion of the survey of the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and for other purposes.

Resolved 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, requested to cause to be resumed and completed the surveys heretofore commenced, preparatory to the establishment of two naval arsenals; and that, to the naval officers employed in this service, officers of the corps of engineers be joined, with instructions to prepare plans of the fortifications necessary to be erected for the defence of such arsenals, with an estimate of the expense of erecting the same. And that the President be further requested to cause such a survey of the Chesapeake Bay to be made, as may be requisite to ascertain what points are necessary to be fortified for the protection of the commerce of said bay; and a report of the same, with a plan of the works necessary to be erected, with an estimate of the expense of the same, to be made to Congress in the first week of their next session.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

ACTS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the sixteenth day of November, 1818, and ended on the third day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to provide for the removal of the library of Congress to the north wing of the Capitol.*

Dec. 3, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the joint library committee of Congress be, and they are hereby, authorized to cause suitable apartments, in the north wing of the Capitol, to be fitted up and furnished for the temporary reception of the library of Congress, and to cause the said library to be removed to, and placed in, the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of the expenditures which may be incurred under this act; and that the amount, so settled, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.*

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the further purchase of books for the said library.*

Accounts to be settled at the treasury.

2000 dollars further for books.

APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

CHAP. II.—*An Act to increase the number of clerks in the Department of War.*

Dec. 5, 1818.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ an additional number of clerks in his department, not exceeding twelve; and that the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for their compensation; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This act to continue in force for one year, and no longer.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 134.

The Secretary of War authorized to employ additional clerks.

APPROVED, December 5, 1818.

STATUTE II.Dec. 16, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

Sums appropriated for the support of the army.

200,000 dollars. for subsistence.

Deficit for holding treaties with Indians, 50,000 dollars.

CHAP. III.—An Act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to the objects herein specified, to wit:

For subsistence of the army of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes, being a deficit in the appropriations for that object in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, December 16, 1818.

STATUTE II.Dec. 16, 1818.

No suit, action, &c. depending and undetermined on the 20th April, 1818, to be discontinued or abated, on account of the court not having been holden on the first Monday of June, 1818. Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 108. Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 170.

The court authorized to make rules and orders touching such suits, as if it had been holden.

Suits, &c., hereafter transferred to be deemed depending as if they had been entered, and the court holden on the 20th of June last.

CHAP. IV.—An Act concerning the western district court of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no suit, action, plea, process, or proceeding, at law or in equity, which, on the twentieth day of April last, was depending and undetermined in the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, and by law directed to be removed to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall be discontinued or abated on account of the said court not having been opened and holden on the first Monday of June last, agreeably to the act of Congress passed on the twentieth day of April last; but that all such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, both at law and in equity, shall be deemed, taken, and, to all intents and purposes, be held to be depending in the said district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, as fully and effectually as if the said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June last.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said court be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make all such rules and orders touching such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, at law and in equity, as they might or could have done, if said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, aforesaid, which may be hereafter certified and transferred from the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be depending in the said court on the said first Monday of June last, and the same proceedings may be had therein as if the same had been on that day entered in the said court agreeably to the act of Congress aforesaid.

APPROVED, December 16, 1818.

STATUTE II.Feb. 4, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Limits of the district.

CHAP. XII.—An Act to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Allegheny Mountain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the state of Virginia as is situate west of the summit of the mountains which sepa-

rate the waters emptying into the Chesapeake Bay and Roanoke river from the waters which fall into the Ohio river, shall be one judicial district; and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge, and annually hold six sessions, as follows: At Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of March and September; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of April and October; and at Wythe Courthouse, on the first Mondays of May and November.(a)

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court shall, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognisable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and writs of error shall be from decisions therein to the Supreme Court, in the same manner as from circuit courts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a clerk appointed for the said court; and that a district attorney and marshal be appointed for the said district, in like manner as in other judicial districts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the said judge of the said district court, the yearly compensation of one thousand six hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; that there shall be allowed to the said district attorney, the yearly compensation of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; and there shall be allowed to the said marshal the yearly sum of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

A district court.

One judge to reside in the district.

Six sessions annually, &c.

Jurisdiction of the court.

Writs of error to the Supreme Court.

A clerk, district attorney and marshal.

Yearly compensation to the judge.

Compensation of the district attorney.

Of the marshal.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed.*

Feb. 4, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any treasury note, issued under the authority of any act of Congress, it shall be lawful for the said secretary, upon receiving bond, with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the treasury note alleged to be so lost or destroyed, to pay the amount due on such note, to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it has been destroyed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever proof shall be exhibited, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any certificate of Mississippi stock, it shall be lawful to issue to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it was destroyed, a new certificate of the same value with the one lost or destroyed; the person claiming such renewal complying with the rules and regulations at present established at the Treasury Department, for the renewal of certificates of stock lost or destroyed.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

On proof, &c. of the loss of a treasury note, the Secretary, upon bond, &c. to pay the amount due.

On proof of the loss or destruction of any certificate of Mississippi stock, a new certificate may be issued.

(a) The acts relating to the district courts in Virginia have been: Act of September 22, 1789, (obsolete,) ch. 20, sec. 3. Act of April 29, 1802, (obsolete,) sec. 4, ch. 31. Act of March 23, 1804, ch. 31, sec. 1, 2, 3. Act of March 24, 1814, ch. 31. Act of March 19, 1818, ch. 22. Act of February 4, 1819, ch. 12. Act of February 10, 1820, ch. 9. Act of April 26, 1822, ch. 31. Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 167. Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 102. Act of May 20, 1826, ch. 88. Act of April 20, 1832, ch. 69. Act of March 3, 1835, ch. 34. Act of July 1, 1836, ch. 232. Act of March 2, 1838, ch. 15. Act of January 20, 1843, ch. 3.

STATUTE II.
Feb. 4, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriation as prize money among the representatives of Commodore Preble, Capt. Stewart, officers, and crew, of the Syren, &c.; their proportion of the appraised value of the brig Transfer, captured by the Syren, &c.

CHAP. XV.—An Act authorizing the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren.

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 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which sum shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy, as prize money, among the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, deceased, and Captain Charles Stewart, the officers and crew of the brig of war Syren, or to the representatives of such as may be dead, on account of their proportion of the sum of five thousand dollars, the appraised value of the brig Transfer, captured by the said brig Syren, for a breach of the blockade of the port of Tripoli, in the year eighteen hundred and four, during the war carried on by the United States against that power; the said brig Transfer having been taken into the service of the United States by Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the blockading squadron; which brig was regularly condemned, as a good prize, by sentence of a court of admiralty.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Sums appropriated for the

Pay of the army.

Subsistencœ.

Forage.

Clothing.

Bounties, &c.

Medical and hospital department.

Quartermas- ter's depart- ment.

Arrearages.

Extra pay for construction, &c. of military roads.

Contingencies of the army.

Arrearages.

Fortifications.

Survey of water courses.

Ordnance de- partment.

Armories.

Arsenals, &c.

CHAP. XVIII.—An Act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million of dollars.

For subsistence, in addition to two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars.

For forage for officers, twenty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For clothing, four hundred thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars.

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

For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for the quartermaster's department, during the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For extra pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the construction and repairs of military roads, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, one hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

For fortifications, five hundred thousand dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses tributary to, and west of, the Mississippi; also those tributary to the same river, and north-west of the Ohio; six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, fifty thousand dollars; for erecting a powder magazine at Frankford, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dol-

lars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, twenty thousand dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, New York, six thousand dollars; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, twenty thousand dollars.

For cannon, powder, and shot, to fulfil existing contracts, for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, one hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred dollars.

To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments, for the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters, and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the academy at West Point, thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For marking and running the boundary line of the several cessions of land made by the Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one million seven hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the Indian department, including arrearages incurred by holding Indian treaties, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, including twenty thousand dollars to defray an expense incurred under the Chickasaw treaty lately concluded; and including also, the further sum of seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, being the aggregate amount of certain sums stipulated to be paid within sixty days, to certain individuals named in the above-mentioned treaty.

For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognisance, as well in equity as at law, of all actions, suits, controversies, and cases, arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to authors or inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings, inventions, and discoveries: and upon any bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved in any such cases, shall have authority to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any authors or inventors, secured to them by any laws of the United States, on such terms and conditions as the said courts may deem fit and

Cannon, powder, &c.

Payment of retained bounty per diem, travelling allowance, &c.

Maps, &c. for the War Department.

Maps, &c. for the academy at West Point.

Marking, &c. Indian boundary lines.

Payment of half pay pensions to widows and orphans.

Invalid pensioners.

Revolutionary pensioners. 1818, ch. 19.

Arrearages for paying revolutionary pensions in 1818.

Indian department.

Annuity to the Creek nation.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

The circuit courts to have original cognisance, in equity and at law, in controversies respecting the right to inventions and writings.

Act of Feb. 21, 1793, ch. 11.

Act of May 31, 1790, ch. 16.

Proviso.

reasonable: *Provided, however,*, That from all judgments and decrees of any circuit courts, rendered in the premises, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, as is now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of such circuit courts.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

That part of the law of Maryland applicable to the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company, in full force in the district of Columbia.

The road may be made from the boundary of the district to the boundary of the city.

The powers and obligations of the Company of the Turnpike Roads, transferred to the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company.

Act of April 25, 1810, ch. 21.
Proviso.

The corporation of Washington may purchase out the road, on paying the capital expended, and 6 per cent. thereon.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act to authorize the President and Managers of the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,, That so much of the law of the state of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make certain turnpike roads through the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington, and for other purposes," passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, be, and it hereby is, declared to be in full force within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,*, That the president and managers of the said turnpike road company, be, and they are hereby, authorized to make said road from the boundary of the District of Columbia to the boundary of the city of Washington.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,*, That, in relation to the process of constructing said road, and to toll gates, and the rates of toll thereon, the said company shall be, and hereby is, invested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, and shall be subject to all the obligations, which, by the act of Congress, "to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the District of Columbia," passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ten, are given, granted, imposed on, and vested in, the company of the Columbia turnpike roads, had that company proceeded to make the said road according to the terms of the act of Congress aforesaid: *Provided*, That the formal written release, by the company last mentioned, of their right to make said road, according to their act of incorporation, be filed, within ten days after the passing of this act, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,*, That the corporation of Washington are hereby authorized and empowered, at any time, to purchase out the said road herein authorized to be made, with all the rights and profits thereto belonging, on paying to the said company a sum which shall be equal to the total amount expended on said road, with six per cent. interest thereon from the date of its expenditure.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 16, 1819.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of said territory. (a)*

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

(a) The acts which have been passed relative to the territory of Michigan, are:—

An act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments. Jan. 11, 1805, ch. 5.

An act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of that territory. Feb. 16, 1819, ch. 22.

An act to provide for the apportionment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory and for other purposes. Jan. 30, 1823, ch. 8.

gan territory be, and they are hereby authorized to elect one delegate to the Congress of the United States, who shall possess the qualifications, and exercise the privileges, heretofore required of, and granted to, the delegates from the several territories of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male citizen of said territory, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided therein one year next preceding an election, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, shall be entitled to vote at such election for a delegate to the Congress of the United States, in such manner, and at such times and places, as shall be prescribed by the governor and judges of said territory.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the person, duly qualified according to law, who shall receive the greatest number of votes at such election, shall be furnished, by the governor of said territory, with a certificate, under his official seal, setting forth that he is duly elected, by the qualified electors, the delegate from said territory to the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years from the date of said certificate, which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be given to take his seat in the House of Representatives in that capacity.

thorized to
elect a delegate
to Congress, &c.

Qualifications
of the electors.

The governor
to certify the
election of the
delegate.

The certi-
cate entitles
the delegate to
his seat in the
House of Repre-
sentatives.

APPROVED, February 16, 1819.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.*

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, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For provisions, four hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 16, 1819.

Sums appro-
priated for the
expenses of the
navy.

Pay of offi-
cers and pay of
seamen.

Provisions.

Medicines,
hospital stores,
&c.

Repairs of
vessels.

An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan and for other purposes. March 3, 1823, ch. 35.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes." Feb. 5, 1825, ch. 6.

An act to allow the citizens of the territory of Michigan to elect the members of their legislative council, and for other purposes. Jan. 29, 1827, ch. 6.

An act authorizing the legislative council of the territory of Michigan to take charge of the school lands in said territory. May 24, 1828, ch. 122.

An act relative to the plan of Detroit in Michigan territory. May 28, 1830, ch. 151.

An act for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the territories of Florida and Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 64.

An act prolonging the second session of the fifth legislative council of the territory of Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 72.

An act authorizing an alteration in the election districts for members of the legislative council of the territory of Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 82.

An act to attach the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river and north of the state of Missouri, to the territory of Michigan. June 28, 1834, ch. 98.

An act authorizing an extra session of the legislative council of Michigan. June 30, 1834, ch. 151.

An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed. June 15, 1836, ch. 99.

An act to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio. June 23, 1836, ch. 117.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions. June 23, 1836, ch. 121.

An act to admit the state of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Jan. 26, 1837, ch. 6.

Contingent expenses.

Repairs of navy yards.

Medals and swords.

Pay and subsistence of marine corps.

Clothing.

Military stores.

Contingent expenses.

To be paid out of the treasury.

For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing medals and swords, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For clothing the same, two thousand and thirty dollars and ten cents.

For military stores for the same, one thousand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses for the same, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 16, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the salaries now allowed by law to the following officers, there shall be paid to them, quarterly, the following annual salaries respectively; that is to say: to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars: to the Attorney General, three thousand five hundred dollars: to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars: to the Chief Justice of the United States, five thousand dollars: and to each of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, four thousand five hundred dollars: and to the assistant Postmaster General, and additional assistant Postmaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars each: to commence the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to purchase for, and on behalf of, the United States, any tract or tracts of land, reserved by the act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to the chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation, which they, or either of them, may be disposed to sell; and the amount of such purchase shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any tract or tracts of land, the title to which may be acquired by the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be offered at public sale, at the land offices of the district in which they may be situate, upon such day or days as the President shall, by proclamation, designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms of credit, as is provided by law for the sale of public lands of the United States; and patents shall be granted therefor, as for other public lands and town lots sold by the United States.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

The President may purchase any tract of land reserved, by act of March, 1817, to the Creeks.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 88.

Lands acquired by virtue of this act to be offered for sale upon such days as the President may designate.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Mississippi, two entire sections of land, or fractional sections, or quarter sections, not exceeding the quantity contained in two entire sections, for a seat of government in the said state; which land shall be located in one entire tract, at such place as, under the authority of the said state, shall be designated for the seat of government therein, whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished thereto, and before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands belonging to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted, in the said state, another township, or a quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of the said state, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein; which lands shall be located by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whenever an extinguishment of Indian title shall be made for lands suitable, in his opinion, for that purpose, in the said state: which grant, hereby provided to be made, shall be considered as made in lieu of a township directed to be reserved by the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary line fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed March three, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and which reserve of one township, provided to be made by the aforesaid fifth section of said act, shall be offered for sale, in the same manner as the other public lands in the same district.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

Two sections of land for a seat of government.

To be located in one entire tract.

Another township for the support of a seminary of learning.

To be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, &c.

This grant in lieu of a township reserved by the act of 3d March, 1815, ch. 87.

The township reserved by act of 3d March, 1815, to be sold.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act supplemental to the act, entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the City of Washington."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any lot, or part of a lot, or other real estate whatsoever, in the City of Washington, heretofore sold, or hereafter to be sold, for any tax due to the corporation of said city, or laid or assessed under the authority of the said corporation, pursuant to the powers vested in it by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, or of any other act, passed, or to be passed, shall and may be redeemed, so as effectually to reinstate and invest the proprietor, or his legal representatives, in and with all his former estate, as fully and effectually as if such sale had never been made, upon payment, or tender of payment, being made, at any time within two years from the time of such sale, by such proprietor, or by his heirs, executors, or administrators, or by any other person, in his or their behalf, to the purchaser of such lot or part of a lot, or other real estate, his executors or administrators, of the money actually paid by him for the same, with the addition of interest, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, to be computed from the time of the payment of the said money by such purchaser; and if such purchaser, his executors, or administrators, have no known place of residence within the District of Columbia, or be not to be found at such place of residence, at the time such redemption is desired to be made; or if such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or any other person in his behalf, shall offer to pay such money, with interest as aforesaid, and such pur-

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

Act of May 4, 1812, ch. 76.
Lots sold for taxes in the city of Washington may be redeemed within two years, on payment of the purchase money and ten percent. per ann. interest.

And if the purchaser cannot be found, or refuses to accept the redemption money, may be paid to the clerk of the circuit court for Washington county.

chaser, his executors, or administrators, shall refuse to accept the same, and give a sufficient receipt and acquittance in writing for the same, by way of redemption as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or other person in his or their behalf, to make the redemption aforesaid, as effectually, by paying the said money, with interest as aforesaid, to the

The clerk to make report, and deposit the money, &c.

Proviso.

Vested legal right to hold clear of redemption at less than two years, not affected.

The court may require higher or other premium, in any case where, &c.

The officer charged with selling real estate for taxes to make report in writing to the clerk of the court within ten days, certified, &c.

The clerk to record the report.

court: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person now entitled, under any law heretofore enacted, to receive any higher or other premium than an interest of ten per centum per annum as aforesaid, upon the redemption of any real estate, other than vacant and unimproved lots heretofore sold for taxes, nor to affect the vested legal right of such person to hold such real estate clear of such right of redemption, at any time less than two years from the time of the sale, such legal right being vested prior to the passing of this act; and that the said court may require such higher or other premium to be paid, by the person redeeming, to the purchaser, in any case wherein it shall appear to the said court that a vested legal right to such premium existed before the passing of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several collectors of the said taxes, or such other officer of the said corporation as shall be charged with the duty of selling any such real estate for taxes, shall, within ten days after every such sale, transmit to the clerk of the said court an accurate report in writing, certified by the clerk or register of the said corporation, containing a particular description of the property sold, the amount of taxes for the raising of which it has been sold, the names and residence of the person or persons to whom such property belongs, or to whom such taxes have been assessed, and of the purchaser or purchasers, the amount of the purchase money; distinguishing how much has been actually paid, and the clear surplus, if any, coming to the proprietor; which report it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said court forthwith to record among the land records of the said county, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the party who redeems the same.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation.*

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.
A sum equal to the value of the articles, forfeited by persons making false entry for benefit of drawback or bounty, in addition to former penalties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the forfeitures and penalties heretofore provided by law, for making a false entry with the collector of any district, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation, the person making such false entry shall, (except in the cases heretofore excepted by law,) forfeit and pay to the United States a sum equal to the value of the articles mentioned or described in such entry; to be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the authority granted to the Secretary for the Department of War, by the second section of the act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and by the fourth section of the act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to issue warrants for the military land bounties to persons entitled thereto, shall be revived, and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the fourth day of March next.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the time limited by the act supplementary to the act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes, approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for issuing military land warrants, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the time limited by the said act for the location of unlocated military land warrants, shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

APPROVED, February 24, 1819.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act supplementary to the act entitled “An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.”*

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 next, it shall be the duty of the second auditor of the treasury, to receive all unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the second comptroller, for his decision thereon: Provided, That if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest and convenience would be promoted by assigning all, or any part of, the said accounts to the third auditor, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to make such assignment accordingly.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditor charged with the examination of the accounts, as aforesaid, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to them; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts, with the vouchers and certificates. And it shall be the duty of the said auditor to make such reports on the business hereby assigned to him, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and require, from time to time, for the service of the War Department.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the Indian Department, with the exception of those relating to Indian trade before mentioned, by warrants from the treasury; which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, and countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the second and third auditor, as the case may be.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, February 24, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 24, 1819.

The authority granted to the Secretary of War, by the acts of 6th May, 1812, and 10th Dec. 1814, to issue military bounty land warrants, continued until 4th March, 1824.

1814, ch. 10.

1812, ch. 77.

Act of Dec. 10, 1814, ch. 10. The time limited for issuing and locating military land extended.

Act of March 9, 1818, ch. 15.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 15.

Act of March 1, 1823, ch. 38.

Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 111.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 24, 1819.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 45.

Act of Feb. 24, 1819, ch. 43.

The 2d auditor to receive unsettled accounts of Indian affairs.

Proviso.

Duty of the auditor.

The treasurer to disburse moneys for Indian department.

Countersigned, &c.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

Extra allowance to non-commissioned officers and privates, when employed on fortifications, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labour, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whisky or spirits, each, per day, while so employed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

Forfeitures for every passenger over and above two for every five tons, custom-house measurement.

CHAP. XLVI.—An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels. (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if the master or other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, at any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport, from the United [States,] or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom-house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessels, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any circuit or district court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

Proviso.

If the number exceeds two for every five tons, by 20, the vessel is forfeited, and may be prosecuted, distributed, &c.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 91.

60 gallons of water, 100 lbs.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the continent of Europe,

(a) *Passenger acts of the United States.*—The passenger laws of the United States, apply only to passengers whilst on their voyage, and until they shall have landed. After the landing of passengers, the laws of the United States do not come in conflict with the laws of a state, which obliges security to be given against their becoming chargeable as paupers; and for their removal out of the state, in the event of their having become so chargeable. *City of New York v. Miln,* 11 Peters, 102.

Persons are not the subject of commerce; and not being imported goods they do not fall within the reasoning founded upon the construction of a power given to Congress to regulate commerce, and the prohibition of the states from imposing a duty on foreign goods. *Ibid.*

In estimating the number of passengers in a vessel, no deduction is to be made for children or persons not paying; but those employed in navigating the vessel are not to be included. *United States v. The Louisa Barbara,* Gilpin's D. C. R. 334.

In estimating the tonnage of a vessel bringing passengers from a foreign country, the measurement of the custom-house, in the port of the United States, where the vessel arrives, is to be taken. *Ibid.*

at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such other provisions, stores, and live stock as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers, on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and 100 lbs. of wholesome ship-bread, for every passenger to Europe, over and above, &c.

In case of short allowance, to pay three dolls. a day to every passenger, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report, to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

A list or manifest of all the passengers to be delivered to the collector, &c.

Age, sex, and occupation, of passengers, to be designated and also the country to which they belong, and that where they mean to reside; together with what number have died on the voyage.

Statements to be laid before Congress.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall, quarter yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to enable the people of the Alabama territory 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. (a)*

March 2, 1819.

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

Resolution of Dec. 14, 1819.

(a) *Acts relative to Alabama.*—An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, March 3, 1817, ch. 59.

An act to alter and amend the act approved the third day of March, 1817, entitled "An act to establish a separate government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, April 20, 1818, ch. 127.

An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory 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, March 2, 1819, ch. 47.

An act to establish a district court in the state of Alabama, April 21, 1820, ch. 45.

An act concerning the apportionment of representatives in the state of Alabama, Jan. 14, 1823, ch. 2.

The inhabitants of Alabama authorized to form a constitution and state government.

To be admitted into the Union.

Boundaries of the state.

Including islands within six leagues of the shore.

The line of demarcation between Mississippi and the state to be formed, to be run and cut by the surveyors of lands south of Tennessee and of Alabama.

Qualified voters to choose representatives to form a convention.

Appointment of representatives.

Madison.

Monroe.

Blount.

Limestone.

Shelby.

Montgomery.

Washington.

Tuskaloosa.

Lawrence.

Franklin.

Cotaco.

Clark.

Baldwin.

Cawhauba.

Conecah.

Dallas.

Marengo.

Marion.

territory of Alabama be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they may deem proper; and that the said territory, when formed into a state, 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: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degreee of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence, east, to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence along said line, to the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence, west, along said boundary line, to the Tennessee river; thence, up the same, to the mouth of Bear creek; thence, by a direct line, to the north-west corner of Washington county; thence, due south, to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; and thence, up the same to the beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, and the surveyor of the public lands in the Alabama territory, to run and cut out the line of demarcation, between the state of Mississippi and the state to be formed of the Alabama territory; and if it should appear to said surveyors, that so much of said line designated in the preceding section, running due south, from the north-west corner of Washington county to the Gulf of Mexico, will encroach on the counties of Wayne, Green, or Jackson, in said state of Mississippi, then the same shall be so altered as to run in a direct line from the north-west corner of Washington county to a point on the Gulf of Mexico, ten miles east of the mouth of the river Pascagola.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory three months previous to the day of election, and all persons having, in other respects, the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a constitution, who shall be appointed among the several counties as follows:

- From the county of Madison, eight representatives.
- From the county of Monroe, four representatives.
- From the county of Blount, three representatives.
- From the county of Limestone, three representatives.
- From the county of Shelby, two representatives.
- From the county of Montgomery, two representatives.
- From the county of Washington, two representatives.
- From the county of Tuskaloosa, two representatives.
- From the county of Lawrence, two representatives.
- From the county of Franklin, two representatives.
- From the county of Cotaco, two representatives.
- From the county of Clark, two representatives.
- From the county of Baldwin, one representative.
- From the county of Cawhauba, one representative.
- From the county of Conecah, one representative.
- From the county of Dallas, one representative.
- From the county of Marengo, one representative.
- From the county of Marion, one representative.

An act to ascertain and mark the line between the state of Alabama, and the territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes, March 2, 1831, ch. 86.

An act to add a part of the southern to the northern district of Alabama, March 31, 1832, ch. 58.

An act to carry into effect in the states of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compacts with those states in regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations, July 4, 1836, ch. 355.

From the county of Mobile, one representative.
 From the county of Lauderdale, one representative.
 From the county of St. Clair, one representative.
 From the county of Autauga, one representative.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid, shall be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in May next, throughout the several counties in the said territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory, regulating elections therein for the members of the House of Representatives.

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 the town of Huntsville, on the first Monday in July 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: **Provided**, That the same when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory, by the articles of agreement between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the convention of the said territory of Alabama, 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 numbered sixteen in every township, and when 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 townships for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within the said territory, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the people of the said state, the same to be used, under such terms, 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 term than ten years at any one time.

Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads, canals, and improving the navigation of rivers, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state, under the direction of the legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state, under the direction of Congress.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature. And the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction aforesaid, may reserve the seventy-two sections or two townships, hereby set apart for the support of a seminary of learning, in small tracts: **Provided**, That no tract shall consist of less than

Mobile.
 Lauderdale.
 St. Clair.
 Autauga.

Elections to be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in May, 1819, &c.

Members of the convention to meet at Huntsville, on the first Monday in July, 1819, and to determine, &c.

Convention authorized to form a constitution, &c.

The government to be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance of 13th July, 1787.

Propositions offered to the convention.

Section No. 16, in every township, for the use of schools.

Salt springs and lands for working them granted to the state, for the use of the people.

Five per cent. of net proceeds of land, sold after 1st September, 1819, to be reserved for making public roads canals, &c.

An entire township for a seminary of learning.

To be reserved in small tracts.

Proviso: irrevocable ordinance disclaiming right to waste lands.

Waste land at the sole disposal of the United States.

Tracts of land sold by the United States to be exempt from taxes for five years.

Lands of non-resident citizens not to be taxed higher, &c.

No tax on United States' lands.

Land for a seat of government, in lieu, &c.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 121, sec. 2.

The state entitled to one representative in Congress.

A true copy of the constitution to be transmitted to Congress, &c.

two sections: *And provided always,* That the said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and that all navigable waters within the said state shall for ever remain public highways, free to the citizens of said state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor, imposed by the said state.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, in lieu of a section of land, provided to be reserved for the seat of government of the said territory, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in the Alabama territory," there be granted to the said state, for the seat of the government thereof, a tract of land containing sixteen hundred and twenty acres, and consisting of sundry fractions and a quarter section, in sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township sixteen, and range ten, and in sections five and six, in township fifteen, and range ten, and in sections twenty-nine and thirty, in the same township and range, lying on both sides of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers, and including the mouth of the river Cahawba, and which heretofore has been reserved from public sale, by order of the President of the United States.

SEC. 8. *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. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, in case the said convention shall form a constitution and state government for the people of the territory of Alabama, the said convention, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of government as shall be formed or provided, to be transmitted to Congress, for its approbation.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade. (a)*

Act of Feb. 18, 1793, ch. 8. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That for the more conve-

(a) The acts passed relating to the coasting trade have been:

An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes, (obsolete.) Sept. 1, 1789, ch. 11.

An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same, Feb. 18, 1793, ch. 8.

An act relative to the passing of coasting vessels between Long Island and Rhode Island, March 2, 1795, ch. 41.

An act for enrolling and licensing of steamboats, March 12, 1812, ch. 40.

An act to continue in force "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes, March 3, 1817, ch. 109, sect. 4.

An act concerning the navigation of the United States, March 1, 1817, ch. 31, sect. 4, 5.

nient regulation of the coasting trade, the seacoast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia, and the second, to include all the districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby authorized to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts, respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels in trading from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

Act of May 7, 1822, ch. 62, sec. 11.

The seacoast and navigable rivers of the United States divided into two great districts, for the convenience of the coasting trade.

Licensed vessels, of 20 tons and upwards, may carry on trade between the districts within the great districts, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, &c.

Regulations to be observed.

Trade between districts not included, &c. to be carried on as already provided.

This act to be in force from 30th June, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri. (a)*

March 2, 1819.

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

Part of the Missouri terri-

An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade, March 2, 1819, ch. 48.

An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida, and for other purposes, May 7, 1822, ch. 62, sec. 11.

An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fisheries, May 24, 1828, ch. 119.

An act to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to enrol and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, Feb. 11, 1830, ch. 14.

An act concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery, March 3, 1831, ch. 115.

An act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes. Act of March 2, 1831, ch. 98.

An act of Dec. 22, 1837, ch. 1.

(a) *Acts relating to the territory, afterward the state of Arkansas.*

An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri, June 4, 1812, ch. 95.

An act establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri, March 2, 1819, ch. 49.

An act relative to the Arkansas territory, April 21, 1820, ch. 46.

An act to fix the western boundary line of the territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, May 26, 1824, ch. 155.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Arkansas from the state of Louisiana, May 19, 1828, ch. 58.

An act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, June 15, 1836, ch. 100.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the

tory after July 4, 1819, to form a separate territory to be called Arkansaw.

A temporary government to be established.

Executive power in a governor.

Powers of the governor.

A secretary.

Duties of the secretary.

Act of June 4, 1812, ch. 95.

Legislative power in the governor and judges of the superior court.

Proviso: legislative power to be exercised by the general assembly, when organized.

So much of the act of 4th June, 1812, ch. 95, as relates to the organization of a general assembly, &c. to be in force when a majority of freeholders desire it.

Representatives not to exceed nine.

day of July next, all that part of the territory of Missouri which lies south of a line, beginning on the Mississippi river, at thirty-six degrees, north latitude, running thence west to the river St. Francois; thence, up the same, to thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; and thence, west, to the western territorial boundary line; shall, for the purposes of a territorial government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Arkansaw territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in the said territory of Arkansaw, a temporary government, to consist of three departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and shall hold his office during three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States: he shall be commander in chief of the militia of said territory, shall have power to appoint and commission all officers required by law to be appointed for said territory, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by this act; shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President thereon shall have been made known; shall, on extraordinary occasions, have power to convene the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, after one shall have been organized in conformity to law; shall ex-officio, be superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall have such other powers, and perform such further duties, as are by law given to, and imposed on, the governor of the Missouri territory, in all cases in which they shall become legally applicable to the territory of Arkansaw.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary for the said territory, who shall reside therein, and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President: he shall perform all the duties imposed on the secretary for the territory of Missouri, by an act of Congress of the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act providing for the government of Missouri."

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power shall, until the organization of the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, be vested in the governor and the judges of the superior court of the territory, who shall have power to pass any law for the administration of justice in said territory, which shall not be repugnant to this act, or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, that whenever the general assembly shall be organized, all the legislative power of the territory shall be vested in, and be exercised by, the said general assembly.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of Congress of the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, prescribes the powers and privileges thereof, the mode of election, and period of service, of the members thereof, and defines the qualifications and privileges of the electors and elected, shall be in full force and operation in the Arkansaw territory, to the extent of its application, so soon as the governor thereof shall be satisfied that such is the desire of a majority of the freeholders thereof, and not until then: *Provided*, That until there shall be five thousand free white males, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, resident in the said territory, the whole number of representatives shall not exceed nine.

Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes," June 23, 1836, ch. 120.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, June 17, 1841, ch. 103.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of the territory shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior courts as the legislative department of the territory shall, from time to time, institute and establish, and in justices of the peace. The superior court shall be composed of three judges, who shall reside in the territory and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal and penal cases, and exclusive cognisance of all capital cases, and shall have and exercise original jurisdiction, concurrently with the inferior courts, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount in controversy shall be one hundred dollars or upwards. The superior court shall be holden at such times and place, or places, as the legislative department shall direct, and continue in session until the business therein shall be disposed of, or as long as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided,* That any two of the judges shall constitute a court of appellate, and any one a court of original jurisdiction.

Judicial power to be vested in a superior and inferior courts.

Superior court composed of three judges, &c.

Jurisdiction of the superior court.

Times and places of holding the superior court.

Appellate and court of original jurisdiction.

Governor, secretary, judges, &c. to take an oath.

Before whom.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, judges and all other officers, of the territory, civil and military, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge, with fidelity, the duties of their offices; the governor before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the superior court of the said territory; the secretary and judges, before the said governor, or a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States; and all other officers, before the governor, or any of the judges of the supreme or inferior courts, or justices of the peace, of said territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, and judges of the superior court authorized for said territory, during the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided,* That the President shall have full power, during the recess of the Senate, to commission all or any of the said officers, until the end of the session of Congress next succeeding the date of the commission. The governor, secretary, and judges of the superior court, shall receive the same compensation, payable quarter yearly, which the governor, secretary, and superior judges, of the Missouri territory are entitled to by law.

Governor, &c. to be appointed by the President, with consent of senate.

Proviso: the President may commission during the recess.

Compensation of the governor, &c.

Laws in force in Missouri, on 4th July, 1819, not inconsistent &c. to be in force in Arkansas.

Military bounty lands exempt from taxes for three years from date of patents, while, &c.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all the laws which shall be in force in the territory of Missouri, on the fourth day of July next, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and which shall be applicable to the territory of Arkansaw, shall be, and continue, in force in the latter territory, until modified or repealed by the legislative authority thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from all taxes, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, according to the provisions of this act, the people of the Arkansaw territory shall have a right to elect members of the house of representatives of their general assembly, they shall also have the right to elect a delegate from the said territory to the Congress of the United States, who shall possess the same powers, enjoy the same privileges, and receive the same compensation, granted and secured by law to the delegates from other territories.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That until otherwise directed by the legislative department of the said territory of Arkansaw, the seat of the territorial government thereof shall be the post of Arkansaw, on the Arkansaw river.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the line now established by law, between the land offices at the seat of justice in the county of Law-

Members of the House of Representatives, and delegate to Congress, &c.

Seat of government.

The line between certain land offices altered.

Act of Feb.
17, 1818, ch. 11.

rence, and at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be so altered as to run, be the same and correspond with the northern line of the said territory of Arkansaw, any thing in the act, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," passed the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act authorizing the Postmaster General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steamboats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.*

The Postmaster general authorized to contract for carrying the mail in steamboats, from New Orleans to Louisville, &c.

Expense not to exceed that of transmitting by land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General may, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail in steamboats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, for any term of time, not exceeding four years in any one contract, in the same way and manner as he lawfully may, for the carriage of it, by land; but the whole expense of sending the mail in steamboats shall not exceed that of transmitting the same by land.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated; that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and sixty thousand and ten dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, of the two Houses of Congress, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expense of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, to cover expenses of extra copying, in the Department of State, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said department, including expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second section of the fifteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty-four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the messenger to the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the

Sums appropriated, for—

Members of Congress, &c.

Contingent expenses.

Library of Congress.

The President.

Vice President.

Secretary of State.

Clerks.

1818, ch. 82.

Extra copying.

Contingent expenses.

Messengers.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks.

Treasury, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.	1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messengers in said office seven hundred and ten dollars.	Messengers.
For compensation to the first comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.	1st Comptrol-ler.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars.	2d Comptrol-ler.
For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.	1st Auditor.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the second auditor, three thousand dollars.	2d Auditor.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the second auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the third auditor, three thousand dollars.	3d Auditor.
For compensation to the clerks in the third auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, thirty-seven thousand dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.	Messengers.
For compensation to the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars.	4th Auditor.
For compensation to the clerks in the fourth auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars.	5th Auditor.
For compensation to the clerks in the fifth auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messenger.
For compensation to the treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.	Treasurer.
For compensation to the clerks in the treasurer's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.	Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For additional clerk hire, being for an arrearage of pay to an assistant to the chief clerk in said office, three hundred dollars.	Additional clerk.
For a further allowance for clerk hire, being for the salary of said assistant, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, four hundred dollars.	Further clerk hire.

- Additional clerk to treasurer.
For compensation to an additional clerk in said office, eight hundred dollars.
- Messenger.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Commissioner of general land office.
For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks in land office.
1818, ch. 87.
Land office messenger.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Commissioner of revenue.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.
Messenger.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Register of Treasury.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.
Messengers.
Secretary to sinking fund.
Transmitting passports, translating, &c. in the Treasury Department.
Security of the Treasury Department.
Secretary of War.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.
Contingent expenses.
Arrearages.
Messengers.
Paymaster general.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.
Arrearages.
Messenger.
Contingent expenses.
Clerks.
Clerks.
- For compensation to the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for printing, fuel, and other contingent expenses, in the Treasury Department, and in the several offices therein, forty thousand and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, and for repairs of engines, hose, and fire buckets, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, in said office, five thousand dollars.
- For arrearages of contingent expenses in said office, prior to the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.
- For compensation to the paymaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the paymaster general's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nine thousand two hundred dollars.
- For arrearages to the clerks in said office, for the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, nine hundred and forty dollars and forty cents.
- For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the adjutant general, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of the ordnance depart-

ment, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.	1818, ch. 87.
For the contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred and seventy dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the engineer department, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses of said office, one thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the surgeon general, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For the contingent expenses of said office, three hundred and seventy-four dollars.	Contingent expenses. Secretary of the Navy. Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.	Contingent expenses. Clerks.
For expense of fuel, stationery, and other contingent expenses, in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Contingent expenses. Messenger.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Commissioners of navy board. Secretary of navy board. Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.	Commissioners of navy board. Secretary of navy board. Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to their secretary, two thousand dollars.	Additional clerk hire, &c. Messenger.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioners, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingencies. State, War, and Navy Departments.
For an addition to the allowance for clerk hire in said office, four thousand dollars.	Postmaster General. Clerks. 1818, ch. 87.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.	Messengers.
For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.	Assistant postmaster general. Second assistant.
For compensation to a superintendent, and two watchmen, and for other expenses incurred for the security of the State, War, and Navy Departments, one thousand one hundred dollars.	Contingent expenses. Surveyor general. Clerks.
For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.	Surveyor general. Clerks.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.	Messengers.
For compensation to the messengers in the general post-office, six hundred and sixty dollars.	Surveyor general. Clerks.
For compensation to the assistant postmaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Surveyor south of Tennessee. His clerks, &c.
For compensation to the second assistant postmaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri. Clerks.
For the contingent expenses of the general post-office, four thousand dollars.	Surveyor in Alabama.
For compensation to the surveyor general, two thousand dollars.	
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the surveyor general, two thousand one hundred dollars.	
For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.	
For compensation to the clerks in his office, and for contingent expenses, one thousand seven hundred dollars.	
For compensation to the surveyor in the state of Illinois and the Missouri territory, two thousand dollars.	
For compensation to his clerks, per act of third April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars.	
For compensation to the surveyor in the Alabama territory, two thousand dollars.	

- His clerks.
Commissioner of public buildings.
Officers and clerks of the mint.
Persons employed in the mint.
Contingent expenses of the mint.
Wasteage.
Civil government of Missouri.
Contingent expenses of Missouri.
Civil government of Alabama.
Contingent expenses.
Civil government of Michigan.
Contingent expenses.
Claims not otherwise provided for, admitted at the Treasury.
Chief justice, associate judges, &c.
Attorney General.
Clerk.
1818, ch. 87.
Contingent expenses.
District attorneys and marshals.
Reporter of decisions of supreme court.
Pensions, by late and present governments.
Collectors of old internal revenue.
1815, ch. 42.
Lighthouses, beacons, buoys, &c.
Custom-houses.
Cumberland road.
- For compensation to his clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings at Washington, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.
For wages of the persons employed in the different operations of the mint, ten thousand and seventy-five dollars.
For repairs, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses, of the mint, five thousand four hundred dollars.
For allowance of wasteage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Alabama territory, seven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.
For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For the discharge of such claims against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-eight cents.
For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to his clerk, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.
For the contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.
For compensation to sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.
For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, two thousand and ninety dollars.
For the payment of balances due to certain collectors of the old internal revenue pursuant to the provisions of the act of thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand dollars.
For the maintenance and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakeage of channels, bars, and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, and including, also, balances of former appropriations for Savannah river, lake Erie and Little Gull Island, which were carried to the surplus fund the thirty-first of December last, seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-seven cents.
For the purchase or erection of custom-houses and public warehouses, one hundred thousand dollars.
For claims due and becoming due, under existing contracts for constructing the United States' road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for completing the said road, the sum of

two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars: which several sums, hereby appropriated, together with the amount heretofore advanced by the United States for making said road, shall be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by virtue of the several acts for the admission of the aforesaid states into the Union.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Surveying
public lands.

For expenses attending the occupancy of the new executive buildings, including fuel, furniture, and other incidental expenses, twenty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents.

New execu-
tive buildings.

For covering with slate the two executive buildings now occupied by the State, Treasury, War, and Navy, Departments, ten thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, six thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous
claims, &c.

For additional compensation allowed to the clerks in the office of the superintendent of Indian trade, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks in
office of super-
intendent of In-
dian trade.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Clerks of
commissary
general of pur-
chases.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, in said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Messenger.
Clerks.

For allowance to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent
expenses.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Salaries to
ministers, &c.
of the United
States at for-
eign courts, &c.

For salaries to the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several secretaries of legation, and the salary of a chargé des affaires at the Hague and at Stockholm, and for the usual allowance of three months' salary to the minister at Stockholm, payable on his return home, sixty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Outfit of min-
ister to Rio Ja-
neiro, Madrid,
&c.

For outfit for a minister plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, and also for the chargé des affaires at London, the Hague, and Stockholm, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent
expenses.

For the contingent expenses of the missions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars.

Deficiency of
former appro-
priation for for-
eign inter-
course, &c.

For a deficiency in the appropriations of former years, for the payment of expenses on foreign intercourse, including losses on drafts and the difference of exchange, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent
expenses of for-
eign inter-
course.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, thirty thousand dollars.

Intercourse
with Barbary
powers.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty-two thousand dollars.

Expenses un-
der the articles

For the expenses, during the present year, for carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and seventh, articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic majesty on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and their contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

of the treaty of

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoliations, and for seamen at London and at Paris, four thousand dollars.

Ghent, includ-
ing, &c.

For the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

Agents of

For cost of paper, engraving, and printing certificates of registry, and

claims at Paris
and London.

Distressed
American sea-
men.

Cost of certificates of registry, &c.

1813, ch. 50.

Insurers of British ship Brio de Mar.

J. Trumbull,
for paintings.

Ante, p. 400.

Owners and underwriters of the British ship Union.

To repay John G. Brown, of New Brunswick.

Survey of certain parts of coast of North Carolina.

These appropriations to be paid out of the fund reserved, &c.

Act of Aug. 4, 1790, ch. 34.

lists of crews for vessels of the United States, per provisions of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and thirteen, five thousand dollars.

To indemnify the insurers of the British ship Brio de Mar, taken and burnt by the Peacock, after the period fixed by the treaty of Ghent for the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the second payment to John Trumbull, for paintings agreeably to his contract with the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, of the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen, six thousand dollars.

To indemnify the owners and underwriters of the British ship Union, Captain Robert Hall, taken and burnt by the American ship of war Peacock, after the period fixed by the treaty of Ghent, for the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies, sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to repay to John G. Brown, of New Brunswick, the amount of a forfeiture remitted by Mr. Dallas, while Secretary of the Treasury, a sum not exceeding two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

For carrying into effect a resolution directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, passed December the twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, hereinbefore 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 moneys not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LX.—An Act extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service.

Act of March 4, 1814, ch. 20.
Act of April 16, 1818, ch. 65.
Act of April 9, 1824, ch. 34.
Five years' additional half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, killed in battle, &c. or who died in service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years, half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half pay; which shall be paid in the manner, and out of the fund, heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXX.—An Act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois. (a)

Laws of the United States not inapplicable, in force in Illinois.

Illinois a district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect, within the state of Illinois as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Illinois district. And a district court shall be

(a) See notes to the act of April 18, 1818, ch. 67.

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 of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Mondays in May and December; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." 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. And 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. And 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, as a full compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a marshal 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, March 3, 1819.

District court,
one judge.

Two sessions
of the court an-
nually.

Act of Sept.
24, 1789, ch. 20.
A clerk.

Clerk's fees.

1000 dolls.
yearly compen-
sation to the
judge.

Payable quar-
terly.

District attor-
ney.

200 dolls. per
ann. for his ex-
tra services.

A marshal.

200 dolls. an-
nually for his
extra services.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXI.—An Act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize and empower the president and managers of the Washington Turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof."

March 3, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the law of the state of Maryland, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the district of Columbia, where it crosses the post-road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Fredericktown," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, in full force within the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

The law of
Maryland in
force in the Dis-
trict of Colum-
bia.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXII.—An Act to alter and establish certain post-roads.

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, and the same are hereby discontinued, that is to say:

From Brunswick, by Topsham, to Starbird's corner, in Bowdoin, in Maine.

From Plymouth, by Carver and Plympton, to Middleborough, and from Medford to Reading, in Massachusetts.

From Worthington to Urbana, in Ohio.

From Hagerstown, in Maryland, to M'Connelstown, in Pennsylvania.

From Currituck Courthouse to Knott's Island, in North Carolina.

March 3, 1819.

Post-roads
discontinued.

Post-roads
established.

New Hampshire.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following be established post-roads, that is to say:

In New Hampshire.—From Sanborntown bridge, through Gilmanton; by the house of judge Badger, and New Durham bridge, to the post-office in Farmington.

From Boston, in Massachusetts, on the Medford, Andover, and Londonderry turnpike roads, and over Isle of Hookset bridge, to Concord, in New Hampshire.

From Bartlett, in New Hampshire, to Fryeburg, in Maine.

From Warner, by Sutton and New London, to Stickney's inn, in Springfield.

From Washington, by Leinster and Unity, to Claremont.

From Concord, in Rockingham county, by Loudon, Pittsfield, Gilmon-ton iron works, Alton, and Wolfsborough, to Tuftonborough.

From Franconia, by Littleton village, to Littleton bridge.

In Vermont.—That the post-road from Danville to Lancaster, pass by Littleton bridge.

From Barnet, by Waterford village, at Mann's store, to Concord.

From Jamaica, by Winhall, to Manchester.

From Richford to Berkshire, in the county of Franklin.

In Maine.—From Freeport, by Little river village, in Lisbon, to Star-bird's corner, in Bowdoin.

That the post-road from Parsonsfield to Effingham, pass by Porter bridge.

That the post-road from Portland to Fryeburg, pass by Bridgetown and Denmark.

In Massachusetts.—From the south parish of Bridgewater, by the Four Corners, in Middleborough, to New Bedford.

From Williamstown to Hancock.

From the house of Thomas B. Harrub, in Plympton, by Carver, to Wareham.

From Worcester, by West Boylston, Westminster, and Gardner, to Templeton.

From Fallye's cross roads, in Chester, by Norwich and Westhampton, to Northampton.

From Concord, by Havarde, Shirley, Lunenburg, Fitchburg, and Ashburnham, to Winchendon.

From Worcester, by West Boylston, Princeton, Westminster and Gardner, to Templeton.

From the head of Accushnet river, to the village of Fairhaven.

In Connecticut.—From Winstead, by Colebrook central meeting house, Sandisfield and Otis west meeting house, and Tyringham, to Stockbridge, in Massachusetts.

From Colchester, by Hebron, Andover, and Coventry, to Tolland.

From Lebanon, by Windham and Hampton, to Woodstock.

From Litchfield, by Goshen, East street, to Norfolk.

In New York.—From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, in Massachusetts.

From Troy, on the Hoosick road, by Brunswick, Grafton, and Petersburg, to Williamstown, in Massachusetts.

From the city of Schenectady to Utica, on the south side of the Mohawk river.

From Cherry valley, by Long Patent, Westford, and Decatur, to Worcester.

From Great Bend, Pa. by Harmony and Windsor, to Deposit.

From Troy, by Brunswick and Greenbush, to Sand Lake.

From Cambridge, by Hoosick, Petersburg, Berlin, and Stephentown, to Lebanon.

From Waterford, by Orange, to Ballston.

Vermont.

Maine.

Massachusetts.

Connecticut.

New York.

- From Pine Plains, on the Ulster and Delaware turnpike, to North Amenia. Post-roads established.
- From Waterloo to Port Glasgow, by Clyde village, town of Galen.
- From the village of Peekskill, by Crumpond, to Somerstown, in the county of West Chester.
- From South Nunda, by M'Clure's, to Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus.
- In New Jersey.*—From Newtown, in Sussex county, by Stillwater, Marksborough, Butt's bridge, to Columbia glass manufactory, on the Delaware river. New Jersey
- From Baskenridge, by Liberty Corner, to Doughty's mills, in Morris county.
- From the city of New York, across Staten Island, by the Richmond and Woodbridge turnpike roads, to New Brunswick.
- In Pennsylvania.*—From Fannetburg, in Franklin county, by Mifflintown, M'Allisterstown, and Stroupstown, to Selinsgrove. Pennsylvania.
- From New Bedford to New Castle.
- That the mail from Chambersburg to Huntington, return by Trough Creek, Three Springs Valley, and Fort Littleton, to the Burnt Cabins.
- From Allentown, by M'Leansburg, Orwigsburg, and Hamburg, to Cootstown.
- That the mail from Washington to New Lisbon, pass on from Brice-lands, by Manchester, and from thence by Hookstown, Georgetown, and Little Beaver Bridge.
- From the Yellow Springs, in Huntingdon county, by Williamsburg and Martinsburg, to Bloody Run.
- That the post-road from Womelsdorf to Sunbury, pass by Gratz.
- From Easton, by the Wind Gap, Hamilton, Pocono, Sterling, Salem, Canaan, and Mount Republic, to Mount Pleasant.
- From Mount Republic to the Courthouse in Bethany.
- From Halifax, in Dauphin county, to Sunbury, in Northumberland county, on the east side of the Susquehannah river.
- From Greensburg, by Salem cross roads, Crawford's mills, Freeport, Kittanning Courthouse, Woodward's mills, Indiana Courthouse, Conomaugh salt works and New Alexandria, to Greensburg.
- From Chester, in Delaware county, by Newtown, Spread Eagle, and King of Prussia, to Norristown, in Montgomery.
- From Philadelphia, by Merion, Mill Creek, Gulf Mills, Lowry, Elliott's and Mason's Tavern, to Kimberton.
- In Maryland.*—From Hancock to Bath, in Berkley county in Virginia. Maryland.
- From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown, to Benedict.
- That the mail pass on the turnpike road between Hagerstown and Cumberland.
- From Bladensburg to Magruder's tavern, in Maryland.
- From Fredericksburg, by Cartersville, Cumberland c. h., Prince Edward c. h., Charlotte c. h., and Halifax c. h., in Virginia, by Milton, Salisbury, and Charlotte, in North Carolina, by York c. h., Pinckneyville, Union c. h., Lawrence c. h., and Abbeville c. h., in South Carolina; and by Petersburg, Washington, Powelton, and Sparta, to Milledgeville, in Georgia.
- In Virginia.*—From Bowling Green, in Carolina county, by Golansville, to Oxford. Virginia.
- That the post-road called the Three Notched Road, from Richmond to Milton, shall pass by Price's store, N. J. Poindexter & Co's. store, and Dobb's store.
- From Morgantown, by Barnes' mills, and Shinston, to Clarksburg.
- From Moorfield's, by Smith's, and the German settlement, to Kingwood.
- From Preston to Howell's mill, on the Little Kenhawa.

Post-roads
established.

From Petersburg, by Moody's, Bevil's bridge, Amelia Courthouse, Painesville, and Jameston, to Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward.

From York to Warwick.

From Kempsville to London bridge.

From Great bridge, by Blackwater, to Knott's island, North Carolina.

From Lewisburg, by Nicholas Courthouse, to Charleston, in Kenhawa county.

From Perkinsonville, in Amelia county, by Jenning's ordinary, in Nottoway, Miller's tavern, and Moore's ordinary, in Prince Edward county, and Key's tavern, in Charlotte county, to Charlotte Courthouse.

From Hanover Courthouse to Taylorsville, in the county of Hanover.

From Lynchburg to the store of Richard Davis, in Bedford county.

In North Carolina.—From Rutherfordton, by Mumford's Cove, and Harmonville, to Mackeysville, in Burk county.

From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, M'Phaulsville, Montpelier, M'Eachin's bridge, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton.

From Haywood Courthouse, at Waynesville, to Houghstonsville, in South Carolina.

From Newbern, by Tilman's mill, to Bay river.

From Tarboro' to Williamstown.

From Louisburg, by Haysville and Healthseat, to Oxford.

From Ashville, North Carolina, to Pendleton Courthouse, in South Carolina.

From Knott's island, by Kempsville, to Norfolk, in Virginia.

From Statesville, by Campbell's Grove, to Morgantown.

From Salem, North Carolina, by Perkins, Good Spur, and Poplar Camp, to Wythe Courthouse, Virginia.

From Oxford, in Granville county, to Louisburg, in the county of Franklin.

From Chapel Hill, in Orange county, to Lexington, in the county of Rowan.

In South Carolina.—From Parker's Ferry, by Walterboro', to Barnwell Courthouse.

From Columbia, by Lexington, Edgefield, Newbury, and Laurens, to Greenville Courthouse.

From Adam Eifert's, by Mount Willing, R. Coleman's, William Wilson's, Charles Chappel's, on Saluda river, J. Cook's store, and H. Gray's, to Greenville.

From John Thompson's, junr., in Marion District, by Richard Howard's, to Godfrey's Ferry, on Big Pee-Dee river.

From York Courthouse by Fullenwider's store, at Gordan's Old Place, to Lincolnton, in North Carolina; and from thence to Morganton.

In Georgia.—From Milledgeville, by Bollin's ferry, Devereaux, Baxter's bridge, and Greensboro', to Athens.

From Fort Hawkins, by Clinton and Monticello, to Madison.

In Ohio.—From Dresden, by Washington cross roads, West Bedford, and Darling's, to Mansfield.

From Berkshire, by Delaware, to Urbana.

From Ravenna, by Rootstown, and Randolph, to Canton.

From Newark to Mount Vernon.

From Urbana to the county seat in Logan county.

From Columbus, by Urbana, and Piqua, to Greenville.

From Troy, by Piqua, St. Mary's, Fort Wayne, and Fort Defiance, to Fort Meigs.

From Zanesville, by Plainfield, to White Eyes Plains, on the east side of the Muskingum.

North Caro-
lina.

South Caro-
lina.

Georgia.

Ohio.

From Wellsburg, Va., by Philipsburg and Smithfield, to Cadiz.	Post-roads established.
From New Lexington to Greenville.	
From Coshocton, by Mechanicstown and Millersburg, to Wooster.	
From Piqua to Hardin, in Shelby county.	
From Hamilton, by Oxford, Dover, Eaton, and New Paris, to Green-	
ville.	
From Cadiz to Rumby.	
<i>In Kentucky.</i> —From Catletsburg, by the mouth of Blaine creek, and the mouth of Louisa, Fork of Sandy, to Floyd Courthouse.	Kentucky.
From Lexington, by the way of the Burnt Tavern, to Lancaster.	
From Princeton, by Bellsford, to Madisonville.	
From Falmouth to Neville, in Ohio.	
From Millersburg, by Ruddle's Mill, to Cynthiana.	
From Louisville, by Mount Vernon, Fairfield, and Bloomfield, to Springfield.	
From Greensburg, by Monroeville, to Glasgow.	
From Newburg, by Ewingsville and Trenton, to Port Royal, in Tennessee.	
From Trenton, in Christian county, to Clarkesville.	
That the mail from Glasgow to Berksville shall pass by Martinsburg.	
From Tompkinsville, by Martinsburg, to Burksville.	
<i>In Tennessee.</i> —From Clinton, by Morgan Courthouse, to Burkesville, in Kentucky.	Tennessee.
From Columbia, in Maury county, to Waynesboro', in Wayne county.	
From the Boat Yard, by Embree's iron works, to Jonesborough.	
<i>In Indiana.</i> —From Princeton, by Columbia, Petersburg, and the seat of justice in Dubois county, to Paoli.	Indiana.
From Vincennes, by Palestine, to York, in Illinois.	
From Lexington to Vernon.	
From Jeffersonville, by Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, and Washington, to Vincennes.	
From Vincennes, by Carlisle and Belville, in Illinois, to St. Louis, in the Missouri territory.	
From Jacksonborough, in the county of Wayne, to the county seat for Randolph county.	
From Lawrenceburg, in Indiana, to Petersburg and Burlington, in Kentucky.	
From Brookville to Vernon; thence, by Brownstown and Salem, to Geneva.	
From Corydon, by Mount Sterling, Portersville, Petersburg, and Columbia, to Princeton.	
From Elizabeth, Hardin county, Kentucky, by Fredonia, and Mount Sterling, to Paoli, in Indiana.	
<i>In Illinois.</i> —From Edwardsville, by Alton, to St. Charles, in the Missouri territory; and from Edwardsville, by Ripley, to Perryville.	Illinois.
That the post-road from Vincennes to Shawneetown, pass by the English Prairie, or section No. 10, of township No. 2, range 10, east.	
From Vincennes, by Palestine, to York, in Illinois.	
<i>In Mississippi.</i> —From Winchester, by Green Courthouse, Fords on Pearl River, Marion Courthouse, Holmesville, and Liberty, to Woodville.	Mississippi.
From Port Gibson, by Franklin Courthouse and Liberty, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana.	
<i>In the Missouri Territory.</i> —From St. Charles, by Clark's Fort, Stouts' Fort, Lincoln Courthouse, and Clarksville, to Louisiana, at the mouth of Salt River, in Pike county.	Missouri Territory.
From St. Charles, by Montgomery Courthouse, to Howard Court-	
house.	

**Post-roads
established.**

From St. Louis, by Franklin Courthouse, Cooper Courthouse, to Howard Courthouse.

From Cadron, by Pulaski Courthouse, Little Rock, Clark Courthouse and Hempstead Courthouse, to Washita Courthouse, in Louisiana.

From Franklin Courthouse to Montgomery Courthouse.

From St. Michael, by the seat of justice in Wayne county, to Hix's Ferry.

From Jackson to the seat of justice in Wayne county.

From St. Louis, by Belle Fontain, and Portage de Sioux, to the seat of justice in Lincoln county.

From Potosi, by Bellevue, to Murphy's Settlement.

In the Alabama Territory.—From Huntsville, to Moorsville, in Limestone county.

From Cahaba to St. Stephens.

From Burnt Corn Spring, Monroe county, by Blakely, to Mobile in Mobile county.

From Cahaba to Tuskaloosa.

From Huntsville, in Alabama territory, by Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Murfreesborough in Tennessee.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the military road commenced by the troops of the United States, under the command of General Jackson, and leading from Huntsville, in the Alabama territory, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, be established a post-route when the same shall be completed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act to enforce those provisions of the act, entitled “An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,” which relate to the right of voting for directors, and for other purposes.*

Act of April 10, 1816, ch. 44.
Persons offering more than 30 votes, may be compelled to make oath.

1816, ch. 44.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all elections of directors of the Bank of the United States, hereafter to be held, under, and by virtue of, the “Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,” whenever any person shall offer to the judges of such election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered in his own right, and those offered by him as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any others, the said judges of the elections, or any one of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer to the said person, so offering to vote, the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I, _____, do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the shares upon which I shall vote at this election, as attorney for others; that those shares are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly, and in good faith, owned by the persons in whose names they now stand; and that, in voting at this election, I shall not, in any manner, violate the first fundamental article of the “Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.” And the said judges of elections, or any one of them, shall be authorized and empowered, in their discretion, or at the instance of any stockholder of the bank, to administer the said oath or affirmation to any person offering to vote at any such election.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any other person, copartnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose, being duly executed, in the presence of a witness, and filed in the bank, and on which power shall be endorsed the oath or affirmation of the person, or one of the copartners, or of the head, or some of the officers, of the

**Form of the
oath.**

Any judge of elections may administer the oath, &c.

Proxies.

body politic granting such power, in the words following: "I , do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I am (or that the co-partnership, consisting of myself and , are, or that the corporation known by the name of , is, as the case may be,) truly, and in good faith, the owner (or owners, as the case may be,) of the shares in the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, specified in the within power of attorney, and of no other shares; that no other person has any interest in the said shares, directly or indirectly, except as stated in the said power; and that no other power has been given to any person, which is now in force, to vote for me (or for the co-partnership aforesaid, or for the body politic aforesaid, as the case may be,) at any election of directors of the said bank;" which oath or affirmation may be taken before a notary public, judge, or justice of the peace, and shall be certified by him.

Form of the
oath to be en-
dorsed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the judges of any election of directors, to be held as aforesaid, shall permit any person to give more than thirty votes, in the whole, at any such election, without the said person's having taken the aforesaid oath or affirmation, or shall suffer any person whatever to vote as attorney, agent, or proxy, for any other person, or for any co-partnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose, as prescribed in the foregoing section, with the oath or affirmation and certificate aforesaid; such of the said judges as shall consent thereto, shall severally be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on due conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had. And if any person shall wilfully and absolutely swear or affirm falsely, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person, so offending, shall, upon due conviction thereof, be subject to the pains and penalties which are by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Oath may be
taken before a
notary, &c.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, present, or reward, or any thing to obtain or procure the opinion, vote, or interest, of the president of the Bank of the United States, or either of the directors thereof, or the president or a director of either of the branches of the said bank, in any election, question, matter, or thing, which shall come before the said president and directors for decision, in relation to the interest and management of the business of the said bank, and shall be thereof convicted; such person or persons, so giving, promising, contracting, or securing to be given, paid, or delivered, any sum or sums of money, present, reward, or other bribe as aforesaid, and the president or director who shall, in any wise, accept or receive the same, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the said corporation, and shall, also, for ever, be disqualified to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States.

Judges of elec-
tions permitting
persons to give
more than thirty
votes without
making oath, or
suffering any
person to vote
as proxy without
a power, as pre-
scribed, to be
deemed guilty,
&c.

Persons swear-
ing falsely, sub-
ject to the pen-
alties of perjury.

The person
giving, and the
president or di-
rector accept-
ing, any money,
or bribe, &c., to
be fined and
imprisoned, and
for ever disqual-
ified, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.*

March 3, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United

The opera-
tion of the 6th
condition of the
5th section of
the act for the

sale of lands, &c., suspended until March 31, 1820, in favour of purchasers.

Act of May 10, 1800, ch. 55.

See act of March 30, 1820, ch. 26.

States north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in favour of the purchasers of public lands at any of the land offices of the United States: *Provided*, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres of land.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act in addition to “An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.”*

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 112.

The act of 20th April, 1818, extended to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen.

The act of 3d March, 1815, ch. 76, the act April 20, 1818, ch. 112, and this act to cease on 1st Jan., 1824.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled “An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases,” be, and the same hereby is, extended, in all its provisions and limitations, to the vessels of Prussia, of the city of Hamburg, and of the city of Bremen.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act passed on the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled “An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage on [of] ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States,” and also the act to which this is an addition, together with this act, shall cease and expire on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 100.

Act of May 10, 1800, ch. 51. The President authorized to

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy. (a)*

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 hereby is, authorized and requested to employ

(a) The decisions of the courts of the United States upon prosecutions for piracy, have been:

Piracy.—A robbery committed on the high seas, although such robbery, if committed on land, would not, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, is piracy, under the act of Congress of 1790; and the circuit courts have jurisdiction thereof. *United States v. Palmer,* 3 Wheat. 610; 4 Cond. Rep. 352.

The crime of robbery, as mentioned in the act, is the crime of robbery as recognised and defined at common law. *Ibid.*

The crime of robbery, committed by a person who is not a citizen of the United States, on the high seas, or board of a ship belonging exclusively to subjects of a foreign state, or on persons in a foreign vessel, is not piracy under the act, and is not punishable in the courts of the United States. *Ibid.*

When a civil war rages in a foreign nation, one part of which separates itself from the old established government, and erects itself into a distinct government, the courts of the United States must view such newly constituted government as it is viewed by the legislative and executive departments of the government of the United States. If that government remains neutral, but recognises the existence of a civil war, the courts of the Union cannot consider as criminal, those acts of hostility which war authorizes, and which the new government may direct against its enemy. *Ibid.*

The same testimony which would be sufficient to prove that a vessel or person is in the service of an acknowledged state, is admissible to prove that they are in the service of such newly created government. Its seal cannot be allowed to prove itself, but may be proved by such testimony as the nature of the case admits; and the fact that a vessel or person is in the service of such government may be established otherwise, should it be impracticable to prove the seal. *Ibid.*

A commission issued by Aury, as “brigadier of the Mexican republic,” (a republic whose existence is unknown and unacknowledged,) or as “generalissimo of the Floridas,” (a province in the possession of Spain,) will not authorize armed vessels to make captures at sea. *United States v. Klintonck,* 5 Wheat. 144; 4 Cond. Rep. 614.

so many of the public armed vessels, as, in his judgment, the service may require, with suitable instructions to the commanders thereof, in protecting the merchant vessels of the United States and their crews from piratical aggressions and depredations.

employ the public armed vessels to protect merchant vessels.

Query, Whether a person, acting with good faith under such a commission, may be guilty of piracy? *Ibid.*

However this may be, in general, under the particular circumstances of this case, showing that the seizure was made not *jure belli*, but *animo furandi*, the commission was held not to exempt the prisoner from the charge of piracy. *Ibid.*

The act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, extends to all persons, on board all vessels, which throw off their national character by cruising piratically, and committing piracy on other vessels. *Ibid.*

The act of the 3rd March, 1819, ch. 77, sec. 5, referring to the law of nations for a definition of the crime of piracy, is a constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to define and punish that crime. *United States v. Smith*, 5 Wheat. 153; 4 Cond. Rep. 619.

The crime of piracy is defined by the law of nations with reasonable certainty. *Ibid.*

Robbery, or forcible depredation, upon the sea, *animo furandi*, is piracy by the law of nations, and by the act of Congress. *Ibid.*

The eighth section of the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, is not repealed by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy. *United States v. Furlong*, alias Hobson et al., 5 Wheat. 184; 4 Cond. Rep. 623.

In an indictment for a piratical murder (under the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8), it is not necessary that it should allege the prisoner to be a citizen of the United States, nor that the crime was committed on board a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States; but it is sufficient to charge it as committed from on board such a vessel, by a mariner sailing on board such a vessel. *Ibid.*

The words "out of the jurisdiction of any particular state," in the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, are construed to mean, out of the jurisdiction of any particular state of the Union. *Ibid.*

A vessel lying in an open roadstead of a foreign country, is "upon the high seas" within the act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8. *Ibid.*

A citizen of the United States fitting out a vessel in a port of the United States, to cruise against a power in amity with the United States, is not protected by a foreign commission from punishment for any offence committed against the property of citizens of the United States. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have jurisdiction of a murder committed on the high seas from a vessel belonging to the United States, by a foreigner being on board such vessel, upon another foreigner being on board of a foreign vessel. It is not necessary to produce documentary evidence, in order to prove the national character of a vessel, on an indictment for piracy. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have not jurisdiction of a murder committed by one foreigner on another foreigner, both being on board a foreign vessel. *Ibid.*

It is competent in an indictment for piracy, for the jury to find that a vessel within a marine league of the shore, at anchor, in an open roadstead, where vessels only ride under shelter of the land at a season when the course of the winds is invariable, is upon the high seas. *Ibid.*

The act of the 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, sec. 5, furnishes a sufficient definition of piracy; and it is defined to be "robbery on the seas." *Ibid.*

A vessel loses her national character by assuming a piratical character; and a piracy committed by a foreigner from on board such a vessel, upon any other vessel whatever, is punishable under the eighth section of the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9. *Ibid.*

On an indictment for piracy, the jury may find the national character of a vessel upon such evidence as will satisfy their minds; without the certificate of registry, or other documentary evidence, being produced; and without proof of their having been seen on board. *Ibid.*

On an indictment for piracy, the national character of a merchant vessel of the United States may be proved without evidence of her certificate of registry. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have jurisdiction under the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, of murder or robbery committed on the high seas; although not committed on board a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, as if she had no national character; but was held by pirates, or persons not lawfully sailing under the flag of any foreign nation. *United States v. Holmes*, 5 Wheat. 412; 4 Cond. Rep. 708.

In the same case, and under the same act, if the offence be committed on board of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States; or on board a vessel of the United States by a foreigner; or by a citizen or foreigner on board of a piratical vessel; the offence is equally cognisable by the courts of the United States. *Ibid.*

It makes no difference in such a case, and under the same act, whether the offence was committed on board of a vessel, or on the sea; as by throwing the deceased overboard and drowning him, or by shooting him when in the sea though he was not thrown overboard. *Ibid.*

In such a case, and under the same act, where the vessel from on board of which the offence was committed, sailed from Buenos Ayres, where she had enlisted her crew; but it did not appear by legal proof that she had a commission from the government of Buenos Ayres, or any ships' papers or documents from that government, or that she was ever recognised as a ship of that nation, or of its subjects, or who were the owners, where they resided, or when or where the vessel was armed and equipped; but it did appear in proof, that the captain and crew were chiefly Englishmen, Frenchmen, and citizens of the United States; that the captain was by birth a citizen of the United States, domiciled at Baltimore, where the privateer was built: *Held*, that the burthen of proof of the national character of the vessel, was on the prisoners. *Ibid.*

General piracy, or murder, or robbery, committed by persons on board a vessel, not at the time belonging to the subjects of any foreign power, but in possession of a crew, acting in defiance of all law, and acknowledging obedience to no government whatever, is within the 8th section of the ac

The President authorized to instruct commanders of public armed vessels to take and

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take, and send into any port of the United States, any armed vessel or boat, or any vessel or

of Congress of April 30th, 1790, ch. 9, and is punishable in the courts of the United States. *United States v. Furlong*, 5 Wheat. 185; 4 Cond. Rep. 623.

There is distinction between the crimes of murder and piracy. The latter is an offence within the criminal jurisdiction of all nations: not so with murder, it is punishable under the laws of each state. *Ibid.*

It is not necessary to produce documentary evidence, to prove the national character of a vessel, on an indictment for piracy. *Ibid.*

Upon a piratical capture, the property of the original owners cannot be forfeited for the misconduct of the captors, in violating the municipal laws of the country where the captors have carried the property. *The Josefa Segunda*, 5 Wheat. 338; 4 Cond. Rep. 672.

Pirates may be lawfully captured by the public or private ships of any nation, in peace or in war; for they are hostes humani generis. *The Marianna Flora*, 11 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 201.

On a question of probable cause of seizure, under the piracy acts of 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, and of the 15th of May, 1820, ch. 113; although the crew may be protected by a commission bona fide received, and acted under, from the consequences attaching to the offence of piracy by the general law of nations; although such commission was irregularly issued; yet if the defects in the commission be such as, connected with the insubordination and predatory spirit of the crew, to excite a justly founded suspicion, it is sufficient, under the act of Congress, to justify the captors for bringing in the vessel for adjudication, and to exempt them from costs and damages. *The Palmyra*, 12 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 397.

Whatever difficulty there may be, under our municipal institutions, in punishing as pirates, citizens of the United States who take from a state at war with Spain, a commission to cruise against that power, contrary to the 14th article of the Spanish treaty: yet there is no doubt that such acts are to be considered as piratical acts for all civil purposes, and the offending parties cannot appear, and claim in our courts the property thus taken. *The Bello Corrunes*, 6 Wheat. 152; 5 Cond. Rep. 45.

To constitute the offence of piracy, within the act of 1790, ch. 9, by "piratically and feloniously" running away with a vessel, personal force and violence is not necessary. *United States v. Tully*, 1 Gallis. C. C. R. 247.

The "piratically and feloniously" running away with a vessel, within the act, is the running away with a vessel, with an intent to convert the same to the taker's own use, against the will of the owner. The intent must be animo furandi. *Ibid.*

The circuit court has cognisance, under the act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, of piracy on board an American ship, although committed in an open roadstead, adjacent to a foreign territory, and within half a mile of the shore. *United States v. Ross*, 1 Gallis. C. C. R. 524.

Where the defendant was indicted for robbery and piracy, on the high seas, on board a brig called L'Eclair, a foreign vessel, belonging exclusively to French owners, and sailing under the French flag: *Held*, that under the acts of Congress, the circuit court had no jurisdiction to try and punish the offence. *United States v. Kessler*, 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 25.

Whether the offence was committed within or without a marine league of the coast of the United States, makes no difference. *Ibid.*

The defendant who was the first lieutenant of an American privateer, the Revenge, was indicted for piracy committed on a Portuguese vessel, and for assaulting the crew, and putting them in bodily fear, &c. The defendant was charged with boarding the vessel, and by force and intimidation, taking from her money and other articles, not claiming the vessel as prize; but pretending that the Revenge was an English vessel, and that the articles would be paid for by an order on the English consul. *Held*, that the eighth section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes, makes murder and robbery on the high seas acts of piracy. The words, "which if committed in the body of a county," do not relate to "murder and robbery," but to the words immediately preceding them, or any other offence. *United States v. Jones*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 209.

To define the meaning of "robbery," the common law must be resorted to: wherever a statute of the United States uses a technical term, which is known, and its meaning clearly ascertained by the common law or civil law, from one or other of which it is obviously borrowed, it is proper to refer for its meaning to the source from which it is taken. *Ibid.*

The act of Congress of 1812, for the government of the navy of the United States, does not repeal the provisions of the law relating to piracy, contained in the act of Congress passed 30th April, 1790. The general rule of law, that robbery on the high seas is piracy, has no exception or qualification in favour of commissioned privateers, in any act of Congress, in the common law, or in the law of nations. Robbery is the felonious taking of goods from the person of another; or in his presence by violence; or by putting him in fear, and against his will. *Ibid.*

As there was no proof under the indictment, that in the first instance any unlawful acts were committed by the commander of the Revenge, and his officers; it was held to be insufficient to charge the defendants, who were part of the crew, with piracy, by proving acts of robbery committed by the crew in general. It must be proved that the defendants, who were part of the crew, participated in the taking; and that they did it feloniously. The captain of the Revenge may have been guilty of robbery, and those who executed his orders may have been innocent. *Ibid.*

The crimes of piracy mentioned in the 8th section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes, passed 30th April, 1790, are such as are committed by citizens of the United States, or on board of vessels of the United States; and the 10th and 11th sections of the act, which refer to accessories, refer to acts of piracy mentioned in the 8th section. *United States v. Howard et al.*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 340.

An endeavour by a mariner to corrupt the master of a vessel, and to induce him to go over to pirates, is within the provisions of the eighth section of the law. *Ibid.*

boat, the crew whereof shall be armed, and which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure, upon any vessel of the United States, or of the citizens thereof, or upon any other vessel; and also to retake any vessel of the United States, or its citizens, which may have been unlawfully captured upon the high seas.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel owned as aforesaid by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States; and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessel, owned as aforesaid, which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any vessel or boat, from which any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure shall have been first attempted or made, shall be captured and brought into any port of the United States, the same shall and may be adjudged and condemned to their use, and that of the captors, after due process and trial, in any court having admiralty jurisdiction, and which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessel shall be brought; and the same court shall thereupon order a sale and distribution thereof accordingly, and at their discretion.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, on the high seas, commit the crime of piracy, as defined

send into port
armed vessels,
&c. which have
attempted or
committed pi-
ratical aggres-
sion, &c.

Merchant
vessels may
defend against
aggression, &c.
by any armed
vessel other
than a public
armed vessel of
a nation in ami-
ty.

Vessels from
which piratical
aggression, &c.
has been
attempted or
made, when
taken may be
condemned.

Sale and dis-
tribution.

To establish the crime of confederacy, there must be some proof of criminal intentions in the persons charged. *Ibid.*

The language of the 12th section of the law, implies compact and association with pirates, as well in relation to the past as to the future. Any intercourse with them which is calculated to promote their views, is within the provisions of the law. *Ibid.*

In order to affect all the officers and crew of a piratical vessel with guilt, the original voyage must have been undertaken with a piratical design; and the officers and crew have acted upon such design; otherwise those only are guilty who co-operated actively in the piracy. *United States v. Gibert, 2 Sumner's C. C. R. 19.*

It would not be sufficient to affect them with such, if they had known the voyage was to be an illegal one, as in the slave trade, contrary to the laws of Spain. *Ibid.*

The simple fact of presence on board the piratical vessel, where there was no original piratical design, is not of itself sufficient to affect a party with the crime. All who are present, acting and assisting in the piracy, are to be deemed principals. *Ibid.*

The act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, for the punishment of certain crimes, passed by Congress, as well as the act of 1820, ch. 113, applies to all murders and robberies committed on board of, or upon American ships on the high seas. *Ibid.*

The indictment charged the piracy to have been committed "on the high seas within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of a particular state." Held, that this was a sufficient statement of the venue, without a further specification of the place. *Ibid.*

Under the act of Congress of 1819, ch. 77, any armed vessel may be seized which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, &c., and the proceeds of the vessel when sold divided between the United States and the captors at the discretion of the court. *Harmony et al. v. The United States, 2 Howard, 210.*

It is no matter whether the vessel be armed for offence or defence, provided she commits the unlawful acts specified. *Ibid.*

To bring a vessel within the act, it is not necessary that there should be actual plunder or intent to plunder; if the act be committed from hatred or an abuse of power, or a spirit of mischief, it is sufficient. *Ibid.*

The word "piratical" in the act is not to be limited in its construction to such acts as by the laws of nations are denominated piracy, but includes such as pirates are in the habit of committing. *Ibid.*

A piratical aggression, search, restraint or seizure, is as much within the act, as a piratical depredation. *Ibid.*

The innocence or ignorance on the part of the owner of the vessel, of these prohibited acts, will not exempt the vessel from condemnation. *Ibid.*

The condemnation of the cargo is not authorized by the act of 1819. Neither does the law of nations require the condemnation of the cargo for petty offences, unless the owner thereof co-operates in and authorizes the unlawful act. An exception exists in the enforcement of belligerent rights. *Ibid.*

Where the innocence of the owners was established, it was proper to throw the costs on the vessel which was condemned, to the exception of the cargo which was liberated. *Ibid.*

Persons committing the crime of piracy on the high seas, to be punished with death.

by the law of nations, and such offender or offenders, shall afterwards be brought into or found in the United States, every such offender or offenders shall, upon conviction thereof, before the circuit court of the United States for the district into which he or they may be brought, or in which he or they shall be found, be punished with death.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to continue in force, for a further term, the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," and for other purposes.*

Act of March 2, 1811, ch. 30.

The act continued until 1st March, 1820.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 104.
The President may transfer Indian agents.

Indian agent for Upper Missouri with a salary of \$1800.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was, by subsequent acts, continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and no longer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, in every case where he shall judge it expedient, to transfer any of the Indian agents, whose compensation was fixed by the act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors," from the places designated by the said act for the discharge of their duties, respectively, to such other places as the public service may require; and shall also have power to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, an Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, whose annual compensation shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners.*

Affidavit of two credible surgeons, &c., stating the continuance and rate of disability, &c., to accompany the application for payment.

Proviso.; affidavit not necessary in case of total disability, &c.

Act of March 18, 1818, ch. 19.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids, under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility, as such, shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, (describing it,) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment which shall fall due after the fourth day of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if, in a case of a continued disability, it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot, either in whole or in part, be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment: *And provided, also*, That this act shall not extend to the invalids of the revolution, who have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," approved the

eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. [eighteen.]

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to regulate the duties on certain wines.*

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, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid, on wine not enumerated in the “Act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage,” passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, when imported in bottles or cases, of seventy cents per gallon, and on wine not enumerated in said act, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases of twenty-five cents per gallon, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: on wines not enumerated in the act aforesaid, when imported in bottles or cases, thirty cents per gallon, and when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, fifteen cents per gallon.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified, and imposed upon the several goods, wares and merchandise, aforesaid, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided,* That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Addition of
ten per cent. to
the rates speci-
fied, upon im-
portations in
vessels not of
the United
States.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof, within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled “An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage,” passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Drawback of
the duties im-
posed on ex-
portation, &c.

1816, ch. 107.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties, imposed by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Existing laws
in force for the
collection of the
duties imposed
by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That wines and distilled spirits, imported and deposited in the public stores, under the direction of the surveyor, in the manner prescribed by the “Act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses,” passed the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, may be transported coastwise, from the public warehouses in one district, to those in another district, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, without loss of debenture.

Wines may
be transported
coastwise.

Act of April
20, 1818, ch.
129.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.**March 3, 1819.**

[Obsolete.]
Act of April
19, 1816, ch. 57.

Instead of
four sections,
&c., any con-
tiguous quarter
sections, frac-
tions, &c., may
be located un-
der direction of
the legislature.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—An Act respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of four sections, provided to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state of Indiana, and to be granted for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for that state, it shall be lawful to locate, for that purpose, under the direction of the legislature aforesaid, any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, or parts of sections, not to exceed, in the whole, the quantity contained in four entire sections: Such locations shall be made before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands, belonging to the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.**March 3, 1819.**

[Obsolete.]

Appropria-
tions for finish-
ing the wings of
the Capitol.

Centre build-
ing.

Gates, iron
railing, &c.,

Enlarging of-
fices west of
President's
house.

Purchasing a
lot of land, and
supplying the
executive of-
fices with water.

To be paid out
of money in the
treasury.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for finishing the wings of the Capitol, in addition to the sums already appropriated, the further sum of fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For erecting the centre building of the Capitol, one hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.

For finishing the gates, the iron railing, and the enclosure north of the President's house, five thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For enlarging the offices west of the President's house, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the executive offices and President's house with water, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Which said several sums of money, hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.**March 3, 1819.**

The President
authorized to
employ capable
persons to in-
struct Indians
in agriculture,
and to teach In-
dian children
reading, writing
and arithmetic,
&c.

CHAP. LXXXV.—An Act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such in-

structions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions, shall be laid annually before Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

Account of expenditure and proceedings to be laid before Congress.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act explanatory of the act entitled “An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.”*

March 3, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress, entitled “An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri,” passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall be so construed as to extend to the citizens of the county of Howard, in the Missouri territory, as established by the act of the legislature of the territory, passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, any construction to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act of April 12, 1814, ch. 52. The provisions of the 5th section of the act of 12th April, 1814, to be construed to extend to citizens of Howard county.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of pre-emption given by the aforesaid provisions, as explained and extended by this act, shall not be so construed as to affect any right derived from the United States, by purchase, at public or private sale, of the lands claimed under the aforesaid act.

The right of pre-emption.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who have settled on, and improved, any of the lands in the said territory, reserved for the use of schools, before the survey of such lands were actually made, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto by the existing laws had not the same been so reserved, shall have the right of pre-emption thereto, under the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same restrictions provided for other cases of a right of pre-emption in said territory and the register of the land office, and receiver of public moneys for the district, shall have power to select any other vacant and unappropriated lands, in the same township, and as near adjacent as lands of equal quantity and like quality can be obtained, in lieu of the section, or parts of a section, which shall have been entered in right of pre-emption, according to the provision of this section.

Persons who would have had the right of pre-emption had not the lands been reserved for schools, to have the right of pre-emption, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned.*

March 3, 1819.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the supplementary treaty concluded with said tribes, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty and supplement, to wit:

Appropriations for carrying into effect treaties with the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawanees, Pattawatimas, Ottawas, and Chippewas.

The sum of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, for the payment

Annuities.

of the annuities granted to said tribes, in the manner and proportions following:

Wyandots.

To the Wyandot tribe, annually, for ever, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.

To the Seneca tribe, annually, for ever, at Lower Sandusky, one thousand dollars.

Shawanees
at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawanee tribe, annually, for ever, at Wapaghkonetta, two thousand dollars.

Shawanees
and Senecas of
Lewistown.

To the Shawanees and Senecas of Lewistown, annually, for ever, one thousand dollars.

Pattawatimas.

To the Pattawatimas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Ottawas.

To the Ottawas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars; and the further annual sum of one thousand five hundred dollars forever.

Chippewas.

To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars.

Delaware
and Wyandots
in 1818.

And the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid in the course of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, to the Delaware and Wyandot tribes, to wit:

To the Delaware tribe at Wapaghkonetta, five hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For damages
assessed by au-
thority of the
Secretary of
War.

For the payment of the amount of damages, assessed by authority of the Secretary of War, in favour of several tribes and individuals of Indians, whose property was injured or destroyed during the late war, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars thirteen cents; to be paid in the manner following:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars thirty-nine cents.

To the Wyandots.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars twenty-four cents.

To the Senecas.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash towns, one thousand two-hundred and twenty-seven dollars fifty cents.

Indians at
Lewis and
Scoutash towns.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown, and at Jeromestown, at Wapaghkonetta, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

To Delawares
for Indian losses
at Greentown,
&c.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, at Wapaghkonetta, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Representa-
tives of Hem-
bis.

To the Shawanees, an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of four hundred and twenty dollars.

Additional to
the Shawanees.

To the Senecas, an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of two hundred and nineteen dollars.

Additional to
the Senecas.

For carrying
into effect the
Chickasaw
treaty.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, concluded on the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty: that is to say:

20,000 dollars,
annually, for 15
years.

To the Chickasaw nation, annually, for fifteen successive years, twenty thousand dollars.

For carrying
into effect trea-
ties with the

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaties concluded at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio, with the Wea tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Pattawatima tribe, on the second of October eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Delaware tribe, on the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and with the Miami tribe, on the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties; that is to say:

Pattawatimas,
Dela-
ware,
and
Miamis.

To the Wea tribe, the annual sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars: which sum, in addition to their former annuity of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, will make a sum total of three thousand dollars.

To the Pattawatima tribe, the annual sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, the annual sum of four thousand dollars.

And a sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars twenty-five cents, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, stipulated to be paid by the United States, and to be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule examined and approved by the commissioners.

To the Miami tribe, the annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the fourth [24] of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Quapaw tribe of Indians; and the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois nation of Indians; the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties; that is to say:

To the Quapaw tribe, the sum of four thousand dollars, and the further annual sum of one thousand dollars.

To the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois nation, the annual sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to satisfy claims of citizens of the United States, for property stolen or destroyed by the Osages, agreeably to the stipulation contained in said treaty.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the annuity granted to the Creek nation of Indians, by the treaty concluded near Fort Wilkinson, on the Ocnee, the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated; and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded with said nation, at the Creek agency, on the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the further annual sum of ten thousand dollars, for the term of ten successive years, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, conformably to the stipulations contained in said treaty.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect sundry other stipulations, contained in several of the treaties hereinbefore mentioned, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed, agreeably to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, who shall also execute the duties of agent for the Senecas, and the Delawares, on the Sandusky river; and an agent to reside among or near the Shawanees; who shall each receive twelve hundred dollars per annum, as a full compensation for their services.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereinbefore appropriated, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

Weas.

Pattawatimas.

Delawares.

To satisfy claims against the Delawares at Piqua and Fort Wayne, &c.

Miamies.

For carrying into effect treaties with the Quapaws, and Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.

Quapaws.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, to satisfy claims of citizens, &c.

For annuity, granted by treaty of 16th June, 1802, to the Creeks.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Creeks of 22d Jan., 1818.

For carrying into effect certain other stipulations in Indian treaties.

An agent to be appointed to reside among the Wyandots, &c.

An agent to reside among the Shawanees. 1200 dollars per annum for each agent.

Sums to be paid, &c.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

The Secretary of War, under direction of the President, authorized to sell certain useless military sites.

The Secretary on payment to make a deed in fee.

Jurisdiction of the United States to cease.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of July 29, 1813, ch. 35.

Owners of boats and vessels qualified to carry on the cod fishery, and employed four months at sea to be allowed—

Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 152.

If more than 5, and not exceeding 30 tons, &c.

If above 30 tons, &c.

If above 30, with a crew of 10, &c.

Proviso: allowance for one season not to exceed 360 dolls.

Parts of the act amended, contrary, &c. repealed.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act authorizing the sale of certain military sites.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military sites, belonging to the United States, as may have been found, or become useless for military purposes. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the payment of the consideration agreed for, into the treasury of the United States, to make, execute, and deliver, all needful instruments, conveying and transferring the same in fee; and the jurisdiction, which had been specially ceded, for military purposes, to the United States, by a state, over such site or sites, shall thereafter cease.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."* (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, there shall be paid, on the last day of December, annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, that shall be qualified, agreeably to law, for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein, at sea, for the term of four months at least, of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such boats or vessels, burden according to her admeasurement as licensed or enrolled, if of more than five tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, three dollars and fifty cents; if above thirty tons, four dollars; and if above thirty tons, and having had a crew of not less than ten persons, and having been actually employed in the cod fishery, at sea, for the term of three and one half months, at the least, but less than four months, of the season aforesaid, three dollars and fifty cents: *Provided*, That the allowance aforesaid, on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed three hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such parts of the fifth and sixth sections of the act hereby amended, as are contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

(a) Although penal statutes are to be construed strictly, yet all the provisions thereof must be taken together, and interpreted according to the import of the words, and not by the mere division into sections, so as to give effect to the objects and intent of the statute. All statutes relating to the same subject matter are to be interpreted together, and such construction is to be given to them as will avoid the mischief and promote the objects and policy contemplated by the statutes. The schooner Harriet, Boynton and others, claimants, 1 Story's C. C. R. 251.

The fifth and 6th sections of the act of July 29, 1813, and the act of March 3, 1819, relating to the bounty upon all vessels and boats employed in the bank and other cod fisheries as shall be employed at sea for the term of four months, include within their terms all vessels engaged in the cod fisheries, without limitation or specification as to the length of their fares, or the nature of their fisheries. *Ibid.*

A vessel is "at sea" within the intent of the acts of 1813 and 1819, when she is without the limits of any ports or harbours on the seacoast. *Ibid.*

Where a vessel was enrolled and licensed for the fisheries, and without an oath having been taken by all the owners to the ownership, as prescribed by the statutes of 1813 and 1819, and fraud and deceit were charged in procuring the bounty allowed by law to such vessels, it was held that it must be satisfactorily proved on the part of the United States, that the omission by the owners, who did not take the oath, was through fraud and deceit, and not through mistake, in order to render the vessel liable to forfeiture. *Ibid.*

Where a certificate made by the agent of the owner, of the particular time of sailing and returning of the vessel engaged in the cod fisheries, was discovered to be incorrect and false, after the bounty was received, it was held, that if the incorrectness and falsity were by mistake, there was no forfeiture under the acts of 1813 and 1819; but if by fraud and deceit, there was. *Ibid.*

CHAP. XC.—An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to convey a lot or parcel of land, belonging to the United States, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey, by deed, in fee simple, to a certain John Peacher, a lot, or parcel of land, with the appurtenances belonging to the same, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia, called the Keep-Tryst Furnace, and containing two hundred and twenty-one acres, belonging to the United States, upon such terms as he may think most conducive to the interest of the United States; and the money arising from the sale thereof to deposit in the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

The Secretary of War authorized to convey Keep-Tryst Furnace, &c. upon terms conducive to the interest of the United States.

The money to be deposited in the Treasury.

CHAP. XCI.—An Act to authorize the Secretary at War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States, in the state of Tennessee.

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 Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent, in addition to the one already appointed in the state of Tennessee, under the act of the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the purpose of paying pensioners of the United States, residing in East Tennessee; whose duties shall be, in all respects, similar to those appointed under the aforementioned act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

Act of April 24, 1816, ch. 68. The Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent, to pay pensions in E. Tennessee. His duties the same, &c.

CHAP. XCII.—An Act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the sale of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices therefor established: All the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the western boundary line of the state of Ohio, and a north and south line to be drawn at forty-eight miles east of the said boundary line, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary, established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Piqua: And all the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the above-described district and the western limits of the Connecticut Reserve and Canton land district as first established, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district for which a land office shall be established at the town of Delaware. And for the disposal of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices established: All the public lands as aforesaid, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in the month of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, lying east of the range line, separating the first and second ranges, east of the second principal meridian, extended north to the present Indian boundary, and

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

Act of April 24, 1820, ch. 49. Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 12. Act of May 8, 1822, ch. 124. Districts and offices for the sale of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, in Ohio.

District and land office at Piqua.

District and land office at Delaware.

Districts and offices for the sale of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, in Indiana.

A district, and land office at Brookville; and at Terre Haute.

Lands attached to the district of Jeffersonville.

Lands to be offered for sale on the same terms, &c.

The President, &c. authorized to appoint a register and receiver for each district.

All the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, to be offered for sale.

Under the direction of the register and receiver.

Sales open for three weeks, Not less than two dollars an acre.

Lands remaining unsold may be sold at private sale.

Patents, in the same manner, &c.

The President may remove any of the land offices, &c.

north of a line to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Brookville: And all the public lands as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, and lying west of the last described district, shall form a district for which a land office shall be established at the town of Terre Haute: And all the public lands, as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, lying east of the second principal meridian, and south of a line, to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall be, and are hereby, attached to the district of Jeffersonville; and the said lands shall be offered for sale with the same exceptions, and on the terms and conditions, in every respect, both at public and private sales, as is provided for the sale of the lands in the districts aforesaid: *Provided also*, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, the land office from Jeffersonville, to some central and suitable place within the district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, for each of the districts aforesaid, a register of the land office and receiver of public moneys; which appointments shall not be made, for any of the aforesaid respective land districts, until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within such district, as to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of land within the same; which registers of the land office and receivers of public moneys, when appointed, shall each, respectively, give security, in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in respect to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices, established for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the public lands within the aforesaid several districts, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which have not been granted to, or reserved for, the use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose, by any existing treaties or laws, and, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at the land offices for the respective districts, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys, on such day or days as shall, by 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; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; and shall, in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana. All the public lands in the said districts, with these exceptions above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the respective land offices, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

All the public lands in the said districts, with these exceptions above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the respective land offices, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana: And patents shall be obtained, for the lands sold in the said districts, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are or may be by law provided for other public lands sold in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, any and each of the land

offices established by this act, to such suitable place, within the district for which it was established, as he shall judge most proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the registers of the land office, and receivers of public moneys, shall receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales in their respective districts.

Compensation to each register and receiver.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein. (a)*

March 3, 1819.
[Obsolete.]

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

Act of March 3, 1821, ch. 39.

(a) The acts passed relating to the territory of Florida have been:—

An act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of east and west Florida, and establish a temporary government therein, March 3, 1819, ch. 92.

An act for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the 22d day of February, 1819, March 3, 1821, ch. 39.

An act for establishing a territorial government in the territory of Florida, March 30, 1822, ch. 13.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a territorial government in the territory of Florida," and for other purposes, March 3, 1823, ch. 28.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in the territory of Florida, and for other purposes," May 26, 1824, ch. 163.

An act granting donation lands to certain actual settlers in the territory of Florida, May 26, 1824, ch. 164.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia, May 4, 1826, ch. 31.

An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, May 15, 1826, ch. 46.

An act to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, March 3, 1823, ch. 35.

An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands within the territory of Florida, May 8, 1822, ch. 129.

An act amending and supplementary to "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida, March 3, 1823, ch. 29.

An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, Feb. 28, 1824, ch. 25.

An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida and to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson, March 3, 1825, ch. 83.

An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and the territory of Florida, April 22, 1826, ch. 28.

An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and for other purposes, Feb. 8, 1827, ch. 9.

An act confirming claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to lands in the former province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favourably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States, May 9, 1822, ch. 122.

An act for ascertaining the claims to lands within the territory of Florida, May 8, 1822, ch. 129.

An act to confirm the reports of the commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to land in West Florida, and for other purposes, April 22, 1826, ch. 29.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of land claims in Florida, May 23, 1828, ch. 70.

An act to provide for the settlement of land claims in Florida, May 26, 1830, ch. 106.

An act to ascertain and mark the line between the state of Alabama and the territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes, March 2, 1831, ch. 86.

An act to equalize the representation in the territory of Florida, and for other purposes, June 18, 1834, ch. 46.

Resolution authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain volunteers of Florida, Feb. 1, 1836.

An act to re-organize the legislative council of Florida, and for other purposes, July 7, 1838, ch. 168.

An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida, August 4, 1842, ch. 122.

An act to establish an additional land district in Florida, April 30, 1842, ch. 271.

An act to amend an act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled parts of East Florida, June 15, 1844, ch. 71.

An act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, March 3, 1845, ch. 48.

An act supplemental to the act for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union, and for other purposes, March 3, 1845, ch. 75.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS. Sess. II. Ch. 94. 1819.

The President authorized to take possession of East and West Florida, &c.

He may employ the army, navy, and militia.

The President to appoint officers, and prescribe the manner of government of the territories.

Revenue laws, and laws concerning the slave trade, extended to the territories.

President to establish districts and appoint officers of the customs. Appropriation.

When this act shall take effect.

United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and to remove and transport the officers and soldiers of the king of Spain, being there, to the Havana, agreeably to the stipulations of a treaty between the United States and Spain, executed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States; and he may, for these purposes, and in order to maintain in said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state or territory which he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial, powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States, relative to the collection of revenue, and the importation of persons of colour, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts, for the collection of the revenue, and, during the recess of Congress, to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force, whenever the aforesaid treaty, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, shall have been ratified by the king of Spain, and the ratifications exchanged, and the king of Spain shall be ready to surrender said territory to the United States, according to the provisions of said treaty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

The 2d section of the act of 16th April, 1816, ch. 55, &c. continued in force.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 107.

Proviso.

Proviso.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act concerning the allowance of pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands.*

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 making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and so much of the act to amend the same, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the subject of that section, shall be continued in force for the term of three years from and after the passing of this act: *Provided, nevertheless,* That no pension shall be granted under the said acts, after the sixteenth day of April next, unless, at the time of relinquishing the bounty land, in the manner therein described, the children, for whose benefit the same may be granted, or one of them, shall be under sixteen years of age: *And provided also,* That the pensions shall commence at the date of the relinquishments respectively.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCV.—*An Act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Illinois four sections of land, or contiguous quarter sections and fractions, not exceeding the quantity contained in four entire sections, for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for the said state; which lands shall be selected in the manner provided by the thirtieth section of the schedule to the constitution of the said state: Provided, That such selection shall be made before the public sale of the adjoining public lands shall have taken place.

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 17.
Four sections granted to Illinois for a seat of government.
To be selected, &c.
Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act authorizing the purchase of fire engines and for building houses for the safe keeping of the same.*

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 and requested to cause to be purchased two fire engines, of the first class, with proper copper suction pipes, and six hundred feet of rivet leathern hose, for the purpose of protecting the public and other buildings in the city of Washington from fire.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

The President to cause two fire engines to be purchased, with suction pipes and hose, &c., for protecting buildings in Washington.

Engine houses to be built, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be built two good and sufficient houses, for the safe keeping of the said engines; one to be located on the Capitol hill near the Capitol, and one near the President's house and public offices.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses of the same, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.*

4500 dollars appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.*

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of March 3, 1821, ch. 53.
Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal.

Of France.

Of Spain.

Current until first Nov., 1819; then to cease.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight. The gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: The gold coins of Spain at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight: until the first day of November next: And that, from and after that day, foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to foreign silver coins, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force two years from and after that day, foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.*

So much of the act of 29th April, 1816, as relates to foreign silver coins, in force until 29th April, 1821.

Act of April 29, 1816, ch. 139.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

Act of May
24, 1824, ch.
138.

Purchasers
making entries
different from
what they in-
tended, may
make applica-
tion to the re-
gister of the
land office.

The Secretary
of the Treasury
may allow the
entries to be
withdrawn,
and the moneys
paid to be ap-
plied to other
purchases of
land.

CHAP. XCVIII.—An Act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in every case of a purchaser of public lands, at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having the error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office; and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at corners of the tract of land; or that it has, in any otherwise, arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register and receiver of public moneys, shall report the case, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which have been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.
March 3, 1819.

The Secretary
of War to place
the persons
named, on the
pension list,
&c.

CHAP. XCIX.—An Act concerning invalid pensions. (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to, and receive, pensions, according to the rates, and commencing at the times, hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

Benijah Abro, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Robert Craighead, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Solomon Van Ranssallaer, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of October, in eighteen hundred and twelve, and the sum of two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, the amount of pension to him at the rate of twenty dollars per month, commencing on the thirtieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, and ending on the thirteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in consequence of wounds received while serving as a captain of dragoons under General Wayne, in a battle with the Indians, on the twentieth of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Thomas Bailey, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Benjamin Pincin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Caleb J. Whaley, at the rate of six dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

William Earnest, whose father died of wounds received in battle during the late war, to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary for

(a) This act is inserted, as sec. 2 and 3 are of a public character.

the Department of War, in the education of the said William, at the Connecticut asylum for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, for a period not exceeding five years, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

John Low, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Jeremiah Burnham, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Sargent, of Vermont, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Peter Francisco, of Virginia, at the rate of eight dollars a month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Sac. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the time hereinafter mentioned, and be in lieu of pensions they at present receive; that is to say:

Benjamin Merrill, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Timothy Mix, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

William Lackin, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Wright, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Samuel Key Kendall, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

James Campbell, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Philip Krugh, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

George Pierson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Long, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Thomas M'Barney, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

William Simpson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

James C. Wingard, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Arnold, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Joseph S. Van Driesen, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

John Tilton, at the rate of thirteen dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Joseph Westcott, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Pensions increased to the persons named.

Officers, soldiers, &c. who served in the revolutionary war, on availing themselves of the act of 1818, ch. 19, not entitled to pensions under this, or other future acts.

Persons entitled may be placed on the pension list without report.

1806, ch. 25.
1808, ch. 58.

Aaron Stafford, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any pension granted by this act, or any other act hereafter to be passed, to any officer, soldier, or marine, who served in the revolutionary war, shall cease and be discontinued, in case the individual to whom the same may be granted, hath availed himself, or shall hereafter avail himself of the provisions of an act, passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons entitled to pensions, in conformity with the provision of the act, entitled "An act to provide for persons disabled by known wounds during the revolutionary war," passed April the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and six, and also the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning invalid pensioners," passed the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, may be placed on the pension list by the Secretary of War, without reporting the same to Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. C. — An Act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans. (a)

Act of May 11, 1820, ch. 87.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land, founded on complete grants from the Spanish government, reported to

(a) *Acts relating to the adjustment of land claims in Louisiana:*

An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, March 26, 1804, ch. 38, sec. 14.

An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana, March 2, 1805, ch. 26.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana," April 21, 1806, ch. 39.

An act respecting claims to lands, in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, March 3, 1807, ch. 36.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, [repealed,] February 15, 1811, ch. 14.

An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purposes, approved Feb. 16, [15] 1811, March 3, 1811, ch. 46.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the western district of the territory of Orleans, March 10, 1812, ch. 38.

An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi, and the island of New Orleans, April 25, 1812, ch. 67.

An act giving validity to the sale of certain tracts of public land, sold in the western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, July 1, 1812, ch. 118.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 38.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles, in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, April 12, 1814, ch. 52.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana, which lies east of the Mississippi and island of New Orleans, April 18, 1814, ch. 85.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the state of Louisiana, April 18, 1814, ch. 93.

An act to provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands, in the territories of Illinois and Missouri, April 29, 1816, ch. 151, sec. 3.

An act for the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the state of Louisiana, and in the territory of Missouri, April 29, 1816, ch. 159.

An act explanatory of the act, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles, in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri," act of March 3, 1819, ch. 85.

An act for the adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans, March 3, 1819, ch. 99.

An act confirming claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to land in the former province of west Florida, which claims have been reported favourably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States, May 8, 1822, ch. 122.

An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting claims to land, and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans, May 8, 1822, ch. 128.

the Secretary of the Treasury, by the commissioners from the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans," which are contained in the several reports of the commissioners, and which are, in the opinion of the commissioners, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said government, be, and the same are hereby, recognised as valid and complete titles against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States: And that all claims founded on British grants, contained in the said reports, which have been sold and conveyed, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace, between Great Britain and Spain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by which that part of Louisiana, lying east of the island of Orleans, was ceded to Spain, under the denomination of West Florida, or which were settled and cultivated by the person having the legal title therein, at the date of said treaty, are recognised as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said commissioners, founded on any order of survey, request, permission to settle, or any written evidence of claim, derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, and which by the said reports appear to be derived from the Spanish government,

Claims founded on Spanish grants, favourably reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by the commissioners from the districts east and west of Pearl river, confirmed, &c.

Act of April 25, 1812, ch. 67.

Act of May 8, 1822, ch. 122.

And on British grants.

Claims under Spanish orders of survey, request, permission to settle, or any written evidence of claim, derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, and which by the said reports appear to be derived from the Spanish government,

An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana, Feb. 28, 1823, ch. 15.

An act to revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana," approved the 11th May, 1820, and for other purposes, Feb. 28, 1823, ch. 18.

An act to provide for the examination of titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana, situated between the river Hondo and the Sabine river, March 3, 1823, ch. 30.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. Helena, and Jackson Courthouse districts, May 26, 1824, ch. 175.

An act supplementary to an act providing for the examination of titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana, situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine rivers, May 26, 1824, ch. 182.

An act confirming certain claims to lands in the western district of Louisiana, Feb. 5, 1825, ch. 7.

An act to confirm the supplementary report of the commissioners of the western district of Louisiana, March 31, 1826, ch. 18.

An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the district of Opelousas in Louisiana, May 16, 1826, ch. 62.

An act granting the right of preference in the purchase of certain lands to certain settlers, in St. Helena land district, in the state of Louisiana, March 19, 1828, ch. 19.

An act to confirm the claims to lands in the district between Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers, founded on habitation and cultivation, May 24, 1828, ch. 92.

An act to authorize the registers of the several land offices in Louisiana to receive entries of land in certain cases, and give to the purchasers thereof, certificates for the same, May 5, 1830, ch. 86.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the south-eastern land district, of the state of Louisiana, July 4, 1832, ch. 166.

An act in reference to pre-emption rights in the south-eastern district of Louisiana, June 28, 1834, ch. 125.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to land in the state of Louisiana, February 6, 1835, ch. 17.

An act supplementary to the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act for the final adjustment to claims of lands in the south-eastern district of Louisiana," March 3, 1835, ch. 46.

An act confirming claims to lands in the state of Louisiana, July 4, 1836, ch. 358.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands, June 15, 1832, ch. 140.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands," Feb. 24, 1835, ch. 24.

An act for the relief of the inhabitants of Terre aux Boeufs, June 25, 1832, ch. 149.

An act to confirm certain entries of lands, in the state of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same, April 14, 1842, ch. 21.

An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana, July 6, 1842, ch. 50.

An act relating to lands sold in the Greensburgh, late St. Helena land district, in the state of Louisiana, and authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in that district, August 29, 1842, ch. 258.

An act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the states of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the states of Mississippi and Alabama south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and the Perdido rivers, June 17, 1844, ch. 95.

vourably, confirmed.

Proviso.

Grants as donations, for other claims.

Proviso.

Confirmation of incomplete titles only a relinquishment forever of the title of the United States.

Proviso.

Grants, as donations, in the case of claims in right of settlers, &c. on or before 15th April, 1813, if comprised in the lists, &c.

Proviso.

No grant for lands recognised by preceding sections.

Pre-emption rights to inhabitants and cultivators on the 12th April, 1814, in the case of lands not claimed by preceding sections.

Proviso.

A land office at St. Helena Courthouse, and at Jackson Courthouse.

A register and receiver of public moneys for each, &c.

Claimants allowed till 1st

before the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the land claimed to have been cultivated and inhabited, on or before that day, shall be confirmed in the same manner as if the title had been completed: *Provided*, That in all such claims, where the plat and certificate of survey, made prior to the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, under the authority of the Spanish government, in pursuance of such claim, has not been filed with the said commissioners, such claim shall not be confirmed to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; and that for all the other claims to land comprised in the reports aforesaid, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed; the claimant to such lands shall be entitled to a grant therefor as a donation: *Provided*, That such grant, as a donation, shall not be made to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; which confirmation of the said incomplete titles and grants of donations, hereby provided to be made, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted: *And provided, also*, That no such claim shall be confirmed to any person to whom the title to any tract of land shall have been recognised under the preceding provisions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists, or register of claims, reported by the said commissioners, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, where it appears, by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated, by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed, or settled on, as a donation: *Provided*, 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 that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognised by the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person comprised in the said list of actual settlers, not having any written evidence of claim to land in said districts, and who, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall have inhabited or cultivated a tract of land in either of the said districts, not claimed by virtue of either of the preceding sections of this act, shall be entitled to a preference, on becoming a purchaser, from the United States, of such tract of land, on the same terms and conditions, and at the same price for which the other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided*, That the first instalment of the purchase money shall be paid to the receiver of public moneys of the district within which the land lies, within two years after the opening of the land office for such district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the districts aforesaid, and for the disposal of the lands which may remain the property of the United States therein, a land office shall be established, in each of the said districts, to be kept, for the western district, at St. Helena Courthouse, and for the eastern district, at Jackson Courthouse; and a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed for each of the said land offices, who shall give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose compensation, duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall hereafter be disposed of, at their respective offices, as are by law provided in relation to the other registers and receivers of public moneys for the several land offices of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons, claiming lands in either of the said districts, whose claims have not

heretofore been filed with the commissioner of the land office, of the district wherein the lands lie, shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver notices in writing, and the evidences of their claims, in the said districts, respectively, to the register of the land office at Jackson Courthouse and at St. Helena Courthouse; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on the payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the commissioners closed their said registers.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons, who had filed his or their notice of claims to land, within either of the said districts, with the commissioner of the land office, according to the former laws, but have not exhibited sufficient testimony in support of the same, and whose claim has not been recommended for confirmation, shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver written evidence, or other testimony, in support of his or their claim, the notice of which had been filed as aforesaid, to the register of the land office at St. Helena, for lands lying in the district west of Pearl river, and to the register of the land office at Jackson courthouse, for the lands lying in the district east of Pearl river; and the evidence of claims, the notice whereof had been filed, as aforesaid, for lands lying in the said district, delivered, within the time limited by this section, to the said registers, shall be recorded by them, respectively, in the same manner as was directed by former acts, on receiving the same fees allowed by said acts, for recording evidence of claims to lands in the same districts.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public moneys of the said respective land offices, at Jackson Courthouse and at St. Helena Courthouse, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in every respect, in relation to the claims that may be filed in virtue of the sixth section of this act, and in relation to the claims, the notices of which had been filed under former acts, as well as to the additional evidence which shall be adduced in support thereof, agreeably to the seventh section of this act, as the commissioners for the districts east and west of Pearl river would have had, or should have performed, if such notices had been filed, and such evidence adduced, before the said commissioners closed their registers.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of each of the said land offices, respectively, to make, to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims filed with the register aforesaid, with the substance of the evidence in support thereof; and of the claims formerly filed, in support of which additional evidence shall have been received, with the substance of such evidence; and also their opinion and such remarks respecting the claim as they may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims, which, in the opinion of the register and receiver, ought to be confirmed, and also a list of actual settlers, prior to the passage of this act, noting the time of their respective settlements, shall be laid, by the commissioner of the general land office, before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said registers and receivers shall, respectively, have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, when required by said registers and receivers; and each of the said registers and receivers shall be allowed, as a compensation for their services in relation to the said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: *Provided*, That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the register, receiver and clerk,

July, 1820, to deliver notices, evidences, &c. to the registers at Jackson and St. Helena Courthouses.

Notices, &c. delivered in time, to be recorded.

Persons who had filed notices with the commissioner of the land office, &c. whose claims have not been recommended, &c., allowed till first of July, 1820, to deliver written evidence and other testimony, &c.

Evidence delivered in time, to be recorded.

The registers and receivers at Jackson and St. Helena Courthouses to have the same powers, perform the same duties, &c. as the commissioners for the districts east and west of Pearl river would have had, &c.

The register of each of the land offices to report to the commissioner of the general land office.

The commissioner to lay the report, &c. before Congress.

Registers and receivers may appoint clerks. 1500 dollars a year to each register and receiver.

1000 dollars per annum to clerk.

Proviso; not

more than eighteen months' compensation, &c.

Surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee to appoint a principal deputy, with a salary of 500 dollars and fees.
Amount of fees.

Duty of deputy surveyor.

Expense of surveying paid by the United States.

Proviso.

Books of former commissioners to be lodged with the registers, &c.

Register and receiver empowered to examine claims, &c.

A certificate to each claimant, entitled, &c.

The certificate having been fairly obtained, a patent to issue.

The President may appoint the registers and receivers in the recess, &c.

for the district east of Pearl river; nor more than eighteen months' compensation to be allowed to the register, receiver, and clerk, of the district west of Pearl river.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor for the lands south of the state of Tennessee shall, with the consent and approbation of the President of the United States, appoint a principal deputy surveyor for the lands within the said districts, who shall receive an annual salary, of five hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto, the following fees; that is to say: for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey; and for a certified copy of any plat of a survey in the office, twenty-five cents; and whose duty it shall be to survey, or cause to be surveyed, by his other deputies, the lands, the claims to which are confirmed, and that are directed to be granted as donations, where the same have not been already surveyed, and the lands which may be claimed by right of pre-emption, whenever directed by the register and receiver, and to execute such other surveys as may be necessary for the ascertainment of the lands, the title or claim to which is embraced in the report of the commissioners aforesaid. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out particular plats of the surveys directed by this act, which he shall return to the register of the proper district; and also, a general and connected plat, which he shall return to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee; and the expense of surveying shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed, in the whole, four dollars a mile, for every mile which shall be actually surveyed and marked.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the books of the former commissioners, in which the claims, and evidence of claims, are recorded, shall be lodged with the registers of the land office, for the respective districts; and the register and receiver of public moneys, in each respective district, shall have power to examine the claims recognised, confirmed, or provided to be granted, by the provisions of this act, as also, claims to the right of pre-emption; and they shall make out to each claimant, entitled, in their opinion, thereto, a certificate, according to the nature of the case, under such instructions as they may receive from the commissioner of the general land office; and on presentation at the general land office, of such certificate for a confirmed claim, or for a donation, according to the provisions of this act; and where it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office, that the certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then, and in that case, a patent shall be granted, in like manner as for other lands of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall have power to appoint the register and receiver of public moneys for the said districts in the recess of the Senate, who shall be nominated to them at their next meeting.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 77.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 113.

The President may employ the armed vessels

CHAP. CL.—*An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade. (a)*

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 deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States, to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge

(a) See notes to act of March 2, 1807, ch. 22, vol. ii. 426.

attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same, and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or of transporting, or may have transported, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act in addition to an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeal certain parts of the same," or of any other act or acts prohibiting the traffic in slaves, to be proceeded against according to law: And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take or bring, the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter thereof: And the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. *Provided*, That the officers and men, to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of colour, found on board of any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port, for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto or person of colour, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if into a port of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. *And provided further*, That the commanders of such commissioned vessels, do cause to be apprehended, and taken into custody, every person found on board of such vessel, so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against, in due course of law, in some of the districts thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of colour, who shall have been, as hereinbefore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them: And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty, for each person delivered as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any citizen, or other person, shall lodge information, with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person

of the United States on the coasts of the United States and of Africa, &c.

Vessels unlawfully engaged in the transportation of negroes, &c. may be seized and brought into port, &c.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 91.

The proceeds of offending vessels, &c. to be divided between the United States and the captors, whether armed vessels or revenue cutters.

To be distributed as prizes.

Officers and men to keep every negro, &c.

A descriptive list to be transmitted to the President. Proviso.

The President authorized to make regulations for the safe keeping, &c., and removal out of the United States of negroes, &c., and may appoint agents on the coast of Africa to receive them, &c.

Bounty of twenty-five dollars for every negro, &c.

Secretary, &c. to cause bounty to be paid.

District attorney to prosecute by inform-

ation, in the case of persons holding negroes, &c., unlawfully imported.

Upon the verdict of a jury, the court to direct the marshal to take the negroes into custody, subject to the orders of the President.

Informer entitled to a bounty of 50 dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury to cause the bounty to be paid.

Vessels captured to be sent into a port of the state or territory where they belong, if, &c.

Repugnant acts, and parts of acts, repealed.

100,000 dollars appropriated to carry this law into effect.

of colour, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution, by information; and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of colour, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid: And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of colour, have been brought in, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such cases made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, into his custody, for safe keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars, for each and every negro, mulatto, or persons of colour, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, so delivered.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commander of any armed vessel of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this act, to bring the vessel and her cargo, for adjudication, into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel, so captured, shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this law into effect.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act to authorize the building, erecting, and placing, lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, on places designated in Boston, Buzzard and Chesapeake, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and for other purposes.*

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 Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building lighthouses, erecting beacons or land marks, and placing light vessels or boats, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A lighthouse on Long-Island Head, and a beacon or land mark on Half-Way Rock, in Boston Bay; and also a lighthouse on Bird's Island, in Buzzard's Bay, in the state of Massachusetts.

A lighthouse on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the state of New York.

A lighthouse, at a proper place, at or between the [mouth] of Grand River, in the state of Ohio, and the mouth of Detroit River, in the territory of Michigan.

Three lighthouses, on the following sites: one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the state of Maryland.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 112, sec. 5.

A lighthouse on Windmill Point, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, or a light vessel or boat on the Wolf-Trap Shoals, if the latter shall be deemed preferable to a lighthouse on Windmill Point; a lighthouse on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, and a light vessel, or boat, on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads in the state of Virginia: And a beacon or land mark, on Wolf Island, near the port of Darien, in the state of Georgia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause three buoys to be placed in such manner as to mark out the channel leading into the harbour of Boston, and one buoy to be placed on West Island Ledge, in Buzzard's Bay; a spindle, or buoy, on the outer rock of the reef running from Cochney's Island to Eastern Norwalk Island; another spindle, or buoy, on the reef running about south-west from the western point of the Western Norwalk Island; and a spindle on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island, in the state of Connecticut: And twenty buoys in the Chesapeake Bay, and Patapsco River, for designating the shoals and channel, in the state of Maryland.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a pier to be carried out to nine feet water, at the lighthouse heretofore authorized to be erected at the mouth of the Mississippi; and, also, that he cause the present wood tower at the Seguin lighthouse, in the state of Massachusetts, to be replaced with one of stone.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to accomplish the purposes heretofore enumerated in this act, to wit: For the erection and establishment of lighthouses on Long-Island Head, on Bird's Island, and a beacon or land mark on Half-Way Rock, eleven thousand five hundred dollars: For a lighthouse on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: For a lighthouse, at a proper place, at or between the mouth of Grand River and Detroit River, five thousand dollars: For three lighthouses, one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Patapsco River, nine thousand dollars: For a lighthouse on Windmill Point, or light vessel or boat on the Wolf-Trap Shoals, a light vessel or boat on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads, and a lighthouse on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, twelve thousand dollars: For three buoys, to mark out the channel leading into Boston harbour, and for one to be placed on West Island Ledge, in Buzzard's Bay, sixteen hundred dollars: For the spindles or buoys on the reef running from Cochney's Island; for that on the reef running about south-west from the western point of the Western Norwalk's Island, and for that on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island, twelve hundred dollars: For twenty buoys, to be placed in the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River, eight thousand dollars: For the pier to be carried out from the lighthouse at the mouth of the Mississippi, four thousand dollars; and for replacing the tower at the Seguin lighthouse, twenty-five hundred dollars: and for a beacon or land mark on Wolf-Island, near the port Darien, in the state of Georgia, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, to make up the deficiencies of the appropriations heretofore made, for the purposes following, the several sums, respectively named, be, and they are hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to wit: To pay for the land, and erecting the lighthouse, at Holmes' Hole, sixty-three dollars: For erecting a lighthouse on the south point of Cumberland Island, seven thousand dollars: For erecting a lighthouse on the

Buoys and
spindles.

A pier at the
mouth of the
Mississippi.

Stone, instead
of wood, tower,
at Seguin light-
house.

Appropriations
to accomplish
the purposes
enumerated
in this act.

To make up
deficiencies of
former appro-
priations.

south point of Sapelo Island, two thousand five hundred and five dollars.

Additional appropriations to pay the salaries of lighthouse keepers.

Salary of each keeper fixed at 350 dollars per ann.

Lighthouse authorized on south point of Sapelo, may be placed on Wolfe's Island.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of three thousand and twenty-seven dollars be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several keepers of the lighthouses within the United States; to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to fix the annual salary of each keeper aforesaid, at the rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, in case he shall deem it expedient and proper, may cause the lighthouse heretofore authorized to be erected on the south point of Sapelo Island, to be changed to, and placed on Wolfe's Island.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act to repeal part of an act passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled “An act in addition to ‘An act regulating the Post-office establishment.’”*

Act of Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 34.
The clause of act of Feb. 27, 1813, for securing the regular transportation of the mail throughout the year, repealed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the last clause of the “Act in addition to ‘An act regulating the Post-office establishment,’” passed the twenty-seventh day of [February,] one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as contains these words, being the concluding words of the clause, namely: “And that such contracts shall secure the regular transportation of the mail throughout each year;” be, and the same is hereby, annulled and repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 3, 1818.

Act of 18th April, 1818, ch. 67.

Vol. i. 51.

Illinois a state of the Union, on an equal footing.

I. RESOLUTION declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled “An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory 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,” the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: **Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,** That the state of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

II. RESOLUTION authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the delegates from territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States or the territories thereof, any documents which have been, or may be, communicated to either House of Congress, during the present session, by the President of the United States, or either of the heads of departments, and printed for the use of Congress.

APPROVED, December 5, 1818.

Dec. 5, 1818.

Documents transmitted by the President, or heads of Departments, and printed, may be franked by members of Congress, &c.

III. RESOLUTION directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina.

Resolved 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, requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout and Cape Fear, and of the shoals of those capes, respectively; and to cause such an examination to be made of those capes and shoals, respectively, as will ascertain the practicability of erecting lighthouses, beacons, or buoys, on or near the extreme points of them, or either of them; and also to cause the latitude and longitude of the said capes, extreme points, and shoals, respectively, to be ascertained with as much exactness as may be practicable; and that the results of such surveys and examinations be reported to Congress.

APPROVED, January 19, 1819.

Jan. 19, 1819.

The President requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, &c.

Latitude and longitude to be ascertained.

Result to be reported to Congress.

IV. RESOLUTION for the distribution of Seybert's Statistical Annals; and directing Pitkin's Commercial Statistics to be deposited in the library.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one copy of Seybert's Statistical Annals to the President of the United States; to the Vice President of the United States, and to the executive of each state and territory, one copy; two copies for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy; one copy for the use of the Attorney General of the United States; and one copy to each member and delegate of the fifteenth Congress; and one copy to each college and university in the United States, if applied for by such college or university; and the residue of the five hundred copies of the Annals aforesaid, together with the two hundred and fifty copies of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics, shall be deposited in the library of Congress, for the use of the members.

APPROVED, January 23, 1819.

Jan. 23, 1819.

The Secretary of State to cause copies of Seybert's Statistics to be delivered to the President, Vice President, &c.

Residue, with Pitkin's, to be deposited in the library.

V. RESOLUTION authorizing the transmission of the documents accompanying the report of the committee to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, free of postage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the members of Congress, the delegates from territories, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they hereby, are authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States, or the territories thereof, the documents accompanying the report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

VOL. III.—68

Feb. 15, 1819.

Members of Congress, secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House, empowered to frank the documents.

March 3, 1819.

VI. RESOLUTION directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices therof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the printing of Congress, unless when otherwise specially ordered, shall be done in the following form and manner, viz:

Bills, as heretofore, with english type, on foolscap paper. Rule or table-work, in royal octavo size, where it can be brought into that size, by any type not smaller than brevier; and where it cannot, in such form as to fold conveniently into the volume. All other printing with a small pica type, on royal paper, in pages of the same size as those of the last edition of the laws of the United States, including the marginal notes.

And the following prices shall be allowed and paid for the above described work: For the composition of every page of bills, one dollar; of every page of small pica, plain work, one dollar; of every page of small pica, rule-work, two dollars; of every page of brevier, rule-work, three dollars and fifty cents; and for a larger form of brevier rule-work, in proportion.

For the press-work of bills, including paper, folding, and stitching—for fifty copies, twenty-five cents per page; for four hundred copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page; for the press-work of tables, other than those in the regular octavo form, for six hundred copies, including as above, five dollars and fifty cents per form; for the press work of the journals, of nine hundred copies, including as above, one dollar per page; for all other printing, in the octavo form, of six hundred copies, including as above, eighty-seven and a half cents per page; and for a larger or smaller number in proportion.

That as soon as this resolution shall have been approved by the President of the United States, each House shall proceed to ballot for a printer to execute its work during the next Congress; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be considered duly elected; and shall give bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, for the prompt, accurate, and neat, execution of the work; and in case any inconvenient delay should be, at any time, experienced by either House, in the delivery of its work, the secretary and clerk, respectively, may be authorized to employ another printer to execute any portion of the work of the Senate or House, and charge the excess, in the account of such printer, for executing such work, above what is herein allowed, to the printer guilty of such negligence and delay: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall preclude the choice of the same printer by the Senate and by the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

March 3, 1819.

Ships of the navy to be named by the Secretary, under direction of the President.

First class after states.

Second class after rivers.

Third class after principal cities and towns.

No two of the same name.

VII. RESOLUTION declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the navy of the United States shall be named.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the ships of the navy of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the following rule, to wit: Those of the first class shall be called after the states of this Union; those of the second class after the rivers; and those of the third class after the principal cities and towns; taking care that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

Form and manner of printing.

Prices allowed.
Composition.

Press-work.

Each house to ballot for a printer.
Printer to give bond, with sureties.

In case of delay, &c.

Proviso.