

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and all acts, and parts of acts, relative thereto, shall, from and after the said thirty-first day of December, be repealed: *Provided,* That, for the collection, recovery, remission, and receipt, of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, and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.

Proviso; as to additional allowances to collectors.

Act of March 2, 1815, ch. 100.

Office of commissioner of the revenue to cease whenever, &c.

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

Proportionate deduction of duties for unexpired terms, &c.

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.

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

remitted: *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.

Provido; 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.

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.

Jan. 14, 1818.

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

The collector of the port to perform the duties enjoined on the commissioner of loans.
Act of March 3, 1801, ch. 21.

(a) Act of April 2, 1792, vol. i. 246.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 22, 1818.

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)

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.

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 parts of acts repealed.

STATUTE I.

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.

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.

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.

Feb. 6, 1818.

Merchandise transported from Bristol to Boston, &c., entitled to drawback, &c., as if transported coastwise.
Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

STATUTE I.

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,

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.

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.

The President may make transfers of appropriations, &c.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 96.

Act of March 3, 1809, ch. 28.

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.

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

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.

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 opening the land offices, &c.

Register and receiver to be appointed.

Act of May 18, 1796, ch. 29.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a land office shall have been established in any of the districts aforesaid, and a register and receiver of public moneys appointed for the same, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct so much of the public lands lying in such district as shall have been surveyed according to law to be offered for sale, with the same reservations and exceptions, and on the same terms and conditions in every respect, as was provided for the sale of the public lands in the territory of Louisiana, by the tenth section of an act entitled "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 purpose, and approved February sixteenth, (a) one thousand eight hundred and eleven," except that the register and receiver of public moneys alone may be competent to superintend the public sales, and that, instead of one township for the support of a seminary of learning, there shall be two townships located for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and reserved from sale: *Provided*, That one of said townships shall be located on the waters of the Missouri, and the other on the waters of the Arkansas.

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

Act of March 3, 1811, ch. 46.

Two townships for the support of a seminary of learning; provided, &c.

APPROVED, February 17, 1818.

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:
For expense of a brigade of militia.	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. Darien sole port of entry.

One surveyor for Brunswick, instead, &c.

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.

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.

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.*

March 18, 1818.

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.

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.

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.

STATUTE I.

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

March 19, 1818.

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.

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

APPROVED, March 19, 1818.

STATUTE I.

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

March 27, 1818.

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

The 2d 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 applica-
tions 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
Columbia 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 2000 doll.s. 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.

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

STATUTE I.
April 3, 1818.

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 have 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.

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.

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.

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

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.*

STATUTE I.

April 3, 1818.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 4, 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.

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

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.

A star to be added for every new state.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 4, 1818.

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.

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.*

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

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.

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

Sums appropriated for the support of government.

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:

Compensation of members of Congress, &c.

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

Contingent expenses of Congress.

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

Library and librarian of Congress.

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.

President.

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

Vice President.

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

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

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

Secretary of State.

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

Clerks in Department of State.

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

Messenger.

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

Contingent expenses of Department of State.

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.

Secretary of the Treasury.

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

Clerks.

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

Messenger.

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

First comptroller.

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

First comptroller's clerks, and messenger.

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.

Second comptroller.

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

Second comptroller's clerks.

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.

Second controller's messenger.

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.

First auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

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

Second auditor.

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.

Second auditor's clerks and messenger.

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.

Third auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

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.

Fourth auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

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.

Fifth auditor, and his clerks and messenger.

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.

Treasurer, and his clerks.

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

Messenger.

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.

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

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.

Commissioner of the revenue, and his clerks and messenger.

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.

Register, his clerks and messenger.

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 stating and printing public accounts.

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 translating foreign languages, and other contingent expenses.

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.

Superintendent and watchmen of the treasury.

- Secretary of sinking fund. For compensation to 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. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Clerks in the ordnance office. For compensation to clerks employed in the ordnance office, one thousand dollars.
- Secretary of the Navy. For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five 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 five hundred dollars.
- Commissioners of navy board. For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- Completing surveys of ports and harbours. 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.
- The Creek Indians. 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.
- Printing, &c. of journal and proceedings of the convention, &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.
- Digesting and printing laws, &c. 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.
- Secretary of the navy board. 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.

Clerks.

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

Messenger.

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

Contingent expenses.

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.

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

For compensation to the Postmaster General, three thousand dollars.

Postmaster general.

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

Assistant postmaster general.

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

Second assistant postmaster general.

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

Clerks in the general post-office.

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

Messenger.

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

Contingent expenses.

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

Surveyor general and clerks.

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

Surveyor south of Tennessee and clerks, &c.

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

Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri.

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

Surveyor in northern part of Alabama.

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

Commissioner of public buildings.

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

Officers and clerks of the mint.

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

Persons employed in the mint.

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

Contingent expenses of the mint.

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

Wastage.

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

Governor, &c. of Illinois.

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

Contingent expenses in Illinois.

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

Governor, &c. of Missouri.

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

Contingent expenses.

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

Governor, &c. of Michigan.

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

Contingent expenses.

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

Governor, &c. of Alabama.

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

Contingent expenses.

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.

Judges.

- Attorney general. For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.
- District attorneys and marshals. For compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand three hundred dollars.
- Reporter of decisions of Supreme Court. 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.
- Sundry pensions. For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.
- Annual allowance to pensioners. 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.
- Support of lighthouses, &c. 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.
- Claims of inhabitants of West Florida. 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.
- Commissioner of claims. For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Clerk of commissioner of claims. For compensation to the clerk employed in the office of said commissioner, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- Contingent expenses. 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.
- Additional clerks. 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.
- Hire of a messenger. For the hire of a messenger for the same period, four hundred and eighty-four dollars.
- Surveying public lands. 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.
- Salaries of public ministers, &c. 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.
- Outfits, &c. For outfits of ministers of the United States at London and St. Petersburg, eighteen thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For the contingent expenses of the missions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars.
- Deficiency in foreign intercourse fund. To provide for a deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for intercourse with foreign nations, twenty thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, eighty thousand dollars.
- Intercourse with Barbary powers. For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty-two thousand dollars.
- For carrying into effect the treaty of Ghent. 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 spoiliations, 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.

April 11, 1818.

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.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to pay 3 per cent. of the net proceeds of public lands in Indiana, to persons authorized by the legislature of that state to receive it.

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.

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.

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

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.

STATUTE I.
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 dolls. 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.

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2 N 2

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.

[Obsol[ete].]
52,984 dolls.
60 cents appropriated for claims due on account of the Cumberland road, &c.

260,000 dolls. 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 ordinance, 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.

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.

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.

The President may make alterations in the ration.

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.

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

Continuance of part of this act.

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.

Commissary general's letters free of postage.

Continuance of part of this act.

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.

STATUTE I.

April 16, 1818.

Brevet officers to receive pay, &c.

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.

Brevet commissions with consent of the Senate.

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.

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, seaman 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.

Act of March 2, 1811, ch. 30. Superintendent of Indian trade, agents, &c.

After 18th April, 1818, no person to act without the consent of the Senate.

Agents to give bond in 10,000 dollars.

The act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes continued until 1st March, 1819.

Act of 1811, ch. 30.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 43.

Act of March 3, 1821, ch. 46.

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.

Resolution of Dec. 3, 1818. The inhabitants of Illinois

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 holden 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.

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.

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.

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.

April 18, 1818.

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

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.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

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

STATUTE I.

April 18, 1818.

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.*

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.

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,

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.

Former acts repealed.
Revised by act of March 3, 1821, ch. 54.

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.

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.

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, 1820, 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.

April 18, 1818.

Congress to meet on the third Monday of November.

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.

STATUTE I.

April 18, 1818.

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

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.

STATUTE I.

April 18, 1818.

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.*

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 thereat.

APPROVED, April 18, 1818.

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

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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.*

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

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-

disse, 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.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

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.

Goods taken from a wreck to be appraised. Goods damaged on the voyage.

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.

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

Exception.

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.

Compensation of appraisers.

Collectors to pay appraisers the amount to official appraisers in part of salary.

Two dollars to a consul for every verification.

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.

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,

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Proviso.

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

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.

Twenty days allowed for giving the exportation bonds.

Proviso.

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.

Drawback.

Penalties and forfeitures.

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.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

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

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.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

Compensation for publication.

In case of wilful omission or unreasonable delay in publishing the laws.

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.*

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 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.

Buildings for executive departments under direction of the President.

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.

Appropriation under the direction of the President.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.
April 20, 1818.

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 receipted 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.

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.

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.

Taxes due when the lists are delivered, &c.

5000 dolls. appropriated for making corrections.

Expenses of publication.

1815, ch. 21.

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

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 improvements to be ascertained.

The clerk to receive compensation, &c.

The time for redemption of lands sold for taxes, extended three years beyond the time allowed.

Proviso.

President authorized to abolish all existing offices of collectors of direct tax and internal duties; and duties to be performed to devolve as he designates.

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

Receipt for purchase money 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 thereof 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.

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

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

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.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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

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.

Patent office.

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 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

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, 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

Clerks in the treasurer's office.

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 dol-

Clerks in the register's office.

lars 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

Clerks in the general land office.

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.

Clerks in the War Department.

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 dol-

Clerks in the paymaster general's office.

lars 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.

Clerks in the adjutant and inspector general's office.

Clerks in the ordnance department.

Clerks in the office of superintendent of Indian trade.

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.

Additional clerks in the office of the second comptroller, 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.

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.

STATUTE I.

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)

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 dolls. 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.

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

Negroes not

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 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 lawful regulations of a state, &c.

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.

Onus probandi on the defendant.

In failure of proof the defendant to be guilty.

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.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

Prosecutions may be sustained within five years.

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

Act of March 2, 1807, ch. 22.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

Post-roads discontinued.

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 Hampshire.

In Massachusetts.—From Kingston to Halifax.

Massachusetts.

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.

In Kentucky.—From Glasgow to Lebanon, Tennessee.

Kentucky.

In Georgia.—From Madison to Monticello.

Georgia.

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

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

Pennsylvania.

From Middleton to York Haven.

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

Alabama.

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

Missouri.

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

New York.

From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, Massachusetts.

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

Post-roads established.

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 Hampshire.

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 Fryeburg.

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 Swanssea, to Richmond.

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

Vermont.

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.

Massachusetts.

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.

Connecticut.

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.

New York.

In New York.—From Hamilton, by Lebanon and Georgetown, to Cooley's Inn, in Otseick, 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, Rensselaerville, 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. Pennsylvania.

From Quakertown, by Springtown, to Durham.

From Harrisburg, by Camberland, 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 Pittsburg.

From Pittsburg, by Elizabethtown, Freeport, Perryopolis, and Middletown, to Uniontown.

From Beavertown, by Brighton, to Greensburg.

From Beavertown to Butler.

From Butler, by Lawrenceburg, to Kittaning.

From Meadville to Kinsman, Ohio.

From Mount Pleasant, in Wayne county, to Schohocking 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 Roanoke, 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 Courthouse, 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, Gladly 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.

In North Carolina.—From Salem to Mount Pizgah.

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

North Carolina.

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.

South Carolina.

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.

Georgia.

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.

Ohio.

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, Sunsbury, 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.

Indiana.

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.

Missouri Territory.

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 Florissant, 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 Labanon and Gallatin, to Tennessee.
 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 M'Cann'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 Mississippi.
 Pinkneyville, to St. Francisville, in the state of Louisiana.
In Alabama.—From Fort Claiborne, by Fort Montgomery, to Blakely. Alabama.
 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 Illinois.
 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.

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

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.
 VOL. III.—58

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.*

Appropriations.

For the capitol.

Centre building of the Capitol.

Finishing President's house.

Offices to President's house.

Walls, gates, and iron railing. Contingencies.

President's square.

Committee rooms.

Representative chamber, &c.

Senate chamber, &c.

Furnishing President's house.

For deficiency of appropriation, &c.

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 imported 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 described 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 piebe, 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.

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.

Addition of 10 per cent. if the articles are imported in foreign 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 exported within the time, &c. prescribed, &c.
April 27, 1816, ch. 107.

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

Acts, &c. contrary to this act repealed.

STATUTE I.

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

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 allowed 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 militia called into service against the Seminole Indians, &c. entitled to half-pay and pensions, &c.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

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

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.

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.

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.

Drawback of the duties, if the goods are

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.

April 20, 1818.

Indian agents and factors to receive the salaries specified.

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 factors.

The sums allowed to be in full, &c.

Rations, &c. to be deducted.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

Act of 1816, ch. 107.

The 4th paragraph of the 1st section of the

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.

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

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.

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 Pittsburg, 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.

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 dolls. 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.

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.

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.

APPROVED, April 20, 1818.

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

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.

STATUTE I.

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

April 20, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

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:

Sums 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.

For balances due several states.

Towards erecting barracks at Baton Rouge, forty thousand dollars.

Barracks at Baton Rouge.

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

Treaty with Cherokees.

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

Expenses of holding Indian treaties in 1818.

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

Arrearages.

For additional pay to the militia, fifty thousand dollars.

Pay of militia.

For expenses of mounted volunteers, ninety thousand dollars.

Mounted volunteers.

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

Pensions under act of 1818, ch. 19.

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

Pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers.

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.

Clerk hire in War Department.

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

Rent of offices for War Department.

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

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.

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

[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.

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.*

Bath, in Massachusetts, made a port of entry for vessels, &c.

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

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 established.

A collector to reside at Belfast, &c.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repay or remit certain alien duties therein described.*

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 remitted, in respect 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 provision, &c.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1818.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile.*

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 hospital and barracks in New Orleans, and of Fort Charlotte, at Mobile, and cause the ground whereon 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 discontinued.

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 dolls. each, and commission of one per cent. &c.

Proviso.

Registers to receive, each, 500 dolls. 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 dolls. 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 Mississippi, 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 government.

Lands attached to the district east of Pearl river.

The lands after having been surveyed to be sold, except No. 16, and other reservations, &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.

Subject to appeals to the supreme court, &c.

Act of April 21, 1820, ch. 45.

The legislature may regulate the holding of 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.*

April 20, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

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.

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.

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 surety 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

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 dolls. 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 thereof 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 naval force for holding the country, &c.

20,000 dolls. appropriated to defray the expenses incident to the occupation, &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, 1812.

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.

Distribution of T. B. Wait and Sons edition of public documents.

APPROVED, December 23, 1817.

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 Boren & 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.

Distribution of Boren & Co. laws.

APPROVED, December 23, 1817.

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.

Laws of Fourteenth Congress to be procured.

APPROVED, January 22, 1818.

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-

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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.

One set of Wait's edition of state papers to be distributed to each of the judges of the Supreme Court.

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.

Members of Congress, &c. authorized to

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, 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 convention which formed the constitution of the United States, to be published under the direction of the President.

Secret journals of acts and proceedings, and foreign correspondence, 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 alphabetical index of the acts and resolutions to be prepared, printed, and distributed, therewith.

APPROVED, April 3, 1818.

April 4, 1818.

XI. RESOLUTION *requesting the President of the United States to present a sword to Colonel Richard M. Johnson.*

The President requested to present Col. Richard M. Johnson with a sword.

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.

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.*

Thanks of Congress to General Harrison and Governor Shelby, &c.

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.

Gold medals to them.

APPROVED, April 4, 1818.

April 20, 1818.

XIII. RESOLUTION *directing the completion of the survey of the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and for other purposes.*

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.

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.