

goods of foreign manufacture forbidden.

Act of April 4, 1812, ch. 49.

Proviso.

1812, ch. 49.

Any portion of the land or naval force of the United States may be employed to prevent a violation of the embargo.

Penalties, &c. &c. how to be recovered.

1812, ch. 49.

during the continuance of the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture; and if any person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export any specie, goods, wares or merchandise from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares and merchandise, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, wagon, sleigh or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported or attempted to be exported, shall, together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules and oxen, be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for every such offence: *Provided however*, that nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels, which according to the act last above mentioned, are or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That 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 any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie, or of any goods, wares or merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last above mentioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandise.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated and remitted in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

APPROVED, April 14, 1812.

STATUTE I.

April 14, 1812.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act to enlarge the limits of the state of Louisiana.*

Act of Feb. 15, 1811, ch. 14.

Act of April 8, 1812, ch. 50.

Limits of the state enlarged.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in case the legislature of the state of Louisiana shall consent thereto, all that tract of country comprehended within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Iberville, with the river Mississippi; thence along the middle of the Iberville, the river Amite, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the eastern mouth of the Pearl river; thence up the

The non-intercourse act of the 28th of June, 1809, which requires a vessel bound to a permitted port to give bond in double the amount of vessel and cargo not to go to a prohibited port, is applicable to a vessel sailing in ballast. *The Ship Richmond v. The United States*, 9 Cranch, 102; 3 Cond. Rep. 294.

Under the non-intercourse act of 1809, a vessel from Great Britain had a right to lay off the coast of the United States, to receive instructions from her owners in New York; and, if necessary, to drop anchor: and, in case of a storm, to make a harbor: and if prevented by a mutiny of her crew, from putting out to sea again, she might wait in the waters of the United States, for orders. *The United States v. The Cargo of the Ship Fanny*; Jennings, Master, 9 Cranch, 181; 3 Cond. Rep. 347.

Under the third section of the act of Congress of the 28th of June, 1809, every vessel bound to a foreign permitted port, was obliged to give a bond, with a condition not to proceed to any port with which commercial intercourse was not permitted, nor to trade with such port. *The Edward*; Scott, Claimant, 1 Wheat. 261; 3 Cond. Rep. 565.

eastern branch of Pearl river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence along the said degree of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall become and form a part of the said state of Louisiana, and be subject to the constitution and laws thereof, in the same manner, and for all intents and purposes as if it had been included within the original boundaries of the said state.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be incumbent upon the legislature of the state of Louisiana, in case they consent to the incorporation of the territory aforesaid, within their limits, at their first session, to make provision by law for the representation of the said territory in the legislature of the state, upon the principles of the constitution, and for the securing to the people of the said territory, equal rights, privileges, benefits and advantages with those enjoyed by the people of the other parts of the state; which law shall be liable to revision, modification and amendment by Congress, and also in the manner provided for the amendment of the state constitution, but shall not be liable to change or amendment by the legislature of the state.

APPROVED, April 14, 1812.

Legislature to make provision for the representation of the people and territory thus incorporated at their first session.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans.*

April 14, 1812.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land-office for the said district, shall be allowed until the first day of November next to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, to the register of the land-office at New Orleans; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims, never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Act of Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 38.

Further time allowed for registering claims.

Limitation of notices.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the register and receiver of public monies of the said land-office at New Orleans, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of November next, as if notice of the same had been given before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decision shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of all the claims thus filed with the register of the land-office, together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with their opinion and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which report, together with a list of the claims which, in the opinion of the register and receiver, ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the claims filed as aforesaid, as was required of the clerk to the board of commissioners for adjusting claims to lands in the said district; and the said register, receiver and clerk, shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed according to this

Duties of register and receiver, &c. &c.

To report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Allowance of fees.