

ACTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the sixth day of December, 1824, and ended on the third day of March, 1825.

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

STATUTE II.

CHAP. I.—*An Act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four [five.]*

Dec. 15, 1824.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the officers and clerks, and servants of both houses of Congress, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

265,000 dollars appropriated for the Senate and House of Representatives.
1825, ch. 13.

APPROVED, December 15, 1824.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. III.—*An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.*

Dec. 28, 1824.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as said Legislature shall, by law, direct, the following tracts of land heretofore granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof, to wit: so much of the six mile reservation, including the salt springs, commonly called the Sciota Salt Springs, as remains unsold; the salt springs near the Muskingum River, and in the Military Tract, with the sections of land which include the same; the proceeds thereof to be applied to such literary purposes as said Legislature may hereafter direct; and to no other use, intent, or purpose, whatsoever.

Legislature of Ohio authorized to sell certain tracts of land.

1802, ch. 40,
§ 7.

APPROVED, December 28, 1824.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. IV.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors.*

Jan. 12, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the

The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to adopt an hydro-

meter for ascertaining the proof of liquors.

President of the United States, to adopt and substitute such hydrometer as he may deem best calculated to promote the public interest, in lieu of that now prescribed by law, for the purpose of ascertaining the proof of liquors; and that, after such adoption and substitution, the duties imposed by law upon distilled spirits shall be levied, collected, and paid, according to the proof ascertained by any hydrometers so substituted and adopted.

APPROVED, January 12, 1825.

STATUTE II.

Jan. 12, 1825.

CHAP. V.—*An Act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.*

Act of Feb. 25, 1825, ch. 13, sec. 3.

Purchasers of public lands, where the purchase has been found void, to receive such sum as they may have paid therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, or the legal representative of every person, who is, or may be, a purchaser of a tract of land from the United States, the purchase whereof is, or may be void, by reason of a prior sale thereof by the United States, or by the confirmation, or other legal establishment of a prior British, French, or Spanish grant thereof, or for want of title thereto in the United States, from any other cause whatsoever, shall be entitled to repayment of any sum or sums of money, paid for, or on account of, such tract of land, on making proof, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the same was erroneously sold, in manner aforesaid, by the United States, who is hereby authorized and required to repay such sum or sums of money, paid as aforesaid.

APPROVED, January 12, 1825.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 5, 1825.

CHAP. VI.—*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. (a)*

Act of March 3, 1823, ch. 36.

The governor, &c. of the Michigan territory, authorized to divide it into townships, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the governor and legislative council of the territory of Michigan be, and they are hereby, authorized to divide the said territory into townships, and incorporate the same, or any part thereof; to grant, define, and regulate the privileges thereof, and to provide by law for the election of all such township and corporation officers, as may be designated within the same.

Election of county officers.

Proviso.

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The civil officers of said territory to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all county officers within said territory shall be hereafter elected by the qualified electors residing in each county, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the said governor and legislative council may from time to time direct: *Provided,* That nothing in this section contained shall authorize the electors aforesaid to elect any judge of any court of record, or clerk thereof, or any sheriff, or judge of probate, or justice of the peace. And that so much of the ordinance of Congress, passed July the thirteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the laws of the United States, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and as regard the Michigan territory, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor of the said territory shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the said legislative council, shall appoint, all other civil officers in said territory, except such as are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the same. And the governor of the said territory shall have power to fill all vacancies in the offices required to be nominated by him, which may happen during

(a) See notes to the act of February 16, 1819, ch. 22, for the acts relating to the territory of Michigan.

the recess of said legislative council, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the qualified electors of said territory shall, at their next and every subsequent election for members of their legislative council, choose, by ballot, eight persons, having the qualifications of electors, in addition to the number now by law authorized; and the names of the twenty-six persons, so elected, shall be transmitted by the governor of said territory, to the President of the United States, immediately after said election, who shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, appoint, therefrom, thirteen persons; which said thirteen persons shall compose the legislative council, any nine of whom shall form a quorum to transact business; and all vacancies occurring in said council shall be filled in the same manner, from the list transmitted as aforesaid. The members of the said legislative council shall receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles in going to, and returning therefrom, in full compensation for their services; which shall be paid by the United States.

Additional members of the legislative council to be also chosen by ballot.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That appeals and writs of error shall lie, from the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of said territory, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as do lie and are taken from the circuit courts of the United States, where the amount in controversy shall exceed one thousand dollars, which shall be ascertained by evidence satisfactory to the court allowing the appeal.

Same course to be pursued with writs of error, as in other courts.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That not less than two judges of the supreme or superior court of said territory, shall hereafter hold a court to transact the business of said court.

Two of the superior judges to hold a court.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any ordinance or law of the United States as contravenes the provisions of this act, so far as respects the territory of Michigan, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

So much of any law as contravenes the provisions of this act, repealed.

APPROVED, February 5, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. VII.—*An Act confirming certain claims to lands in the western district of Louisiana. (a)*

Feb. 5, 1825.

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 embraced in the report made by the commissioners appointed for adjusting the titles and claims to land in the western district of Louisiana, upon the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recommended by them for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided,* That no person or persons shall be entitled, by any one claim, to a greater quantity than one league square under this act.

Act of March 3, 1807, ch. 36.
Act of March 2, 1805, ch. 26.
Act of Feb. 23, 1823, ch. 15.
Report of the commissioners for adjusting the titles, &c. to land in the western district of Louisiana, confirmed.

APPROVED, February 5, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. IX. — *An Act making compensation to the persons appointed by the electors to deliver the votes for President and Vice President.*

Feb. 11, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the person appointed by the electors to deliver to the president of the Senate, a list of the votes for President and Vice President, shall be allowed, on delivery of

Compensation allowed to persons who delivered to the president of the

(a) See notes to act of May 11, 1820, ch. 87.

Senate the votes for President and Vice President.

To take effect from Nov. 1, 1824.

said list, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance, by the most usual route, from the place of meeting of the electors to the seat of government of the United States, going and returning.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the first of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, February 11, 1825.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 11, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

All duties upon books, &c. for the use of the library of Congress, to be remitted.

CHAP. X.—*An Act to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the library of Congress.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to remit all duties upon such books, maps, and charts, as have been during the present year, or hereafter may be, imported into the United States, by the authority of the joint library committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress.

APPROVED, February 11, 1825.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 21, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations for the military service for 1825.

CHAP. XI.—*An Act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

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 military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to wit :

For pay of the army, and subsistence of officers, including the military academy, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, two hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

For forage for officers, thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the recruiting service in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of one thousand dollars, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of eight thousand five hundred dollars, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchasing department, two hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

For the purchase of woollens, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the expense of building a brick wall round the arsenal lot, on Schuylkill, and repairs of public buildings thereon, eight thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital department, in addition to amount on hand, on first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, of thirteen thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars.

For quartermaster general's department, two hundred and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationery, for the military academy at West Point, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arsenals, forty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pensions to the revolutionary pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-six cents.

For the half pay pensions to widows and orphans, twenty thousand dollars.

For making surveys, and carrying on the operations of the board of engineers, in relation to internal improvements, and in addition to an unexpended balance on hand, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For paying certain states the amount due on account of militia in the service of the United States, during the late war, ninety-two thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents, being an amount heretofore appropriated, and which has passed to the surplus fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

APPROVED, February 21, 1825.

To be paid out of the treasury.

Proviso.

Proviso.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XII.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

Feb. 21, 1825.

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 twenty-five, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

[Obsolete.]
Special appropriations for the support of the navy for 1825.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, seven hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars thirty-seven cents.

Subsistence and pay.

For the pay and subsistence of officers and others, at navy yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-three cents.

At navy yards, &c.

For provisions, three hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Provisions.

For repairs of vessels, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Repairs.

Improvement,
&c. of navy yards. For improvement and repairs of navy yards, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, viz: at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, three thousand dollars; at Charlestown, in Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars; at New York, sixty thousand dollars; at Philadelphia, twelve thousand dollars; at Washington, forty thousand dollars; at Norfolk, including the purchase of a tract of land, for the extension and security of the navy yard at that place, thirty thousand dollars.

Ordnance. For ordnance and ordnance stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Medicines,
&c. For medicines and hospital stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Sundry ex-
penses. For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, for the following purposes: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent: for travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters: for compensation to judge advocates: for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the navy; for printing and for stationery of every description; for books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools, of every description; for postage of letters on the public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labour at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coals and other fuel for forges, founderies, steam-engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel; for vessels in commission and in ordinary: and for no other object or purpose whatever—two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent
expenses. For contingent expenses, for objects arising in the current year, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Marine corps. For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars seventy-one cents.

For contingent expenses, that is to say: fuel for commissioned officers, transportation, stationery, bed sacks, straw, extra rations to officers, and postage on public letters, fourteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages of contingent expenses for the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand dollars.

Proviso. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service: but, in all cases where the

pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

APPROVED, February 21, 1825.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

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 service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; that is to say:—

For compensation to the Senators, and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, in addition to the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the fifteenth day of December last, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses, of both Houses of Congress, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the salary of the librarian, 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 the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said department, including the messenger in the patent office, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to one mechanist, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty 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 Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, including four hundred dollars short appropriated for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of one clerk, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

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

STATUTE II.

Feb. 25, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

Sums appropriated for the year 1825.

Congress and their officers.

1824, ch. 1.

Contingent expenses thereof.

Library and librarian of Congress.
President.

Vice President.

Secretary of State.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

Messengers.

Mechanist for patent office.
1824, ch. 157.

Incidental and contingent expenses.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

Additional clerk.
1824, ch. 157.

Messengers.

First comptroller.

- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first comptroller, 1818, ch. 87. per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- Messengers.** For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Second comptroller.** For compensation to the second comptroller of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the second comptroller, 1818, ch. 87. per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- Messenger.** For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
- First auditor.** For compensation to the first auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first auditor of the treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- Messenger.** For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Second auditor.** For compensation to the second auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the second auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.
- Messenger.** For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Third auditor.** For compensation to the third auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the third auditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Messengers.** For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Fourth auditor.** For compensation to the fourth auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the fourth auditor, per 1818, ch. 87. act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.
- Additional clerk.** For one additional clerk, employed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.
- Messenger.** For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Fifth auditor.** For compensation to the fifth auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the fifth auditor, per 1818, ch. 87. act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- Additional clerks.** For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of 1824, ch. 157. May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars.
- Messenger.** For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
- Treasurer.** For compensation to the treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.
- Clerks.** For compensation to the clerks in the office of the treasurer, per act 1818, ch. 87. of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- Additional clerks.** For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of 1824, ch. 157. May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

Messenger.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

Register.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks,
1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, including all allowances.

Messengers.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.

Commissioner of general land office.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Messengers.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

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

Secretary to sinking fund.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for expenses of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses, in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, thirty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

Superintendent and watchmen.

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

Secretary of War.
Clerks.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

Messengers.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the paymaster general, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Clerks in the office of paymaster general.
Messenger.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of purchases, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks in office of commissary general.
1824, ch. 157.
Messenger.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the adjutant general, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Adjutant general's clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks of commissary general of subsistence.
1824, ch. 157.
Clerks of chief engineer.
1824, ch. 157.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the chief engineer, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the ordnance office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks of the ordnance.
1818, ch. 87.

For compensation to the clerk in the surgeon general's office, per act of the twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Surgeon general's clerk.
1824, ch. 157.

For compensation to the clerks in the quartermaster general's office, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks in the quartermaster general's office.

Contingent expenses of War Department.

Secretary of the Navy.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

Additional clerk.
1824, ch. 157.
Messengers.

Contingent expenses.
Commissioners of navy board.
Secretary of the navy commissioners.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

Clerks and a draftsman.
1824, ch. 157.
Messenger.

Contingent expenses.
Superintendent and watchmen of war and navy buildings.

Postmaster General.
Assistant P. M. general.
Clerks.
1818, ch. 87.

Additional clerks.
1824, ch. 157.

Messengers.
Contingent expenses.
Repairing building, &c.
Extra clerks.

Surveyor general.
Clerks.
Surveyor south of Tennessee.
Clerks.

Additional Clerks.

Surveyor in Illinois and Missouri.
Clerks.

For contingent expenses of the War Department, including all the subordinate offices thereof, seven thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

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

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary to the commissioners of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissioners of the navy board, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks, and a draftsman, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent, and four watchmen, employed for the security of the war and navy buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, and candles, two thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two assistant postmasters general, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post-office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For repairing building and yard of the General Post-office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to extra clerks in the General Post-office, since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand and eighty-eight dollars and six cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the surveyor general, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of two additional clerks in said office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.	Surveyor in Alabama.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Clerks.
For compensation to the surveyor in Florida, including part of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Surveyor in Florida.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said surveyor, two thousand five hundred dollars.	Clerks.
For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington city, one thousand five hundred dollars.	Commissioner of public buildings.
For compensation to the officers and clerk of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.	Officers and clerk of mint.
For furnishing the President's house, under the direction of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars.	Furnishing the President's house.
For compensation to persons employed in the different operations of the mint, nine thousand four hundred dollars.	Persons in the mint.
For incidental and contingent expenses, and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.	Contingent expenses, &c.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.	Governor, &c. of Michigan.
For the contingent expenses of the Michigan territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For compensation of nine members of the legislative council of the Michigan territory, one thousand and eighty dollars.	Members of the legislative council.
For defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the legislative council of the Michigan territory, three thousand and thirty-two dollars.	For expenses of the session of said council.
For the contingent expenses of the legislative council, including the printing of the laws of said territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Arkansas territory, nine thousand dollars.	Governor, &c. of Arkansas territory.
For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Florida territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars.	Governor, judges, members of the council of Florida.
For compensation of thirteen members of the legislative council of the territory of Florida, estimating twenty-eight days, at three dollars per day, each, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.	
For contingent expenses of the legislative council, including traveling expenses of the members, and printing the laws of said territory, two thousand dollars.	Contingent expenses of said council.
For the contingent expenses of the Florida territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.	Contingent expenses.
For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars.	Chief justice, the associate judges, &c.
For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.	Attorney general.
For compensation to the clerk in the office of the attorney general, eight hundred dollars.	Clerk.
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.	Reporter of the Supreme Court.
For compensation to sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, ten thousand five hundred dollars.	District attorneys, &c.
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and	Expenses of the Supreme Court, &c.

witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, two hundred thousand dollars.

- Pensions.** For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, two thousand and fifty dollars.
- Lighthouses, &c.** For the support and maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents.
- Buoys.** For procuring and placing three buoys on the bar near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three hundred dollars.
- Lighthouse on Baker's island.** For building a lighthouse on Baker's Island, near Mount Desert, in the state of Maine, in addition to the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, made on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars.
- Buoy at the mouth of Scuppernon river.** For placing a buoy at the mouth of Scuppernon river, in North Carolina, in addition to the appropriation of forty dollars, made on the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and forty dollars.
- Buoy at the entrance of Beaufort.** For placing a buoy at the entrance of Beaufort, in North Carolina, eight hundred dollars.
- Balances due officers of internal revenue, &c.** For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the amount carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fourteen cents.
- Public buildings.** For the public buildings in Washington city, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, eighty thousand dollars.
- Fire engine and hose.** For repairs made to the fire engine and hose, for the use of the public buildings, and for keeping the same in repair, one hundred and ten dollars.
- Capitol square.** For improving the Capitol square, one thousand dollars.
- Paving foot-ways on south side of Pennsylvania avenue.** For paving the footway in front of the public grounds on the south side of the Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and the navy office, and for placing stone steps at the several entrances of the navy office, six thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents.
- President's square.** For levelling, graduating, and improving the President's square, five thousand dollars.
- Stationery, &c. for commissioners of loans.** For stationery and books, for the offices of the commissioners of loans, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Votes for President, &c.** For bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, three thousand three hundred dollars.
- Discharge of miscellaneous claims.** For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, six thousand dollars.
- Surveying public lands.** For surveying the public lands of the United States, including the services of three commissioners and a surveyor, appointed to value the lands between Roberts' and Ludlow's lines, in the state of Ohio, one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty cents.
- Registers, &c.** For the salaries of the registers and receivers of land offices, forty-two thousand dollars.
- Ministers, &c. of the United States.** For the salaries of the ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, and the chargé des affaires at Stockholm, in the Netherlands, and at Lisbon, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.
- Outfits.** For outfits of ministers to London and Madrid, and for chargé des affaires at Lisbon and at Paris, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the salaries of ministers or chargé d'affaires who have been, or may be, appointed to the governments on the American continent, to wit: Colombia, nine thousand dollars; Chili, nine thousand dollars; Mexico, nine thousand dollars; Buenos Ayres, four thousand five hundred dollars; Guatemala, four thousand five hundred dollars; and Brazil, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars.

Salaries of ministers, &c., appointed to the governments on the continent of America.

For outfits of a minister to Mexico, and to chargé d'affaires at Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Outfits of ministers.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation, fourteen thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation.

For the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For the salaries of agents of claims at Paris and London, four thousand dollars.

Salaries of agents, &c.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses, &c.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Seamen.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, thirty thousand dollars.

Intercourse with the Barbary powers. Commissioner, &c., under treaty of Ghent.

For the salaries of the commissioner and arbitrator under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, one half the salary of the secretary, and half the contingent expenses of the commission, twelve thousand dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the commissioner, agent, and surveyor, and their contingent expenses, sixteen thousand dollars.

Carrying into effect the 6th and 7th articles of treaty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of treasury notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Paid out of the treasury.

Proviso.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum or sums of money, to which any person, or the legal representatives of any person, may be entitled, by virtue of the act authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States, approved the twelfth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, upon such person, or his or her legal representatives, complying with the requisitions of that act.

The Secretary of the Treasury to refund moneys paid for lands erroneously sold by the United States.

Act of Jan. 12, 1825, ch. 5.

APPROVED, February 25, 1825.

STATUTE II.

Feb. 25, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

5000 dollars appropriated to purchase books for the library of Congress.

339 dollars for furniture for the new library.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of books and furniture for the use of the library of Congress.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the purchase of books, under the direction of the joint library committee, for the use of the library of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the purchase of furniture for the new library.

APPROVED, February 25, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations for certain fortifications.

Brenton's point.
Utrecht point.
Fort Delaware.

Fort Monroe.
Fort Calhoun.
Mobile Point.
At Chef Monteur.

Fort Jackson.
At Beaufort.
Cape Fear.
Repairs and contingencies.

For the preservation of the islands in Boston harbour.
Proviso.
Armament of new fortifications.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

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, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For Brenton's Point, sixty thousand dollars.

For New Utrecht Point, forty thousand dollars.

For fort Delaware, seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For fort Monroe, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort Calhoun, seventy thousand dollars.

For the fort at Mobile Point, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the fort at Chef Monteur, [Menteur] one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, one hundred thousand dollars.

For a fort at Beaufort, in North Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For forts at Cape Fear, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and contingencies, eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

For the preservation of the islands in Boston harbour, necessary to the security of that place, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-six cents, *Provided, however,* That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States.

For the armament of new fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

Further appropriations for the military service.

Superintendent of Indian affairs, &c.

Sub-agents, &c.

Presents to Indians, &c.

Contingent expenses.

CHAP. XVI.—*An Act making further appropriations for the military service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

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, appropriated, to wit:

For pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as allowed by law, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For pay of the sub-agents, including the two on the Missouri, as allowed by law, thirteen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For payment of the amount of the annuity due to the Cherokee nations, under the treaty of twenty-fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and four, which was ratified during the last session of Congress, and for which no payment or appropriation has heretofore been made, twenty thousand dollars.

Annuity due to the Cherokee nations, &c.

For payment of said annuity for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, according to the stipulations of said treaty, one thousand dollars.

Payment of said annuity for 1825.

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, as relates to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation, it being for the payment of the fourth instalment, which will be due on said claims in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, according to the stipulations of said treaty, twenty-three thousand dollars.

Compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by Creek nation.

For defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. as per estimate of General Clark, for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace, &c. between said tribes, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, &c.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twenty thousand dollars.

Arrearages prior to July 15, 1818.

For arrearages from first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to first January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For the same, from July 1, 1815, to Jan. 1, 1818.

For the payment of claims against the Osages by citizens of the United States, three thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, being the balance of a former appropriation, which has passed to the surplus fund.

Claims against the Osages, &c.

For payment of the annuity to the Sauk and Fox tribes, as provided for by the third article of the treaty with those tribes, dated fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

Annuity to the Sauk and Fox tribes of Indians.

For payment of the annuity to the Ioway tribe of Indians, as provided for by the second article of the treaty with that tribe, dated fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, five hundred dollars.

Annuity to the Ioway Indians.

For payment of five hundred dollars to each of the four head chiefs of the Quapaw tribe, agreeably to the second article of the treaty with said tribe, dated the fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, two thousand dollars.

500 dollars to each of the four heads of the Quapaw tribe.

For payment of the annuity provided for by the same article of the said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For payment of an annuity.

For the purchase of provisions for six months, as provided for by the fifth article of said treaty, fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For the purchase of provisions.

For furnishing facilities for the transportation of said Indians as provided for by the aforesaid fifth article of said treaty, one thousand dollars.

For transporting Indians.

For the pay of a sub-agent, or interpreter, to reside among said Indians, as is provided for by the same article of said treaty, five hundred dollars.

For pay of a sub-agent and interpreter, &c.

For the payment of the annuities provided for by the second and third articles of the treaty of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, with the Choctaw nation of Indians; and, also, of an annuity to Robert Cole, provided for by the tenth article, twelve thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of annuities to the Choctaw nation, &c.

For the payment of the claims of the Choctaw nation, for services on the Pensacola campaign, and other claims of the Choctaw Indians, as provided for by the sixth and eighth articles of said treaty, sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

Claims of said nation for services on the Pensacola campaign, &c.

For the salary of the agent, provided for by the ninth article of said treaty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the salary of an agent.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the ninth article of said

For carrying into effect the provisions of art. 9, of the treaty with the Choctaws.

Towards the execution of any treaty ratified by the United States.

treaty, the provisions of the third article for the survey and sale of the fifty-four sections of land therein referred to; and for running the line defined in the first article; and any other expenses arising out of the execution of the said treaty, ten thousand dollars.

Towards the execution of any treaty that may be ratified by the United States, prior to the next session of Congress with the Creek Indians for the extinguishment of their title to lands in Georgia and Alabama, and for the removal of said Indians west of the Mississippi, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Act of April 23, 1808, ch. 55, making provision for arming the militia, extended to the District of Columbia.

CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act for arming the militia of the District of Columbia.*(a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty-third of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, declared to extend to the District of Columbia; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to issue arms and military equipments to the militia of said District, under such regulations for the return thereof as he may deem it proper to prescribe.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Assent of Congress given to the act of Dec. 8, 1824. Navigation of the Appomattox.

CHAP. XX.—*An Act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Appomattox river, from Pocahontas bridge to Broadway," passed on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Adjournment of the circuit court, for the District of Columbia, by one judge, valid.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act respecting the adjournment of the circuit court for the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all adjournments of the circuit court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by any one judge of the said court, in court sitting, and in the absence of the other judges, shall be as valid as if made by all the judges of the said court.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

[Obsolete.]
8000 dollars appropriated

CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to provide an additional appropriation to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the territory of Florida.*

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

of the public road, directed to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the territory of Florida, the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

for the completion of the public road to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, whenever the exporter or exporters, entering any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall not have completed such entry, by taking the oath or giving the bond, required by the existing laws of the United States within the period prescribed by law, but shall offer to complete the said entry after the expiration of the said period, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, upon application to him made, by the said exporter or exporters, setting forth the cause of his or their omission, under oath, and accompanied by a statement of the collector, of all the circumstances attending the transaction within the knowledge of such collector, if he shall be satisfied that the failure to complete the said entry was accidental, or without any intention to evade the law or defraud the revenue, to direct the said entry to be completed, and the certificates or debentures, as the case may be, to issue, in the same manner, as if such entry had been completed, within the period prescribed by the existing laws of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

Course to be pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury where the exporter or exporters entering any goods, &c. for the benefit of drawback, shall not have completed such entry within the period prescribed by law.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act to establish certain post-roads, and to discontinue others.*

March 3, 1825.

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 established :

In Maine.—From Camden to Vinalhaven. From Portland, by Cumberland, Walnut Hill, in North Yarmouth, Pownal, Durham, Lisbon Four Corners, Lisbon Little River Village, Bowdoin, Litchfield, and Hallowell, to Augusta; and that the present post-road from Freeport to Bowdoin, be discontinued. From Rumford point to Andover, in the county of Oxford. From Portland, through Westbrook, Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, Poland, Minot, Turner, Livermore, Jay, Wilton, to Farmington. From Bangor, by Orono, Birch Stream Settlement, Kelmarnock, Maxfield, Siboois, Piscataquois, Passamaduko, Sunkhaze, and Edington, to Bangor. From Bangor to Houlton Plantations. From Anson, by Embden and Concord, to Bingham. From Craig's Mills to Otisfield. From the Great Falls in Berwick, by Berwick and South Berwick, Elliott and Kittery, to Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire. From Paris to Augusta, through Buckfield, the South part of Hartford, and the north part of Turner, and through Wayne and Winthrop.

In New Hampshire.—From Andover and Grafton turnpike, by Andover, Danbury, Grafton, Orange, Canaan, and Lime, to Orford. From Dover, by Rochester, Milton, Wakefield, Ossipee east of the Lake, and Eaton, to Conway. From Newport, by Croydon and Grantham, to Lebanon. From New Ipswich, through Peterborough, to Hancock.

In Vermont.—From Manchester, by Arlington, to Cambridge, in New York. From St. Albans, by Sheldon and Enosburg, to Berkshire. From

Mail-routes established, and discontinued.

Maine.

The present road from Freeport to Bowdoin discontinued.

New Hampshire.

Vermont.

West Poutney, by Hampton, to Fairhaven. From Middlebury, in Vermont, to Bridport, Chimney Point, Lumber Point, and Moriah Post-office, to Elizabethtown, in the state of New York. From Danville, through Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro', Craftsbury, Kelly-vale, and Montgomery, to Berkshire.

Connecticut.

In Connecticut.—From Southbridge, in Massachusetts, by the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the second society in Woodstock, by Eastford, Society in Ashford, Chaplin, Windham, Franklin, to Chelsea Landing, in Norwich, Connecticut. That the mail from Norwalk to Bridgeport shall pass from Kellogg's Mill, through the village of Millriver, to the village of Fairfield, in Connecticut.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts.—From Boston, by Bolton, Sterling, Princeton, Barre, Shutesbury, Leveret, and Sunderland, to Bloody Brook. From Worcester, through Boylestown, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard, Littleton, Westford, Chelmsford, to the East Chelmsford Post-office, Massachusetts. From Lancaster, by Sterling, Princeton, Hubbardstown, Petersham, New Salem, Wendell and Montague, to Greenfield, and that the post-road from Springfield, in Massachusetts, to Stafford, in Connecticut, be discontinued.

The road from Springfield, Mass., to Stafford, Conn., discontinued.

New York.

In New York.—From Chitteningo to Fayetteville. From Oxford, by McDonough and German, to Cincinnatus. From Schenectady, by Alexander's Bridge, to Ballston. From the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, by the Ballston turnpike, to Alexander's Bridge. From Mamakating, by Neversink Falls, to Colchester. From the village of Seneca Falls, to the town of Romulus, in the county of Seneca. From Syracuse to Tully. From Cooperstown to Richfield Springs. From Esperance, by Eaton's Corners, Duaneburg, and Minaville, to Amsterdam. From Eaton's Corners, Duaneburg, Princetown, Rotterdam, to Schenectady. From the village of Oswego, through Newark, Burkshire, and Virgil, to the village of Courtland, in Courtland county. From Watertown, by Adams and Mansville, to Sandy Creek, and from thence to Richland, Union Square, Colosse, Central Square, Cicero, and Salina, to Syracuse. From Pike, by Eagle, to China. From Hamburg, by Eden and Collins, to Perrysburg. From Fredonia, by Gerry and St. Clairsville, to Jamestown. From Murray, by Clarendon, and Byron, to Batavia. From Gaines to Barre. From Catskill, by Hunter, to Lexington, instead of going from Lexington to Lexington Heights. From Nahum, Daniels, in Russia, up West Canada Creek Road, by John Graves', to Trenton. From Friendship, by the South Branch of Van Campens' Creek and the Little Genessee Creek, to Cerestown, Pennsylvania. From Unadilla, by Guilford, to Norwich. From Otselic, by Linklean, to German. From the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, through the village of Vienna, to the village of Newark, on the Erie Canal. From the village of Pen Yan, in the county of Yates, to the village of Yatesville, and through the town of Middlesex to Rushville. From Middlesex to Italy, and thence, through the south part of Italy and the town of Jerusalem, to Pen Yan. From Elmira, in New York, through South Port, up Seeley's Creek, through Wells and Jackson, to Mansfield, in Pennsylvania. From Dansville, by Allen, to Angelica. From Angelica, by Orensburg, Caneadea, Hume, Pike, and Ganesville centre road, to Warsaw. From Angelica to Ischua. From Pultney, by Jerusalem, to Pen Yan. From Clarkson, by way of Sweden, Bergen, Leroy, and Covington. From Central Square to Oswego Falls. From Locke, by Genoa, to King's Ferry Post-office. From Aurora to Holland, in the county of Erie. From Unadilla village, through Guilford, to Norwich village. From Peekskill, by Somers and Salem, to Ridgefield, Connecticut. From Chester, by Craigsவில், Otterkill, and Little Britain, to Montgomery. From Harpersfield, by Davenport, Milfordsville, Lawrensville, Noblesville, and Pittsfield, to New Berlin. From Vienna, in Phelps; to New

ark. From Fullrem's Basin to Penfield. From Hartland, by Somerset, to Kempsville. From Oneida Castle, on the Seneca Turnpike, the most direct highway to Rome; thence, along the state road and canal turnpike, to the post-road leading from Utica to Sackett's Harbour. From Elmira, through Southport, Wells, Jackson, and Sullivan, to Mansfield, in Pennsylvania. From the meeting-house in the town of Lima, by Norton's Mills, to the village of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe. From the village of Seneca Falls to intersect the Geneva and Newburgh mail-route at the post-office of Romulus. Also, from Lockport, by Tuscarora Indian Village, to Manchester, at the Niagara Falls in New York. From Bishop's Corners, in the town of Granville, to the post-office in the town of Hartford; and from thence, to the post-office in the village of Sandy Hill, in the state of New York. From Rochester, in the county of Monroe, by the way of Webster's Mills and the brick meeting-house, in Avon to Geneseo, in the county of Livingston. From Scottsville, on the river road to Rochester, in the county of Monroe. From Geneseo to the York post-office, by William Landon's Four Corners; and from York post-office, by Fowlersville, to Caledonia, Livingston county. From Batavia, by way of Alexandria, Attica, and Thompson's Mills, in Sheldon, and to the Little Lake settlement in China, all in Genessee county. From Covington, by way of Middleberry academy, Warsaw and Gainesville, Genessee county, to the town of Pike, in Allegany county. From New Brunswick, New Jersey, by way of Somerville, Pluckamin, Peapack, Chester and Flanders, to New Town.

In Pennsylvania.—From Wellsborough, by Coudersport and Smithport, to Warren. From Pennsborough, by Webster's, Hill's and Edred's, to Meansville. From Williamsport, up the Lycoming Creek, through Canton, Troy, Columbia, Wells, and Southport, to Elmyra, in New York. From Tunkhannock, through Windham, Eaton, Asylum, and Munroe, to Meansville. From Meansville, up Towanda Creek, through Munroe and Franklin, to Jacob Grantier's, in Canton. From Millersburg, by Berrysburg, to Gratztown. From Bedford, by the way of Buckstown and Newry, to Blair's Gap. From Trumbowersville, by Spinnerstown, Upper Milford, and Millerstown, to Brainings, in Lehigh county. From Franklin to Warren. From Columbia, by Marietta, to Middletown. From Mount Pleasant, by Digman's Turnpike, to Lackawaxen, on the Owego and Milford Turnpike. From Easton, by Stockerstown, Roscommon, and Snydersville, to Stroudsburg. From Fogelsville, through Kleinsville, to Hamburg. From Bethlehem to Mauch Chunk. From Bellefont, by Karthaus, Gillets, and Smithport to Hamilton, in New York. From Jefferson, by Carmichaeltown and Masontown, to New Geneva. From Maytown to Marietta, in Lancaster county. From Ebensburg, through Loretto and Mount Pleasant, to Phillipsburg. From Belmont, through Harmony, Lanesville, Windsor, and Colesville, to Bainbridge. From Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, by way of Fishing Creek, to Columbus, in Luzerne county. From Allentown, in the county of Lehigh, by the way of Kraus's Bridge, Balliet's, the Water Gap, and Leighton, to Mauch Chunk, in the county of Northampton. From Orwigsburg, by Schuylkill Haven, Friedenborg, Pine Grove, and Stumpstown, to Jonestown. From Indiana to BARNETTS, in Jefferson county, and to discontinue the post-route between Indiana and Bedford.

In Delaware.—From Laurel, by Cannonsferry, north-west Fork Bridge, and Hunting Creek, to Easton. From Smyrna in Kent county, Delaware, to Church Hill in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, via Millington, (late Head of Chester,) to Saddler's cross roads, in said state.

In Maryland.—From Newtown Trap, by Burkittsville and Crampton, to Shapsburg. From the village of Hartford, in Hartford county, Maryland, by Priest Ford, Darlington, and Dublin, in said county, to Conewingo, in Cecil county, Maryland. From Conewingo, in Cecil county,

Pennsylvania.

Delaware.

Maryland.

Maryland, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. From Belle Air, in Harford county, Maryland, to Amos Carman's public house, in said county. From Cumberland, by Cresapsburg, to Western Port, and thence, to the Yough Green Glades, in Allegany county.

Virginia.

In Virginia.—From Liberty, by Chambliss' store, to Taylor's store. From Middlebourne, by Salem, to Clarkesburg. From Harrisonburg to Franklin. From Culpepper Courthouse to Orange Courthouse. From Hagen's store, in Preston county, to Smithfield, on the Cumberland road. From Hagen's store, Crab Orchard, Kingwood, by Armstrong's crossroads, Martin's Glady Creek, to Billsburg. From Lewisburg, by Frankfort, to Huntersville. From Monroe Courthouse, crossing New river at Henry Ballenger's ferry, to John Pack's. From Nicholas Courthouse to the mouth of Gauly river. From Fincastle, by Newcastle, Giles Courthouse, Peterstown, Union, Sweet Springs, Price's, and Covington, to Fincastle. From Leesville to Pittsylvania Old Courthouse. From Petersburg, by Halifax Courthouse and Hagood's store, to Danville. From Lovingston, by Mill Grove, to Steele's tavern. From Lexington, by Pedler mills, to Lynchburg, and to return by Pedlers mills, the Narrows and the forks of James river, to Lexington.

North Carolina.

In North Carolina.—From Ashville, North Carolina, by Philip Britain's, Charles C. Carson's, Eastaloe Gap, M'Kenney's, in Laraway, by the High Shoals, Little River Keowee, and Boonsford, to Pendleton Courthouse, South Carolina. From Raleigh, by little Nat. Jones', to Haywood. From Statesville, Iredel county, to Wilkesborough, by Mount Pisgah. From Raleigh, by Fishdam, Stagville, and Mount Tirza, to Roxborough. From Lincolnton, by Jacob Fullenwiler's, Ervinsville, and Mooresborough, to Rutherfordton. From Elizabeth, by Beatty's bridge, Long Creek bridge, and Milton, thence, back to Elizabeth. From Onslow Courthouse to John A. Everett's. From Wadesborough to Salisbury, in North Carolina. From Pittsborough, by Joseph I. Brooks', William Lindley's store, Jehu Carter's, Allbright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, Mabin's store, to Greensborough. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, to Beattysford. From Salem, by Clemonstown, to Mocksville. From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerton, Kirston, to Newbern. From Murfreesborough to Windsor.

South Carolina.

In South Carolina.—From Hamburg, by Alexander Stuart's, John Middleton's, Richard Park's, Edmund Acheson's, and Ewell Hill's, to Abbeville. From Columbia, by M'Cord's ferry, to Nelson's ferry, on the Santee, intersecting the main route between Camden and Charleston. From Waterborough to the fork of the Saltcather, St. Bartholomews. From Cambridge, by Scuffletown, Queensboro', and Golden Grove, to Greenville Courthouse.

Georgia.

In Georgia.—From Creek Agency to Tallahassee, in Florida. From Houston Courthouse, by Knoxville, Newman, and Fayetteville, to De Kalb Courthouse. From Macon, by Forsyth and Hamilton, to Covington. From Athens to Lawrenceville, in Gwinett county.

Tennessee.

In Tennessee.—From Morgan Courthouse, by Kingston, to Athens. From Washington to Athens. From Columbia, by Hart's cross roads, Williamsville, at Rock Spring, Fishing Ford, on Dutch river, Farmington, Monroe's and Fayetteville, to Pulaski. From Hardinsville, by M'Nairy Courthouse, and Hardiman Courthouse, to Tipton Courthouse. From Jackson, by Harrisburg, to Dyer Courthouse. From Pulaski, by Lawrenceburg, to Waynesboro'. From Reynoldsburg, by Paris, Weakley Courthouse, to Obion Courthouse. From Monroe to Tompkinsville, Kentucky. From Murfreesboro', by Henderson's, Toliver's store, Beech Grove, Stone fort, Hillsboro', Pleasant Plains, Caldwell's bridge, to Jasper, or Marion Courthouse. From Jackson, by Haywood Courthouse, and Tipton Courthouse, to Daniel Treadwell's, on Big Creek. From Rey-

noldsburg to Dover. From Huntingdon, by Gibson Courthouse to Dyer Courthouse. From Hardinville, to Florence, Alabama.

In Kentucky.—From Frankfort, by Gist's, Stennet's, Yeocum's and Macsville, to Springfield. From Pike Courthouse, to Tazewell Courthouse, in Virginia. From Frankfort, by Christianburg and Robert's store, to Lynchburg. From Russelsville, in Kentucky, by Elkton, Red river forge, to Clarksville, in Tennessee, thence to Yellow Creek furnace. From Shelbyville to New Castle, instead of going from Frankfort to New Castle, and from Middletown to New Castle. From Greensburg to Munfordville, by the way of Somerville, and Holderman's Iron Works. From Hopkinsville, by Lindsey's mill, Flat Lick, Dover, and Paris, to Huntington, in Tennessee. From Eddyville, by Waid'sboro', to Paris, in Tennessee. From Hardinsburg to Rome, in the state of Indiana, by Stephensport. From Smithland, by the mouth of Tennessee river, and M'Kracken Courthouse and Mayfield, to Paris, in Tennessee. From Glasgow, to Edmonton, in the county of Barren. From Glasgow to Prewitt's Knob, in Barren county. From Augusta, by Woodward's, to Marys or Claysville. From Louisville, by Transylvania, Westport, and Lynchburg, to Bedford.

Kentucky.

In Ohio.—From Chillicothe, by Greenfield, Leesburg, and Wilmington, to Lebanon. From Greenville to Shanesville, in Mercer county. From Lebanon, by Franklin, Germantown, Winchester, and Eaton, to Connersville. From Mount Vernon to Marion. From Hudson, by Boston, Richfield, and Hinkley, to Brunswick. From Parkman, in the county of Geauga, to Batavia, Huntsburgh, Montville, Thompson, to Unionville Post-office and return by Trumbull, Windsor, and Messopotamia. From Warren, by Canfield and New Lisbon, to Steubenville. From Ashtabula, on the Turnpike, by Warren, and Youngstown, to Poland. From Cadiz, by New Rumley, and New Hagerstown, to Centreville. From Warren, by Vienna, Brookfield, Hartford, Vernon, Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Pierpont, and Munroe, to Salem. From Warren, by Bosetta, Mecca, Green, Lebanon, and Lennox, to Jefferson, and return by Wayne, Gustavus, Johnstown, and Fowler, to Warren. From Medina, by Liverpool, and Grafton to Elyria. From Wooster to Tallmadge. From Gallipolis to Burlington, in Lawrence county and to return by Guiandotte and Mercer's Bottom, in Virginia. From Morris-town, by Barnesville and McConnellsville, to Bristol. From Mansfield, by Busyrius, to Upper Sandusky. From New Haven to Tiffin. From Lower Sandusky to Portland. From Jackson Courthouse to Portsmouth.

Ohio.

In Indiana.—From Rushville by Connersville, Brownsville, Liberty, and from thence by Oxford and Hamilton, in Ohio. From Jackson Post-office, by New Lexington, New Washington, and Bethlehem, to New Castle, in Kentucky. From Winchester, by way of Noblesville, to Indianapolis. From Indianapolis to Crawfordsville. From Princeton, by Petersburg, Washington, Bloomfield, Bloomington, and Martinsville, to Indianapolis. From Rockport, by Portersville, to Washington.

Indiana.

In Mississippi.—From Columbus, by the Choctaw Agency, Jackson, Port Gibson, Greenville, Washington, Natchez and Woodville, to St. Francisville, in Louisiana. From Woodville, by Liberty, Holmesville, Columbia, Augusta, and Winchester, to St. Stephens, in Alabama. From Jackson, by Copiah Courthouse, Monticello, Columbia, and Ford's, to Shieldsborough. From Jackson, by Vicksburg, Warrenton, and the Rocky Spring, to Port Gibson. From Washington, by Meadville, Monticello, and Monroe, to Augusta. From Greenville to Petit Gulf. From Columbus, by Hamilton, and the Cotton Gin Port, to the Choctaw Agency. From Augusta, by Leaf River, and Green Courthouse, to Jackson Courthouse. From Woodville to Pinkneyville. Discontinue all other post-roads in said state, except those to the seats of justice, as soon as the same can be effected consistently with existing contracts.

Mississippi.

All other post-
routes in Mis-
sissippi to be
discontinued.

Illinois. *In Illinois.*—From Springfield to Lewistown. From Carmi, by Fairfield, to Vandalia.

Missouri. *In Missouri.*—From New London, on the Mississippi river, by Fayette, to Franklin on the Missouri river. From St. Louis, by St. Ferdinand, to St. Charles. That the post-road now established, on the south side of the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Boonville, shall pass by the seat of justice of the county of Gasconade.

Alabama. *In Alabama.*—From the Dale to Marengo. From Greenville to Montezuma. From Montgomery to Coosawda. Discontinue the post-route from Augusta to Natchitoches, Louisiana. And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water, from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans. From Bellefonte, Jackson county, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville. From Athens, Limestone county, by Eastport, to Florence.

Arkansas. *In Arkansas.*—From Hempstead Courthouse, by Long Prairie, to Natchitoches, Louisiana. From Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana. And that the present route from Clark Courthouse, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, be discontinued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all post-routes, which hereafter, within the term of three successive years, fail to yield one fourth of the expense incident to its establishment, shall be discontinued by the Postmaster General, unless in cases where it may be necessary as a connection or continuance of a route or routes: *Provided, also,* That this section shall not be so construed as to deprive the seat of justice in each county of one mail going to and from said town.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the mail-routes from Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, Kingwood, Armstrong's Cross Roads, Martin's Glady Creek, Billsburg, Leedsville, Beaverly, Travellers' Repose, Huntersville, and Frankfort, to Lewisburg; from Hagen's store to Morgantown; from Lewisburg, by Nicholas Courthouse, to Kanawa Courthouse, in Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, discontinued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause the mail to be transported from St. Charles, in the state of Missouri, to Franklin, in said state, by the seat of justice of Galloway and Boone counties, instead of the route now established by law; and may also cause the mail to be transported from Franklin to Liberty, in Clay county, by the seats of justice of the counties of Saline, Lillard, and Ray, instead of the route now established by law.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. L.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico.*

The President of the United States to appoint commissioners to mark out a road from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico.

Proviso.
Continuation of said road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint commissioners to mark out a road from the western frontier of the state of Missouri, to the boundary line of the United States, in the direction of Santa Fe, of New Mexico: *Provided,* That the said commissioners shall first obtain the consent of the intervening tribes of Indians, by treaty, to the marking of the said road, and to the unmolested use thereof to the citizens of the United States, and of the Mexican republic.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause the marking of the said road to be continued from the boundary line of the United States to the frontier of New Mexico, under such regulations as may be agreed upon

for that purpose between the executive of the United States, and the Mexican government.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, to defray the expenses of marking the said road; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of treating with the Indians, for their consent to the establishment and use thereof; the said sums to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

10,000 dollars appropriated to defray the expenses of said road; and 20,000 dollars to treat with the Indians.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act fixing the place for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the southern district of New York.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the southern district of New York, shall be holden in the City Hall in the city of New York, as heretofore, until otherwise ordered by law, or until the Secretary of the Treasury, on the representation of the judges of said courts, respectively, shall direct further or other accommodation to be provided for said courts or either of them: *Provided*, The competent authority allow to said courts the exclusive use of some suitable apartment for holding the same in the said City Hall: *And provided*, That the district court of the United States for the said southern district of New York may continue to hold its sessions where the same are now held, until the last of May, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

Act of April 3, 1818, ch. 32. The circuit and district courts of the United States, for the southern district of New York to be holden in the City Hall.

Proviso.
Proviso.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act confirming the act of the legislature of Virginia entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and "An act of the state of Maryland, confirming the same."*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the state of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof, in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

The act of the legislature of Virginia incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, ratified, &c. to a certain extent.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the state of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it, by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal, from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States, by the executive of the state, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States' corps of engineers, to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal, as may effect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the state aforesaid, will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake

Should the state of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, the President is to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States' corps of engineers to

examine the route of said canal.

and Ohio canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment thereupon; which report shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, at their session next ensuing the date thereof for their decision thereon; and if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed, as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the commissioners and secretaries of land claims in Florida.*

3386 dollars five cents appropriated to satisfy certain balances due to the commissioners of land claims in Florida and their secretaries, prior to Dec. 31, 1824.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and five cents, to satisfy certain balances due to the commissioners of land claims in Florida and their several secretaries, prior to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-office Department. (a)*

Act of March 2, 1827, ch. 61.
Act of July 2, 1836, ch. 270,
ch. 352, sec. 12.

Resolution of March 2, 1837.

Act of Jan. 25, 1839, ch. 4.

Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

A general post-office to be established at the seat of government, under the direction of a Postmaster General, who shall appoint two assistants and such clerks as he may deem necessary to complete the business of the office, &c. &c.

Duties of the postmaster.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be established, at the seat of the government of the United States, a general post-office, under the direction of a Postmaster General. The Postmaster General shall appoint two assistants, and such clerks as may be necessary for the performance of the business of his office, and as are authorized by law; and shall procure, and cause to be kept, a seal for the said office, which shall be affixed to commissions of postmasters, and used to authenticate all transcripts and copies which may be required from the department. He shall establish post-offices, and appoint postmasters, at all such places, as shall appear to him expedient, on the post-roads that are, or may be, established by law. He shall give his assistants, the postmasters, and all other persons whom he shall employ, or who may be employed, in any of the departments of the general post-office, instructions relative to their duty. He shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all post-roads that are, or may be, established by law, and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper. He may direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between places designated by law for a post-road, which route shall be considered the post-road. He shall obtain from the postmasters, their accounts and vouchers for their receipts and expenditures, once in three months, or oftener, with the balances thereon arising, in favour of the general post-office. He shall pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the post-office, and in the conveyance of the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue, and management of the general post-office. He shall prosecute offences against the post-office establishment. He shall, once in three months, render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and

(a) See vol. i. 363, for notes of the decisions of the courts of the United States, on the duties and obligations of the Postmaster General, Postmasters, and the Post-office Department, vol. ii. 592.

Notes of the acts relative to the Post-office Department, vol. ii. 592.

Notes of the acts of Congress relative to the franking privilege, vol. ii. 599.

expenditures in the said department, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts. He shall also, superintend the business of the department, in all the duties that are, or may be, assigned to it: *Provided*, That, in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office, of the Postmaster General, all his duties shall be performed by his senior assistant, until a successor shall be appointed, and arrive at the general post-office, to perform the business.

Proviso.

All persons employed in the post-office, and others attached to it in any way to take an oath before entering upon the duties of their office.
Oath.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General, and all other persons employed in the general post-office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or [in] the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the general post-office: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post-office and post-roads within the United States." Every person, who shall be, in any manner, employed in the care, custody, conveyance, or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, for violating the injunctions, or neglecting the duties, required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post-office and post-roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath or affirmation, above prescribed, or not.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, upon the appointment of any postmaster, to require, and take, of such postmaster, bond, with good and approved security, in such penalty as he may judge sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the duties of such postmaster, required by law, or which may be required by any instruction, or general rule, for the government of the department: *Provided, however*, That, if default shall be made by the postmaster aforesaid, at any time, and the Postmaster General shall fail to institute suit against such postmaster, and said sureties, for two years from and after such default shall be made, then, and in that case, the said sureties shall not be held liable to the United States, nor shall suit be instituted against them.

The Postmaster General, on appointing any postmaster, to receive from him bond with good security.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post-office, on any established post-road, to the courthouse of any county which is now, or may hereafter be established, in any of the states or territories of the United States, and which is without a mail; and the road, on which such mail shall be transported, shall become a post-road, and so continue, until the transportation thereon shall cease. It shall also be lawful for the Postmaster General to enter into contracts, for a term not exceeding four years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorize the persons, so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive, during the continuance of such contracts, at rates not exceeding those for like distances, established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and packets, conveyed by any such posts; and the roads designated in such contracts, shall, during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as post-roads, within the provision of this act: and a duplicate of every such contract shall, within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

Authority given the Postmaster General.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steamboat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet, in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered expedient: *Provided*, That he does not pay more than three cents for each

The mail to be carried in any steamboat or other vessel used as a packet.

Proviso.

letter, and more than one half cent for each newspaper, conveyed in such mail.

Course to be pursued by the master or manager of every steamboat carrying the mail; with his duties enjoined.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steamboat, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place in the United States, where a post-office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, if in the day time, and within two hours after the next sunrise, if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for such port or place, to the postmaster there, for which he shall be entitled to receive, of such postmaster, two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the Postmaster General; and, if any master or manager of a steamboat shall fail so to deliver any letter or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure. And every person employed on board any steamboat, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters, intrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steamboat, and before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and for every failure or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter or packet.

None but a free white person to carry the mail.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no other than a free white person shall be employed in conveying the mail; and any contractor who shall employ, or permit, any other than a free white person to convey the mail, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

The Postmaster General, when any established post-road is out of repair, &c. to report to Congress to such effect.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever it shall be made appear, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that any road established, or which may hereafter be established as a post-road, is obstructed by fences, gates, or bars, or other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair, with proper bridges and ferries, where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report the same to Congress, with such information as can be obtained, to enable Congress to establish some other road instead of it, in the same main direction.

Any person wilfully stopping the mail, shall, upon conviction, be fined.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person shall, knowingly and wilfully, obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage, carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any ferryman, shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay, for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars. (a)

Before the Postmaster General shall enter into a contract for carrying the mail, twelve weeks' public notice must be given.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to give public notice, in one newspaper published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or states or territory, where the contract is to be performed, for at least twelve weeks before entering into any contract for carrying the mail, that such contract is intended to be made, and the day on which it is to be concluded, describing the places from and to which such mail is to be conveyed, the time at which it is to be made up, and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. He shall

(a) If the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia are in collision with an act of Congress, the former must give way. The laws of Congress, made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state notwithstanding. *United States v. John Hart, Peters' C. C. R. 390.*

Driving a carriage through a populous and crowded street in the city, at such a rate or in such a manner as to endanger the inhabitants, is an indictable offence at common law, and amounts to a breach of the peace; a constable is authorized, without warrant, to prevent the peace being so broken. *Ibid.*

The act of Congress prohibiting the stoppage of the mail, is not to be so construed as to prevent the arrest of the driver of a carriage in which the mail is carried, when he is driving through a crowded city at such a rate as to endanger the lives of the inhabitants. *Ibid.*

moreover, within ninety days after the making of any contract, lodge a duplicate thereof, together with the proposals which he shall have received respecting it, in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years.

Proviso.

Every postmaster to keep an office, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every postmaster shall keep an office, in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail shall arrive, by land or water, as well as on other days, at such hours as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof; and it shall be the duty of the postmaster, at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week, to deliver, on demand, any letter, paper, or packet, to the person entitled to, or authorized to receive the same; and all letters, brought to any post-office half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office, shall be forwarded therein, except at such post-offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe; but this shall, in no case, exceed one hour.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the general post-office, on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

No fees &c., in the post-office.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rates of postage be charged upon all letters and packets, (excepting such as are excepted by law) conveyed in the mail of the United States, viz: For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents. Over thirty, and not exceeding eighty, ten cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents, Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four hundred, twenty-five cents.

Rates of postage.
Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, That no packet of letters, conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twenty-four duodecimo pages, or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever be the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets.

Proviso.

Any memorandum, which shall be written on a newspaper, or other printed paper, pamphlet or magazine, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged with letter postage: *Provided*, The publisher of a newspaper may send a printed or written notice to a subscriber, stating the amount due on his subscription; which notice shall be attached to the margin of the newspaper, and the postmaster who delivers the paper shall charge for such notice the same postage [postage] as for a newspaper.

Proviso.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow to each postmaster, such commission on the postages by him collected, as shall be adequate to his services

Each postmaster to receive such commission on the

postage of letters as may be adequate to his services.

Proviso.
Rates.

and expenses: *Provided*, That his commission shall not exceed the following several rates on the amount received in one quarter, viz :

On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, thirty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.

On any sum over and above the first four hundred, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars, twenty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first two thousand four hundred dollars, eight per cent.

Exceptions.

Except to the postmasters who may be employed in receiving and despatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented, not exceeding twenty-five dollars in one quarter; and excepting to the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night, and five o'clock in the morning, whose commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. The Postmaster General may allow to the postmasters, respectively, a commission of fifty per cent. on the moneys arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets; and to the postmasters whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the postmaster himself; and each postmaster, who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes thereof to the general post-office. The Postmaster General may allow to the postmaster at New Orleans, at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year, in addition to his ordinary commissions. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to allow to the postmaster of the city of Washington, in addition to the allowance made by this act, for postage collected, and for free letters received by him for delivery, a commission of five per cent. on the amount of mails distributed at his office: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the whole annual emolument of the said postmaster, including the extra compensation of eight hundred dollars which is hereby allowed him, shall be subject to the restrictions imposed by the forty-first section of this act.

Allowances to postmasters on newspapers, &c.

Postmaster at New Orleans.
Postmaster at Washington.

Proviso.

Every letter or packet carried from one port to another, in any private vessel, charged with six cents, &c.

Any person receiving, through fraud, more than the postage of a letter, &c. to be fined for every offence \$100.

No ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, &c.

Duties of the collector.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet, brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another, in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, if delivered at the post-office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any postmaster, or other person, authorized by the Postmaster General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand, or receive, any rate of postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid, and if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk before

he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay the master or commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate, specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be, with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster General, who shall credit him with the amount.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post-road, or on a road parallel to it, shall convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other vessel, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post-road, except such as relate to some part of the cargo. For the violation of this provision, the owner of the carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars. And the person who has charge of such carriage, or other vehicle or vessel, may be prosecuted under this section, and the property in his charge may be levied on and sold, in satisfaction of the penalty and costs of suit: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any one to send letters by special messenger.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the deputy postmaster, and other agents of the Postmaster General, shall duly account, and answer to him for all way letters which shall come to their hands; and for this purpose, the post-riders, and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way letter or letters, (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if presented more than one mile from a post-office,) shall deliver the same, together with the postage, if paid, at the first post-office to which they shall afterwards arrive; where the postmaster shall duly enter the same, and specify the number and rate or rates, in the post-bill, adding to the rate of each way letter, one cent; which shall be paid by the postmaster to the mail carrier from whom such way letter shall be received.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the post-office establishment, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post; or, if any such person shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter or packet intrusted to such person as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating to money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person, employed as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he or she shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his or her possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note, or bank post-bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to, payment of moneys, or any bond, or warrant, draft, bill, or promissory note, covenant, contract or agreement whatsoever, for, or relating to, the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of, or from, any debt, covenant, or

Master or commander of vessels delivering packets to be paid.

No stage or other vehicle which regularly performs trips on post-roads, &c. to convey letters, &c.

Proviso.

Accountability of the deputy postmaster, &c.

Persons employed in the post-office, when they detain, &c. letters, &c., shall on conviction be fined or imprisoned.

demand, or any part thereof, or any copy of any record of any judgment, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal, or take, any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, that shall come to his or her possession, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one years; and if any person who shall have taken charge of the mails of the United States, shall quit or desert the same before such person delivers it into the post-office kept at the termination of the route, or some known mail-carrier, or agent of the general post-office, authorized to receive the same, every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for every such offence; and if any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive, or carry any letter, or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty dollars. (a)

Persons robbing the mail &c., to suffer death.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person intrusted therewith, of such mail, or of part thereof, such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than five years, nor exceeding ten years; and, if convicted a second time of a like offence, he or they shall suffer death; or if, in effecting such robbery of the mail the first time, the offender shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death. (b) And if any person shall attempt to rob the mail of the United States, by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him, or his horse or mule, or threatening him with

(a) The 25th section of the post-office law of 1825, which prescribes a penalty for the detention of a letter, refers to a letter or packet detained before it reaches its destination. *The United States v. Pearce*, 2 M'Lean's C. C. R. 14.

(b) The defendant was indicted upon the 24th section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1825, entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts establishing and regulating the post-office department," for advising, procuring and assisting one Joseph Straughan, a mail carrier, to rob the mail; and was found guilty. Upon this finding, the judges of the circuit court of North Carolina were divided in opinion on the question, whether an indictment founded on the statute for advising, &c., a mail carrier to rob the mail, ought to set forth or aver that the said carrier did, in fact, commit the offence of robbing the mail? By the Supreme Court—The answer to this, as an abstract proposition, must be in the affirmative. But if the question intended to be put is, whether there must be a distinct substantive averment of that fact, it is not necessary. The indictment in this case sufficiently sets out that the offence had been committed by the mail carrier. *United States v. Mills*, 7 Peters, 138.

The offence charged in this indictment is a misdemeanor, where all are principals; and the doctrine applicable to the principal and accessory in cases of felony does not apply. The offence, however charged against the defendant, is secondary in its character; and there can be no doubt that it must sufficiently appear upon the indictment, that the offence alleged against the chief actor had been committed. *Ibid.*

Upon an indictment for robbing the mail, and putting the life of the person having the custody of it in jeopardy, under the 19th section of the act of April 30th, 1810, ch. 262, a sword, &c. in the hand of the robber, by terror of which the robbery is effected, is a dangerous weapon within the act, putting the life in jeopardy; though it be not drawn or pointed at the carrier. So a pistol in his hands, by means of which the robbery is effected, is a dangerous weapon; and it is not necessary to prove that it was charged; it is presumed to be so until the contrary is proved. *The United States v. Wood*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 440.

It is not necessary to a conviction, under the 22d section, that the carrier of the mail should have taken the oath prescribed by the 2d section of the act of 1825, or that the whole mail be taken. *The United States v. Wilson et al.* 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 102.

All persons present at the commission of a crime, consenting thereto, aiding, or assisting and abetting therein, or in doing any act which is a constituent of the offence, are principals. *Ibid.*

The word "rob," in the act of Congress of 1825, sec. 22, is used in the common law sense. *Ibid.* 93.

"Jeopardy," as used in the section, means a well-grounded apprehension of danger to life, in case of refusal to yield to threats, or resistance. *Ibid.*

A mail carrier is within the 18th section of the "Act regulating the post-office establishment," subjecting to a penalty in certain cases, "persons employed in any of the departments of the general post-office." *United States v. Belew*, 2 Brock. 280.

dangerous weapons, and the robbery is not effected, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, not less than two years, nor exceeding ten years. And, if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal or take from, or out of, any mail, or from, or out of, any post-office, any letter or packet: or, if any person shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any post-office, whether with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and shall open, embezzle or destroy any such mail, letter, or packet, the same containing any article of value, or evidence of any debt, due, demand, right, or claim, or any release, receipt, acquittance or discharge, or any other article, paper, or thing, mentioned and described, in the twenty-first section of this act; or, if any person shall by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any mail, letter, or packet, containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, or either of the writings referred to, or next above mentioned, such offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than two, nor exceeding ten, years.^(a) And if any person shall take any letter, or packet, not containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, out of a post-office, or shall open any letter, or packet which shall have been in a post-office, or in custody of a mail-carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or secrets; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any such mail, letter, or packet, such offender, upon conviction, shall pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall rip, cut, tear, burn, or otherwise injure, any valise, portmanteau, or other bag, used, or designed to be used, by any person acting under the authority of the Postmaster General, or any person in whom his powers are vested, in a conveyance of any mail, letter, packet, or newspaper, or pamphlet, or shall draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap, attached to, or belonging to any such valise, portmanteau or bag, with an intent to rob, or steal any mail, letter, packet, newspaper or pamphlet, or to render either of the same insecure, every such offender, upon conviction, shall, for every such offence, pay a sum, not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, nor exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, and advise, or assist, in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provision of this act.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be imprisoned by a judgment of court, under and by virtue of the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, or twenty-fourth sections of this act, shall be kept at hard labour during the period of such imprisonment.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters shall, respectively, publish, at the expiration of every three months, or oftener, when the Postmaster General shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices, or, instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them

Punishment ordained where any person shall injure, in any way, the portmanteau, &c., in which the mail is carried.

Persons, who shall in any way be accessory, or engage in any of the crimes forbidden by this act, &c.

Persons imprisoned by a judgment of court under this act, &c.

Postmasters to publish for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers nearest to the place of

(a) The defendant was indicted for receiving treasury notes, stolen from the mail of the United States. A treasury note was offered in evidence. The Supreme Court, on a division of opinion from the circuit court of Virginia, held, that the treasury notes issued by authority of the act of Congress of October 12, 1833, are promissory notes, within the meaning of the act of Congress of March 3, 1825, regulating the Post-office Department. The United States v. Hardyman, 13 Peters, 176.

The stealing or taking a letter, within the 22d section of the act of 1825, means a clandestine taking. The United States v. Pearce, 2 McLean's C. C. R. 14.

their residence, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices.

Unreclaimed letters to be sent to the General Post-office and there opened.

Public officers by whom letters, &c. are to be received free of postage.

Proviso.

Liability of persons franking letters not written by themselves.

Proviso.

Printers to send one newspaper to each

to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall appear to them best adapted for the information of the parties concerned; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the general post-office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matters of consequence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter, and the contents, shall be preserved, to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage, and the expense of publication. And if such letter contain money, the Postmaster General may appropriate it to the use of the department, keeping an account thereof, and the amount shall be paid by the department to the rightful claimant so soon as he shall be found.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That letters and packets to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. Each postmaster, provided each of his letters or packets shall not exceed half an ounce in weight; each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet, (except documents printed by the order of either House of Congress,) shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and sixty days before and after such session; and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for; the President of the United States, Vice President, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, Attorney General, Postmaster General, and the assistants postmaster general, the comptrollers of the treasury, auditors, register, treasurer, and commissioner of the general land office, and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States, and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage: *Provided*, That postmasters shall not receive, free of postage, more than one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto; nor shall members of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives, the clerk of the House, or secretary of the Senate, receive newspapers, free of postage, after their privilege of franking shall cease. (a)

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within

(a) This section is repealed by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall provide.^(a)

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail shall be under cover, open at one end, and charged with a postage of one cent each, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one and a half cents for any greater distance: *Provided*, That the postage of a single newspaper, from any one place to another, in the same state, shall not exceed one cent, and the Postmaster General shall require those who receive newspapers by post, to pay always the amount of one quarter's postage in advance; and should the publisher of any newspaper, after being three months previously notified that his paper is not taken out of the office, to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such paper in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such paper is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it. If any person employed in any department of the post-office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open any mail, or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, for every such offence. And if any other person shall open any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on the conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence. And if any person shall take, or steal, any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers from, or out of any post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned, not exceeding three months, for every such offence, to be kept at hard labour during the period of such imprisonment. If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or in any package of newspapers, pamphlets, or magazine, or make any writing or memorandum thereon which he shall have delivered into any post-office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed. No newspapers shall be received by the postmasters, to be conveyed by post, unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers, on which, besides the direction, shall be noted the number of papers which are enclosed for subscribers, and the number for printers: *Provided*, That the number need not be endorsed, if the publisher shall agree to furnish the postmaster, at the close of each quarter, a certified statement of the number of papers sent in the mail, chargeable with postage. ^(b)

The Postmaster General, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person with whom such contract is to be made, to carry newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, other than those conveyed in the mail: *Provided*, That no preference shall be given to the publisher of one newspaper over that of another, in the same place. When the mode of conveyance, and size of the mail, will admit of it, such magazines and pamphlets as are published periodically, may be transported in the mail to subscribers, at one and a half cents a sheet, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and two and a half cents for any greater distance. And such magazines and pamphlets as

other free of postage.

All newspapers conveyed in the mail to be under cover, &c.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.
Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43, sec. 2.

(a) Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

(b) See act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

are not published periodically, if sent in the mail, shall be charged with a postage of four cents on each sheet, for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, and six cents for any greater distance.

Where any postmaster shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts and pay over to the Postmaster General the balance by him due quarter yearly, suit shall be commenced against him.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any postmaster, or other person authorized to receive the postage of letters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the Postmaster General the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing. That all suits, which shall be hereafter commenced, for the recovery of debts or balances due to the general post-office, whether they appear by bond or obligations, made in the name of the existing, or any preceding Postmaster General, or otherwise, shall be instituted in the name of the "Postmaster General of the United States." That certified statements, under the seal of the general post-office, of the accounts of the several postmasters and contractors, after the same shall have been examined and adjusted at that office, shall be admitted as evidence in all suits brought by the Postmaster General for the recovery of balances or debts due from postmasters or contractors; and, also, certified copies of the quarterly accounts of postmasters; or, if lodged in the treasury, copies, certified by the register, under the seal of his office, shall be admitted as evidence.

Forfeiture by a postmaster neglecting to render his accounts for one month after the time, and in the form, &c., prescribed by this law.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law, and by the Postmaster General's instructions, conformable therewith, he shall forfeit double the value of the postages which shall have arisen at the same office in any equal portion of time previous or subsequent thereto; or in case no account shall have been rendered at the time of trial of such case, then such sum as the court and jury shall estimate, equivalent thereto, to be recovered by the Postmaster General, in an action of debt, on the bond against the postmaster and his securities, and for which the securities shall be liable.

All pecuniary penalties, &c., be one half for the informer and the other half for the United States.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the United States, and shall be paid over to the Postmaster General, and accounted for by him as other moneys of the department.

Provision to be made for the reception of all letters, &c. to be conveyed from any port of the United States beyond the sea, &c.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port in the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound; and for every letter or packet so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall be for the use of the postmasters respectively receiving the same. And the Postmaster General may make arrangements with the postmasters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets through the post-office.

Postmasters, &c., exempted from militia duties.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters, post-riders, and drivers of the mail stages, shall be exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Letter-carrier to be employed at such post-offices as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That letter-carriers shall be employed at such post-offices as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places, respectively, where such post-offices are established; and, for the delivery of each such letter, the letter-carrier may receive of the person to whom the delivery is made, two cents: *Provided*, That no letter shall be delivered to such letter-carrier for delivery, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the post-office a written request that the letters shall be detained in the office. And,

Proviso.

for every letter lodged at any post-office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered at the place where it is so lodged, the postmaster shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes of action arising under this act, may be sued, and all offenders against this act, may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts of the several states, and of the several territories of the United States, they having competent jurisdiction, by the laws of such states or territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value and of the prosecutions, where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary, shall take cognisance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution, as in other cases.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all suits or causes arising under this act, the court shall proceed to trial, and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced: *Provided, always*, That, whenever service of the process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if the court on the statement of such defendant shall judge it expedient: *Provided, also*, That, if the defendant in such suits shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the general post-office, not allowed by the Postmaster General, although submitted to him conformably to the regulations of the post-office, and shall specify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for the trial at such term, for want of evidence, the court, in such case, being satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term; and the Postmaster General shall be authorized to discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail, on any judgment in a civil case, obtained in behalf of the department: *Provided*, It be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any description: *And provided*, That such release shall not bar a subsequent execution against the property of the defendant.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report, annually, to Congress, every post-road which shall not, after the second year from its establishment, have produced one third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the adjutant general of the militia of each state and territory shall have right to receive, by mail, free of postage, from any major general or brigadier general thereof, and to transmit to said generals, any letter or packet, relating solely to the militia of such state or territory: *Provided, always*, That every such officer, before he delivers any such letter or package for transmission, shall in his own proper hand-writing, on the outside thereof, endorse the nature of the papers enclosed, and thereto subscribe his name and office, and shall previously furnish the postmaster of the office where he shall deposit the same, with a specimen of his signature. And, if any such officer shall frank any letter or package, in which shall be contained any thing relative to any subject, other than of the militia of such state or territory, every offender shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the annual emoluments of any postmaster, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than two thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and paid to the Postmaster General, and by him to be accounted for in the same manner as other moneys accruing from the post-office establishment.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post-office shall be a contractor, or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail: *Provided*, That this section shall not interfere with contracts heretofore made.

All causes of action arising under this act, may be sued, and offenders prosecuted before competent tribunals.

All suits, &c. arising under this act, shall proceed to trial, &c.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

The Postmaster General to report annually to Congress, every post-road, &c.

The adjutant general of the militia of each state, &c. to receive from any major or brigadier general of the same, letters, &c. relating thereto, free of postage.

Proviso.

Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

Whenever the annual emoluments of a postmaster, after certain deductions, are more than 2000 dollars, the surplus to be returned.

No postmaster or assistant postmaster to be a contractor.

No additional allowance shall be made by the Postmaster General to the contractor or carrier of any mail.

Exceptions.

Penalties for not executing contracts.

Any person buying, &c. any article mentioned in the 21st sec. of this act, knowing the same to be stolen, &c. shall be fined and imprisoned.

All acts, &c. passed for the establishment of the post-office, repealed.

Act of April 21, 1808, ch. 48. Proviso.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That no additional allowance shall be made by the Postmaster General, to the contractor or carrier of any mail, on any route, over or beyond the amount stipulated in the contract entered into for the transportation of the mail on such route, unless additional service shall be required; and then no additional compensation shall be allowed to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required; and the Postmaster General shall, in all such cases, within thirty days thereafter, transmit to the first comptroller of the treasury an account of such additional services, and the compensation to be allowed therefor.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons, who shall hereafter make any proposal, in writing, to carry or transport the mail upon any route or routes, which may be advertised to be let, and such person or persons shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, by virtue of such proposition, and [if] such person or persons shall fail or refuse to enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security, to perform such contract within the time required by the Postmaster General in such advertisement, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay so much money as shall be the difference between the amount contained in such proposal, and the amount the Postmaster General shall have to pay for the same transportation of the mail on such route or routes; which sum may be recovered by the Postmaster General in an action on the case.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing any article mentioned in the twenty-first section of this act, knowing the same to have been stolen or embezzled from the mail of the United States, or out of any post-office, or from any person having the custody of the said mail, or the letters sent or to be sent therein; or if any person shall be accessory after the fact to any robbery of the carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person intrusted therewith, of such mail, or of part thereof, every person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned and confined to hard labour for any time not exceeding ten years. And such person or persons so offending, may be tried and convicted without the principal offender being first tried, provided such principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be found to be put on his trial.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts which have been passed for the establishment and regulation of the General Post-office, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That the act, entitled "An act concerning public contracts," approved on the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall not be affected hereby, but shall remain in full force and virtue: *And provided, also,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or extend to, any offence committed against the laws, now in force, intended by this act to be repealed; but the same shall be prosecuted, and determined, and punished, according to the said laws, nor to affect any existing contract, or debt, or demand, due to or from the department; but all such offences, crimes, debts, duties, demands, and contracts, shall be held in force, and adjudged, determined, and executed, according to the present laws in force, as though this act had not passed; nor shall it affect any appointments to office made under the laws hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LXV. — *An Act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.*(u)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, within any fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory, or magazine, the site whereof is ceded to, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States, or on the site of any lighthouse, or other needful building belonging to the United States, the site whereof is ceded to them, and under their jurisdiction, as aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, burn any dwelling-house, or mansion-house, or any store, barn, stable, or other building, parcel of any dwelling or mansion-house, every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons, in any of the places aforesaid, shall, wilfully and maliciously, set fire to, or burn, any arsenal, armory, magazine, rope-walk, ship-house, ware-house, block-house, or barrack, or any store-house, barn, or stable, not parcel of a dwelling house, or any other building not mentioned in the first section of this act, or any ship or vessel, built, or building or begun to be built, or repairing, or any lighthouse, or beacon, or any timber, cables, rigging, or other materials for building, repairing, or fitting out, ships, or vessels, or any pile of wood, boards, or other lumber, or any military, naval, or victualling stores, arms, or other munitions of war, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any offence shall be committed in any of the places aforesaid, the punishment of which offence is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon a conviction in any court of the United States having cognisance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the state in which such fort, dock-yard, navy-yard, arsenal, armory, or magazine, or other place, ceded as aforesaid, is situated, provide for the like offence when committed within the body of any county of such state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall commit the crime of wilful murder, or rape, or shall, wilfully and maliciously, strike, stab, wound, poison, or shoot at, any other person, of which striking, stabbing, wounding, poisoning, or shooting such person shall afterwards die, upon land, within or without the United States, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any offence shall be committed on board of any ship or vessel, belonging to any citizen or citizens of the United States, while lying in a port or place within the jurisdiction of any foreign state or sovereign, by any person belonging to the company of said ship, or any passenger, on any other person belonging to the company of said ship, or any other passenger, the same offence shall be cognisable and punishable by the proper circuit court of the United States, in the same way and manner, and under the same circumstances, as if said offence had been committed on board of such ship or vessel on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of such foreign sovereign or

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9.
Any person within any fort, &c., who shall maliciously burn any dwelling-house, &c. to suffer death.

Act of April 2, 1792, ch. 16, sec. 16.

Act of Jan. 30, ch. 1, 1799.

Act of April 24, 1800, ch. 35.
Any person wilfully setting fire to, &c. any arsenal, &c., to be fined and imprisoned.

Any offence committed in any of the aforesaid places, &c., to be dealt with according to the laws of the state.

Murder on the high seas, &c. punishable with death.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 12.

Any offence committed on board any ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, within the jurisdiction of any foreign state, by any person belonging thereto, to be cognisa-

(u) See notes to the act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, vol. i. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118.

ple, &c., by the proper court of the United States.

Punishment of any person who, &c., shall, &c., attack any ship or vessel, &c., with an intent to plunder.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 12.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 77.

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 113.

Of any person who shall attempt to kill, rob, &c.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 10.

Of any person buying, &c. any goods, &c., knowing the same to be the subject of larceny.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 11.

Of any person who shall plunder, steal, or destroy any money, goods, &c. belonging to any ship or vessel &c. in distress.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 16.

state: *Provided, always,* That if such offender shall be tried for such offence, and acquitted or convicted thereof, in any competent court of such foreign state or sovereign, he shall not be subject to another trial in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall, by surprise or by open force or violence, maliciously attack, or set upon, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or part, to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, or to any other person whatsoever, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same ship or vessel, or to despoil any owner or owners thereof of any moneys, goods, or merchandise, laden on board thereof, every person so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony; and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any other of the places aforesaid, with intent to kill, rob, steal, commit a rape, or to do or perpetrate any other felony, shall break or enter any ship or vessel, boat, or raft; or if any person or persons shall, wilfully and maliciously, cut, spoil, or destroy, any cordage, cable, buoys, buoy-rope, headfast, or other fast, fixed to any anchor or moorings, belonging to any ship, vessel, boat, or raft; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons, upon the high seas, or in any of the places aforesaid, shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in concealing any money, goods, bank notes, or other effects or things which may be the subject of larceny, which have been feloniously taken or stolen, from any other person, knowing the same to have been taken or stolen, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor, although the principal offender chargeable, or charged with the larceny, shall not have been prosecuted or convicted thereof; and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons shall plunder, steal, or destroy, any money, goods, merchandise, or other effects, from or belonging to any ship or vessel, or boat, or raft, which shall be in distress, or which shall be wrecked, lost, stranded, or cast away, upon the sea, or upon any reef, shoal, bank, or rocks, of the sea, or in any other place within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, or if any person or persons shall wilfully obstruct the escape of any person endeavouring to save his or her life from such ship, or vessel, boat, or raft, or the wreck thereof, or, if any person or persons shall hold out or show any false light, or lights, or extinguish any true light, with intention to bring any ship or vessel, boat or raft, being or sailing upon the sea, into danger, or distress, or shipwreck; every person, so offending, his or her counsellors, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence. (a)

(a) Indictment in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, for

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any master or commander of any ship or vessel, belonging, in whole, or in part, to any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, during his being abroad, maliciously, and without justifiable cause, force any officer, or mariner of such ship or vessel, on shore, or leave him behind, in any foreign port or place, or refuse to bring home again, all such of the officers and mariners of such ship or vessel, whom he carried out with him, as are in a condition to return, and willing to return, when he shall be ready to proceed in his homeward voyage, every master or commander, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, according to the aggravation of the offence. (a)

Of any master, &c., of any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens of the United States, while abroad, who shall force any officer, &c., on shore to leave him behind in any foreign port or place.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, shall, wilfully and maliciously, set on fire, or burn, or otherwise destroy or cause to be set on fire, or burnt, or otherwise destroyed, or aid, procure, abet, or assist in setting on fire, or burning or otherwise destroying, any ship or vessel of war of the United States, afloat on the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin or bay within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of

Of any person wilfully, &c. setting on fire any ship or vessel of the United States afloat on the high seas, or any arm of the sea, within

feloniously stealing a quantity of merchandise, belonging to the ship *Bristol*, the ship being in distress and cast away on a shoal of the sea on the coast of New York. The indictment was founded on the 9th section of the act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1825. The goods were taken above high-water mark, upon the beach, in the county of Queens, in the state of New York. Held, that the offence committed was within the jurisdiction of the circuit court. *The United States v. Coombs*, 12 Peters, 72.

In cases purely dependent on the locality of the act done, the admiralty jurisdiction is limited to the sea, and to the tide water, as far as the tide flows. Mixed cases may arise, and often do arise, where the act and services done are of a mixed nature, as when salvage services are performed, partly on tide-water and partly on shore, for the preservation of the property; in which case the admiralty jurisdiction has been constantly exercised, to the extent of decreeing salvage. *Ibid.*

The offence of larceny is not punishable under the act 1790, ch. 9, unless committed in a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; and to bring the case within the statute, there must be an averment of such sole and exclusive jurisdiction in the indictment. *The United States v. Edmond Davis*, 5 Mason's C. C. R. 356.

"Personal goods" in that statute does not include choses in action, the latter not being the subject of larceny at common law. *Ibid.*

Where larceny is committed in a place not under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it may be yet punishable under the third section of the act of 1825, ch. 66. *Ibid.*

Offences are punishable under that section according to the state laws, where they are committed under circumstances, or in places, in which, before that act, no court of the United States had authority to punish them. *Ibid.*

It seems, that a reservation in a cession of "concurrent jurisdiction" to serve state process, civil and criminal in the ceded place, does not exclude the exclusive legislation, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, over the ceded place. It merely operates as a condition of the grant. *Ibid.*

See *United States v. Kessler*, Baldwin's C. C. R. 15.

(a) The crimes act of 1825, ch. 66, sec. 10, enumerates three distinct offences: (1) maliciously and wilfully, and without justifiable cause, forcing an officer or mariner on shore, in a foreign port, or (2) maliciously, or without justifiable cause, leaving any officer or mariner behind in a foreign port, or (3) maliciously, or without justifiable cause, refusing to bring home again all the officers or mariners of the ship, in a condition to return and willing to return. It is not necessary to complete the first or second of the enumerated offences, that the officer or mariner should be in a condition to return or willing to return. These latter words apply only to the trial of the enumerated offences. *The United States v. Netcher*, 1 Story's C. C. R. 307.

Where a mariner applied for a discharge, which was refused by the master, and he thereupon used abusive language to the master, for which he was imprisoned by the master, so that he was unable to return, and the ship sailed without him, it was held, that the leaving him behind was an offence under the crimes act of 1825, ch. 66, sec. 10. *Ibid.*

Indictment for maliciously, and without justifiable cause, forcing a seaman on shore, in a foreign port, against the crimes act of 1825, ch. 66, sec. 10. "Maliciously," in the statute, means wilfully, against a knowledge of duty; "justifiable cause" does not mean such a cause as the known policy of the American laws on the subject contemplates as a cause of moral necessity, for the safety of the ship and crew, or the due performance of the voyage. *The United States v. Thaddeus Coffin*, 1 Sumner's C. C. R. 394.

Under the 10th section of the act of 1825, ch. 66, the forcing a mariner on shore must be done, not only without justifiable cause, but also maliciously, to justify a conviction. If done under a mistaken sense of duty, it is not a case for conviction. *The United States v. Spencer Ruggles*, 5 Mason's C. C. R. 192.

"Maliciously," in the statute, means with a wilful disregard of right and duty, or doing the act, against a man's own conviction of duty. *Ibid.*

A master of a ship has authority to confine his seamen in a common jail in a foreign port, for offences and misconduct in extreme cases; and when the proper correction and punishment cannot be effected on ship-board. *Ibid.*

the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States.

Proviso.

Of any officer of the United States who is guilty of extortion.

Of any person in any case, matter, &c., who when on oath or affirmation, shall be required to be taken or administered, under any law of the United States, shall willfully swear falsely.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 19.

When any person is arraigned for any offence, not capital, and refuse to answer to such indictment, judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

Act of April 30, 1790, sec. 29.

In every case where a criminal is convicted, the court which shall pass the sentence shall order the same to be executed in any state prison, &c.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 23.

Punishment of any person employed in the Bank of the

any particular state, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away or impair the right of any court martial to punish any offence, which, by the law of the United States, may be punishable by such court.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any officer of the United States shall be guilty of extortion, under, or by colour of his office, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, according to the aggravation of the offence. (a)

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding, when an oath or affirmation shall be required to be taken or administered under or by any law or laws of the United States, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence. And if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly procure any such perjury to be committed, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding five years, according to the aggravation of the offence. (b)

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person, upon his or her arraignment upon any indictment before any court of the United States for any offence, not capital, shall stand mute, or will not answer or plead to such indictment, the court shall, notwithstanding, proceed to the trial of the person, so standing mute, or refusing to answer or plead, as if he or she had pleaded not guilty, and upon a verdict being returned by the jury, may proceed to render judgment accordingly. And the trial of all offences which shall be committed upon the high seas or elsewhere, out of the limits of any state or district, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case where any criminal convicted of any offence against the United States shall be sentenced to imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed, to order the same to be executed in any state prison, or penitentiary within the district where such court is holden; the use of which prison or penitentiary may be allowed or granted by the legislature of such state for such purposes; and the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence, shall be paid by the United States.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person who shall be employed as president, cashier, clerk, or servant, in the Bank of the United States, created and established by an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," passed on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-

(a) Where the United States instituted an action for the recovery of a sum of money on a bond given with sureties by a purser in the navy, and the defendants, in substance, pleaded that the bond, with the condition thereon, was variant from that prescribed by law, and was, under colour of office, extorted from the obligor and his sureties, contrary to the statute, by the then Secretary of the Navy, as the condition of the purser remaining in the office, and receiving the emoluments, and the United States demurred to the plea; it was held, that the plea constituted a good bar to the action. *The United States v. Tingey*, 5 Peters, 114.

No officer of the government has a right, by colour of his office, to require from any subordinate officer, as a condition for his holding his office, that he should execute a bond with a condition different from that prescribed by law. That would be, not to execute, but to supersede the requisites of the law. It would be very different, when such bond was, by mistake or otherwise, voluntarily, substituted by the parties for the statute bond, without any coercion, or extortion by colour of office. *Ibid.*

(b) See notes to the fourth section of the act of March 1, 1823, ch. 20.

dred and sixteen, or in any office of discount and deposit, established by the directors of said bank in any state or territory of the United States, shall feloniously take, steal, and carry away any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, check, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to said bank, or deposited in said bank; or, if any person so employed as president, cashier, clerk, or servant, shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make away with any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, which he shall have received, or which shall come to his possession or custody by virtue of such employment: every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, an indent, certificate of the public stock, or debt, treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft for money drawn by, or on the treasurer of the United States, or by, or on, any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay the same, on behalf and for account of the United States, (a) if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited paper, writing, or instrument, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever; or if any person or persons shall falsely alter any indent, certificate of the public stock, or debt, treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft for money drawn by or on the treasurer of the United States, or any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay such bill, check, or draft, or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true and unaltered, any such falsely altered indent, certificate, treasury note, or other public security, letters patent, or bill, check, or draft, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever, (b) every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and con-

United States taking, &c. any money, &c. belonging to said bank.

Act of April 10, 1816, ch. 44.

Forgery of treasury notes, or other public security of the United States.

Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 14.

(a) Forgeries under the laws of the United States must be tried in the district where the crime is committed. *The United States v. Britton*, 2 Mason's C. C. R. 464.

In an indictment for forgery, it is in general necessary to set forth the tenor of the instrument, and it must be proved as set forth. *Ibid.*

(b) Passing a paper is putting it off on payment or exchange. Uttering it, is a declaration that it is good, with an intent to pass, or an offer to pass it. *United States v. Mitchell et al.*, Baldwin's C. C. R. 366.

The party accused of passing or uttering counterfeit paper, must be present when the act is done, privy to it, or aiding, consenting, or procuring it to be done. If done by consent, all are equally guilty. *Ibid.*

Passing a counterfeit note in the name of a fictitious person, an assumed name, or on a bank which never existed, is within the law. It is not necessary that the note, if genuine should be valid, if on its face it purports to be good. The want of validity must appear on its face. *Ibid.*

The possession of other counterfeit papers, by the defendant, or a confederate, at the time of passing counterfeit notes, is evidence of the scienter. *Ibid.*

The law presumes the intention of passing counterfeit paper, to be to defraud any person who may suffer a loss by receiving it as genuine. *The United States v. Shellmire*, Baldwin's C. C. R. 370.

Intoxication is no defence to a charge of passing counterfeit bank notes, if the defendant was possessed of his reason, and was capable of knowing whether the note so passed was good or bad. *Ibid.*

finement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Forgery of letters of attorney, certificates of stock of the United States, or certificates of stock of the Bank of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any paper, writing, or instrument, in imitation of, or purporting to be, any letter of attorney, or other authority or instrument to assign, transfer, sell, or convey any share or sum in the public stock or debt of the United States, or in the capital stock of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, or to receive any annuity or annuities, dividend or dividends, due or to become due on any such stock or debt; or to receive any pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money due, or to become due from the United States; or shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in forging or counterfeiting the name or names of any of the holders or proprietors of any such public stock or debt, or of any person entitled to any such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money as aforesaid, in or to any such pretended letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall, knowingly and fraudulently, demand, or endeavour to have or obtain such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold, or conveyed, or such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, or any part thereof, to be received or paid, by virtue of any such false, forged, or counterfeited letter of attorney, authority, or instrument; or shall falsely and deceitfully personate any true or real proprietor or holder of such share or sum in such public stock or debt, or capital stock of the said bank, or any person entitled to such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt or sum of money, as aforesaid, and thereby transferring or endeavouring to transfer such public stock or debt or capital stock of the said bank, or receiving, or endeavouring to receive the money of such true or lawful holder or proprietor thereof, or the money of such person or persons, really and truly entitled to receive such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt, or sum of money, as aforesaid, as if such offender were the true and lawful owner thereof, and entitled thereto; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence. (a)

Forging an abstract or official copy, &c. or certificate of the recording, &c. of any ship or vessel in the office of any

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any instrument in imitation of, or purporting to be, an abstract or official copy, or certificate of the recording, registry, or enrolment of any ship or vessel, in the office of any collector of the cus-

(a) Indictment in the circuit court of North Carolina, for the forgery of, and an attempt to pass a certain paper writing, in imitation of, and purporting to be a bill or note, issued by the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, founded on the 18th section of the act of 1816, incorporating the Bank of the United States. The note was signed with the name of John Huske, who had not been, at any time, President of the Bank of the United States, but who, at the time of the counterfeit, was the president of the office of discount and deposit at Fayetteville; and was countersigned with the name of John W. Sanford, who at no time was the cashier of the mother bank, but who at the time of the counterfeiting was cashier of the said office of discount and deposit. Held, that this was an offence within the provisions of the law. *The United States v. Turner*, 7 Peters, 132.

The policy of the act extends to such a case. The object is to guard the public from false and counterfeit paper; purporting on its face to be issued by the bank. It could not be presumed that persons in general could be cognisant of the fact, who, at particular periods, were the president and cashier of the bank. They were officers liable to be removed at the pleasure of the directors, and the times of their appointment or removal, or even their names, could not ordinarily be within the knowledge of the body of the citizens. The public mischief would be equally great, whether the names were those of the genuine officers, or of fictitious or unauthorized persons, and ordinary diligence would not protect them against imposition. *Ibid.*

toms of the United States, or a license to any ship or vessel, for carrying on the coasting trade, or fishery or fisheries of the United States, or a certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any ship or vessel, under the authority of the United States, or a permit, debenture, or other official document, granted by any collector or other officer of the customs, by virtue of his or their office; or shall falsely alter any abstract, official copy, or certificate of any recording, registering, or enrolling of any ship or vessel in the office of any collector of the customs of the United States, or any license to any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, or any certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance granted for any ship or vessel under the authority of the United States, or any permit, debenture, or other official document granted by any collector, or other officer of the customs, by virtue of his or their office; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited instrument, or any such falsely altered abstract, official copy, certificate, license, pass, passport, sea letter, clearance, permit, debenture, or other official document as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or falsely altered, with an intent to defraud the United States, or any other body politic or corporate, or person, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour not exceeding three years.

collector of the
customs.

Act of April
30, 1790, sec. 14.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person, or persons, shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coin, which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mint of the United States; or in the resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law now is, or hereafter may be made current in the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States; from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic, or corporate, or any other person or persons, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence. (a)

Forging of
gold or silver
coin.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person, or persons, shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin, in the resemblance or similitude of any copper coin which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mint of the United States; or shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell, as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any body politic, or corporate, or any other person, or persons, whatsoever; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding three years.

Forgery of
copper coin.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons,

(a) The head pistareen is no part of the Spanish milled dollar. Such pistareen or piece of coin is not a silver coin of Spain made current, by law, in the United States. *United States v. Gardner*, 10 Peters, 618.

Of a person, on the high seas &c. using a dangerous weapon with an intent to kill, &c.

upon the high seas, or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, on board any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen or citizens thereof, shall, with a dangerous weapon, or with intent to kill, rob, steal, or to commit a mayhem, or rape, or to perpetrate any other felony, commit an assault on another, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.(a)

Of any person guilty of conspiracy, &c.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall, on the high seas, or within the United States, wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate, with any other person or persons, such other person or persons being either within or without the United States, to cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy, any ship or vessel, or to procure the same to be done, with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath underwritten, or shall thereafterwards underwrite, any policy of insurance thereon, or on goods on board thereof, or with intent to injure any person, or body politic, that hath lent or advanced, or thereafter shall lend or advance, any money on such vessel, on bottomry or respondentia, or shall, within the United States, build or fit out, or aid in building or fitting out, any ship or vessel, with intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt, or destroyed, for the purpose or with the design aforesaid, every person, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years.

Of any person employed by the mint, who shall debase, &c. any gold or silver coin struck by said mint, for the purpose of gain.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck or coined at the mint of the United States, shall be debased, or made worse, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to the several acts relative thereto, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the said mint, for the purpose of profit or gain, or otherwise, with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals which shall, at any time, be committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the said mint, every such officer, or person who shall commit any, or either, of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for a term not less than one year, nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

All acts, &c. inconsistent with this, repealed.

Proviso.
Act of April 30, 1790, ch. 9.

Nothing in this act to be

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That all such acts, and parts of acts, shall be, and remain in full force for the punishment of all offences committed before the passing of this act.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained

(a) Under the words "high seas," in the crimes act of 1825, sec. 22, the words "high seas" mean the unenclosed waters of the ocean outside of the fauces terræ. *The United States v. Thomas Grush*, 5 Mason's C. C. R. 290.

The state courts have jurisdiction of offences committed on arms of the sea, havens, basins or bays, within the ebb and flow of the tide, when these places are within the body of the county; and in such cases the circuit court of the United States has no jurisdiction. *Ibid.*

Where an arm of the sea or creeks, haven, basin or bay, is so narrow that a person standing on one shore can reasonably discern, and distinctly see by the naked eye, what is doing on the opposite shore, the waters are within the body of a county. *Ibid.*

In such waters, it seems, that the admiralty and common law courts have concurrent jurisdiction. *Ibid.*

The county of Suffolk, in which the city of Boston is included, extends to all waters between the circumjacent islands, down to the Great Brewster and Point Allerton. *Ibid.*

shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states, of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several states, over offences made punishable by this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

construed so as to deprive the courts of individual states of jurisdiction.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LXVI. — *An Act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person having a claim for a building destroyed by the enemy during the late war, under the ninth section of the act to which this is an amendment, and of the act to amend the same, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which shall have been presented to the commissioner of claims, appointed under the act first aforesaid, at any time before the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and which was not paid under said acts, nor finally rejected by said commissioner, may, within nine months, hereafter, present the same with the evidence to support it, to the third auditor of the treasury, for examination and adjustment, and if he shall be satisfied the building or buildings for which damages are claimed, was, at the time of its destruction, occupied by order of any agent or officer of the United States, as a place of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States, he shall proceed to assess the damages, and certify the amount for payment, in the way pointed out in the act first above referred to, which shall be immediately paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That if the auditor shall be satisfied the evidence before him is insufficient to enable him correctly to decide between the United States and the claimant, he may, on giving notice to the claimant, cause other evidence to be taken: *And provided, also,* That no payment shall be made under the provisions of this act, where the property destroyed was occupied under a contract with the owner, and at the risk of such owner.

Act of April 9, 1816, ch. 40. Act of March 3, 1817, ch. 110.

Course to be pursued by those having claims for buildings destroyed during the late war.

Proviso.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount which shall appear to have been paid to the owners, as rent for the use or occupation of their property, shall be deducted from the amount directed to be paid to them under this act.

Amount paid for the use thereof, deducted.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in case the whole amount of claims presented and allowed, under this act, shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then, and in that case, the claimants shall, respectively, receive only their rateable proportion of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be liquidated by the said auditor, in the adjustment of the amount to be received by such claimants respectively.

When the claimants to receive a rateable proportion.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act to authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be exposed to public sale, in the same manner other lands of the United States are, the section numbered thirty-four, of the eleventh township and third range of townships offered for sale, at Steubenville, Ohio; and, if not so sold, the said section shall be liable to entry in the Steubenville land office, as other lands are.

Section numbered 34, of the eleventh township and third range of townships to be offered for sale in Ohio.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

[Obsolete.]

Act of Feb. 11, 1825, ch. 10. Additional appropriation for bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and there hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, for the payment of the expenses of bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated for the same object.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to subscribe, for 1500 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

The Secretary of the Treasury to vote for the president and directors of said company.

CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the said company, out of the dividends which may grow due to the United States upon their bank stock in the Bank of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for president and directors of the said company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares aforesaid.*

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

The circuit court for the district of South Carolina, at Columbia, to commence on the 4th Tuesday of Nov. annually.

Same course to be pursued with suits, &c., as before.

CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the district of South Carolina." (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, the circuit court for the district of South Carolina, at Columbia, South Carolina, shall commence on the fourth Tuesday in November, annually, instead of the third Tuesday, as is now provided for by an act approved the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, torts, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said circuit court, or which now are, or may hereafter be commenced for, or returnable to, the said circuit court at Columbia, at the time heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined in the said circuit court, at the time hereby fixed and established.*

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

(a) See notes to the act of May 25, 1824, ch. 145.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to change the time of holding the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana, shall be annually holden in the city of New Orleans, on the second Monday of December, instead of the third Monday of November, as now prescribed by law.

Time of holding the district court of United States, for the east district of Louisiana, changed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said district court, or which are, or may hereafter be, commenced for or returnable to, the said district court, on the third Monday of November, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said district court, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

All suits, &c., to be proceeded with as before.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.* (b)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that John Johnson, of Indiana, did enter, at the Brookville land office, in said state, the east half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-five, and the west half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventeen, north, in range four, east, by mistake, instead of the east half of the south-east quarter, and the west half of the south-west quarter of the same sections, it shall be lawful for a patent to be issued to the said John Johnson for the two last-mentioned half quarters, so intended to be entered, on his relinquishing to the United States his interest in, and surrendering the patent issued for, the two first-mentioned half quarters, in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Act of April 22, 1826, ch. 29.

The Secretary of the Treasury, when satisfied that John Johnson, of Indiana, did enter, through mistake, certain half quarter sections of land, shall issue to him a patent for two others.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in East Florida, be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue their session until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, under the same laws, ordinances, and regulations, heretofore established for their government.

The commissioners of land claims in east Florida, to continue their session.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in Florida," as renders void all claims to land in said territory, not filed on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be lawful for claims to be filed before the board of commissioners in East Florida, any time prior to the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Part of the act extending the time for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, repealed.

Act of Feb. 24, 1824, ch. 28.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed two additional clerks to the board of commissioners of East Florida, to each of whom shall be allowed the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly by the treasury of the United States.

Two additional clerks for the board of commissioners of East Florida.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the commissioners appointed for the examination of claims in East Florida, be allowed at

Compensation of the commissioners.

(a) See notes to the act of March 3, 1823, ch. 44.

(b) See note of the act of May 8, 1822, ch. 129.

the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, in full for their services, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no one of said commissioners shall be entitled to draw any portion of the compensation hereby allowed him, except on showing an actual and faithful performance of the duties required of him.

Proviso.

Duty of the late commissioners and their clerk.

Duty of the register and receiver.

Claimants, where their claims have not heretofore been decided on, permitted to file them, &c., with the register and receiver, before Nov. 1.

The register and receiver empowered to appoint their clerk.

The President to appoint two keepers of the public archives in Florida.

Officers to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties.

Officers to cause a complete translation, &c., of the Spanish records having relation to the land claims.

Officers to deliver copies

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the late commissioners for the examination of titles and claims to lands in West Florida, and of their clerk, to deliver to the register and receiver of the land office for the western land district of Florida, all records, evidence, and papers, in the possession of them, or either of them, relating to said titles and claims. And it shall be the duty of said register and receiver to examine and decide on all titles and claims to land in West Florida, not heretofore decided upon by said commissioners, subject to the limitations, and in conformity with the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the several claimants to lands, in said district, where claims have not been heretofore decided on, be permitted to file their claims, and the evidence in support of them, with the register and receiver of said district, at any time before the first day of November next, whose duty it shall be to report the same, with their decision thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first day of January next, to be laid before Congress at the next session.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said register and receiver shall have power to appoint their clerk, and prescribe his duties, and who shall be allowed, in full compensation for his services, the sum of eight hundred dollars, and said register and receiver shall each be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, which said several sums of money shall be paid said register and receiver, and their clerk, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, whenever the business is completed, and the report approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two officers, to be called the keepers of the public archives in the territory of Florida, one of whom shall keep his office at St. Augustine, in East Florida, and the other at Pensacola, in West Florida.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers shall each give bond and security in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the safe keeping and preservation of the said archives, and for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the translation of such of the records and documents as are hereinafter provided for, and shall each receive a salary of five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers shall cause to be made a faithful and complete translation and record of all the Spanish records, and documents delivered to them, and having relation to land claims derived from the Spanish and British governments, distinguishing and keeping separately those which relate to grants made within the district of Baton Rouge, Mobile, north of latitude thirty-one, and those made within the present limits of Florida; a complete descriptive list of each of which translations and records, when completed, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the said officers shall, severally, be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, on the completion of the work, a compensation at the rate of ten cents for each hundred words by them translated and recorded.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers shall make out and deliver to individual applicants, copies or translations of any

documents in their said offices, on being paid for the same at the rate of six and one fourth cents for each hundred words.

or translations to individual applicants. Appropriations.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums of money hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores.*

March 3, 1825.

[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 United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold any ordnance, arms, ammunition or other military stores, or subsistence, or medical supplies, which, upon proper inspection or survey, shall appear to be damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, whenever, in his opinion, the sale of such unserviceable stores will be advantageous to the public service.

The President of the United States to cause to be sold any ordnance, &c., damaged to such a degree, as renders them useless to the public service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the inspection or survey of the unserviceable stores shall be made by an inspector general, or such other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint for that purpose; and the sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The inspection or survey to be made by an inspector general.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XCV.—*An Act authorizing the establishment of a navy yard and depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and purchase a site for a navy yard and depot, on the coast of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, and to erect such buildings, and make such improvements thereon as he may judge necessary for the accommodation and supply of the United States' vessels of war in that quarter; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for effecting that object, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The President of the United States authorized to select a site for a navy yard and depot, on the coast of Florida.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New York, Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery, and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New York, Bowdoinham, in the district of Bath, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the district of Cuyahoga, in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby, severally, made, a port of delivery.

The cities of Hudson and Troy, in New York, &c. made ports of delivery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the port of delivery established at Topsham, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

The port of delivery at Topsham, in Maine, abolished.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.*(a)

Act of May 15, 1820, ch. 123.

150,000 dollars appropriated for opening a road from the town of Canton in Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river, to the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, in said state.

Some fit person to be appointed as superintendent of said road.

The superintendent not to be interested, directly or indirectly, in the avails of any contracts made by him as aforesaid, and to hold his office during the pleasure of the President.

A commissioner to be appointed.

Act of May 25, 1820, ch. 123.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of moneys not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of opening and making a road from the town of Canton, in the state of Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the town of Wheeling, to the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, in said state; which said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the immediate accomplishment of this object, the President, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint some fit person as the superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each; to contract for and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the treasury for all sums of moneys by him received in virtue of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent shall not be interested, directly, or indirectly, in the avails, of any contracts so to be made by him as aforesaid: That he shall, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act, execute a bond to the United States, with security, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties prescribed by this act: That he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum for his services, during the time he may be employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint one impartial and judicious person, not being a citizen of either of the states through which the road hereinafter mentioned, shall pass, to be a commissioner; and, in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or any disability of any such commissioner, to appoint another in his stead, who shall have power, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," approved, May the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to complete the examination and survey heretofore commenced by virtue of the provisions of said act, and to extend the same to the permanent seat of government of the state of Missouri; the said road to conform, in all respects, to the provisions of the said recited act, except that it shall pass by the seat of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the said commissioner and the person employed under him, shall receive the same compensation for their services, respectively, as is allowed by the said recited act, *Provided, however,* That the said road shall commence at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio: and to defray the expense thereof, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of the appropriation made by the first section of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

(a) For acts of Congress relating to the Cumberland road, see vol. iii. 357.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act to authorize the register or enrolment and license to be issued in the name of the president or secretary of any incorporated company owning a steamboat or vessel.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That enrolments and licenses for steamboats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the president or secretary of such company; and that such enrolments and licenses shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder, or stockholders, in such company.

Enrolments and licenses for steamboats, &c. owned by any incorporated company.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That registers for steamboats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the president or secretary of such company; and that such register shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders in such company.

Register for steamboats.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon the death, removal, or resignation, of the president or secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steamboat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and license, as the case may be, shall be taken out for such steamboat or vessel.

Upon the death, &c. of the president, a new license shall be taken out.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, previously to granting a register, or enrolment and license, for any steamboat or vessel, owned by any company, the president or secretary of such company shall swear, or affirm, as to the ownership of such steamboat or vessel, by such company, without designating the names of the persons composing such company; which oath, or affirmation, shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steamboat or vessel.

That previously to granting a register, the oath as to the ownership of the steamboat, to be taken.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, before granting a register for any steamboat or vessel, so owned by any incorporated company, the president or secretary thereof shall swear, or affirm, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no part of such steamboat or vessel has been, or is then, owned by any foreigner or foreigners.

Before granting a register, oath that no part of such steamboat, &c. is owned by any foreigner.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

CHAP. C.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.*

[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 United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on or before the first day of January next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, six millions whereof reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and six millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may be redeemable after the first day of January next.

The president authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treas-

The Bank of the United States to lend said sum or any part thereof.

sure, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates to be sold: *Provided*, That no stock be sold under par.

A subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars of the six per cent. stock of 1813, proposed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: *Provided*, That all subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

Proviso.

Credits to be entered to the respective subscribers.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: *Provided*, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after at least six months' public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

Proviso.

Funds heretofore pledged by law for the payment of the interest, &c. still remain pledged.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above

purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair the right of those creditors of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

Nothing in this act to impair the right of certain creditors of the United States.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. CI.—*An Act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, in addition to the present naval force of the United States, a number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns, each, of such description and weight of metal as the President may direct; and that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the aforesaid purpose, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The President to cause to be built a number of sloops of war not exceeding ten.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold, at such time, and in such manner, as he shall judge best for the public interest, the whole, or a part, of the vessels which were purchased under the authority of the act, entitled "An act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" also, the whole of the public vessels upon Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, except the ships of the line New Orleans and Chippewa, now on the stocks, under cover at Sacketts' Harbour.

Certain public vessels to be sold.

Act of Dec. 20, 1822, ch. 1.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of such sales shall be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to the repairs and building of sloops of war—which have been, or may be, authorized to be built.

Proceeds of such sales, &c.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. CII.—*An Act to alter the terms of the district court of the United States in the western district of Virginia.*(a)

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the terms of the district court, in and for the western district of Virginia, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall be holden on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, namely, at Staunton, on the last Mondays in March and August; at Wythe Courthouse, on the first Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, on the Fridays after the first Mondays in April and September, and at Clarksburg, on the first Mondays of June and November, in each year.

Act of Feb. 10, 1820, ch. 9.

Terms of the district court for the western district of Virginia, changed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all recognisances, process, suits, and proceedings, of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, commenced or pending in either of said courts, shall be returned to, proceeded in, and determined at the terms herein provided for, in the same manner as if the time of holding said courts had not been changed.

Recognisances, &c., to be proceeded with as before.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

(a) See notes to the act of Feb. 4, 1819, ch. 12.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

A road to be opened in the territory of Florida, commencing at the bay of Tampa, to Wantons, in said territory.

The troops of the United States to be employed.

12,000 dollars appropriated.

CHAP. CIII.—*An Act to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's river, to the bay of Tampa, in the territory of Florida.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be opened, in the territory of Florida, a public road, commencing at the bay of Tampa, and, pursuing the most direct practicable route to Wantons, in said territory, and thence, pursuing the most direct and practicable route to Cole-rain, on the St. Mary's river.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the troops of the United States, stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think [think] proper, in the completion; or assisting in the completion of said road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, for defraying the expenses of opening said road, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

The Treasury Department to liquidate the claim of the state of Virginia against the United States.

Rules applicable when the amount of interest on said claim is ascertained.

Amount of interest to be paid from the treasury.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act authorizing the payment of interest due to 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 proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the state of Virginia against the United States, for interest upon loans or moneys borrowed and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the state of Virginia, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to and governing the case, to wit: First, That interest shall not be computed on any sum which Virginia has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Virginia by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, That, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Virginia for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Any ship or vessel, after the passing of this act, to be forfeited, if engaged in carrying any property, whatever,

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, if any ship or vessel shall, after the passing of this act, be engaged or employed in carrying or transporting any property whatsoever, taken from any wreck, from the sea, or from any of the keys or shoals within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the coast of Florida, to any foreign port or place, every such ship or vessel, so engaged and employed, together with her tackle,

apparel, and furniture, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all property, of every description whatsoever, which shall be taken from any wreck from the sea, or from any of the keys and shoals, within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the coast of Florida, shall be brought to some port of entry within the jurisdiction aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every forfeiture or forfeitures, which shall be incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall accrue one moiety to the informer or informers, and the other to the United States, and may be mitigated or remitted, in manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed eleventh February, one thousand eight hundred.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

taken from a wreck, on the coast of Florida, &c.

Property taken from a wreck to be brought to some port of entry, &c.

Distribution of forfeitures. Act of March 3, 1797, ch. 13. Act of Feb. 11, 1800, ch. 6.

CHAP. CXI.—*An Act to extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time limited by the second section of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, shall be extended till the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and the time for locating the unlocated warrants shall be extended till the first day of October thereafter.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

[Expired.] The time limited by the act of Feb. 24th, 1819, ch. 41, for issuing military land warrants, extended.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of April next, Castine, in the state of Maine, shall be, and is hereby, made a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Castine, in the state of Maine, made a port of entry.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act to authorize the building of lighthouses and light vessels, and beacons, and monuments, therein mentioned; and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide by contract, for building lighthouses and light vessels, erecting beacons and monuments, and placing buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A lighthouse on a proper site on Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine; and a monument on a proper site on Stage island, in the same state.

A lighthouse on a proper site, at or near the mouth of Burlington harbour, in the state of Vermont.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1825.

Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the building of lighthouses, &c.

A lighthouse on Moose Peak islands, &c.

At the mouth of Burlington harbour.

A house at Nantucket harbour.

A lighthouse on Dutch island.

Beacons at Mill river harbour.

A lighthouse near Fire Island inlet, &c.

At Cedar Point, &c.

A light vessel for Albermarle Sound.

On Point Defer.

Appropriations.

A house at the entrance of Nantucket harbour, for the keeper; with a tower on the same for the lantern, in the state of Massachusetts.

A lighthouse on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island; and a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state.

Three small beacons at the entrance of Mill river harbour, in the state of Connecticut.

A lighthouse near the Fire Island inlet, on the south side of Long Island, in the state of New York; and a lighthouse on Stoney Point, instead of Verplank's Point, as heretofore directed, in the same state.

A lighthouse on Cedar Point, at or near the mouth of Patuxent river, in the state of Maryland, and a small beacon light on Point Look Out, at the mouth of Potomac, in the same state.

A light vessel for Albermarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, to be placed either at or near [the] south point of Roanoke Island, or at the end of Wade's Point Shoal, at the mouth of Pasquotank river, in the same state.

A lighthouse on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to wit:

For a lighthouse on the Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine, four thousand dollars; for a monument on Stage Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for placing a buoy in Winter Harbour, in the same state, fifty dollars.

For a lighthouse at the mouth of Burlington harbour, in the state of Vermont, four thousand dollars.

For the keeper's house at the entrance of Nantucket harbour, with a tower on the same, in the state of Massachusetts, sixteen hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, three thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

For three small beacons at the entrance of Mill river harbour, in the state of Connecticut, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For a lighthouse near Fire Island inlet, in the state of New York, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and for the lighthouse heretofore directed to be built on Throg's Neck, and for the site thereof, in the same state, seven thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse on Cedar Point, in the state of Maryland, six thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Point Look Out, in the same state, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the light vessel to be placed in Albermarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars. For replacing the buoy at Ocracoke Inlet, and for two buoys to be placed, one at Fulcher's Point, and one at Cross Rock, Croaton Sound, in the same state, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For three buoys to be anchored at proper places, at the entrance of the harbour of Pensacola, in the territory of Florida, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the lighthouse on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the work to secure Plymouth Beach, in the state of Massachusetts, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

For erecting a pier at the mouth of Cayahoga River, in the state of Ohio, five thousand dollars; and for completing the pier at the mouth of Grand River, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

And for surveys to be made under the direction of the President of the United States, for the following purposes, to wit: to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier, at the mouth of the

harbour of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and also a pier in the harbour of Holmes' Hole, for the same object, in the state [of] Massachusetts, the sum of four hundred dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock, to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas; and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the war office.

The President to appoint three commissioners to explore, &c. in the most eligible course, a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in Arkansas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.

Troops of the United States to assist in completing said road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents for each and every day which they shall necessarily be employed in the exploring, surveying, and marking said road; and for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid commissioners, and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Commissioners to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents per day.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road, from Detroit to Chicago, in the state of Illinois.*

March 3, 1825.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, to Chicago, in the state of Illinois: And said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States; who, if he approves of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the treasury of the United States.

The President of the United States to appoint three commissioners who shall explore, &c., in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit in Michigan to Chicago in Illinois.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents each, for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed in exploring, surveying, and marking said road, and making out the plat and field notes above required. And for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Commissioners to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents per day.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

RESOLUTIONS.

March 3, 1825. I. RESOLUTION *authorizing the public documents, printed by order of Congress, to be furnished to the Gardiner Lyceum.*

One copy of Seybert's Statistical Annals, &c., to be furnished the Gardiner Lyceum.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That one copy of Seybert's Statistical Annals, and of Pitkin's Statistical View, and also one copy of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, which have been, or shall be, published, by virtue of a resolution passed December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be transmitted to the executive of the state of Maine, for the use and benefit of the Gardiner Lyceum, in said state.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.

March 3, 1825. II. RESOLUTION *directing an inventory of the furniture in the President's house to be taken.*

An inventory of the furniture of the President's house to be taken.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the public buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take an inventory of the furniture of the President's house, at such time as may be convenient to the President, and to deliver a copy thereof to the President elect, and one copy to each House of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1825.