

# ACTS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the second session, which was begun and held in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the sixteenth day of November, 1818, and ended on the third day of March, 1819.*

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### STATUTE II.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to provide for the removal of the library of Congress to the north wing of the Capitol.*

Dec. 3, 1818.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the joint library committee of Congress be, and they are hereby, authorized to cause suitable apartments, in the north wing of the Capitol, to be fitted up and furnished for the temporary reception of the library of Congress, and to cause the said library to be removed to, and placed in, the same.

[Obsolete.]  
Suitable apartments to be fitted up for the library in the north wing of the capitol.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of the expenditures which may be incurred under this act; and that the amount, so settled, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Accounts to be settled at the treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the further purchase of books for the said library.

2000 dollars further for books.

APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

### STATUTE II.

CHAP. II.—*An Act to increase the number of clerks in the Department of War.*

Dec. 5, 1818.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ an additional number of clerks in his department, not exceeding twelve; and that the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for their compensation; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This act to continue in force for one year, and no longer.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 134.  
The Secretary of War authorized to employ additional clerks.

APPROVED, December 5, 1818.

## STATUTE II.

Dec. 16, 1818.

[Obsolete.]

Sums appropriated for the support of the army.

200,000 dolls. for subsistence.

Deficit for holding treaties with Indians, 50,000 dolls.

CHAP. III.—*An Act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to the objects herein specified, to wit :

For subsistence of the army of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes, being a deficit in the appropriations for that object in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sums be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, December 16, 1818.

## STATUTE II.

Dec. 16, 1818.

No suit, action, &c. depending and undetermined on the 20th April, 1818, to be discontinued or abated, on account of the court not having been holden on the first Monday of June, 1818. Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 108. Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 170.

The court authorized to make rules and orders touching such suits, as if it had been holden.

Suits, &c., hereafter transferred to be deemed depending as if they had been entered, and the court holden on the 20th of June last.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act concerning the western district court of Pennsylvania.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That no suit, action, plea, process, or proceeding, at law or in equity, which, on the twentieth day of April last, was depending and undetermined in the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, and by law directed to be removed to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall be discontinued or abated on account of the said court not having been opened and holden on the first Monday of June last, agreeably to the act of Congress passed on the twentieth day of April last; but that all such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, both at law and in equity, shall be deemed, taken, and, to all intents and purposes, be held to be depending in the said district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, as fully and effectually as if the said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June last.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said court be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make all such rules and orders touching such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, at law and in equity, as they might or could have done, if said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, aforesaid, which may be hereafter certified and transferred from the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be depending in the said court on the said first Monday of June last, and the same proceedings may be had therein as if the same had been on that day entered in the said court agreeably to the act of Congress aforesaid.

APPROVED, December 16, 1818.

## STATUTE II.

Feb. 4, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Limits of the district.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Allegheny Mountain.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the state of Virginia as is situate west of the summit of the mountains which sepa-

rate the waters emptying into the Chesapeake Bay and Roanoke river from the waters which fall into the Ohio river, shall be one judicial district; and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge, and annually hold six sessions, as follows: At Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of March and September; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of April and October; and at Wythe Courthouse, on the first Mondays of May and November.(a)

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court shall, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognisable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and writs of error shall be from decisions therein to the Supreme Court, in the same manner as from circuit courts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a clerk appointed for the said court; and that a district attorney and marshal be appointed for the said district, in like manner as in other judicial districts.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the said judge of the said district court, the yearly compensation of one thousand six hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; that there shall be allowed to the said district attorney, the yearly compensation of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; and there shall be allowed to the said marshal the yearly sum of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

A district court.  
One judge to reside in the district.  
Six sessions annually, &c.

Jurisdiction of the court.  
Writs of error to the Supreme Court.

A clerk, district attorney and marshal.

Yearly compensation to the judge.

Compensation of the district attorney.  
Of the marshal.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed.*

Feb. 4, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any treasury note, issued under the authority of any act of Congress, it shall be lawful for the said secretary, upon receiving bond, with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the treasury note alleged to be so lost or destroyed, to pay the amount due on such note, to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it has been destroyed.

On proof, &c. of the loss of a treasury note, the Secretary, upon bond, &c. to pay the amount due.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever proof shall be exhibited, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any certificate of Mississippi stock, it shall be lawful to issue to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it was destroyed, a new certificate of the same value with the one lost or destroyed; the person claiming such renewal complying with the rules and regulations at present established at the Treasury Department, for the renewal of certificates of stock lost or destroyed.

On proof of the loss or destruction of any certificate of Mississippi stock, a new certificate may be issued.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

(a) The acts relating to the district courts in Virginia have been: Act of September 22, 1789, (obsolete,) ch. 20, sec. 3. Act of April 29, 1802, (obsolete,) sec. 4, ch. 31. Act of March 23, 1804, ch. 31, sec. 1, 2, 3. Act of March 24, 1814, ch. 31. Act of March 19, 1818, ch. 22. Act of February 4, 1819, ch. 12. Act of February 10, 1820, ch. 9. Act of April 26, 1822, ch. 31. Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 167. Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 102. Act of May 20, 1826, ch. 88. Act of April 20, 1832, ch. 69. Act of March 3, 1835, ch. 34. Act of July 1, 1836, ch. 232. Act of March 2, 1838, ch. 15. Act of January 20, 1843, ch. 3.

STATUTE II.  
Feb. 4, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriation as prize money among the representatives of Commodore Preble, Capt. Stewart, officers, and crew, of the Syren, &c.; their proportion of the appraised value of the brig Transfer, captured by the Syren, &c.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act authorizing the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which sum shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy, as prize money, among the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, deceased, and Captain Charles Stewart, the officers and crew of the brig of war Syren, or to the representatives of such as may be dead, on account of their proportion of the sum of five thousand dollars, the appraised value of the brig Transfer, captured by the said brig Syren, for a breach of the blockade of the port of Tripoli, in the year eighteen hundred and four, during the war carried on by the United States against that power; the said brig Transfer having been taken into the service of the United States by Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the blockading squadron; which brig was regularly condemned, as a good prize, by sentence of a court of admiralty.

APPROVED, February 4, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Sums appropriated for the

Pay of the army.  
Subsistence.

Forage.

Clothing.

Bounties, &c.  
Medical and hospital department.

Quartermaster's department.

Arrearages.

Extra pay for construction, &c. of military roads.

Contingencies of the army.

Arrearages.

Fortifications.

Survey of water courses.

Ordnance department.

Armories.

Arsenals, &c.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.*

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

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million of dollars.

For subsistence, in addition to two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars.

For forage for officers, twenty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For clothing, four hundred thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars.

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

For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for the quartermaster's department, during the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For extra pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the construction and repairs of military roads, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, one hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

For fortifications, five hundred thousand dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses tributary to, and west of, the Mississippi; also those tributary to the same river, and north-west of the Ohio; six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, fifty thousand dollars; for erecting a powder magazine at Frankford, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dol-

lars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, twenty thousand dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, New York, six thousand dollars; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, twenty thousand dollars.

For cannon, powder, and shot, to fulfil existing contracts, for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, one hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred dollars.

To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments, for the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters, and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the academy at West Point, thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For marking and running the boundary line of the several cessions of land made by the Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one million seven hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the Indian department, including arrearages incurred by holding Indian treaties, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, including twenty thousand dollars to defray an expense incurred under the Chickasaw treaty lately concluded; and including also, the further sum of seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, being the aggregate amount of certain sums stipulated to be paid within sixty days, to certain individuals named in the above-mentioned treaty.

For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

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

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

Cannon, powder, &c.

Payment of retained bounty per diem, travelling allowance, &c.

Maps, &c. for the War Department.

Maps, &c. for the academy at West Point.

Marking, &c. Indian boundary lines.

Payment of half pay pensions to widows and orphans.

Invalid pensioners.

Revolutionary pensioners. 1818, ch. 19.

Arrearages for paying revolutionary pensions in 1818.

Indian department.

Annuity to the Creek nation.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

CHAP. XIX.—*An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognisance, as well in equity as at law, of all actions, suits, controversies, and cases, arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to authors or inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings, inventions, and discoveries: and upon any bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved in any such cases, shall have authority to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any authors or inventors, secured to them by any laws of the United States, on such terms and conditions as the said courts may deem fit and

The circuit courts to have original cognisance, in equity and at law, in controversies respecting the right to inventions and writings.

Act of Feb. 21, 1793, ch. 11.

Act of May 31, 1790, ch. 15.

Proviso.

reasonable: *Provided, however,* That from all judgments and decrees of any circuit courts, rendered in the premises, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, as is now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of such circuit courts.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 15, 1819.

CHAP. XXI.—*An Act to authorize the President and Managers of the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof.*

That part of the law of Maryland applicable to the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company, in full force in the district of Columbia.

The road may be made from the boundary of the district to the boundary of the city.

The powers and obligations of the Company of the Turnpike Roads, transferred to the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company.

Act of April 25, 1810, ch. 21. Proviso.

The corporation of Washington may purchase out the road, on paying the capital expended, and 6 per cent. thereon.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the law of the state of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make certain turnpike roads through the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington, and for other purposes," passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, be, and it hereby is, declared to be in full force within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the president and managers of the said turnpike road company, be, and they are hereby, authorized to make said road from the boundary of the District of Columbia to the boundary of the city of Washington.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in relation to the process of constructing said road, and to toll gates, and the rates of toll thereon, the said company shall be, and hereby is, invested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, and shall be subject to all the obligations, which, by the act of Congress, "to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the District of Columbia," passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ten, are given, granted, imposed on, and vested in, the company of the Columbia turnpike roads, had that company proceeded to make the said road according to the terms of the act of Congress aforesaid: *Provided,* That the formal written release, by the company last mentioned, of their right to make said road, according to their act of incorporation, be filed, within ten days after the passing of this act, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the corporation of Washington are hereby authorized and empowered, at any time, to purchase out the said road herein authorized to be made, with all the rights and profits thereto belonging, on paying to the said company a sum which shall be equal to the total amount expended on said road, with six per cent. interest thereon from the date of its expenditure.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 16, 1819.

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of said territory. (a)*

The citizens of Michigan au-

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the citizens of the Michi-

(a) The acts which have been passed relative to the territory of Michigan, are:—

An act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments. Jan. 11, 1805, ch. 5.

An act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of that territory. Feb. 16, 1819, ch. 22.

An act to provide for the apportionment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory and for other purposes. Jan. 30, 1823, ch. 8.

gan territory be, and they are hereby authorized to elect one delegate to the Congress of the United States, who shall possess the qualifications, and exercise the privileges, heretofore required of, and granted to, the delegates from the several territories of the United States.

authorized to elect a delegate to Congress, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male citizen of said territory, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided therein one year next preceding an election, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, shall be entitled to vote at such election for a delegate to the Congress of the United States, in such manner, and at such times and places, as shall be prescribed by the governor and judges of said territory.

Qualifications of the electors.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the person, duly qualified according to law, who shall receive the greatest number of votes at such election, shall be furnished, by the governor of said territory, with a certificate, under his official seal, setting forth that he is duly elected, by the qualified electors, the delegate from said territory to the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years from the date of said certificate, which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be given to take his seat in the House of Representatives in that capacity.

The governor to certify the election of the delegate.

The certificate entitles the delegate to his seat in the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, February 16, 1819.

STATUTE II.

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

Feb. 16, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, for defraying the expenses of the navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated:

Sums appropriated for the expenses of the navy.

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

Pay of officers and pay of seamen.

For provisions, four hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars.

Provisions.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Medicines, hospital stores, &c.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Repairs of vessels.

An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan and for other purposes. March 3, 1823, ch. 35.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes." Feb. 5, 1825, ch. 6.

An act to allow the citizens of the territory of Michigan to elect the members of their legislative council, and for other purposes. Jan. 29, 1827, ch. 6.

An act authorizing the legislative council of the territory of Michigan to take charge of the school lands in said territory. May 24, 1828, ch. 122.

An act relative to the plan of Detroit in Michigan territory. May 28, 1830, ch. 151.

An act for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the territories of Florida and Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 64.

An act prolonging the second session of the fifth legislative council of the territory of Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 72.

An act authorizing an alteration in the election districts for members of the legislative council of the territory of Michigan. March 2, 1833, ch. 82.

An act to attach the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river and north of the state of Missouri, to the territory of Michigan. June 28, 1834, ch. 98.

An act authorizing an extra session of the legislative council of Michigan. June 30, 1834, ch. 151.

An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed. June 15, 1836, ch. 99.

An act to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio. June 23, 1836, ch. 117.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions. June 23, 1836, ch. 121.

An act to admit the state of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Jan. 26, 1837, ch. 6.

Contingent expenses.

Repairs of navy yards.  
Medals and swords.

Pay and subsistence of marine corps.  
Clothing.  
Military stores.

Contingent expenses.

To be paid out of the treasury.

For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing medals and swords, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For clothing the same, two thousand and thirty dollars and ten cents.

For military stores for the same, one thousand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses for the same, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars.

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

APPROVED, February 16, 1819.

#### STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

6000 dolls. per annum to the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, in lieu of former salaries.  
Attorney General, 3,500 dolls.  
P. M. General, 4000.

Chief Justice, 5000, and each judge of the Supreme Court, 4,500.

Assistants to P. M. G. 2,500 each.

From 1st Jan., 1819.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That instead of the salaries now allowed by law to the following officers, there shall be paid to them, quarterly, the following annual salaries respectively; that is to say: to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars: to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars: to the Attorney General, three thousand five hundred dollars: to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars: to the Chief Justice of the United States, five thousand dollars: and to each of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, four thousand five hundred dollars: and to the assistant Postmaster General, and additional assistant Postmaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars each: to commence the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

#### STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

The President may purchase any tract of land reserved, by act of March, 1817, to the Creeks.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 88.

Lands acquired by virtue of this act to be offered for sale upon such days as the President may designate.

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to purchase for, and on behalf of, the United States, any tract or tracts of land, reserved by the act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to the chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation, which they, or either of them, may be disposed to sell; and the amount of such purchase shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any tract or tracts of land, the title to which may be acquired by the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be offered at public sale, at the land offices of the district in which they may be situate, upon such day or days as the President shall, by proclamation, designate for that purpose, in the same manner, and on the same conditions and terms of credit, as is provided by law for the sale of public lands of the United States; and patents shall be granted therefor, as for other public lands and town lots sold by the United States.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.



STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there shall be granted to the state of Mississippi, two entire sections of land, or fractional sections, or quarter sections, not exceeding the quantity contained in two entire sections, for a seat of government in the said state; which land shall be located in one entire tract, at such place as, under the authority of the said state, shall be designated for the seat of government therein, whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished thereto, and before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands belonging to the United States.

Two sections of land for a seat of government.

To be located in one entire tract.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted, in the said state, another township, or a quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of the said state, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein; which lands shall be located by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whenever an extinguishment of Indian title shall be made for lands suitable, in his opinion, for that purpose, in the said state: which grant, hereby provided to be made, shall be considered as made in lieu of a township directed to be reserved by the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary line fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed March three, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and which reserve of one township, provided to be made by the aforesaid fifth section of said act, shall be offered for sale, in the same manner as the other public lands in the same district.

Another township for the support of a seminary of learning.

To be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, &c.

This grant in lieu of a township reserved by the act of 3d March, 1815, ch. 37.

The township reserved by act of 3d March, 1815, to be sold.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act supplemental to the act, entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the City of Washington."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That any lot, or part of a lot, or other real estate whatsoever, in the City of Washington, heretofore sold, or hereafter to be sold, for any tax due to the corporation of said city, or laid or assessed under the authority of the said corporation, pursuant to the powers vested in it by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, or of any other act, passed, or to be passed, shall and may be redeemed, so as effectually to reinstate and invest the proprietor, or his legal representatives, in and with all his former estate, as fully and effectually as if such sale had never been made, upon payment, or tender of payment, being made, at any time within two years from the time of such sale, by such proprietor, or by his heirs, executors, or administrators, or by any other person, in his or their behalf, to the purchaser of such lot or part of a lot, or other real estate, his executors or administrators, of the money actually paid by him for the same, with the addition of interest, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, to be computed from the time of the payment of the said money by such purchaser; and if such purchaser, his executors, or administrators, have no known place of residence within the District of Columbia, or be not to be found at such place of residence, at the time such redemption is desired to be made; or if such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or any other person in his behalf, shall offer to pay such money, with interest as aforesaid, and such pur-

Act of May 4, 1812, ch. 76.

Lots sold for taxes in the city of Washington may be redeemed within two years, on payment of the purchase money and ten percent. per ann. interest.

And if the purchaser cannot be found, or refuses to accept the redemption money, may be paid to the clerk of the circuit court for Washington county.

chaser, his executors, or administrators, shall refuse to accept the same, and give a sufficient receipt and acquittance in writing for the same, by way of redemption as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or other person in his or their behalf, to make the redemption aforesaid, as effectually, by paying the said money, with interest as aforesaid, to the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Washington; whose duty it shall be to make report of the same to the said court, immediately, if in session, otherwise on the first day of [the] session then next ensuing, and to deposit the said money for safe keeping, and pay the same over to such purchaser, or his legal representatives, under the direction of the said court: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person now entitled, under any law heretofore enacted, to receive any higher or other premium than an interest of ten per centum per annum as aforesaid, upon the redemption of any real estate, other than vacant and unimproved lots heretofore sold for taxes, nor to affect the vested legal right of such person to hold such real estate clear of such right of redemption, at any time less than two years from the time of the sale, such legal right being vested prior to the passing of this act; and that the said court may require such higher or other premium to be paid, by the person redeeming, to the purchaser, in any case wherein it shall appear to the said court that a vested legal right to such premium existed before the passing of this act.

The clerk to make report, and deposit the money, &c.

Proviso.  
Vested legal right to hold clear of redemption at less than two years, not affected.  
The court may require higher or other premium, in any case where, &c.

The officer charged with selling real estate for taxes to make report in writing to the clerk of the court within ten days, certified, &c.

The clerk to record the report.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several collectors of the said taxes, or such other officer of the said corporation as shall be charged with the duty of selling any such real estate for taxes, shall, within ten days after every such sale, transmit to the clerk of the said court an accurate report in writing, certified by the clerk or register of the said corporation, containing a particular description of the property sold, the amount of taxes for the raising of which it has been sold, the names and residence of the person or persons to whom such property belongs, or to whom such taxes have been assessed, and of the purchaser or purchasers, the amount of the purchase money; distinguishing how much has been actually paid, and the clear surplus, if any, coming to the proprietor; which report it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said court forthwith to record among the land records of the said county, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the party who redeems the same.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

Feb. 20, 1819.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation.*

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.  
A sum equal to the value of the articles, forfeited by persons making false entry for benefit of drawback or bounty, in addition to former penalties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in addition to the forfeitures and penalties heretofore provided by law, for making a false entry with the collector of any district, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation, the person making such false entry shall, (except in the cases heretofore excepted by law,) forfeit and pay to the United States a sum equal to the value of the articles mentioned or described in such entry; to be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

APPROVED, February 20, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants.*

Feb. 24, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the authority granted to the Secretary for the Department of War, by the second section of the act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and by the fourth section of the act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to issue warrants for the military land bounties to persons entitled thereto, shall be revived, and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the fourth day of March next.

The authority granted to the Secretary of War, by the acts of 6th May, 1812, and 10th Dec. 1814, to issue military bounty land warrants, continued until 4th March, 1824.

1814, ch. 10.  
1812, ch. 77.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the time limited by the act supplementary to the act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes, approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for issuing military land warrants, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the time limited by the said act for the location of unlocated military land warrants, shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

Act of Dec. 10, 1814, ch. 10.  
The time limited for issuing and locating military land extended.

Act of March 9, 1818, ch. 15.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 15.

Act of March 1, 1823, ch. 38.

Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 111.

APPROVED, February 24, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLIII.—*An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."*

Feb. 24, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third day of March next, it shall be the duty of the second auditor of the treasury, to receive all unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the second comptroller, for his decision thereon: *Provided,* That if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest and convenience would be promoted by assigning all, or any part of, the said accounts to the third auditor, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to make such assignment accordingly.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 45.

Act of Feb. 24, 1819, ch. 43.

The 2d auditor to receive unsettled accounts of Indian affairs.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the auditor charged with the examination of the accounts, as aforesaid, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to them; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts, with the vouchers and certificates. And it shall be the duty of the said auditor to make such reports on the business hereby assigned to him, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and require, from time to time, for the service of the War Department.

Duty of the auditor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the Indian Department, with the exception of those relating to Indian trade before mentioned, by warrants from the treasury; which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, and countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the second and third auditor, as the case may be.

The treasurer to disburse moneys for Indian department.

Countersigned, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, February 24, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.*

Extra allowance to non-commissioned officers and privates, when employed on fortifications, &c.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labour, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whisky or spirits, each, per day, while so employed.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels. (a)*

Forfeitures for every passenger over and above two for every five tons, custom-house measurement.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That if the master or other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, at any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport, from the United [States,] or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom-house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessels, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any circuit or district court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

## Proviso.

If the number exceeds two for every five tons, by 20, the vessel is forfeited, and may be prosecuted, distributed, &c.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 91.

60 gallons of water, 100 lbs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the continent of Europe,

(a) *Passenger acts of the United States.*—The passenger laws of the United States, apply only to passengers whilst on their voyage, and until they shall have landed. After the landing of passengers, the laws of the United States do not come in conflict with the laws of a state, which obliges security to be given against their becoming chargeable as paupers; and for their removal out of the state, in the event of their having become so chargeable. *City of New York v. Miln*, 11 Peters, 102.

Persons are not the subject of commerce; and not being imported goods they do not fall within the reasoning founded upon the construction of a power given to Congress to regulate commerce, and the prohibition of the states from imposing a duty on foreign goods. *Ibid.*

In estimating the number of passengers in a vessel, no deduction is to be made for children or persons not paying; but those employed in navigating the vessel are not to be included. *United States v. The Louisa Barbara*, Gilpin's D. C. R. 334.

In estimating the tonnage of a vessel bringing passengers from a foreign country, the measurement of the custom-house, in the port of the United States, where the vessel arrives, is to be taken. *Ibid.*

at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such other provisions, stores, and live stock as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers, on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report, to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall, quarter yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and 100 lbs. of wholesome ship-bread, for every passenger to Europe, over and above, &c.

In case of short allowance, to pay three dolls. a day to every passenger, &c.

A list or manifest of all the passengers to be delivered to the collector, &c.

Age, sex, and occupation, of passengers, to be designated and also the country to which they belong, and that where they mean to reside; together with what number have died on the voyage.

Statements to be laid before Congress.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. (a)*

March 2, 1819.

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

Resolution of Dec. 14, 1819.

(a) *Acts relative to Alabama.*—An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, March 3, 1817, ch. 59.

An act to alter and amend the act approved the third day of March, 1817, entitled "An act to establish a separate government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, April 20, 1818, ch. 127. An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, March 2, 1819, ch. 47.

An act to establish a district court in the state of Alabama, April 21, 1820, ch. 45.

An act concerning the apportionment of representatives in the state of Alabama, Jan. 14, 1823, ch. 2.

The inhabitants of Alabama authorized to form a constitution and state government.

To be admitted into the Union.

Boundaries of the state.

Including islands within six leagues of the shore.

The line of demarcation between Mississippi and the state to be formed, to be run and cut by the surveyors of lands south of Tennessee and of Alabama.

Qualified voters to choose representatives to form a convention.

Appointment of representatives.

territory of Alabama be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they may deem proper; and that the said territory, when formed into a state, shall be admitted into the union, upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence, east, to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence along said line, to the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence, west, along said boundary line, to the Tennessee river; thence, up the same, to the mouth of Bear creek; thence, by a direct line, to the north-west corner of Washington county; thence, due south, to the Gulf of Mexico; thence, eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; and thence, up the same to the beginning.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, and the surveyor of the public lands in the Alabama territory, to run and cut out the line of demarcation, between the state of Mississippi and the state to be formed of the Alabama territory; and if it should appear to said surveyors, that so much of said line designated in the preceding section, running due south, from the north-west corner of Washington county to the Gulf of Mexico, will encroach on the counties of Wayne, Green, or Jackson, in said state of Mississippi, then the same shall be so altered as to run in a direct line from the north-west corner of Washington county to a point on the Gulf of Mexico, ten miles east of the mouth of the river Pascagola.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory three months previous to the day of election, and all persons having, in other respects, the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a constitution, who shall be appointed among the several counties as follows:

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Madison.    | From the county of Madison, eight representatives.   |
| Monroe.     | From the county of Monroe, four representatives.     |
| Blount.     | From the county of Blount, three representatives.    |
| Limestone.  | From the county of Limestone, three representatives. |
| Shelby.     | From the county of Shelby, two representatives.      |
| Montgomery. | From the county of Montgomery, two representatives.  |
| Washington. | From the county of Washington, two representatives.  |
| Tuskaloosa. | From the county of Tuskaloosa, two representatives.  |
| Lawrence.   | From the county of Lawrence, two representatives.    |
| Franklin.   | From the county of Franklin, two representatives.    |
| Cotaco.     | From the county of Cotaco, two representatives.      |
| Clark.      | From the county of Clark, two representatives.       |
| Baldwin.    | From the county of Baldwin, one representative.      |
| Cawhauba.   | From the county of Cawhauba, one representative.     |
| Conecah.    | From the county of Conecah, one representative.      |
| Dallas.     | From the county of Dallas, one representative.       |
| Marengo.    | From the county of Marengo, one representative.      |
| Marion.     | From the county of Marion, one representative.       |

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

An act to add a part of the southern to the northern district of Alabama, March 31, 1832, ch. 58.

An act to carry into effect in the states of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compacts with those states in regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations, July 4, 1836, ch. 355.

From the county of Mobile, one representative.  
 From the county of Lauderdale, one representative.  
 From the county of St. Clair, one representative.  
 From the county of Autauga, one representative.

Mobile.  
 Lauderdale.  
 St. Clair.  
 Autauga.

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

Elections to be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in May, 1819, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby, authorized to meet at the town of Huntsville, on the first Monday in July next; which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not, expedient at that time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory; And if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are, authorized to form a constitution and state government: *Provided*, That the same when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory, by the articles of agreement between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the constitution of the United States.

Members of the convention to meet at Huntsville, on the first Monday in July, 1819, and to determine, &c.

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

Convention authorized to form a constitution, &c.

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

The government to be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance of 13th July, 1787.

Second. That all salt springs within the said territory, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the people of the said state, the same to be used, under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the said state shall direct: *Provided*, The said legislature shall never sell, nor lease the same for a longer term than ten years at any one time.

Propositions offered to the convention.

Section No. 16, in every township, for the use of schools.

Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads, canals, and improving the navigation of rivers, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state, under the direction of the legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state, under the direction of Congress.

Salt springs and lands for working them granted to the state, for the use of the people.

Five per cent. of net proceeds of land, sold after 1st September, 1819, to be reserved for making public roads canals, &c.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature. And the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction aforesaid, may reserve the seventy-two sections or two townships, hereby set apart for the support of a seminary of learning, in small tracts: *Provided*, That no tract shall consist of less than

An entire township for a seminary of learning.

To be reserved in small tracts.

Proviso: irrevocable ordinance disclaiming right to waste lands.

Waste land at the sole disposal of the United States.

Tracts of land sold by the United States to be exempt from taxes for five years.

Lands of non-resident citizens not to be taxed higher, &c.

No tax on United States' lands.

Land for a seat of government, in lieu, &c.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 121, sec. 2.

The state entitled to one representative in Congress.

A true copy of the constitution to be transmitted to Congress, &c.

two sections: *And provided always*, That the said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and that all navigable waters within the said state shall for ever remain public highways, free to the citizens of said state and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefor, imposed by the said state.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of a section of land, provided to be reserved for the seat of government of the said territory, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in the Alabama territory," there be granted to the said state, for the seat of the government thereof, a tract of land containing sixteen hundred and twenty acres, and consisting of sundry fractions and a quarter section, in sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township sixteen, and range ten, and in sections five and six, in township fifteen, and range ten, and in sections twenty-nine and thirty, in the same township and range, lying on both sides of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers, and including the mouth of the river Cahawba, and which heretofore has been reserved from public sale, by order of the President of the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case the said convention shall form a constitution and state government for the people of the territory of Alabama, the said convention, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of government as shall be formed or provided, to be transmitted to Congress, for its approbation.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

### CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.* (a)

Act of Feb. 18, 1793, ch. 8.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for the more conve-

(a) The acts passed relating to the coasting trade have been:

An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes, (obsolete.) Sept. 1, 1789, ch. 11.

An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same, Feb. 18, 1793, ch. 8.

An act relative to the passing of coasting vessels between Long Island and Rhode Island, March 2, 1795, ch. 41.

An act for enrolling and licensing of steamboats, March 12, 1812, ch. 40.

An act to continue in force "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes, March 3, 1817, ch. 109, sect. 4.

An act concerning the navigation of the United States, March 1, 1817, ch. 31, sect. 4, 5.



nient regulation of the coasting trade, the seacoast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia, and the second, to include all the districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby authorized to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts, respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every ship or vessel, of the burden of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels in trading from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

Act of May 7, 1822, ch. 62, sec. 11.

The seacoast and navigable rivers of the United States divided into two great districts, for the convenience of the coasting trade.

Licensed vessels, of 20 tons and upwards, may carry on trade between the districts within the great districts, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, &c.

Regulations to be observed.

Trade between districts not included, &c. to be carried on as already provided.

This act to be in force from 30th June, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri.* (a)

March 2, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the fourth

Part of the Missouri terri-

- An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade, March 2, 1819, ch. 48.
- An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in Florida, and for other purposes, May 7, 1822, ch. 62, sec. 11.
- An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fisheries, May 24, 1828, ch. 119.
- An act to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to enrol and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, Feb. 11, 1830, ch. 14.
- An act concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery, March 3, 1831, ch. 115.
- An act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes. Act of March 2, 1831, ch. 98.
- An act of Dec. 22, 1837, ch. 1.
- (a) *Acts relating to the territory, afterward the state of Arkansas.*
- An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri, June 4, 1812, ch. 95.
- An act establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri, March 2, 1819, ch. 49.
- An act relative to the Arkansas territory, April 21, 1820, ch. 46.
- An act to fix the western boundary line of the territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, May 26, 1824, ch. 155.
- An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Arkansas from the state of Louisiana, May 19, 1828, ch. 58.
- An act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, June 15, 1836, ch. 100.
- An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the

tory after July 4, 1819, to form a separate territory to be called Arkansaw.

A temporary government to be established.

Executive power in a governor.

Powers of the governor.

A secretary.

Duties of the secretary.

Act of June 4, 1812, ch. 95.

Legislative power in the governor and judges of the superior court.

Proviso: legislative power to be exercised by the general assembly, when organized.

So much of the act of 4th June, 1812, ch. 95, as relates to the organization of a general assembly, &c. to be in force when a majority of freeholders desire it.

Representatives not to exceed nine.

day of July next, all that part of the territory of Missouri which lies south of a line, beginning on the Mississippi river, at thirty-six degrees, north latitude, running thence west to the river St. Francois; thence, up the same, to thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; and thence, west, to the western territorial boundary line; shall, for the purposes of a territorial government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Arkansaw territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established in the said territory of Arkansaw, a temporary government, to consist of three departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and shall hold his office during three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States: he shall be commander in chief of the militia of said territory, shall have power to appoint and commission all officers required by law to be appointed for said territory, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by this act; shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President thereon shall have been made known; shall, on extraordinary occasions, have power to convene the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, after one shall have been organized in conformity to law; shall ex-officio, be superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall have such other powers, and perform such further duties, as are by law given to, and imposed on, the governor of the Missouri territory, in all cases in which they shall become legally applicable to the territory of Arkansaw.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a secretary for the said territory, who shall reside therein, and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President: he shall perform all the duties imposed on the secretary for the territory of Missouri, by an act of Congress of the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act providing for the government of Missouri."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power shall, until the organization of the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, be vested in the governor and the judges of the superior court of the territory, who shall have power to pass any law for the administration of justice in said territory, which shall not be repugnant to this act, or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, that whenever the general assembly shall be organized, all the legislative power of the territory shall be vested in, and be exercised by, the said general assembly.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of Congress of the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, prescribes the powers and privileges thereof, the mode of election, and period of service, of the members thereof, and defines the qualifications and privileges of the electors and elected, shall be in full force and operation in the Arkansaw territory, to the extent of its application, so soon as the governor thereof shall be satisfied that such is the desire of a majority of the freeholders thereof, and not until then: *Provided*, That until there shall be five thousand free white males, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, resident in the said territory, the whole number of representatives shall not exceed nine.

Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes," June 23, 1836, ch. 120.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, June 17, 1844, ch. 103.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of the territory shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior courts as the legislative department of the territory shall, from time to time, institute and establish, and in justices of the peace. The superior court shall be composed of three judges, who shall reside in the territory and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal and penal cases, and exclusive cognisance of all capital cases, and shall have and exercise original jurisdiction, concurrently with the inferior courts, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount in controversy shall be one hundred dollars or upwards. The superior court shall be holden at such times and place, or places, as the legislative department shall direct, and continue in session until the business therein shall be disposed of, or as long as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided,* That any two of the judges shall constitute a court of appellate, and any one a court of original jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, judges and all other officers, of the territory, civil and military, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge, with fidelity, the duties of their offices; the governor before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the superior court of the said territory; the secretary and judges, before the said governor, or a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States; and all other officers, before the governor, or any of the judges of the supreme or inferior courts, or justices of the peace, of said territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, and judges of the superior court authorized for said territory, during the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided,* That the President shall have full power, during the recess of the Senate, to commission all or any of the said officers, until the end of the session of Congress next succeeding the date of the commission. The governor, secretary, and judges of the superior court, shall receive the same compensation, payable quarter yearly, which the governor, secretary, and superior judges, of the Missouri territory are entitled to by law.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all the laws which shall be in force in the territory of Missouri, on the fourth day of July next, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and which shall be applicable to the territory of Arkansaw, shall be, and continue, in force in the latter territory, until modified or repealed by the legislative authority thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from all taxes, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, according to the provisions of this act, the people of the Arkansaw territory shall have a right to elect members of the house of representatives of their general assembly, they shall also have the right to elect a delegate from the said territory to the Congress of the United States, who shall possess the same powers, enjoy the same privileges, and receive the same compensation, granted and secured by law to the delegates from other territories.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That until otherwise directed by the legislative department of the said territory of Arkansaw, the seat of the territorial government thereof shall be the post of Arkansaw, on the Arkansaw river.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the line now established by law, between the land offices at the seat of justice in the county of Law-

Judicial power to be vested in a superior and inferior courts.

Superior court composed of three judges, &c.

Jurisdiction of the superior court.

Times and places of holding the superior court.

Appellate and court of original jurisdiction.

Governor, secretary, judges, &c. to take an oath.

Before whom.

Governor, &c. to be appointed by the President, with consent of senate.

Proviso: the President may commission during the recess.

Compensation of the governor, &c.

Laws in force in Missouri, on 4th July, 1819, not inconsistent &c. to be in force in Arkansaw.

Military bounty lands exempt from taxes for three years from date of patents, while, &c.

Members of the House of Representatives, and delegate to Congress, &c.

Seat of government.

The line between certain land offices altered.

Act of Feb.  
17, 1818, ch. 11.

rence, and at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be so altered as to run, be the same and correspond with the northern line of the said territory of Arkansas, any thing in the act, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," passed the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1819.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act authorizing the Postmaster General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steamboats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.*

The Postmaster general authorized to contract for carrying the mail in steamboats, from New Orleans to Louisville, &c.

Expense not to exceed that of transmitting by land.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General may, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail in steamboats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, for any term of time, not exceeding four years in any one contract, in the same way and manner as he lawfully may, for the carriage of it, by land; but the whole expense of sending the mail in steamboats shall not exceed that of transmitting the same by land.

APPROVED, March 2, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.*

Sums appropriated, for—

Members of Congress, &c.

Contingent expenses.

Library of Congress.

The President.

Vice President.

Secretary of State.

Clerks.  
1818, ch. 82.

Extra copying.

Contingent expenses.

Messengers.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks.

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

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

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, of the two Houses of Congress, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expense of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

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

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

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

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, to cover expenses of extra copying, in the Department of State, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said department, including expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second section of the fifteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty-four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

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

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

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the

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| Treasury, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.   | 1818, ch. 87.            |
| For compensation to the messengers in said office seven hundred and ten dollars.  | Messengers.              |
| For compensation to the first comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.   | 1st Comptroller.         |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars.   | 2d Comptroller.          |
| For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.                                       | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.  | 1st Auditor.             |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.                             | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the second auditor, three thousand dollars.   | 2d Auditor.              |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the second auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.                          | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the third auditor, three thousand dollars.  | 3d Auditor.              |
| For compensation to the clerks in the third auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, thirty-seven thousand dollars.   | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.   | Messengers.              |
| For compensation to the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars.   | 4th Auditor.             |
| For compensation to the clerks in the fourth auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.                                   | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars.  | 5th Auditor.             |
| For compensation to the clerks in the fifth auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.                                     | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.               |
| For compensation to the treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.   | Treasurer.               |
| For compensation to the clerks in the treasurer's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.                               | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87. |
| For additional clerk hire, being for an arrearage of pay to an assistant to the chief clerk in said office, three hundred dollars.  | Additional clerk.        |
| For a further allowance for clerk hire, being for the salary of said assistant, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, four hundred dollars.   | Further clerk hire.      |

- Additional clerk to treasurer.  
Messenger. For compensation to an additional clerk in said office, eight hundred dollars.
- Commissioner of general land office.  
Clerks in land office. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Land office messenger. For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.
- Commissioner of revenue.  
Clerks. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Register of Treasury.  
Clerks. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars.
- Messengers. For compensation to the clerks in said commissioner's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Secretary to sinking fund.  
Transmitting passports, translating, &c. in the Treasury Department. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Security of the Treasury Department.  
Secretary of War.  
Clerks. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses.  
Arrearages. For compensation to the clerks in the register's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Messengers. For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the sum of ninety dollars for stamping ships' registers, five hundred dollars.
- Paymaster general.  
Clerks. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Arrearages. For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for printing, fuel, and other contingent expenses, in the Treasury Department, and in the several offices therein, forty thousand and fifty dollars.
- Messengers. For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, and for repairs of engines, hose, and fire buckets, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses.  
Clerks. For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.
- Messenger. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses.  
Clerks. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, in said office, five thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For arrearages of contingent expenses in said office, prior to the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the paymaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks in the paymaster general's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nine thousand two hundred dollars.
- Messenger. For arrearages to the clerks in said office, for the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, nine hundred and forty dollars and forty cents.
- Contingent expenses.  
Clerks. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.
- Clerks. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the adjutant general, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- Clerks. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the ordnance depart-

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| ment, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.   | 1818, ch. 87.                      |
| For the contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred and seventy dollars.  | Contingent expenses.               |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the engineer department, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.  | Clerks.                            |
| For fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses of said office, one thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.  | Contingent expenses.               |
| For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the surgeon general, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.   | Clerks.                            |
| For the contingent expenses of said office, three hundred and seventy-four dollars.   | Contingent expenses.               |
| For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.  | Secretary of the Navy.             |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.           | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87.           |
| For expense of fuel, stationery, and other contingent expenses, in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.  | Contingent expenses.               |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.                         |
| For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.   | Commissioners of navy board.       |
| For compensation to their secretary, two thousand dollars.  | Secretary of navy board.           |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioners, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.       | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87.           |
| For an addition to the allowance for clerk hire in said office, four thousand dollars.  | Additional clerk hire, &c.         |
| For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.   | Messenger.                         |
| For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.   | Contingencies.                     |
| For compensation to a superintendent, and two watchmen, and for other expenses incurred for the security of the State, War, and Navy Departments, one thousand one hundred dollars. | State, War, and Navy Departments.  |
| For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.  | Postmaster General.                |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.       | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87.           |
| For compensation to the messengers in the general post-office, six hundred and sixty dollars.   | Messengers.                        |
| For compensation to the assistant postmaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.  | Assistant postmaster general.      |
| For compensation to the second assistant postmaster general, two thousand five hundred dollars.   | Second assistant.                  |
| For the contingent expenses of the general post-office, four thousand dollars.  | Contingent expenses.               |
| For compensation to the surveyor general, two thousand dollars.   | Surveyor general.                  |
| For compensation to the clerks in the office of the surveyor general, two thousand one hundred dollars.   | Clerks.                            |
| For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.  | Surveyor south of Tennessee.       |
| For compensation to the clerks in his office, and for contingent expenses, one thousand seven hundred dollars.  | His clerks, &c.                    |
| For compensation to the surveyor in the state of Illinois and the Missouri territory, two thousand dollars.   | Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri. |
| For compensation to his clerks, per act of third April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars.  | Clerks.<br>1818, ch. 87.           |
| For compensation to the surveyor in the Alabama territory, two thousand dollars.  | Surveyor in Alabama.               |

- His clerks. For compensation to his clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Commissioner of public buildings. For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings at Washington, two thousand dollars.
- Officers and clerks of the mint. For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.
- Persons employed in the mint. For wages of the persons employed in the different operations of the mint, ten thousand and seventy-five dollars.
- Contingent expenses of the mint. For repairs, cost of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses, of the mint, five thousand four hundred dollars.
- Wasteage. For allowance of wasteage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, three thousand dollars.
- Civil government of Missouri. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses of Missouri. For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Civil government of Alabama. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Alabama territory, seven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Civil government of Michigan. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Claims not otherwise provided for, admitted at the Treasury. For the discharge of such claims against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.
- Chief justice, associate judges, &c. For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-eight cents.
- Attorney General. For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Clerk. 1818, ch. 87. For compensation to his clerk, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses. For the contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.
- District attorneys and marshals. For compensation to sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand two 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 year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.
- Pensions, by late and present governments. For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, two thousand and ninety dollars.
- Collectors of old internal revenue. For the payment of balances due to certain collectors of the old internal revenue pursuant to the provisions of the act of thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand dollars.
- 1816, ch. 42. For the maintenance and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakeage of channels, bars, and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, and including, also, balances of former appropriations for Savannah river, lake Erie and Little Gull Island, which were carried to the surplus fund the thirty-first of December last, seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-seven cents.
- Custom-houses. For the purchase or erection of custom-houses and public warehouses, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Cumberland road. For claims due and becoming due, under existing contracts for constructing the United States' road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for completing the said road, the sum of



two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars: which several sums, hereby appropriated, together with the amount heretofore advanced by the United States for making said road, shall be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by virtue of the several acts for the admission of the aforesaid states into the Union.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Surveying public lands.

For expenses attending the occupancy of the new executive buildings, including fuel, furniture, and other incidental expenses, twenty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents.

New executive buildings.

For covering with slate the two executive buildings now occupied by the State, Treasury, War, and Navy, Departments, ten thousand dollars.

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

Miscellaneous claims, &c.

For additional compensation allowed to the clerks in the office of the superintendent of Indian trade, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks in office of superintendent of Indian trade.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Clerks of commissary general of purchases.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses, in said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Messenger.

For allowance to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For salaries to the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several secretaries of legation, and the salary of a chargé des affaires at the Hague and at Stockholm, and for the usual allowance of three months' salary to the minister at Stockholm, payable on his return home, sixty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Salaries to ministers, &c. of the United States at foreign courts, &c.

For outfit for a minister plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, and also for the chargé des affaires at London, the Hague, and Stockholm, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Outfit of minister to Rio Janeiro, Madrid, &c.

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

Contingent expenses.

For a deficiency in the appropriations of former years, for the payment of expenses on foreign intercourse, including losses on drafts and the difference of exchange, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Deficiency of former appropriation for foreign intercourse, &c.

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

Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

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

Intercourse with Barbary powers.

For the expenses, during the present year, for carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and seventh, articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic majesty on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and their contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

Expenses under the articles of the treaty of Ghent, including, &c.

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

Agents of claims at Paris and London.

For the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

Distressed American seamen.

For cost of paper, engraving, and printing certificates of registry, and

Cost of certificates of registry, &c.

1813, ch. 50.  
Insurers of British ship *Brio de Mar*.

J. Trumbull, for paintings.

Ante, p. 400.

Owners and underwriters of the British ship *Union*.

To repay John G. Brown, of New Brunswick.

Survey of certain parts of coast of North Carolina.

These appropriations to be paid out of the fund reserved, &c.

Act of Aug. 4, 1790, ch. 34.

lists of crews for vessels of the United States, per provisions of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and thirteen, five thousand dollars.

To indemnify the insurers of the British ship *Brio de Mar*, taken and burnt by the *Peacock*, after the period fixed by the treaty of Ghent for the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the second payment to John Trumbull, for paintings agreeably to his contract with the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, of the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen, six thousand dollars.

To indemnify the owners and underwriters of the British ship *Union*, Captain Robert Hall, taken and burnt by the American ship of war *Peacock*, after the period fixed by the treaty of Ghent, for the termination of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies, sixty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to repay to John G. Brown, of New Brunswick, the amount of a forfeiture remitted by Mr. Dallas, while Secretary of the Treasury, a sum not exceeding two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

For carrying into effect a resolution directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, passed December the twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

#### STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service.*

Act of March 4, 1814, ch. 20.  
Act of April 16, 1818, ch. 65.

Act of April 9, 1824, ch. 34.

Five years' additional half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, killed in battle, &c. or who died in service.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years, half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half pay; which shall be paid in the manner, and out of the fund, heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

#### STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois.* (a)

Laws of the United States not inapplicable, in force in Illinois.

Illinois a district.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect, within the state of Illinois as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Illinois district. And a district court shall be

(a) See notes to the act of April 18, 1818, ch. 67.

held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Mondays in May and December; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court, at the place of holding the same, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

District court, one judge.  
Two sessions of the court annually.

Act of Sept. 24, 1789, ch. 20.  
A clerk.

Clerk's fees.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court, the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; to be paid quarter yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

1000 dolls. yearly compensation to the judge.

Payable quarterly.

District attorney.

200 dolls. per ann. for his extra services.

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.

A marshal.

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.

200 dolls. annually for his extra services.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize and empower the president and managers of the Washington Turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof."*

The law of Maryland in force 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 law of the state of Maryland, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the district of Columbia, where it crosses the post-road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Fredericktown," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, in full force within the District of Columbia.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

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

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the following post-roads be, and the same are hereby, discontinued, that is to say:

Post-roads discontinued.

From Brunswick, by Topsham, to Starbird's corner, in Bowdoin, in Maine.

From Plymouth, by Carver and Plympton, to Middleborough, and from Medford to Reading, in Massachusetts.

From Worthington to Urbana, in Ohio.

From Hagerstown, in Maryland, to McConnelstown, in Pennsylvania.

From Currituck Courthouse to Knott's Island, in North Carolina.

Post-roads  
established.

New Hamp-  
shire.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following be established post-roads, that is to say :

*In New Hampshire.*—From Sanborntown bridge, through Gilmanton ; by the house of judge Badger, and New Durham bridge, to the post-office in Farmington.

From Boston, in Massachusetts, on the Medford, Andover, and Londonderry turnpike roads, and over Isle of Hookset bridge, to Concord, in New Hampshire.

From Bartlett, in New Hampshire, to Fryeburg, in Maine.

From Warner, by Sutton and New London, to Stickney's inn, in Springfield.

From Washington, by Leinster and Unity, to Claremont.

From Concord, in Rockingham county, by Loudon, Pittsfield, Gilmon-ton iron works, Alton, and Wolfsborough, to Tuftonborough.

From Franconia, by Littleton village, to Littleton bridge.

Vermont.

*In Vermont.*—That the post-road from Danville to Lancaster, pass by Littleton bridge.

From Barnet, by Waterford village, at Mann's store, to Concord.

From Jamaica, by Winhall, to Manchester.

From Richford to Berkshire, in the county of Franklin.

Maine.

*In Maine.*—From Freeport, by Little river village, in Lisbon, to Star-bird's corner, in Bowdoin.

That the post-road from Parsonsfield to Effingham, pass by Porter bridge.

That the post-road from Portland to Fryeburg, pass by Bridgetown and Denmark.

Massachu-  
setts.

*In Massachusetts.*—From the south parish of Bridgewater, by the Four Corners, in Middleborough, to New Bedford.

From Williamstown to Hancock.

From the house of Thomas B. Harrub, in Plympton, by Carver, to Wareham.

From Worcester, by West Boylston, Westminster, and Gardner, to Templeton.

From Falley's cross roads, in Chester, by Norwich and Westhampton, to Northampton.

From Concord, by Havard, Shirley, Lunenburg, Fitchburg, and Ash-burnham, to Winchendon.

From Worcester, by West Boylston, Princeton, Westminster and Gardner, to Templeton.

From the head of Accushnet river, to the village of Fairhaven.

Connecticut.

*In Connecticut.*—From Winstead, by Colebrook central meeting house, Sandisfield and Otis west meeting house, and Tyringham, to Stockbridge, in Massachusetts.

From Colchester, by Hebron, Andover, and Coventry, to Tolland.

From Lebanon, by Windham and Hampton, to Woodstock.

From Litchfield, by Goshen, East street, to Norfolk.

New York.

*In New York.*—From Albany, by Spencertown, to Sheffield, in Mas-sachusetts.

From Troy, on the Hoosick road, by Brunswick, Grafton, and Peters-burg, to Williamstown, in Massachusetts.

From the city of Schenectady to Utica, on the south side of the Mo-hawk river.

From Cherry valley, by Long Patent, Westford, and Decatur, to Worcester.

From Great Bend, Pa. by Harmony and Windsor, to Deposit.

From Troy, by Brunswick and Greenbush, to Sand Lake.

From Cambridge, by Hoosick, Petersburg, Berlin, and Stephentown, to Lebanon.

From Waterford, by Orange, to Ballston.

- From Pine Plains, on the Ulster and Delaware turnpike, to North  
Amenia. Post-roads  
established.
- From Waterloo to Port Glasgow, by Clyde village, town of Galen.
- From the village of Peekskill, by Crumpond, to Somerstown, in the  
county of West Chester.
- From South Nunda, by M'Clure's, to Ellicottville, in the county of  
Cataraugus.
- In New Jersey.*—From Newtown, in Sussex county, by Stillwater,  
Marksborough, Butt's bridge, to Columbia glass manufactory, on the  
Delaware river. New Jersey
- From Baskenridge, by Liberty Corner, to Doughty's mills, in Morris  
county.
- From the city of New York, across Staten Island, by the Richmond  
and Woodbridge turnpike roads, to New Brunswick.
- In Pennsylvania.*—From Fannetsburg, in Franklin county, by Mifflin-  
town, M'Allisterstown, and Stroupstown, to Selinsgrove. Pennsylvania.
- From New Bedford to New Castle.
- That the mail from Chambersburg to Huntington, return by Trough  
Creek, Three Springs Valley, and Fort Littleton, to the Burnt Cabins.
- From Allentown, by M'Leansburg, Orwigsburg, and Hamburg, to  
Cootstown.
- That the mail from Washington to New Lisbon, pass on from Brice-  
lands, by Manchester, and from thence by Hookstown, Georgetown, and  
Little Beaver Bridge.
- From the Yellow Springs, in Huntingdon county, by Williamsburg  
and Martinsburg, to Bloody Run.
- That the post-road from Womelsdorf to Sunbury, pass by Gratz.
- From Easton, by the Wind Gap, Hamilton, Pocono, Sterling, Salem,  
Canaan, and Mount Republic, to Mount Pleasant.
- From Mount Republic to the Courthouse in Bethany.
- From Halifax, in Dauphin county, to Sunbury, in Northumberland  
county, on the east side of the Susquehannah river.
- From Greensburg, by Salem cross roads, Crawford's mills, Freeport,  
Kittaning Courthouse, Woodward's mills, Indiana Courthouse, Cono-  
maugh salt works and New Alexandria, to Greensburg.
- From Chester, in Delaware county, by Newtown, Spread Eagle, and  
King of Prussia, to Norristown, in Montgomery.
- From Philadelphia, by Merion, Mill Creek, Gulf Mills, Lowry, Elliott's  
and Mason's Tavern, to Kimberton.
- In Maryland.*—From Hancock to Bath, in Berkley county in Virginia. Maryland.
- From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown, to Benedict.
- That the mail pass on the turnpike road between Hagerstown and  
Cumberland.
- From Bladensburg to Magruder's tavern, in Maryland.
- From Fredericksburg, by Cartersville, Cumberland c. h., Prince Edward  
c. h., Charlotte c. h., and Halifax c. h., in Virginia, by Milton, Salisbury,  
and Charlotte, in North Carolina, by York c. h., Pinckneyville, Union c.  
h., Lawrence c. h., and Abbeville c. h., in South Carolina; and by Peters-  
burg, Washington, Powelton, and Sparta, to Milledgeville, in Georgia.
- In Virginia.*—From Bowling Green, in Carolina county, by Golans-  
ville, to Oxford. Virginia.
- That the post-road called the Three Notched Road, from Richmond  
to Milton, shall pass by Price's store, N. J. Poindexter & Co's. store, and  
Dobb's store.
- From Morgantown, by Barnes' mills, and Shinston, to Clarksburg.
- From Moorfield's, by Smith's, and the German settlement, to King-  
wood.
- From Preston to Howell's mill, on the Little Kenhawa.

Post-roads  
established.

From Petersburg, by Moody's, Bevil's bridge, Amelia Courthouse, Painesville, and Jameston, to Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward.

From York to Warwick.

From Kempsville to London bridge.

From Great bridge, by Blackwater, to Knott's island, North Carolina.

From Lewisburg, by Nicholas Courthouse, to Charleston, in Kenhawa county.

From Perkinsonville, in Amelia county, by Jennings's ordinary, in Nottoway, Miller's tavern, and Moore's ordinary, in Prince Edward county, and Key's tavern, in Charlotte county, to Charlotte Courthouse.

From Hanover Courthouse to Taylorsville, in the county of Hanover.

From Lynchburg to the store of Richard Davis, in Bedford county.

North Caro-  
lina.

*In North Carolina.*—From Rutherfordton, by Munford's Cove, and Harmonville, to Mackeysville, in Burk county.

From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, M'Phaulsville, Montpelier, M'Eachin's bridge, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton.

From Haywood Courthouse, at Waynesville, to Houghstonsville, in South Carolina.

From Newbern, by Tilman's mill, to Bay river.

From Tarboro' to Williamstown.

From Louisburg, by Haysville and Healthseat, to Oxford.

From Ashville, North Carolina, to Pendleton Courthouse, in South Carolina.

From Knott's island, by Kempsville, to Norfolk, in Virginia.

From Statesville, by Campbell's Grove, to Morgantown.

From Salem, North Carolina, by Perkins, Good Spur, and Poplar Camp, to Wythe Courthouse, Virginia.

From Oxford, in Granville county, to Louisburg, in the county of Franklin.

From Chapel Hill, in Orange county, to Lexington, in the county of Rowan.

South Caro-  
lina.

*In South Carolina.*—From Parker's Ferry, by Walterboro', to Barnwell Courthouse.

From Columbia, by Lexington, Edgefield, Newbury, and Laurens, to Greenville Courthouse.

From Adam Eifert's, by Mount Willing, R. Coleman's, William Wilson's, Charles Chappel's, on Saluda river, J. Cook's store, and H. Gray's, to Greenville.

From John Thompson's, junr., in Marion District, by Richard Howard's, to Godfrey's Ferry, on Big Pee-Dee river.

From York Courthouse by Fullenwider's store, at Gordan's Old Place, to Lincolnton, in North Carolina; and from thence to Morganton.

Georgia.

*In Georgia.*—From Milledgeville, by Bollin's ferry, Devereaux, Baxter's bridge, and Greensboro', to Athens.

From Fort Hawkins, by Clinton and Monticello, to Madison.

Ohio.

*In Ohio.*—From Dresden, by Washington cross roads, West Bedford, and Darling's, to Mansfield.

From Berkshire, by Delaware, to Urbana.

From Ravenna, by Rootstown, and Randolph, to Canton.

From Newark to Mount Vernon.

From Urbana to the county seat in Logan county.

From Columbus, by Urbana, and Piqua, to Greenville.

From Troy, by Piqua, St. Mary's, Fort Wayne, and Fort Defiance, to Fort Meigs.

From Zanesville, by Plainfield, to White Eyes Plains, on the east side of the Muskingum.

- From Wellsburg, Va., by Philipsburg and Smithfield, to Cadiz. Post-roads established.
- From New Lexington to Greenville.
- From Coshocton, by Mechanicstown and Millersburg, to Wooster.
- From Piqua to Hardin, in Shelby county.
- From Hamilton, by Oxford, Dover, Eaton, and New Paris, to Greenville.
- From Cadiz to Rumbly.
- In Kentucky.*—From Catlettsburg, by the mouth of Blaine creek, and the mouth of Louisa, Fork of Sandy, to Floyd Courthouse. Kentucky.
- From Lexington, by the way of the Burnt Tavern, to Lancaster.
- From Princeton, by Bellsford, to Madisonville.
- From Falmouth to Neville, in Ohio.
- From Millersburg, by Ruddle's Mill, to Cynthiana.
- From Louisville, by Mount Vernon, Fairfield, and Bloomfield, to Springfield.
- From Greensburg, by Monroesville, to Glasgow.
- From Newburg, by Ewingsville and Trenton, to Port Royal, in Tennessee.
- From Trenton, in Christian county, to Clarkesville.
- That the mail from Glasgow to Berksville shall pass by Martinsburg.
- From Tompkinsville, by Martinsburg, to Burksville.
- In Tennessee.*—From Clinton, by Morgan Courthouse, to Burkesville, Tennessee.
- From Columbia, in Maury county, to Waynesboro', in Wayne county.
- From the Boat Yard, by Embree's iron works, to Jonesborough.
- In Indiana.*—From Princeton, by Columbia, Petersburg, and the seat of justice in Dubois county, to Paoli. Indiana.
- From Vincennes, by Palestine, to York, in Illinois.
- From Lexington to Vernon.
- From Jeffersonville, by Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, and Washington, to Vincennes.
- From Vincennes, by Carlisle and Belville, in Illinois, to St. Louis, in the Missouri territory.
- From Jacksonborough, in the county of Wayne, to the county seat for Randolph county.
- From Lawrenceburg, in Indiana, to Petersburg and Burlington, in Kentucky.
- From Brookville to Vernon; thence, by Brownstown and Salem, to Geneva.
- From Corydon, by Mount Sterling, Portersville, Petersburg, and Columbia, to Princeton.
- From Elizabeth, Hardin county, Kentucky, by Fredonia, and Mount Sterling, to Paoli, in Indiana.
- In Illinois.*—From Edwardsville, by Alton, to St. Charles, in the Missouri territory; and from Edwardsville, by Ripley, to Perrysville. Illinois.
- That the post-road from Vincennes to Shawneetown, pass by the English Prairie, or section No. 10, of township No. 2, range 10, east.
- From Vincennes, by Palestine, to York, in Illinois.
- In Mississippi.*—From Winchester, by Green Courthouse, Fords on Pearl River, Marion Courthouse, Holmesville, and Liberty, to Woodville. Mississippi.
- From Port Gibson, by Franklin Courthouse and Liberty, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana.
- In the Missouri Territory.*—From St. Charles, by Clark's Fort, Stouts' Fort, Lincoln Courthouse, and Clarksville, to Louisiana, at the mouth of Salt River, in Pike county. Missouri Territory.
- From St. Charles, by Montgomery Courthouse, to Howard Courthouse.

Post-roads established.

From St. Louis, by Franklin Courthouse, Cooper Courthouse, to Howard Courthouse.

From Cadron, by Pulaski Courthouse, Little Rock, Clark Courthouse and Hempstead Courthouse, to Washita Courthouse, in Louisiana.

From Franklin Courthouse to Montgomery Courthouse.

From St. Michael, by the seat of justice in Wayne county, to Hix's Ferry.

From Jackson to the seat of justice in Wayne county.

From St. Louis, by Belle Fontain, and Portage de Sioux, to the seat of justice in Lincoln county.

From Potosi, by Belleview, to Murphy's Settlement.

Alabama Territory.

*In the Alabama Territory.*—From Huntsville, to Moorsville, in Limestone county.

From Cahaba to St. Stephens.

From Burnt Corn Spring, Monroe county, by Blakely, to Mobile in Mobile county.

From Cahaba to Tuskalooa.

From Huntsville, in Alabama territory, by Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Murfreesborough in Tennessee.

The military road from Huntsville to Madisonville to be established a post-road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the military road commenced by the troops of the United States, under the command of General Jackson, and leading from Huntsville, in the Alabama territory, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, be established a post-route when the same shall be completed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act to enforce those provisions of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," which relate to the right of voting for directors, and for other purposes.*

Act of April 10, 1816, ch. 44. Persons offering more than 30 votes, may be compelled to make oath. 1816, ch. 44.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in all elections of directors of the Bank of the United States, hereafter to be held, under, and by virtue of, the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," whenever any person shall offer to the judges of such election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered in his own right, and those offered by him as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any others, the said judges of the elections, or any one of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer to the said person, so offering to vote, the following oath or affirmation, viz :

Form of the oath.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the shares upon which I shall vote at this election, as attorney for others; that those shares are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly, and in good faith, owned by the persons in whose names they now stand; and that, in voting at this election, I shall not, in any manner, violate the first fundamental article of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." And the said judges of elections, or any one of them, shall be authorized and empowered, in their discretion, or at the instance of any stockholder of the bank, to administer the said oath or affirmation to any person offering to vote at any such election.

Any judge of elections may administer the oath, &c.

Proxies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any such election as attorney, proxy, or agent, for any other person, copartnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose, being duly executed, in the presence of a witness, and filed in the bank, and on which power shall be endorsed the oath or affirmation of the person, or one of the copartners, or of the head, or some of the officers, of the



body politic granting such power, in the words following: "I , do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I am (or that the co-partnership, consisting of myself and , are, or that the corporation known by the name of , is, as the case may be,) truly, and in good faith, the owner (or owners, as the case may be,) of the shares in the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, specified in the within power of attorney, and of no other shares; that no other person has any interest in the said shares, directly or indirectly, except as stated in the said power; and that no other power has been given to any person, which is now in force, to vote for me (or for the co-partnership aforesaid, or for the body politic aforesaid, as the case may be,) at any election of directors of the said bank;" which oath or affirmation may be taken before a notary public, judge, or justice of the peace, and shall be certified by him.

Form of the oath to be endorsed.

Oath may be taken before a notary, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the judges of any election of directors, to be held as aforesaid, shall permit any person to give more than thirty votes, in the whole, at any such election, without the said person's having taken the aforesaid oath or affirmation, or shall suffer any person whatever to vote as attorney, agent, or proxy, for any other person, or for any co-partnership, or body politic, without a power for that purpose, as prescribed in the foregoing section, with the oath or affirmation and certificate aforesaid; such of the said judges as shall consent thereto, shall severally be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on due conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had. And if any person shall wilfully and absolutely swear or affirm falsely, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person, so offending, shall, upon due conviction thereof, be subject to the pains and penalties which are by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Judges of elections permitting persons to give more than thirty votes without making oath, or suffering any person to vote as proxy without a power, as prescribed, to be deemed guilty, &c.

Persons swearing falsely, subject to the penalties of perjury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, present, or reward, or any thing to obtain or procure the opinion, vote, or interest, of the president of the Bank of the United States, or either of the directors thereof, or the president or a director of either of the branches of the said bank, in any election, question, matter, or thing, which shall come before the said president and directors for decision, in relation to the interest and management of the business of the said bank, and shall be thereof convicted; such person or persons, so giving, promising, contracting, or securing to be given, paid, or delivered, any sum or sums of money, present, reward, or other bribe as aforesaid, and the president or director who shall, in any wise, accept or receive the same, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the said corporation, and shall, also, for ever, be disqualified to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States.

The person giving, and the president or director accepting, any money, or bribe, &c., to be fined and imprisoned, and for ever disqualified, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

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

March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United

The operation of the 6th condition of the 5th section of the act for the

sale of lands, &c., suspended until March 31, 1820, in favour of purchasers.

Act of May 10, 1800, ch. 55.

See act of March 30, 1820, ch. 26.

States north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in favour of the purchasers of public lands at any of the land offices of the United States: *Provided*, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres of land.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act in addition to "An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases."*

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 112.

The act of 20th April, 1818, extended to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen.

The act of 3d March, 1815, ch. 76, the act April 20, 1818, ch. 112, and this act to cease on 1st Jan., 1824.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act passed on the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases," be, and the same hereby is, extended, in all its provisions and limitations, to the vessels of Prussia, of the city of Hamburg, and of the city of Bremen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage on [of] ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," and also the act to which this is an addition, together with this act, shall cease and expire on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy. (a)*

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 100.

Act of May 10, 1800, ch. 51. The President authorized to

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to employ

(a) The decisions of the courts of the United States upon prosecutions for piracy, have been:

*Piracy*.—A robbery committed on the high seas, although such robbery, if committed on land, would not, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, is piracy, under the act of Congress of 1790; and the circuit courts have jurisdiction thereof. *United States v. Palmer*, 3 Wheat. 610; 4 Cond. Rep. 352.

The crime of robbery, as mentioned in the act, is the crime of robbery as recognised and defined at common law. *Ibid*.

The crime of robbery, committed by a person who is not a citizen of the United States, on the high seas, on board of a ship belonging exclusively to subjects of a foreign state, or on persons in a foreign vessel, is not piracy under the act, and is not punishable in the courts of the United States. *Ibid*.

When a civil war rages in a foreign nation, one part of which separates itself from the old established government, and erects itself into a distinct government, the courts of the United States must view such newly constituted government as it is viewed by the legislative and executive departments of the government of the United States. If that government remains neutral, but recognises the existence of a civil war, the courts of the Union cannot consider as criminal, those acts of hostility which war authorizes, and which the new government may direct against its enemy. *Ibid*.

The same testimony which would be sufficient to prove that a vessel or person is in the service of an acknowledged state, is admissible to prove that they are in the service of such newly created government. Its seal cannot be allowed to prove itself, but may be proved by such testimony as the nature of the case admits; and the fact that a vessel or person is in the service of such government may be established otherwise, should it be impracticable to prove the seal. *Ibid*.

A commission issued by Atury, as "brigadier of the Mexican republic," (a republic whose existence is unknown and unacknowledged,) or as "generalissimo of the Floridas," (a province in the possession of Spain,) will not authorize armed vessels to make captures at sea. *United States v. Klintock*, 5 Wheat. 144; 4 Cond. Rep. 614.

so many of the public armed vessels, as, in his judgment, the service may require, with suitable instructions to the commanders thereof, in protecting the merchant vessels of the United States and their crews from piratical aggressions and depredations. employ the public armed vessels to protect merchant vessels.

*Query.* Whether a person, acting with good faith under such a commission, may be guilty of piracy? *Ibid.*

However this may be, in general, under the particular circumstances of this case, showing that the seizure was made not *jure belli*, but *animo furandi*, the commission was held not to exempt the prisoner from the charge of piracy. *Ibid.*

The act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, extends to all persons, on board all vessels, which throw off their national character by cruising piratically, and committing piracy on other vessels. *Ibid.* The act of the 3d March, 1819, ch. 77, sec. 5, referring to the law of nations for a definition of the crime of piracy, is a constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to define and punish that crime. *United States v. Smith*, 5 Wheat. 153; 4 Cond. Rep. 619.

The crime of piracy is defined by the law of nations with reasonable certainty. *Ibid.*

Robbery, or forcible depredation, upon the sea, *animo furandi*, is piracy by the law of nations, and by the act of Congress. *Ibid.*

The eighth section of the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, is not repealed by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy. *United States v. Furlong*, alias *Hobson et al.*, 5 Wheat. 184; 4 Cond. Rep. 623.

In an indictment for a piratical murder (under the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8), it is not necessary that it should allege the prisoner to be a citizen of the United States, nor that the crime was committed on board a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States; but it is sufficient to charge it as committed from on board such a vessel, by a mariner sailing on board such a vessel. *Ibid.*

The words "out of the jurisdiction of any particular state," in the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, are construed to mean, out of the jurisdiction of any particular state of the Union. *Ibid.*

A vessel lying in an open roadstead of a foreign country, is "upon the high seas" within the act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8. *Ibid.*

A citizen of the United States fitting out a vessel in a port of the United States, to cruise against a power in amity with the United States, is not protected by a foreign commission from punishment for any offence committed against the property of citizens of the United States. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have jurisdiction of a murder committed on the high seas from a vessel belonging to the United States, by a foreigner being on board such vessel, upon another foreigner being on board of a foreign vessel. It is not necessary to produce documentary evidence, in order to prove the national character of a vessel, on an indictment for piracy. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have not jurisdiction of a murder committed by one foreigner on another foreigner, both being on board a foreign vessel. *Ibid.*

It is competent in an indictment for piracy, for the jury to find that a vessel within a marine league of the shore, at anchor, in an open roadstead, where vessels only ride under shelter of the land at a season when the course of the winds is invariable, is upon the high seas. *Ibid.*

The act of the 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, sec. 5, furnishes a sufficient definition of piracy; and it is defined to be "robbery on the seas." *Ibid.*

A vessel loses her national character by assuming a piratical character; and a piracy committed by a foreigner from on board such a vessel, upon any other vessel whatever, is punishable under the eighth section of the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9. *Ibid.*

On an indictment for piracy, the jury may find the national character of a vessel upon such evidence as will satisfy their minds; without the certificate of registry, or other documentary evidence, being produced; and without proof of their having been seen on board. *Ibid.*

On an indictment for piracy, the national character of a merchant vessel of the United States may be proved without evidence of her certificate of registry. *Ibid.*

The courts of the United States have jurisdiction under the act of the 30th of April, 1790, ch. 9, of murder or robbery committed on the high seas; although not committed on board a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, as if she had no national character; but was held by pirates, or persons not lawfully sailing under the flag of any foreign nation. *United States v. Holmes*, 5 Wheat. 412; 4 Cond. Rep. 708.

In the same case, and under the same act, if the offence be committed on board of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States; or on board a vessel of the United States by a foreigner; or by a citizen or foreigner on board of a piratical vessel; the offence is equally cognisable by the courts of the United States. *Ibid.*

It makes no difference in such a case, and under the same act, whether the offence was committed on board of a vessel, or on the sea; as by throwing the deceased overboard and drowning him, or by shooting him when in the sea though he was not thrown overboard. *Ibid.*

In such a case, and under the same act, where the vessel from on board of which the offence was committed, sailed from Buenos Ayres, where she had enlisted her crew; but it did not appear by legal proof that she had a commission from the government of Buenos Ayres, or any ships' papers or documents from that government, or that she was ever recognised as a ship of that nation, or of its subjects, or who were the owners, where they resided, or when or where the vessel was armed and equipped; but it did appear in proof, that the captain and crew were chiefly Englishmen, Frenchmen, and citizens of the United States; that the captain was by birth a citizen of the United States, domiciled at Baltimore, where the privateer was built: *Held*, that the burthen of proof of the national character of the vessel, was on the prisoners. *Ibid.*

General piracy, or murder, or robbery, committed by persons on board a vessel, not at the time belonging to the subjects of any foreign power, but in possession of a crew, acting in defiance of all law, and acknowledging obedience to no government whatever, is within the 8th section of the ac

The President authorized to instruct commanders of public armed vessels to take and

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take, and send into any port of the United States, any armed vessel or boat, or any vessel or

of Congress of April 30th, 1790, ch. 9, and is punishable in the courts of the United States. *United States v. Furlong*, 5 Wheat. 185; 4 Cond. Rep. 623.

There is a distinction between the crimes of murder and piracy. The latter is an offence within the criminal jurisdiction of all nations: not so with murder, it is punishable under the laws of each state. *Ibid.*

It is not necessary to produce documentary evidence, to prove the national character of a vessel, on an indictment for piracy. *Ibid.*

Upon a piratical capture, the property of the original owners cannot be forfeited for the misconduct of the captors, in violating the municipal laws of the country where the captors have carried the property. *The Josefa Segunda*, 5 Wheat. 338; 4 Cond. Rep. 672.

Pirates may be lawfully captured by the public or private ships of any nation, in peace or in war; for they are *hostes humani generis*. *The Marianna Flora*, 11 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 201.

On a question of probable cause of seizure, under the piracy acts of 3d of March, 1819, ch. 77, and of the 15th of May, 1820, ch. 113; although the crew may be protected by a commission *bona fide* received, and acted under, from the consequences attaching to the offence of piracy by the general law of nations; although such commission was irregularly issued; yet if the defects in the commission be such as, connected with the insubordination and predatory spirit of the crew, to excite a justly founded suspicion, it is sufficient, under the act of Congress, to justify the captors for bringing in the vessel for adjudication, and to exempt them from costs and damages. *The Palmyra*, 12 Wheat. 1; 6 Cond. Rep. 397.

Whatever difficulty there may be, under our municipal institutions, in punishing as pirates, citizens of the United States who take from a state at war with Spain, a commission to cruise against that power, contrary to the 14th article of the Spanish treaty: yet there is no doubt that such acts are to be considered as piratical acts for all civil purposes, and the offending parties cannot appear, and claim in our courts the property thus taken. *The Bello Corrunes*, 6 Wheat. 152; 5 Cond. Rep. 45.

To constitute the offence of piracy, within the act of 1790, ch. 9, by "piratically and feloniously" running away with a vessel, personal force and violence is not necessary. *United States v. Tully*, 1 Gallis. C. C. R. 247.

The "piratically and feloniously" running away with a vessel, within the act, is the running away with a vessel, with an intent to convert the same to the taker's own use, against the will of the owner. The intent must be *animo furandi*. *Ibid.*

The circuit court has cognisance, under the act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, of piracy on board an American ship, although committed in an open roadstead, adjacent to a foreign territory, and within half a mile of the shore. *United States v. Ross*, 1 Gallis. C. C. R. 524.

Where the defendant was indicted for robbery and piracy, on the high seas, on board a brig called *L'Eclair*, a foreign vessel, belonging exclusively to French owners, and sailing under the French flag: *Held*, that under the acts of Congress, the circuit court had no jurisdiction to try and punish the offence. *United States v. Kessler*, 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 25.

Whether the offence was committed within or without a marine league of the coast of the United States, makes no difference. *Ibid.*

The defendant who was the first lieutenant of an American privateer, the *Revenge*, was indicted for piracy committed on a Portuguese vessel, and for assaulting the crew, and putting them in bodily fear, &c. The defendant was charged with boarding the vessel, and by force and intimidation, taking from her money and other articles, not claiming the vessel as prize; but pretending that the *Revenge* was an English vessel, and that the articles would be paid for by an order on the English consul. *Held*, that the eighth section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes, makes murder and robbery on the high seas acts of piracy. The words, "which if committed in the body of a county," do not relate to "murder and robbery," but to the words immediately preceding them, or any other offence. *United States v. Jones*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 209.

To define the meaning of "robbery," the common law must be resorted to: wherever a statute of the United States uses a technical term, which is known, and its meaning clearly ascertained by the common law or civil law, from one or other of which it is obviously borrowed, it is proper to refer for its meaning to the source from which it is taken. *Ibid.*

The act of Congress of 1812, for the government of the navy of the United States, does not repeal the provisions of the law relating to piracy, contained in the act of Congress passed 30th April, 1790. The general rule of law, that robbery on the high seas is piracy, has no exception or qualification in favour of commissioned privateers, in any act of Congress, in the common law, or in the law of nations. Robbery is the felonious taking of goods from the person of another; or in his presence by violence; or by putting him in fear, and against his will. *Ibid.*

As there was no proof under the indictment, that in the first instance any unlawful acts were meditated by the commander of the *Revenge*, and his officers; it was held to be insufficient to charge the defendants, who were part of the crew, with piracy, by proving acts of robbery committed by the crew in general. It must be proved that the defendants, who were part of the crew, participated in the taking; and that they did it feloniously. The captain of the *Revenge* may have been guilty of robbery, and those who executed his orders may have been innocent. *Ibid.*

The crimes of piracy mentioned in the 8th section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes, passed 30th April, 1790, are such as are committed by citizens of the United States, or on board of vessels of the United States; and the 10th and 11th sections of the act, which refer to accessories, refer to acts of piracy mentioned in the 8th section. *United States v. Howard et al.*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 340.

An endeavour by a mariner to corrupt the master of a vessel, and to induce him to go over to pirates, is within the provisions of the eighth section of the law. *Ibid.*

boat, the crew whereof shall be armed, and which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure, upon any vessel of the United States, or of the citizens thereof, or upon any other vessel; and also to retake any vessel of the United States, or its citizens, which may have been unlawfully captured upon the high seas.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel owned as aforesaid by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States; and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessel, owned as aforesaid, which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any vessel or boat, from which any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure shall have been first attempted or made, shall be captured and brought into any port of the United States, the same shall and may be adjudged and condemned to their use, and that of the captors, after due process and trial, in any court having admiralty jurisdiction, and which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessel shall be brought; and the same court shall thereupon order a sale and distribution thereof accordingly, and at their discretion.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, on the high seas, commit the crime of piracy, as defined

send into port armed vessels, &c. which have attempted or committed piratical aggression, &c.

Merchant vessels may defend against aggression, &c. by any armed vessel other than a public armed vessel of a nation in amity.

Vessels from which piratical aggression, &c. has been attempted or made, when taken may be condemned.

Sale and distribution.

To establish the crime of confederacy, there must be some proof of criminal intentions in the persons charged. *Ibid.*

The language of the 12th section of the law, implies compact and association with pirates, as well in relation to the past as to the future. Any intercourse with them which is calculated to promote their views, is within the provisions of the law. *Ibid.*

In order to affect all the officers and crew of a piratical vessel with guilt, the original voyage must have been undertaken with a piratical design; and the officers and crew have acted upon such design; otherwise those only are guilty who co-operated actively in the piracy. *United States v. Gibert*, 2 Sumner's C. C. R. 19.

It would not be sufficient to affect them with such, if they had known the voyage was to be an illegal one, as in the slave trade, contrary to the laws of Spain. *Ibid.*

The simple fact of presence on board the piratical vessel, where there was no original piratical design, is not of itself sufficient to affect a party with the crime. All who are present, acting and assisting in the piracy, are to be deemed principals. *Ibid.*

The act of 1790, ch. 9, sec. 8, for the punishment of certain crimes, passed by Congress, as well as the act of 1820, ch. 113, applies to all murders and robberies committed on board of, or upon American ships on the high seas. *Ibid.*

The indictment charged the piracy to have been committed "on the high seas within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of a particular state." Held, that this was a sufficient statement of the venue, without a further specification of the place. *Ibid.*

Under the act of Congress of 1819, ch. 77, any armed vessel may be seized which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, &c., and the proceeds of the vessel when sold divided between the United States and the captors at the discretion of the court. *Harmony et al. v. The United States*, 2 Howard, 210.

It is no matter whether the vessel be armed for offence or defence, provided she commits the unlawful acts specified. *Ibid.*

To bring a vessel within the act, it is not necessary that there should be actual plunder or intent to plunder; if the act be committed from hatred or an abuse of power, or a spirit of mischief, it is sufficient. *Ibid.*

The word "piratical" in the act is not to be limited in its construction to such acts as by the laws of nations are denominated piracy, but includes such as pirates are in the habit of committing. *Ibid.*

A piratical aggression, search, restraint or seizure, is as much within the act, as a piratical depredation. *Ibid.*

The innocence or ignorance on the part of the owner of the vessel, of these prohibited acts, will not exempt the vessel from condemnation. *Ibid.*

The condemnation of the cargo is not authorized by the act of 1819. Neither does the law of nations require the condemnation of the cargo for petty offences, unless the owner thereof co-operates in and authorizes the unlawful act. An exception exists in the enforcement of belligerent rights. *Ibid.*

Where the innocence of the owners was established, it was proper to throw the costs on the vessel which was condemned, to the exception of the cargo which was liberated. *Ibid.*

Persons committing the crime of piracy on the high seas, to be punished with death.

by the law of nations, and such offender or offenders, shall afterwards be brought into or found in the United States, every such offender or offenders shall, upon conviction thereof, before the circuit court of the United States for the district into which he or they may be brought, or in which he or they shall be found, be punished with death.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to continue in force, for a further term, the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," and for other purposes.*

Act of March 2, 1811, ch. 30.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was, by subsequent acts, continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and no longer.

The act continued until 1st March, 1820.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, in every case where he shall judge it expedient, to transfer any of the Indian agents, whose compensation was fixed by the act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors," from the places designated by the said act for the discharge of their duties, respectively, to such other places as the public service may require; and shall also have power to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, an Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, whose annual compensation shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 104.  
The President may transfer Indian agents.

Indian agent for Upper Missouri with a salary of \$1800.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners.*

Affidavit of two credible surgeons, &c., stating the continuance and rate of disability, &c., to accompany the application for payment.

Proviso; affidavit not necessary in case of total disability, &c.

Act of March 18, 1818, ch. 19.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids, under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility, as such, shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, (describing it,) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment which shall fall due after the fourth day of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if, in a case of a continued disability, it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot, either in whole or in part, be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment: *And provided, also*, That this act shall not extend to the invalids of the revolution, who have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," approved the

eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. [eighteen.]

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to regulate the duties on certain wines.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid, on wine not enumerated in the "Act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, when imported in bottles or cases, of seventy cents per gallon, and on wine not enumerated in said act, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases of twenty-five cents per gallon, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied collected, and paid, in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: on wines not enumerated in the act aforesaid, when imported in bottles or cases, thirty cents per gallon, and when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, fifteen cents per gallon.

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

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.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That wines and distilled spirits, imported and deposited in the public stores, under the direction of the surveyor, in the manner prescribed by the "Act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses," passed the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, may be transported coastwise, from the public warehouses in one district, to those in another district, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, without loss of debenture.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

The duties on wines not enumerated in the act of 1816, when imported in bottles or cases, &c., to cease after 30th June, 1819.

Act of April 27, 1816, ch. 107.

Specific duties in lieu, &c.

Addition of ten per cent. to the rates specified, upon importations in vessels not of the United States.

Proviso.

Drawback of the duties imposed on exportation, &c.

1816, ch. 107.

Existing laws in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act.

Wines may be transported coastwise.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 129.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

[Obsolete.]  
Act of April  
19, 1816, ch. 57.  
Instead of  
four sections,  
&c., any con-  
tiguous quarter  
sections, frac-  
tions, &c., may  
be located un-  
der direction of  
the legislature.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That instead of four sections, provided to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state of Indiana, and to be granted for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for that state, it shall be lawful to locate, for that purpose, under the direction of the legislature aforesaid, any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, or parts of sections, not to exceed, in the whole, the quantity contained in four entire sections: Such locations shall be made before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands, belonging to the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations for finishing the wings of the Capitol.

Centre building.

Gates, iron railing, &c.,

Enlarging offices west of President's house.

Purchasing a lot of land, and supplying the executive offices with water.  
To be paid out of money in the treasury.

CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be appropriated for finishing the wings of the Capitol, in addition to the sums already appropriated, the further sum of fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For erecting the centre building of the Capitol, one hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.

For finishing the gates, the iron railing, and the enclosure north of the President's house, five thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For enlarging the offices west of the President's house, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the executive offices and President's house with water, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

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

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

The President authorized to employ capable persons to instruct Indians in agriculture, and to teach Indian children reading, writing and arithmetic, &c.

CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such in-



structions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions, shall be laid annually before Congress.

Account of expenditure and proceedings to be laid before Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act explanatory of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri."*

March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall be so construed as to extend to the citizens of the county of Howard, in the Missouri territory, as established by the act of the legislature of the territory, passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, any construction to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act of April 12, 1814, ch. 52. The provisions of the 5th section of the act of 12th April, 1814, to be construed to extend to citizens of Howard county.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of pre-emption given by the aforesaid provisions, as explained and extended by this act, shall not be so construed as to affect any right derived from the United States, by purchase, at public or private sale, of the lands claimed under the aforesaid act.

The right of pre-emption.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who have settled on, and improved, any of the lands in the said territory, reserved for the use of schools, before the survey of such lands were actually made, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto by the existing laws had not the same been so reserved, shall have the right of pre-emption thereto, under the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same restrictions provided for other cases of a right of pre-emption in said territory and the register of the land office, and receiver of public moneys for the district, shall have power to select any other vacant and unappropriated lands, in the same township, and as near adjacent as lands of equal quantity and like quality can be obtained, in lieu of the section, or parts of a section, which shall have been entered in right of pre-emption, according to the provision of this section.

Persons who would have had the right of pre-emption had not the lands been reserved for schools, to have the right of pre-emption, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned.*

March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the supplementary treaty concluded with said tribes, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty and supplement, to wit:

Appropriations for carrying into effect treaties with the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawanees, Pattawatimas, Ottawas, and Chippewas.

The sum of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, for the payment

Annuities.

of the annuities granted to said tribes, in the manner and proportions following:

- Wyandots. To the Wyandot tribe, annually, for ever, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand five hundred dollars.
- Senecas. To the Seneca tribe, annually, for ever, at Lower Sandusky, one thousand dollars.
- Shawanees at Wapaghkonetta. To the Shawanee tribe, annually, for ever, at Wapaghkonetta, two thousand dollars.
- Shawanees and Senecas of Lewistown. To the Shawanees and Senecas of Lewistown, annually, for ever, one thousand dollars.
- Pattawatimas. To the Pattawatimas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- Ottawas. To the Ottawas, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars; and the further annual sum of one thousand five hundred dollars forever.
- Chippewas. To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for fifteen years, at Detroit, one thousand dollars.

Delawares and Wyandots in 1818. And the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid in the course of the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, to the Delaware and Wyandot tribes, to wit:

To the Delaware tribe at Wapaghkonetta, five hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For damages assessed by authority of the Secretary of War. For the payment of the amount of damages, assessed by authority of the Secretary of War, in favour of several tribes and individuals of Indians, whose property was injured or destroyed during the late war, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars thirteen cents; to be paid in the manner following:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars twenty-four cents.

Indians at Lewis and Scoutash towns. To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutash towns, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars fifty cents.

To Delawares for Indian losses at Greentown, &c. To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown, and at Jeromestown, at Wapaghkonetta, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

Representatives of Hembis. To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, at Wapaghkonetta, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Additional to the Shawanees. To the Shawanees, an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of four hundred and twenty dollars.

Additional to the Senecas. To the Senecas, an additional sum, at Wapaghkonetta, of two hundred and nineteen dollars.

For carrying into effect the Chickasaw treaty. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, concluded on the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaty: that is to say:

20,000 dolls. annually, for 15 years. To the Chickasaw nation, annually, for fifteen successive years, twenty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect treaties with the Weas, Pattawatimas, Delawares, and Miamis. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaties concluded at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio, with the Wea tribe, on the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Pattawatima tribe, on the second of October eighteen hundred and eighteen; the Delaware tribe, on the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and with the Miami tribe, on the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties; that is to say:

To the Wea tribe, the annual sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars: which sum, in addition to their former annuity of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, will make a sum total of three thousand dollars.

Weas.

To the Pattawatima tribe, the annual sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pattawatimas.

To the Delaware tribe, the annual sum of four thousand dollars.

Delawares.

And a sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars twenty-five cents, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, stipulated to be paid by the United States, and to be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule examined and approved by the commissioners.

To satisfy claims against the Delawares at Piqua and Fort Wayne, &c.

To the Miami tribe, the annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Miamies.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the fourth [24] of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Quapaw tribe of Indians; and the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois nation of Indians; the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in conformity with the stipulations contained in said treaties; that is to say:

For carrying into effect treaties with the Quapaws, and Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.

To the Quapaw tribe, the sum of four thousand dollars, and the further annual sum of one thousand dollars.

Quapaws.

To the Peoria, Kaskaskia, the Michigania, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois nation, the annual sum of three hundred dollars.

Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded on the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, with the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to satisfy claims of citizens of the United States, for property stolen or destroyed by the Osages, agreeably to the stipulation contained in said treaty.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Great and Little Osages, to satisfy claims of citizens, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the payment of the annuity granted to the Creek nation of Indians, by the treaty concluded near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee, the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, and for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated; and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty concluded with said nation, at the Creek agency, on the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the further annual sum of ten thousand dollars, for the term of ten successive years, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, conformably to the stipulations contained in said treaty.

For annuity, granted by treaty of 16th June, 1802, to the Creeks.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect sundry other stipulations, contained in several of the treaties hereinbefore mentioned, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Creeks of 22d Jan., 1818.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed, agreeably to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, who shall also execute the duties of agent for the Senecas, and the Delawares, on the Sandusky river; and an agent to reside among or near the Shawanees; who shall each receive twelve hundred dollars per annum, as a full compensation for their services.

For carrying into effect certain other stipulations in Indian treaties.

An agent to be appointed to reside among the Wyandots, &c.

An agent to reside among the Shawanees. 1200 dollars per annum for each agent.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereinbefore appropriated, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sums to be paid, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXVIII. — *An Act authorizing the sale of certain military sites.*

The Secretary of War, under direction of the President, authorized to sell certain useless military sites.

The Secretary on payment to make a deed in fee.

Jurisdiction of the United States to cease.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military sites, belonging to the United States, as may have been found, or become useless for military purposes. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the payment of the consideration agreed for, into the treasury of the United States, to make, execute, and deliver, all needful instruments, conveying and transferring the same in fee; and the jurisdiction, which had been specially ceded, for military purposes, to the United States, by a state, over such site or sites, shall thereafter cease.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. LXXXIX. — *An Act in addition to, and alteration of an act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries." (a)*

Act of July 29, 1813, ch. 35.

Owners of boats and vessels qualified to carry on the cod fishery, and employed four months at sea to be allowed—

Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 152.

If more than 5, and not exceeding 30 tons, &c.

If above 30 tons, &c.

If above 30, with a crew of 10, &c.

Proviso: allowance for one season not to exceed 360 dolls.

Parts of the act amended, contrary, &c. repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid, on the last day of December, annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, that shall be qualified, agreeably to law, for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein, at sea, for the term of four months at least, of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such boats or vessels, burden according to her admeasurement as licensed or enrolled, if of more than five tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, three dollars and fifty cents; if above thirty tons, four dollars; and if above thirty tons, and having had a crew of not less than ten persons, and having been actually employed in the cod fishery, at sea, for the term of three and one half months, at the least, but less than four months, of the season aforesaid, three dollars and fifty cents: *Provided,* That the allowance aforesaid, on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed three hundred and sixty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That such parts of the fifth and sixth sections of the act hereby amended, as are contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

(a) Although penal statutes are to be construed strictly, yet all the provisions thereof must be taken together, and interpreted according to the import of the words, and not by the mere division into sections, so as to give effect to the objects and intent of the statute. All statutes relating to the same subject matter are to be interpreted together, and such a construction is to be given to them as will avoid the mischief and promote the objects and policy contemplated by the statutes. The schooner Harriet, Boynton and others, claimants, 1 Story's C. C. R. 251.

The fifth and sixth sections of the act of July 29, 1813, and the act of March 3, 1819, relating to the bounty upon all vessels and boats employed in the bank and other cod fisheries as shall be employed at sea for the term of four months, include within their terms all vessels engaged in the cod fisheries, without limitation or specification as to the length of their fares, or the nature of their fisheries. *Ibid.*

A vessel is "at sea" within the intent of the acts of 1813 and 1819, when she is without the limits of any ports or harbours on the seacoast. *Ibid.*

Where a vessel was enrolled and licensed for the fisheries, and without an oath having been taken by all the owners to the ownership, as prescribed by the statutes of 1813 and 1819, and fraud and deceit were charged in procuring the bounty allowed by law to such vessels, it was held that it must be satisfactorily proved on the part of the United States, that the omission by the owners, who did not take the oath, was through fraud and deceit, and not through mistake, in order to render the vessel liable to forfeiture. *Ibid.*

Where a certificate made by the agent of the owner, of the particular time of sailing and returning of the vessel engaged in the cod fisheries, was discovered to be incorrect and false, after the bounty was received, it was held, that if the incorrectness and falsity were by mistake, there was no forfeiture under the acts of 1813 and 1819; but if by fraud and deceit, there was. *Ibid.*

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XC.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to convey a lot or parcel of land, belonging to the United States, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey, by deed, in fee simple, to a certain John Peacher, a lot, or parcel of land, with the appurtenances belonging to the same, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia, called the Keep-Tryst Furnace, and containing two hundred and twenty-one acres, belonging to the United States, upon such terms as he may think most conducive to the interest of the United States; and the money arising from the sale thereof to deposit in the treasury of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

The Secretary of War authorized to convey Keep-Tryst Furnace, &c. upon terms conducive to the interest of the United States.

The money to be deposited in the Treasury.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary at War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States, in the state of Tennessee.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the passing of this act, the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent, in addition to the one already appointed in the state of Tennessee, under the act of the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the purpose of paying pensioners of the United States, residing in East Tennessee; whose duties shall be, in all respects, similar to those appointed under the aforementioned act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

Act of April 24, 1816, ch. 68.

The Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent, to pay pensions in E. Tennessee.

His duties the same, &c.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCII.—*An Act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the sale of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Ohio, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices therefor established: All the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the western boundary line of the state of Ohio, and a north and south line to be drawn at forty-eight miles east of the said boundary line, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary, established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Piqua: And all the public lands, as aforesaid, lying between the above-described district and the western limits of the Connecticut Reserve and Canton land district as first established, and bounded on the south by the Indian boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, and on the north by the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, shall form a district for which a land office shall be established at the town of Delaware. And for the disposal of the unappropriated public lands in the state of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, the following districts shall be formed, and land offices established: All the public lands as aforesaid, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in the month of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, lying east of the range line, separating the first and second ranges, east of the second principal meridian, extended north to the present Indian boundary, and

Act of April 24, 1820, ch. 49.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 12.

Act of May 8, 1822, ch. 124.

Districts and offices for the sale of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, in Ohio.

District and land office at Piqua.

District and land office at Delaware.

Districts and offices for the sale of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, in Indiana.

A district, and land office at Brookville; and at Terre Haute.

Lands attached to the district of Jeffersonville.

Lands to be offered for sale on the same terms, &c.

The President, &c. authorized to appoint a register and receiver for each district.

All the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, to be offered for sale.

Under the direction of the register and receiver.

Sales open for three weeks. Not less than two dollars an acre.

Lands remaining unsold may be sold at private sale.

Patents, in the same manner, &c.

The President may remove any of the land offices, &c.

north of a line to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall form a district, for which a land office shall be established at Brookville: And all the public lands as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, and lying west of the last described district, shall form a district for which a land office shall be established at the town of Terre Haute: And all the public lands, as aforesaid, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaties aforesaid, lying east of the second principal meridian, and south of a line, to be run, separating the ninth and tenth tiers of townships north of the base line, shall be, and are hereby, attached to the district of Jeffersonville; and the said lands shall be offered for sale with the same exceptions, and on the terms and conditions, in every respect, both at public and private sales, as is provided for the sale of the lands in the districts aforesaid: *Provided also*, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, the land office from Jeffersonville, to some central and suitable place within the district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, for each of the districts aforesaid, a register of the land office and receiver of public moneys; which appointments shall not be made, for any of the aforesaid respective land districts, until a sufficient quantity of public lands shall have been surveyed within such district, as to authorize, in the opinion of the President, a public sale of land within the same; which registers of the land office and receivers of public moneys, when appointed, shall each, respectively, give security, in the same sums, and in the same manner, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in respect to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are or may be provided by law in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several land offices, established for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the public lands within the aforesaid several districts, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which have not been granted to, or reserved for, the use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose, by any existing treaties or laws, and, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at the land offices for the respective districts, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys, on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: the sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; and shall, in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana. All the public lands in the said districts, with these exceptions above mentioned, remaining unsold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the respective land offices, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States in the states of Ohio and Indiana: And patents shall be obtained, for the lands sold in the said districts, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are or may be by law provided for other public lands sold in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to remove, whenever he shall judge it expedient so to do, any and each of the land

offices established by this act, to such suitable place, within the district for which it was established, as he shall judge most proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the registers of the land office, and receivers of public moneys, shall receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales in their respective districts.

Compensation to each register and receiver.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein. (a)*

March 3, 1819.  
[Obsolete.]

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

Act of March 3, 1821, ch. 39.

- (a) The acts passed relating to the territory of Florida have been:—
- An act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of east and west Florida, and establish a temporary government therein, March 3, 1819, ch. 92.
  - An act for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the 22d day of February, 1819, March 3, 1821, ch. 39.
  - An act for establishing a territorial government in the territory of Florida, March 30, 1822, ch. 13.
  - An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a territorial government in the territory of Florida," and for other purposes, March 3, 1823, ch. 28.
  - An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in the territory of Florida, and for other purposes," May 26, 1824, ch. 163.
  - An act granting donation lands to certain actual settlers in the territory of Florida, May 26, 1824, ch. 164.
  - An act authorizing the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia, May 4, 1826, ch. 31.
  - An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, May 15, 1826, ch. 46.
  - An act to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, March 3, 1823, ch. 35.
  - An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands within the territory of Florida, May 8, 1822, ch. 129.
  - An act amending and supplementary to "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida, March 3, 1823, ch. 29.
  - An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, Feb. 28, 1824, ch. 25.
  - An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida and to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson, March 3, 1825, ch. 83.
  - An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and the territory of Florida, April 22, 1826, ch. 28.
  - An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and for other purposes, Feb. 8, 1827, ch. 9.
  - An act confirming claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to lands in the former province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favourably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States, May 9, 1822, ch. 122.
  - An act for ascertaining the claims to lands within the territory of Florida, May 8, 1822, ch. 129.
  - An act to confirm the reports of the commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to land in West Florida, and for other purposes, April 22, 1826, ch. 29.
  - An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of land claims in Florida, May 23, 1828, ch. 70.
  - An act to provide for the settlement of land claims in Florida, May 26, 1830, ch. 106.
  - An act to ascertain and mark the line between the state of Alabama and the territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes, March 2, 1831, ch. 86.
  - An act to equalize the representation in the territory of Florida, and for other purposes, June 18, 1834, ch. 46.
  - Resolution authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain volunteers of Florida, Feb. 1, 1836.
  - An act to re-organize the legislative council of Florida, and for other purposes, July 7, 1838, ch. 163.
  - An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida, August 4, 1842, ch. 122.
  - An act to establish an additional land district in Florida, April 30, 1842, ch. 271.
  - An act to amend an act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled parts of East Florida, June 15, 1844, ch. 71.
  - An act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, March 3, 1845, ch. 43.
  - An act supplemental to the act for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union, and for other purposes, March 3, 1845, ch. 75.

The President authorized to take possession of East and West Florida, &c.

He may employ the army, navy, and militia.

The President to appoint officers, and prescribe the manner of government of the territories.

Revenue laws, and laws concerning the slave trade, extended to the territories.

President to establish districts and appoint officers of the customs. Appropriation.

When this act shall take effect.

United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and to remove and transport the officers and soldiers of the king of Spain, being there, to the Havana, agreeably to the stipulations of a treaty between the United States and Spain, executed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States; and he may, for these purposes, and in order to maintain in said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state or territory which he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial, powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States, relative to the collection of revenue, and the importation of persons of colour, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts, for the collection of the revenue, and, during the recess of Congress, to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, and be in force, whenever the aforesaid treaty, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, shall have been ratified by the king of Spain, and the ratifications exchanged, and the king of Spain shall be ready to surrender said territory to the United States, according to the provisions of said treaty.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act concerning the allowance of pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands.*

The 2d section of the act of 16th April, 1816, ch. 55, &c. continued in force.

Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 107.

Proviso.

Proviso.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the second section of the act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes, approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and so much of the act to amend the same, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the subject of that section, shall be continued in force for the term of three years from and after the passing of this act: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no pension shall be granted under the said acts, after the sixteenth day of April next, unless, at the time of relinquishing the bounty land, in the manner therein described, the children, for whose benefit the same may be granted, or one of them, shall be under sixteen years of age: *And provided also*, That the pensions shall commence at the date of the relinquishments respectively.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.



CHAP. XCV.—*An Act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state.*

STATUTE II.  
March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Illinois four sections of land, or contiguous quarter sections and fractions, not exceeding the quantity contained in four entire sections, for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for the said state; which lands shall be selected in the manner provided by the thirtieth section of the schedule to the constitution of the said state: Provided, That such selection shall be made before the public sale of the adjoining public lands shall have taken place.*

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 17.  
Four sections granted to Illinois for a seat of government.  
To be selected as provided, &c.  
Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act authorizing the purchase of fire engines and for building houses for the safe keeping of the same.*

STATUTE II.  
March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause to be purchased two fire engines, of the first class, with proper copper suction pipes, and six hundred feet of rivet leathern hose, for the purpose of protecting the public and other buildings in the city of Washington from fire.*

The President to cause two fire engines to be purchased, with suction pipes and hose, &c., for protecting buildings in Washington.  
Engine houses to be built, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be built two good and sufficient houses, for the safe keeping of the said engines; one to be located on the Capitol hill near the Capitol, and one near the President's house and public offices.*

4500 dollars appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses of the same, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.*

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.*

STATUTE II.  
March 3, 1819.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight. The gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: The gold coins of Spain at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight: until the first day of November next: And that, from and after that day, foreign gold coins shall cease to be a tender within the United States, for the payment of debts or demands.*

Act of March 3, 1821, ch. 53.  
Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal.

Of France.

Of Spain.

Current until first Nov., 1819; then to cease.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to foreign silver coins, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force two years from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next, and no longer.*

So much of the act of 29th April, 1816, as relates to foreign silver coins, in force until 29th April, 1821.

Act of April 29, 1816, ch. 139.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of May 24, 1824, ch. 138.

Purchasers making entries different from what they intended, may make application to the register of the land office.

The Secretary of the Treasury may allow the entries to be withdrawn, and the moneys paid to be applied to other purchases of land.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

The Secretary of War to place the persons named, on the pension list, &c.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in every case of a purchaser of public lands, at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having the error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office; and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at corners of the tract of land; or that it has, in any otherwise, arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register and receiver of public moneys, shall report the case, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which have been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act concerning invalid pensions. (a)*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to, and receive, pensions, according to the rates, and commencing at the times, hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

Benijah Abro, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Robert Craighead, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Solomon Van Ranssallaer, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of October, in eighteen hundred and twelve, and the sum of two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, the amount of pension to him at the rate of twenty dollars per month, commencing on the thirtieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, and ending on the thirteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in consequence of wounds received while serving as a captain of dragoons under General Wayne, in a battle with the Indians, on the twentieth of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Thomas Bailey, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Benjamin Pincin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Caleb J. Whaley, at the rate of six dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

William Earnest, whose father died of wounds received in battle during the late war, to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary for

(a) This act is inserted, as sec. 2 and 3 are of a public character.

the Department of War, in the education of the said William, at the Connecticut asylum for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, for a period not exceeding five years, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

John Low, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Jeremiah Burnham, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Sargent, of Vermont, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Peter Francisco, of Virginia, at the rate of eight dollars a month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the time hereinafter mentioned, and be in lieu of pensions they at present receive; that is to say:

Pensions increased to the persons named.

Benjamin Merrill, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Timothy Mix, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

William Lackin, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Wright, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Samuel Key Kendall, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

James Campbell, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Philip Krugh, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

George Pierson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

John Long, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Thomas M'Barney, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

William Simpson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

James C. Wingard, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Arnold, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Joseph S. Van Driesen, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

John Tilton, at the rate of thirteen dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Joseph Westcott, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Aaron Stafford, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Officers, soldiers, &c. who served in the revolutionary war, on availing themselves of the act of 1818, ch. 19, not entitled to pensions under this, or other future acts.

Persons entitled may be placed on the pension list without report. 1806, ch. 25. 1808, ch. 58.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any pension granted by this act, or any other act hereafter to be passed, to any officer, soldier, or marine, who served in the revolutionary war, shall cease and be discontinued, in case the individual to whom the same may be granted, hath availed himself, or shall hereafter avail himself of the provisions of an act, passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons entitled to pensions, in conformity with the provision of the act, entitled "An act to provide for persons disabled by known wounds during the revolutionary war," passed April the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and six, and also the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning invalid pensioners," passed the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, may be placed on the pension list by the Secretary of War, without reporting the same to Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. C. — *An Act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans. (a)*

Act of May 11, 1820, ch. 87.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all the claims to land, founded on complete grants from the Spanish government, reported to

### (a) Acts relating to the adjustment of land claims in Louisiana:

An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, March 26, 1804, ch. 38, sec. 14.

An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana, March 2, 1805, ch. 26.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana," April 21, 1806, ch. 39.

An act respecting claims to lands, in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, March 3, 1807, ch. 36.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, [repealed,] February 15, 1811, ch. 14.

An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands, and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purposes, approved Feb. 16, [15] 1811, March 3, 1811, ch. 46.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the western district of the territory of Orleans, March 10, 1812, ch. 38.

An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi, and the island of New Orleans, April 25, 1812, ch. 67.

An act giving validity to the sale of certain tracts of public land, sold in the western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, July 1, 1812, ch. 118.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 38.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles, in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, April 12, 1814, ch. 52.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana, which lies east of the Mississippi and island of New Orleans, April 18, 1814, ch. 85.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the state of Louisiana, April 18, 1814, ch. 93.

An act to provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands, in the territories of Illinois and Missouri, April 29, 1816, ch. 151, sec. 3.

An act for the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the state of Louisiana, and in the territory of Missouri, April 29, 1816, ch. 159.

An act explanatory of the act, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles, in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri," act of March 3, 1819, ch. 85.

An act for the adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans, March 3, 1819, ch. 99.

An act confirming claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to land in the former province of west Florida, which claims have been reported favourably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States, May 8, 1822, ch. 122.

An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting claims to land, and establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans, May 8, 1822, ch. 128.

the Secretary of the Treasury, by the commissioners from the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans," which are contained in the several reports of the commissioners, and which are, in the opinion of the commissioners, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said government, be, and the same are hereby, recognised as valid and complete titles against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States: And that all claims founded on British grants, contained in the said reports, which have been sold and conveyed, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace, between Great Britain and Spain, of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by which that part of Louisiana, lying east of the island of Orleans, was ceded to Spain, under the denomination of West Florida, or which were settled and cultivated by the person having the legal title therein, at the date of said treaty, are recognised as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Claims founded on Spanish grants, favourably reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by the commissioners from the districts east and west of Pearl river, confirmed, &c. Act of April 25, 1812, ch. 67. Act of May 8, 1822, ch. 122. And on British grants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said commissioners, founded on any order of survey, requette, permission to settle, or any written evidence of claim, derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, and which by the said reports appear to be derived from the Spanish government,

Claims under Spanish orders of survey, requette, &c. prior to 20th Dec., 1803, &c. reported fa-

An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana, Feb. 28, 1823, ch. 15.

An act to revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana," approved the 11th May, 1820, and for other purposes, Feb. 28, 1823, ch. 18.

An act to provide for the examination of titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana, situate between the river Hondo and the Sabine river, March 3, 1823, ch. 30.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the St. Helena, and Jackson Courthouse districts, May 26, 1824, ch. 175.

An act supplementary to an act providing for the examination of titles to land in that part of the state of Louisiana, situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine rivers, May 26, 1824, ch. 182.

An act confirming certain claims to lands in the western district of Louisiana, Feb. 5, 1825, ch. 7.

An act to confirm the supplementary report of the commissioners of the western district of Louisiana, March 31, 1826, ch. 18.

An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the district of Opelousas in Louisiana, May 16, 1826, ch. 62.

An act granting the right of preference in the purchase of certain lands to certain settlers, in St. Helena land district, in the state of Louisiana, March 19, 1828, ch. 19.

An act to confirm the claims to lands in the district between Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers, founded on habitation and cultivation, May 24, 1828, ch. 92.

An act to authorize the registers of the several land offices in Louisiana to receive entries of land in certain cases, and give to the purchasers thereof, certificates for the same, May 5, 1830, ch. 86.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the south-eastern land district, of the state of Louisiana, July 4, 1832, ch. 166.

An act in reference to pre-emption rights in the south-eastern district of Louisiana, June 28, 1834, ch. 125.

An act for the final adjustment of claims to land in the state of Louisiana, February 6, 1835, ch. 17.

An act supplementary to the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act for the final adjustment to claims of lands in the south-eastern district of Louisiana," March 3, 1835, ch. 46.

An act confirming claims to lands in the state of Louisiana, July 4, 1836, ch. 358.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands, June 15, 1832, ch. 140.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands," Feb. 24, 1835, ch. 24.

An act for the relief of the inhabitants of Terre aux Boeufs, June 25, 1832, ch. 149.

An act to confirm certain entries of lands, in the state of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same, April 14, 1842, ch. 21.

An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana, July 6, 1842, ch. 50.

An act relating to lands sold in the Greensburgh, late St. Helena land district, in the state of Louisiana, and authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in that district, August 29, 1842, ch. 258.

An act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the states of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the states of Mississippi and Alabama south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and the Perdido rivers, June 17, 1844, ch. 95.

vourably, confirmed.

Proviso.

Grants as donations, for other claims.

Proviso.

Confirmation of incomplete titles only a relinquishment forever of the title of the United States.

Proviso.

Grants, as donations, in the case of claims in right of settlers, &c. on or before 15th April, 1813, if comprised in the lists, &c.

Proviso.

No grant for lands recognised by preceding sections.

Pre-emption rights to inhabitants and cultivators on the 12th April, 1814, in the case of lands not claimed by preceding sections.

Proviso.

A land office at St. Helena Courthouse, and at Jackson Courthouse.

A register and receiver of public moneys for each, &c.

Claimants allowed till 1st

before the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the land claimed to have been cultivated and inhabited, on or before that day, shall be confirmed in the same manner as if the title had been completed: *Provided*, That in all such claims, where the plat and certificate of survey, made prior to the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, under the authority of the Spanish government, in pursuance of such claim, has not been filed with the said commissioners, such claim shall not be confirmed to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; and that for all the other claims to land comprised in the reports aforesaid, and which ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed; the claimant to such lands shall be entitled to a grant therefor as a donation: *Provided*, That such grant, as a donation, shall not be made to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; which confirmation of the said incomplete titles and grants of donations, hereby provided to be made, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted: *And provided, also*, That no such claim shall be confirmed to any person to whom the title to any tract of land shall have been recognised under the preceding provisions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists, or register of claims, reported by the said commissioners, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, where it appears, by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated, by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed, or settled on, as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognised by the preceding sections of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person comprised in the said list of actual settlers, not having any written evidence of claim to land in said districts, and who, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall have inhabited or cultivated a tract of land in either of the said districts, not claimed by virtue of either of the preceding sections of this act, shall be entitled to a preference, on becoming a purchaser, from the United States, of such tract of land, on the same terms and conditions, and at the same price for which the other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided*, That the first instalment of the purchase money shall be paid to the receiver of public moneys of the district within which the land lies, within two years after the opening of the land office for such district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the districts aforesaid, and for the disposal of the lands which may remain the property of the United States therein, a land office shall be established, in each of the said districts, to be kept, for the western district, at St. Helena Courthouse, and for the eastern district, at Jackson Courthouse; and a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed for each of the said land offices, who shall give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose compensation, duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall hereafter be disposed of, at their respective offices, as are by law provided in relation to the other registers and receivers of public moneys for the several land offices of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons, claiming lands in either of the said districts, whose claims have not

heretofore been filed with the commissioner of the land office, of the district wherein the lands lie, shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver notices in writing, and the evidences of their claims, in the said districts, respectively, to the register of the land office at Jackson Courthouse and at St. Helena Courthouse; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on the payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the commissioners closed their said registers.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every person or persons, who had filed his or their notice of claims to land, within either of the said districts, with the commissioner of the land office, according to the former laws, but have not exhibited sufficient testimony in support of the same, and whose claim has not been recommended for confirmation, shall be allowed until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to deliver written evidence, or other testimony, in support of his or their claim, the notice of which had been filed as aforesaid, to the register of the land office at St. Helena, for lands lying in the district west of Pearl river, and to the register of the land office at Jackson courthouse, for the lands lying in the district east of Pearl river; and the evidence of claims, the notice whereof had been filed, as aforesaid, for lands lying in the said district, delivered, within the time limited by this section, to the said registers, shall be recorded by them, respectively, in the same manner as was directed by former acts, on receiving the same fees allowed by said acts, for recording evidence of claims to lands in the same districts.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the register and receiver of public moneys of the said respective land offices, at Jackson Courthouse and at St. Helena Courthouse, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, in every respect, in relation to the claims that may be filed in virtue of the sixth section of this act, and in relation to the claims, the notices of which had been filed under former acts, as well as to the additional evidence which shall be adduced in support thereof, agreeably to the seventh section of this act, as the commissioners for the districts east and west of Pearl river would have had, or should have performed, if such notices had been filed, and such evidence adduced, before the said commissioners closed their registers.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the register of each of the said land offices, respectively, to make, to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims filed with the register aforesaid, with the substance of the evidence in support thereof; and of the claims formerly filed, in support of which additional evidence shall have been received, with the substance of such evidence; and also their opinion and such remarks respecting the claim as they may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims, which, in the opinion of the register and receiver, ought to be confirmed, and also a list of actual settlers, prior to the passage of this act, noting the time of their respective settlements, shall be laid, by the commissioner of the general land office, before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said registers and receivers shall, respectively, have power to appoint a clerk, who shall be a person capable of translating the French and Spanish languages, and who shall perform the duty of translator, when required by said registers and receivers; and each of the said registers and receivers shall be allowed, as a compensation for their services in relation to the said claims, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year; and each of the clerks at the rate of one thousand dollars a year: *Provided,* That not more than eighteen months' compensation be thus allowed to the register, receiver and clerk,

July, 1820, to deliver notices, evidences, &c. to the registers at Jackson and St. Helena Courthouses.

Notices, &c. delivered in time, to be recorded.

Persons who had filed notices with the commissioner of the land office, &c. whose claims have not been recommended, &c., allowed till first of July, 1820, to deliver written evidence and other testimony, &c.

Evidence delivered in time, to be recorded.

The registers and receivers at Jackson and St. Helena Courthouses to have the same powers, perform the same duties, &c. as the commissioners for the districts east and west of Pearl river would have had, &c.

The register of each of the land offices to report to the commissioner of the general land office.

The commissioner to lay the report, &c. before Congress.

Registers and receivers may appoint clerks.

1500 dollars a year to each register and receiver.

1000 dollars per annum to clerk.

Provido; not

more than eighteen months' compensation, &c.

Surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee to appoint a principal deputy, with a salary of 500 dollars and fees.

Amount of fees.

Duty of deputy surveyor.

Expense of surveying paid by the United States.

Proviso.

Books of former commissioners to be lodged with the registers, &c.

Register and receiver empowered to examine claims, &c.

A certificate to each claimant, entitled, &c.

The certificate having been fairly obtained, a patent to issue.

The President may appoint the registers and receivers in the recess, &c.

for the district east of Pearl river; nor more than eighteen months' compensation to be allowed to the register, receiver, and clerk, of the district west of Pearl river.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor for the lands south of the state of Tennessee shall, with the consent and approbation of the President of the United States, appoint a principal deputy surveyor for the lands within the said districts, who shall receive an annual salary, of five hundred dollars, and, in addition thereto, the following fees; that is to say: for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey; and for a certified copy of any plat of a survey in the office, twenty-five cents; and whose duty it shall be to survey, or cause to be surveyed, by his other deputies, the lands, the claims to which are confirmed, and that are directed to be granted as donations, where the same have not been already surveyed, and the lands which may be claimed by right of pre-emption, whenever directed by the register and receiver, and to execute such other surveys as may be necessary for the ascertainment of the lands, the title or claim to which is embraced in the report of the commissioners aforesaid. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out particular plats of the surveys directed by this act, which he shall return to the register of the proper district; and also, a general and connected plat, which he shall return to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee; and the expense of surveying shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed, in the whole, four dollars a mile, for every mile which shall be actually surveyed and marked.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the books of the former commissioners, in which the claims, and evidence of claims, are recorded, shall be lodged with the registers of the land office, for the respective districts; and the register and receiver of public moneys, in each respective district, shall have power to examine the claims recognised, confirmed, or provided to be granted, by the provisions of this act, as also, claims to the right of pre-emption; and they shall make out to each claimant, entitled, in their opinion, thereto, a certificate, according to the nature of the case, under such instructions as they may receive from the commissioner of the general land office; and on presentation at the general land office, of such certificate for a confirmed claim, or for a donation, according to the provisions of this act; and where it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office, that the certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then, and in that case, a patent shall be granted, in like manner as for other lands of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall have power to appoint the register and receiver of public moneys for the said districts in the recess of the Senate, who shall be nominated to them at their next meeting.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 77.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 113.

The President may employ the armed vessels

CHAP. CI.—*An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the slave trade. (a)*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States, to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge

(a) See notes to act of March 2, 1807, ch. 22, vol. ii. 426.



attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same, and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or of transporting, or may have transported, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act in addition to an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeal certain parts of the same," or of any other act or acts prohibiting the traffic in slaves, to be proceeded against according to law: And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take or bring, the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter thereof: And the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. *Provided*, That the officers and men, to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of colour, found on board of any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port, for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto or person of colour, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if into a port of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. *And provided further*, That the commanders of such commissioned vessels, do cause to be apprehended, and taken into custody, every person found on board of such vessel, so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against, in due course of law, in some of the districts thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of colour, who shall have been, as hereinbefore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them: And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty, for each person delivered as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any citizen, or other person, shall lodge information, with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person

of the United States on the coasts of the United States and of Africa, &c.

Vessels unlawfully engaged in the transportation of negroes, &c. may be seized and brought into port, &c.

Act of April 20, 1818, ch. 91. The proceeds of offending vessels, &c. to be divided between the United States and the captors, whether armed vessels or revenue cutters.

To be distributed as prizes.

Officers and men to keep every negro, &c.

A descriptive list to be transmitted to the President.

Proviso.

The President authorized to make regulations for the safe keeping, &c., and removal out of the United States of negroes, &c., and may appoint agents on the coast of Africa to receive them, &c.

Bounty of twenty-five dollars for every negro, &c.

Secretary, &c. to cause bounty to be paid.

District attorney to prosecute by inform-

ation, in the case of persons holding negroes, &c., unlawfully imported.

Upon the verdict of a jury, the court to direct the marshal to take the negroes into custody, subject to the orders of the President.

Informer entitled to a bounty of 50 dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury to cause the bounty to be paid.

Vessels captured to be sent into a port of the state or territory where they belong, if, &c.

Repugnant acts, and parts of acts, repealed.

100,000 dollars appropriated to carry this law into effect.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

of colour, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution, by information; and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of colour, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid: And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of colour, have been brought in, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such cases made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, into his custody, for safe keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars, for each and every negro, mulatto, or persons of colour, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, so delivered.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commander of any armed vessel of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this act, to bring the vessel and her cargo, for adjudication, into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel, so captured, shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this law into effect.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act to authorize the building, erecting, and placing, lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, on places designated in Boston, Buzzard and Chesapeake, Bays, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and for other purposes.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building lighthouses, erecting beacons or land marks, and placing light vessels or boats, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A lighthouse on Long-Island Head, and a beacon or land mark on Half-Way Rock, in Boston Bay; and also a lighthouse on Bird's Island, in Buzzard's Bay, in the state of Massachusetts.

A lighthouse on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the state of New York.

A lighthouse, at a proper place, at or between the [mouth] of Grand River, in the state of Ohio, and the mouth of Detroit River, in the territory of Michigan.

Three lighthouses, on the following sites: one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the state of Maryland.

The Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, to be approved by the President, for building lighthouses, &c.

Lighthouses, &c.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 112, sec. 5.

A lighthouse on Windmill Point, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, or a light vessel or boat on the Wolf-Trap Shoals, if the latter shall be deemed preferable to a lighthouse on Windmill Point; a lighthouse on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, and a light vessel, or boat, on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads in the state of Virginia: And a beacon or land mark, on Wolf Island, near the port of Darien, in the state of Georgia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause three buoys to be placed in such manner as to mark out the channel leading into the harbour of Boston, and one buoy to be placed on West Island Ledge, in Buzzard's Bay; a spindle, or buoy, on the outer rock of the reef running from Cochney's Island to Eastern Norwalk Island; another spindle, or buoy, on the reef running about south-west from the western point of the Western Norwalk Island; and a spindle on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island, in the state of Connecticut: And twenty buoys in the Chesapeake Bay, and Patapsco River, for designating the shoals and channel, in the state of Maryland.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a pier to be carried out to nine feet water, at the lighthouse heretofore authorized to be erected at the mouth of the Mississippi; and, also, that he cause the present wood tower at the Seguin lighthouse, in the state of Massachusetts, to be replaced with one of stone.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to accomplish the purposes heretofore enumerated in this act, to wit: For the erection and establishment of lighthouses on Long-Island Head, on Bird's Island, and a beacon or land mark on Half-Way Rock, eleven thousand five hundred dollars: For a lighthouse on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: For a lighthouse, at a proper place, at or between the mouth of Grand River and Detroit River, five thousand dollars: For three lighthouses, one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Patapsco River, nine thousand dollars: For a lighthouse on Windmill Point, or light vessel or boat on the Wolf-Trap Shoals, a light vessel or boat on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads, and a lighthouse on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, twelve thousand dollars: For three buoys, to mark out the channel leading into Boston harbour, and for one to be placed on West Island Ledge, in Buzzard's Bay, sixteen hundred dollars: For the spindles or buoys on the reef running from Cochney's Island; for that on the reef running about south-west from the western point of the Western Norwalk's Island, and for that on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island, twelve hundred dollars: For twenty buoys, to be placed in the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River, eight thousand dollars: For the pier to be carried out from the lighthouse at the mouth of the Mississippi, four thousand dollars; and for replacing the tower at the Seguin lighthouse, twenty-five hundred dollars: and for a beacon or land mark on Wolf-Island, near the port Darien, in the state of Georgia, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to make up the deficiencies of the appropriations heretofore made, for the purposes following, the several sums, respectively named, be, and they are hereby, appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to wit: To pay for the land, and erecting the lighthouse, at Holmes' Hole, sixty-three dollars: For erecting a lighthouse on the south point of Cumberland Island, seven thousand dollars: For erecting a lighthouse on the

Buoys and spindles.

A pier at the mouth of the Mississippi. Stone, instead of wood, tower, at Seguin lighthouse.

Appropriations to accomplish the purposes enumerated in this act.

To make up deficiencies of former appropriations.

south point of Sapelo Island, two thousand five hundred and five dollars.

Additional appropriations to pay the salaries of light-house keepers.

Salary of each keeper fixed at 350 dollars per ann.

Lighthouse authorized on south point of Sapelo, may be placed on Wolfe's Island.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three thousand and twenty-seven dollars be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several keepers of the lighthouses within the United States; to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to fix the annual salary of each keeper aforesaid, at the rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in case he shall deem it expedient and proper, may cause the lighthouse heretofore authorized to be erected on the south point of Sapelo Island, to be changed to, and placed on Wolfe's Island.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## STATUTE II.

March 3, 1819.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act to repeal part of an act passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act in addition to 'An act regulating the Post-office establishment.'"*

Act of Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 34.

The clause of act of Feb. 27, 1813, for securing the regular transportation of the mail throughout the year, repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That so much of the last clause of the "Act in addition to 'An act regulating the Post-office establishment,'" passed the twenty-seventh day of [February,] one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as contains these words, being the concluding words of the clause, namely: "And that such contracts shall secure the regular transportation of the mail throughout each year;" be, and the same is hereby, annulled and repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Dec. 3, 1818.

Act of 18th April, 1818, ch. 67.

1. RESOLUTION *declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven: *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the state of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

APPROVED, December 3, 1818.

Vol. i. 51.

Illinois a state of the Union, on an equal footing.

II. RESOLUTION *authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage.*

Dec. 5, 1818.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the members of Congress, the delegates from territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States or the territories thereof, any documents which have been, or may be, communicated to either House of Congress, during the present session, by the President of the United States, or either of the heads of departments, and printed for the use of Congress.

APPROVED, December 5, 1818.

Documents transmitted by the President, or heads of Departments, and printed, may be franked by members of Congress, &c.

III. RESOLUTION *directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina.*

Jan. 19, 1819.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout and Cape Fear, and of the shoals of those capes, respectively; and to cause such an examination to be made of those capes and shoals, respectively, as will ascertain the practicability of erecting lighthouses, beacons, or buoys, on or near the extreme points of them, or either of them; and also to cause the latitude and longitude of the said capes, extreme points, and shoals, respectively, to be ascertained with as much exactness as may be practicable; and that the results of such surveys and examinations be reported to Congress.

APPROVED, January 19, 1819.

The President requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, &c.

Latitude and longitude to be ascertained.

Result to be reported to Congress.

IV. RESOLUTION *for the distribution of Seybert's Statistical Annals; and directing Pitkin's Commercial Statistics to be deposited in the library.*

Jan. 23, 1819.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one copy of Seybert's Statistical Annals to the President of the United States; to the Vice President of the United States, and to the executive of each state and territory, one copy; two copies for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy; one copy for the use of the Attorney General of the United States; and one copy to each member and delegate of the fifteenth Congress; and one copy to each college and university in the United States, if applied for by such college or university; and the residue of the five hundred copies of the Annals aforesaid, together with the two hundred and fifty copies of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics, shall be deposited in the library of Congress, for the use of the members.

APPROVED, January 23, 1819.

The Secretary of State to cause copies of Seybert's Statistics to be delivered to the President, Vice President, &c.

Residue, with Pitkin's, to be deposited in the library.

V. RESOLUTION *authorizing the transmission of the documents accompanying the report of the committee to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United [States] free of postage.*

Feb. 15, 1819.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the members of Congress, the delegates from territories, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they hereby, are authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States, or the territories thereof, the documents accompanying the report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States.

APPROVED, February 15, 1819.

Members of Congress, secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House, empowered to frank the documents.

March 3, 1819.

VI. RESOLUTION directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the printing of Congress, unless when otherwise specially ordered, shall be done in the following form and manner, viz :

Form and man-  
ner of printing.

Bills, as heretofore, with english type, on foolscap paper. Rule or table-work, in royal octavo size, where it can be brought into that size, by any type not smaller than brevier ; and where it cannot, in such form as to fold conveniently into the volume. All other printing with a small pica type, on royal paper, in pages of the same size as those of the last edition of the laws of the United States, including the marginal notes.

Prices allowed.  
Composition.

And the following prices shall be allowed and paid for the above described work : For the composition of every page of bills, one dollar ; of every page of small pica, plain work, one dollar ; of every page of small pica, rule-work, two dollars ; of every page of brevier, rule-work, three dollars and fifty cents ; and for a larger form of brevier rule-work, in proportion.

Press-work.

For the press-work of bills, including paper, folding, and stitching— for fifty copies, twenty-five cents per page ; for four hundred copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page ; for the press-work of tables, other than those in the regular octavo form, for six hundred copies, including as above, five dollars and fifty cents per form ; for the press work of the journals, of nine hundred copies, including as above, one dollar per page ; for all other printing, in the octavo form, of six hundred copies, including as above, eighty-seven and a half cents per page ; and for a larger or smaller number in proportion.

Each house  
to ballot for a  
printer.  
Printer to give  
bond, with sur-  
ties.

That as soon as this resolution shall have been approved by the President of the United States, each House shall proceed to ballot for a printer to execute its work during the next Congress ; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be considered duly elected ; and shall give bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, for the prompt, accurate, and neat, execution of the work ; and in case any inconvenient delay should be, at any time, experienced by either House, in the delivery of its work, the secretary and clerk, respectively, may be authorized to employ another printer to execute any portion of the work of the Senate or House, and charge the excess, in the account of such printer, for executing such work, above what is herein allowed, to the printer guilty of such negligence and delay : *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall preclude the choice of the same printer by the Senate and by the House of Representatives.

In case of de-  
lay, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.

March 3, 1819.

Ships of the  
navy to be  
named by the  
Secretary, un-  
der direction of  
the President.

First class  
after states.

Second after  
rivers.

Third after  
principal cities  
and towns.

No two of the  
same name.

VII. RESOLUTION declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the navy of the United States shall be named.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all the ships of the navy of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the following rule, to wit : Those of the first class shall be called after the states of this Union ; those of the second class after the rivers ; and those of the third class after the principal cities and towns ; taking care that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name.

APPROVED, March 3, 1819.