

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, 1831, and ended July sixteenth, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON, President; J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 19, 1832.

State authorized to sell.

Proceeds, how to be applied.

CHAP. I.—*An Act to authorize the state of Illinois, to sell twenty thousand acres of the saline lands in said state.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Illinois be, and is authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, twenty thousand acres (in addition to the thirty thousand acres heretofore authorized to be sold) of the lands granted to said state for the use and support of the salt works, known by the name of the "Ohio Saline," in the county of Gallatin, in said state; the said twenty thousand acres of land to be selected and sold, and the proceeds thereof applied in such manner as the general assembly of Illinois have directed, or hereafter may direct.

APPROVED, January 19, 1832.

STATUTE I.

Jon. 23, 1832.

Act of May 29, 1830, ch. 208.

Purchasers under the act may assign their certificates of purchase, &c.

CHAP. IX.—*An Act supplementary to an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands. (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 passage of this act, all persons who have purchased under an act, entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved the twenty-ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may assign and transfer their certificates of purchase, or final receipts, and patents may issue in the name of such assignee, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, January 23, 1832.

STATUTE I.

Jan. 23, 1832.

Patents may be issued to the present owner.

CHAP. X.—*An Act to direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims 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 all patents that are, or

(a) Notes of the acts which have been passed relating to pre-emption of public lands. Act of May 29, 1830, ch. 208.

may be, by law, directed to be issued on private land claims confirmed by the commissioners of private land claims, and by the several acts of Congress approving their reports and confirming the titles to lands in the territory of Florida, shall be, and they are hereby, required to be issued to the confirmees, or to the assignee, or present owner, where the land has been sold or transferred since the confirmation of the title; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office, upon the production of satisfactory proof of the death of the confirmee, or upon the production of a regular chain of title from the confirmee, to cause the patent to be issued to the heirs, and legal representatives, or to the assignees of the confirmee, as the case may be.

APPROVED, January 23, 1832.

CHAP. XV.—*An Act to alter the time of holding the spring term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, shall commence and be held at the place fixed by law for holding said Court, on the first Monday of April in each and every year; and that, from and after said first day of March, the term of said Court, now required by law to be held on the last Monday in May in each year, shall be abolished.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.
Feb. 10, 1832.

Term to be held
on the 1st Mon-
day of April.
1839, ch. 81.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to provide for the payment of arrearages in the naval service, chargeable to the enumerated contingent prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the payment of arrearages connected with the naval service, and chargeable to the contingent enumerated prior to January the first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and which have been or may be approved and passed by the proper accounting officers.

APPROVED, February 24, 1832.

STATUTE I.
Feb. 24, 1832.
[Obsolete.]

\$80,000 appro-
priated.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two:

For the revolutionary pensioners, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and four dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, in addition to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars in the treasury, one hundred and sixty-five thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 24, 1832.

STATUTE I.
Feb. 24, 1832.
[Obsolete.]

Revolutionary
pensioners.

Invalid pen-
sioners.

Widows and
orphans.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act making appropriations for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

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STATUTE I.
Feb. 24, 1832.
[Obsolete.]

Forts.

For the preservation of Castle island, and repair of fort Independence, twenty thousand dollars. For the preservation of George's island, nine thousand dollars. For fort Adams, Newport harbour, one hundred thousand dollars. For the completion of fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars. For repairing fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars. For arrearages incurred in the preservation of the Pea Patch island, two thousand dollars. For fort Monroe, Virginia, seventy-two thousand dollars. For fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars. For the completion of fort Macon, North Carolina, thirty thousand dollars. For the completion of the fort on Oak island, North Carolina, seven thousand dollars. For the fort on Cockspur island, Georgia, forty-six thousand dollars. For fortifications at Charleston, thirty thousand dollars. For fortifications at Pensacola, one hundred thousand dollars. For fort at Mobile Point, eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 24, 1832.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 24, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz :

Pay and subsistence, &c.

Pay at navy yards.

Provisions.

Repairs.

Medicines, &c.

Repairs, &c.

at navy yards.

Portsmouth.

Boston.

New York.

Philadelphia.

Washington.

Norfolk.

Pensacola.

Ordnance, &c.

Miscellaneous.

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million four hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz : For the navy yard at Portsmouth, forty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars. For the navy yard at Boston, eighty-five thousand dollars. For the navy yard at New York, seventy-two thousand dollars. For the navy yard at Philadelphia, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. For the navy yard at Washington, forty-two thousand dollars. For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars. For the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz : For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description ; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses ; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents, for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting ; for apprehending deserters ; for compensation to judge advocates ; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations ; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instru-

ments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labour at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, founderies, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel; for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For the pay of the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Marine corps.

For subsistence for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Subsistence.

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

Clothing.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

Fuel.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

Stores.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Medicines,&c.

APPROVED, February 24, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LI.—*An Act for the adjustment and settlement of the claims of the state of South Carolina against the United States.*

March 22, 1832.

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 be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the state of South Carolina against the United States for interest upon money actually expended by her for military stores for the use and benefit of the United States, and on account of her militia, whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain; the money so expended having been drawn by the state from a fund upon which she was then receiving interest.

Claim for interest to be settled.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in ascertaining the amount of interest to be paid, as aforesaid, to the state of South Carolina, interest shall be computed upon sums expended by the state for the use and benefit of the United States, as aforesaid, and which have been, or shall be, repaid to South Carolina by the United States.

Upon what sums.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the following claims of the state of South Carolina against the United States, which have been heretofore disallowed, in consequence of their not coming within the regulations of the government, shall be adjusted and settled, that is to say:

Other claims, to be allowed.

First. The cost of certain cannon-balls purchased or procured by the said state for her military defence during the late war, and rejected by the inspecting officers of the United States, in consequence of their not being conformable to the standard fixed by the Department of War: *Provided,* That the balls so rejected shall belong to the United States.

For cannon-balls.

Transportation.

Second. The amount paid by the state of South Carolina for the transportation of military stores, and of her troops, in the service of the United States, as aforesaid; or recognised by them as having been called out for that purpose, over and above the number of wagons allowed to each regiment in the army of the United States.

Pay to certain staff officers.

Third. The pay or compensation allowed by the said state to the paymaster and commissary general, and other staff officers, whilst they were, respectively, employed in making or superintending disbursements for the militia in the service of the United States as aforesaid.

Blankets.

Fourth. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, for blankets purchased by the state for the use of a portion of her militia whilst in the service of the United States.

Muskets.

Fifth. The value of the present contract price of the muskets purchased, or procured, by the state of South Carolina, for her militia, during the late war, when in the service of the United States: *Provided*, That the said muskets shall become the property of the United States; *And provided, also*, That any part of the said amount may be received in arms at the present contract price.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several items hereby allowed, and the amount of interest, as aforesaid, shall, when ascertained, be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 22, 1832.

STATUTE I.

March 22, 1832.

CHAP. LII.—*An Act to amend the several acts establishing a territorial government in Florida.* (a)

Additional members of the legislative council.

Act of March 30, 1822, ch. 13.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be elected one member of the legislative council in the territory of Florida, from the counties of Madison and Hamilton, and one from the county of Walton, in said territory.

APPROVED, March 22, 1832.

STATUTE I.

March 31, 1832.

[Expired.]

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act explanatory of the act entitled "An act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army, during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.*

Act of May 30, ch. 1830, §15.

The provisions of the act limited.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army, during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall not be construed to extend to any land warrants heretofore issued, which have been located, surveyed, or patented on the lands reserved and set apart for the satisfaction of the military bounty lands due to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line upon continental establishment, or for the satisfaction of the officers and soldiers of the continental army.

The act of May 20, 1826, ch. 138, continued in force to June 1, 1832.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the land office," approved twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for seven years, from

(a) For notes of the acts relating to the territory of Florida, see vol. iii. p. 523.

and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the proprietors of any location, survey, or patent, contemplated by the aforesaid section, may avail themselves of the provisions of the said section, in the cases therein enumerated.

APPROVED, March 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to add a part of the southern to the northern district of Alabama.* (a)

March 31, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the country lying within the limits of Alabama, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee and Chicasaw tribes of Indians, shall be added to, and constitute a part of, the northern judicial district of Alabama, instead of the southern district of said state as now arranged.

APPROVED, March 31, 1832.

The country in the limits of Alabama occupied by the Cherokees and Chicasaws, a part of the northern judicial district.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

April 5, 1832.

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 for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz :

[Obsolete.]
Appropriations for the army.

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

Pay of army, &c.

For arrearages in the pay department, fifteen thousand dollars.

Arrearages.
Forage of officers.

For forage of officers, forty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Clothing for servants.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Subsistence.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Clothing of army, &c.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, in addition to material and clothing on hand, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Medical department.

For medical and hospital department, twenty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of eight thousand dollars.

Expenses of quartermaster's department.

For various expenses of the quartermaster's department, viz : For fuel, forage, straw, stationery, blanks, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, store-houses, and hospitals; for erecting temporary cantonments and gun-houses; for rent of quarters, store-houses, and land; for postage of letters on public service; for expenses of courts martial, including compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses: for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labour, under the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and for expenses of expresses, escorts to paymasters, and other contingencies to quartermaster's department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

1819, ch. 45.

For transportation of officers' baggage, and allowance for travel in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Transportation of baggage, &c.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordnance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the army, and funds for pay of the

Transportation of clothing, &c.

army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons, usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

Expenses of
visitors at West
Point.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, and their travelling expenses, two thousand dollars.

Fuel, &c.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage for the military academy, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Out-buildings
at West Point.

For re-constructing the out-buildings attached to West Point academy, and for improvements connected therewith, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs of bar-
racks, &c.

For general repairs of barracks, academies, mess-house, officers and professors' quarters, store-houses, wharf, carts, boats, fences, roads, paints, and other objects, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Fire-grates.

For renewal and repairs of fire-grates, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay of clerk.

For pay of adjutants and quartermasters' clerk, nine hundred dollars.

Library.

For increase and expenses of the library, fourteen hundred dollars.

Apparatus.

For philosophical apparatus, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

Models for en-
gineering dep't.

For models for department of engineering, six hundred dollars.

Models for the
drawing depart-
ment, &c.

For models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

Expenses, &c.,
of academy.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Contingencies.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

Armories.

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

Fortifications.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance ser-
vice.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seventy thousand dollars.

Arsenals.

For arsenals, sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

Arsenals in
Florida.

For an arsenal in Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

Recruiting ser-
vice.

For the recruiting service, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand [thousand] dollars.

Contingencies.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of nine thousand dollars.

Arrearages.

For arrearages prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the third auditor's office, five thousand dollars.

Close of ac-
counts.

To enable the second auditor to close the accounts, under the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, five hundred dollars.

1821, ch. 35.

Claims of the
militia called
out in 1831.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to settle, adjust, and pay the claims of the militia called out by competent authority, or received into the service of the United States by a general officer of the United States' army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and all charges and expenses incident to the service of said troops, agreeably to the provisions of the third section of an act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, approved twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which provides for the payment of like expenses, and troops called out in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and that the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars be appropriated for the said object, to be paid out of any money in the treasury.

Act of March
21, 1828, ch. 21,
sec. 3.

APPROVED, April 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

April 5, 1832.

CHAP. LXV.—*An Act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands. (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 first day of May next, all the public lands of the United States, when offered at private sale, may be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, half-quarter sections, or quarter-quarter sections; and in every case of a division of a half-quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter-quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained as nearly as may be, in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres, shall in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots: *And, provided also*, That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half-quarter section of land under this act, in quarter-quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make an entry under this act shall file his and her affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit, and not in trust for another: *Provided, further*, That all actual settlers, being house-keepers upon the public lands, shall have the right of pre-emption to enter, within six months after the passage of this act, not exceeding the quantity of one half-quarter section, under the provisions of this act, to include his or their improvements, under such regulations as have been, or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and in cases where two persons shall live upon the same quarter section, subject to be entered under the provisions of this act, each shall have the right to enter that quarter-quarter section which includes his improvements.

APPROVED, April 5, 1832.

All public lands offered at private sale may be purchased in fractions of sections, &c.

Act of Feb. 11, 1805, ch. 14.

Proviso.
Proviso.

Proviso.

STATUTE I.

April 5, 1832.

CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act to authorize the judges of the courts of the United States to take bail of the claimants of property seized, and perform other acts in vacation.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in any cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other case of seizure, depending in any court of the United States, any judge of the said court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority to order any vessel, or cargo, or other property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold when necessary, as the said court now has in term time, and to appoint appraisers, and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority herein granted; and the said recognisance of bail or bond, under such order, may be executed before the clerk upon the party's producing the certificate of the collector of the district, of the sufficiency of the security offered; and the same proceedings shall be had in case

Judge authorized, &c. to deliver vessel, &c. to claimant.

Bond to be executed before clerk, &c.

Proviso.

of said order of delivery, or of sale, as are now had in like cases when ordered in term time: *Provided*, That upon every such application, either for an order of delivery or of sale, the collector and the attorney of the district shall have reasonable notice in cases of the United States, and the party or counsel in all other cases.

APPROVED, April 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

April 5, 1832.

CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act providing for the organization of the ordnance department.* (a)

Ordnance department to consist of, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the ordnance department shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

Ordnance sergeants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the sergeants of the line of the army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post; whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post under the direction of the commanding officer of the same, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.

Act of Feb. 8, 1815, ch. 38.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act passed on the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance department," and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as provides for one supernumerary captain to each regiment of artillery, to perform ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the ordnance department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the ordnance department.

Act of March 2, 1821, ch. 13.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed, or which may hereafter be allowed, to artillery officers.

Government and pay.

APPROVED, April 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1832.

CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act to change the time of holding the United States district court, at Staunton, in the western district of Virginia.* (b)

Time of holding the district court for the western district of Virginia, altered.

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 United States district court, in the western district of Virginia, heretofore held at Staunton, on Wednesday after the fourth Monday in April and September, in each year, be hereafter held at Staunton, on the first day of May, and the first day of October, in each year; and when those days, or either of them, fall on Sunday, the court to be held on the next succeeding day.

APPROVED, April 20, 1832.

(a) For notes of the acts relating to the ordnance department, see vol. ii. p. 732.

(b) For notes of the acts relating to the district courts of Virginia, see vol. iii. p. 478.

CHAP. LXX.—*An Act authorizing the governor of the territory of Arkansas to lease the salt springs, in said territory, 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 salt springs lying on the Washita river, on Little river, and on Saline creek, in said territory of Arkansas, together with as many contiguous sections to each of said springs as shall be equal to one township, and every other salt spring which may be discovered in said territory, with the section of one mile square which includes it, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be liable to be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor of said territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to let out or lease said springs, for a term not exceeding five years; and the rents and profits arising from said springs shall be applied, by the legislature of said territory, to the opening and improving such roads in said territory, as said legislature may direct, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the hot springs in said territory, together with four sections of land including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever.

APPROVED, April 20, 1832.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Salt springs, &c. reserved from sale.

Governor authorized to lease.

Hot springs reserved.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations for payment of annuities, &c., to certain Indian tribes.

CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand and seventy-five dollars be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to the several following objects specifically, namely:

For payment of the permanent annuity to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pattawatamie Indians, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of salt for the same tribes, according to the treaty with them, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For payment of the annuity to the Winnebago Indians, eighteen thousand dollars.

For tobacco and salt for the same tribe, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the support of blacksmiths' shops, iron, and steel, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of oxen, cart, and services of a man, at the portage of Ouisconsin and Fox river, according to treaty, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the transportation and other expenses of the annuities aforesaid, one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

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

For the payment of the missionary property, held by the Baptist denomination, at the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, as valued by agents appointed for that purpose in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of St. Joseph's, of twentieth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Payment of missionary property.

Payment of the claims of the Cherokees for improvements.

For payment of the claims of the Cherokees, for improvements abandoned under the treaty of eighth July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the convention of twenty-seventh February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

APPROVED, April 20, 1832.

STATUTE I.

April 20, 1832.

CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act providing for the postponement of the trial of certain cases now pending in the superior courts of Arkansas territory, and for withholding from sale or entry certain lands in said territory. (a)*

District attorney authorized to suspend proceedings, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district attorney of the United States for the territory of Arkansas be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to postpone until after the expiration of the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States, all further proceedings in any case which has been tried, or now is pending for trial, in the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, upon which bills of review have been filed in said superior court on the part of the United States, under the provisions of an act, passed May the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for further extending the powers of the judges of the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes." *Provided, however,* that nothing in this act shall be applicable to any of the aforesaid cases now pending for trial on appeals in the Supreme Court of the United States: *And provided also,* That nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of any of the parties: *Provided, also,* That no extra compensation shall be allowed said judges until after the termination of the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after which the judges shall proceed to dispose of said cases under the provisions of said acts, and then be allowed the additional compensation from said time, until the cases are disposed of, or tried, by the said courts of Arkansas.

Act of May 26, 1824, ch. 173.
Act of May 8, 1830, ch. 90.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Lands to be withheld from sale.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall cause all the lands, the titles to which are involved in, or dependent upon, the trial of said bills of review, which are claimed by purchasers after the rendition of the original judgment, to be withheld from sale until the further order of Congress.

APPROVED, April 20, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 5, 1832.

CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations.

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

(a) Under the provisions of the act of Congress, passed 26th May, 1824, ch. 173, proceedings were instituted in the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, by which a confirmation was claimed of a grant of land alleged to have been made to the petitioner, Sampeyreac, by the Spanish government prior to their cession of Louisiana to the United States, by the treaty of April 3, 1803. This claim was opposed by the district attorney of the United States, and the court, after hearing the evidence, decreed that the petitioner recover the land from the United States. Afterwards the district attorney of the United States, proceeding on the authority of the act of Congress, May 8, 1830, filed a bill of review, founded on the allegation that the original decree was obtained by fraud and surprise; that the documents produced in support of the claim of Sampeyreac were forged, and that the witnesses who had been examined to sustain the same were perjured. At a subsequent term Stewart was allowed to become a defendant to the bill of review, and filed an answer, in which the fraud and perjury are denied, and in which he asserts that if the same were committed he is ignorant thereof; and asserts that he is a bona fide purchaser of the land, for a valuable consideration, from John J. Bowie, who conveyed to him the claim of Sampeyreac, by deed, dated the 22d October, 1828. On a final hearing the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, being satisfied of the forgery, perjury, and fraud, reversed the original decree. Held, by the Supreme Court of the United States, that those proceedings were legal, and were authorized by the act of May 5, 1830, ch. 90. *Sampeyreac v. The United States*, 7 Peters, 222.

and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, viz :

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, four hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred dollars. Congress.

For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars. The said two sums last named to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For the library of Congress, five thousand dollars : and also for repairs and furniture for the library of Congress, three thousand dollars, to be applied under the direction of the library committee. Library.

For salary of the principal and assistant librarians, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the library, and pay of messenger, eight hundred dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, five hundred dollars. Capitol.

For improving the grounds, including the gardener's salary, two thousand dollars. Public grounds.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars. President, &c.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars. Department of State.

For clerks, machinist, and messenger, in the patent office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars. Contingent expenses.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the patent office, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of the north-east executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labour, oil, repairs of the building, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars. Treasury Department.

For a clerk employed on revolutionary bounty-land scrip, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the first comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the second comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the first auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the second auditor, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the third auditor, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the fourth auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the fifth auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

Clerks, &c. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

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

Clerks, &c. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the register of the treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

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

Clerks, &c. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Solicitor of the treasury. For compensation to the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks, &c. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the solicitor of the treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

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

Expenses, contingent, &c., of the Treasury Department. For the expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the treasury department, the following several sums, viz :

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, and the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire and other expenses incident to the issuing of revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the first comptroller, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the second comptroller, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the first auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the second auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the third auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the fourth auditor, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the office of the fifth auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the commissioner of the general land office, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in the issuing military land scrip, and patents founded on Virginia military surveys, and on private claims, making indexes, and writing and recording patents for lands sold, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the office of the solicitor of the treasury, twelve hundred dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the south-east executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including two thousand dollars for repairs of building, and also the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, applied out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, for clerk hire in the general land office, in relation to revolutionary land scrip, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of enclosing the grounds attached to the Treasury Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the paymaster general, four thousand and six hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the adjutant general, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

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

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

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the chief engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingencies of the topographical bureau, including the purchase of books and maps, and the repairs of instruments, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For the services of a lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press, of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the ordnance office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the surgeon general, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four hundred and twenty dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the north-west executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labour, oil, furniture, repairs of building, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars.

War Department.

Paymaster general's office.

Commissary general's office.

Adjutant general's office.

Commissary general's office.

Chief engineer's office.

Topographical bureau.

Lithographer.

Ordnance office.

Surgeon general's office.

Quartermaster general's office.

N. W. executive building.

Navy Department.

- Navy board. For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the navy board, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, in the office of the commissioners of the navy board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses in the office of the commissioners of the navy board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- S. W. executive building. For the salary of the superintendent of the south-west executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labour, oil, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- Post-office Department. For compensation to the two assistant postmasters general, five thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one labourer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.
- Surveyors. For compensation to the surveyor general in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, 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 said surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For compensation to the surveyor in Louisiana, including one thousand dollars, from first July to thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, per act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, three thousand dollars.
- 1831, ch. 116. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, per act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, fifteen hundred dollars.
- 1831, ch. 116. For an additional clerk for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to bring up arrearages of recording, and including compensation to clerks in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, for which no appropriation was made by the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- 1831, ch. 116. For compensation to the surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.
- For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand dollars.
- Commissioner of public buildings. For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.
- Mint. For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.
- For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the mint, and wages of labourers employed in the various operations of the establishment, nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the mint, twenty-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of the Michigan territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative council, pay of the officers of the council, fuel, stationery, and printing, seven thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

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

For pay and mileage of the legislative council of said territory, five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To pay deficiency in appropriation of last year for pay and mileage to the members of the legislature of Arkansas, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Florida territory, including additional compensation to the judges, under the act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at eight hundred dollars, each, and arrearages of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and nine cents.

For contingent expenses of the Florida territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the council, fuel, stationery, printing, and distribution of the laws, including two thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the publication of the statutes of the territory, as directed by a law of the territory, and a deficiency in the appropriation for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the District of Columbia, and of the judges of the orphans' courts of the said district, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the attorney general, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

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

For compensation to assistant counsel and district attorneys under the act of the twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, including contingencies, seven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of a salary to the law agent in Florida.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia: also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties,

Territories.

1830, ch. 106.

Judges of the United States.

Judges of the District of Columbia.

Attorney-general.

Attorney-general's office.

Reporter Supreme Court.

District attorneys and marshals.

1828, ch. 70.

Expenses of United States courts, &c.

and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and preceding years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Pensions.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Lighting public grounds, &c.

For expense of lighting the lamps in the Capitol square, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For improving the grounds round the President's house, including the gardener's salary, three thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs in the President's house, three hundred dollars.

Lighthouses, &c.

For the support and maintenance of lighthouses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

1829, ch. 25.

For building a lighthouse on or near one of the islands called The Brothers at the Narrows, in Long Island Sound, New York, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, five thousand dollars.

1829, ch. 25.

For placing eight buoys at proper sites between the city of Albany and a point opposite Red Hook, New York, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, five hundred dollars.

1829, ch. 25.

For erecting a beacon near the Charleston lighthouse, in order to mark the entrance into the channel commonly known as Lawford's channel, South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

Registers and receivers.

For the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices, where there are no sales, two thousand dollars.

Survey of public lands.

For surveying the public lands, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, viz: For the survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi, eighty thousand dollars; and for the survey of other public lands, eighty thousand dollars; and a further sum for the survey of the lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Keepers of archives.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

Census.

For the revision of all former statements of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States and their territories, being a balance due D. Green, for printing the abstract of said revision, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

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, twelve thousand dollars.

Commissioners of loans.

For stationery and books for the offices of commissioners of loans, five hundred dollars.

Ships' registers.

For registers for ships and vessels, and lists of crews, four thousand dollars.

Luigi Persico.

For the fourth payment to Luigi Persico, for two colossal statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

Ministers.

For the salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Colombia, forty-five thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legation.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, ten thousand dollars.

Chargés.

For the salaries of the chargés des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru,

Mexico, Central America, and Naples, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the drogoman, and for contingencies of the legation of the United States to Turkey, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Legation to Turkey.

For outfits of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, and Russia, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Outfits.

For outfits of the *chargés des affaires* of the United States to Holland, Belgium, Central America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

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

Contingent expenses.

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

Agents of claims.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Mediterranean powers.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars.

Relief of American seamen.

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

Contingent expenses.

To enable the President of the United States to procure copies of documents relative to the history of the United States, from the public offices in Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

Historical documents.

For the purchase of the bust of Thomas Jefferson, executed by Ceracci, now in the possession of Mr. Jefferson's executor, four thousand dollars, if so much should be deemed necessary by the committee on the library.

Bust of Thomas Jefferson.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of State to discharge a balance due to the marshal of the territory of Michigan, beyond the existing appropriation, for his services in taking a census of the persons in the said territory, who are not freeholders, one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-four cents.

Marshal of Michigan.

For account of printing and binding, and for selecting, editing, and preparing indexes, for the compilation of documents, for which a subscription was authorized by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, fifty-five thousand dollars; the printing to be paid for by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House, according to the terms of the subscription; and the selecting, editing and making indexes, to be paid for in like manner, and at such rate of compensation as shall be judged reasonable and proper by the committees of accounts of the two Houses.

Compilation of documents.

1831, ch. 65.

To enable the Secretary of State to cause to be printed, under his direction, a selection from the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, between the peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, remaining unpublished in the Department of State, twelve thousand dollars.

Diplomatic correspondence.

To enable the Secretary of State to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of the seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in relation to recording patents, fourteen thousand six hundred and twelve dollars.

Recording patents.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for seventy copies of Peters' Condensed Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court, subscribed for under the resolution of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Peters' Condensed Reports.

For the payment of a balance due to Walter Smith, on the books of the fourth auditor, to be applied, first, to the discharge of any balance standing against said Smith on the books of the treasury, and the residue to be paid to the legal representatives of Walter Smith, the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-one cents.

Walter Smith.

Marine hospital.
1830, ch. 100.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a suitable person to complete the marine hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, authorized by the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to enlarge the said contract, or to release the contractor from his liability thereunder.

Marine barracks.

For the erection of marine barracks and officers' quarters at the navy yard, Philadelphia, nine thousand dollars.

Surveyor of Narragansett bay.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of a survey of the waters of Narragansett bay, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to ascertain the practicability and expediency of establishing a naval depot therein, five thousand dollars.

Norfolk bridge.

For enabling the President of the United States to obtain from the Norfolk Bridge Company a release and conveyance to the United States of the bridge over the southern branch of the Elizabeth river, between the navy yard and the dry dock, and of the road leading from the same to the south-western side of said yard, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied that the said sum does not exceed the value of the same: *And provided*, That the Attorney General of the United States shall be satisfied of the validity of the title, and that the right thus acquired will authorize the United States to remove the bridge, and to enclose the road within the navy yard.

Assistant marshals to be paid out of census appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State be authorized, out of the sums appropriated to defray the expenses of taking the late census, to pay those assistant marshals, for their services, who have failed to receive compensation, from the delinquency of the principal marshals.

APPROVED, May 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 5, 1832.

CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act to provide the means of extending the benefits of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, to the Indian tribes, and thereby, as far as possible, to save them from the destructive ravages of that disease.*

Tribes to be convened for vaccination.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the several Indian agents and sub-agents, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to take such measures as he shall deem most efficient, to convene the Indian tribes in their respective towns, or in such other places and numbers, and at such seasons as shall be most convenient to the Indian population, for the purpose of arresting the progress of small-pox among the several tribes by vaccination.

Physicians or surgeons to be employed, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, empowered to employ as many physicians or surgeons, from the army or resident on the frontier near the point where their services shall be required, as he may find necessary for the execution of this act; and, if necessary, two competent persons to conduct the physicians to the remote Indians who are infected, or may be in immediate danger of being infected, with the small-pox, whose compensation shall be six dollars per day, and six men, whose compensation shall be twenty-five dollars per month.

Supply of vaccine matter.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, to cause all Indian agents to be supplied with genuine vaccine matter; and all agents and sub-agents shall use all proper means to persuade the Indian population to submit to vaccination.

Monthly returns and general report.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all agents, sub-agents, physicians and surgeons, employed in the execution of this act, shall make monthly returns or reports of their proceedings to the War Department

And the Secretary thereof shall submit to Congress, on or before the first of February next, a general report of all proceedings in the premises.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to carry this act into effect, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act for altering the time of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Indiana.* (a)

May 19, 1832.

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 district of Indiana shall be hereafter holden on the last Mondays of May and November, in each year, instead of the first Mondays of said months, as is now required by law.

Court to be held on last Monday in May and November.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or returnable to, said court, shall be proceeded in by said court in the same manner as if no alteration of the times for holding said court had taken place.

APPROVED, May 19, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia.* (b)

May 19, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, whether of foreign or domestic produce or manufacture, which shall come direct from the ports of that nation to the United States, shall pay no greater duties on importation, anchorage, tonnage, or any other kind, than are now, or hereafter may be, levied on the vessels of the United States.

Colombian vessels coming direct, &c. to pay same duties, &c. as American vessels.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the restriction of coming direct from a port in Colombia, contained in the preceding section, shall be taken off, as soon as the President shall receive satisfactory evidence, that a like restriction is taken off, from vessels of the United States in the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and shall make known the same by his proclamation declaring the fact.

President to remove restriction, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the President of the United States shall at any time receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed or which may be allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the ports of Colombia, corresponding with those extended, or to be extended by this act, to Colombian vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby au-

President authorized to suspend operation of this act.

(a) Acts relating to the courts of the United States in the territory and state of Indiana.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. March 30, 1802, ch. 13, sec. 15.

An act for the regulation of the courts of justice of Indiana. February 24, 1815, ch. 54.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act regulating and defining the duties of the judges of the territory of Illinois, and for vesting in the courts of Indiana a jurisdiction in chancery cases arising in the said territory," April 29, 1816, ch. 154.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Indiana, March 3, 1817, ch. 100.

An act respecting the jurisdiction of certain district courts; February 19, 1831, ch. 28.

An act for altering the time of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Indiana, May 19, 1832, ch. 77.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States," March 3, 1837, ch. 34, sec. 3, 4.

An act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the seventh circuit, March 10, 1838, ch. 33.

(b) Acts relating to discriminating duties, vol. iv. p. 2.

thorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operation of either or both of the provisions of this act, as the case may be, and to withhold any or all the privileges allowed, or to be allowed, to Colombian vessels or their cargoes.

APPROVED, May 19, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 19, 1832.

CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act authorizing the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the naval service.*

Board to be constituted, &c.

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 constitute a board of naval officers to be composed of the naval commissioners and two post captains to meet at the seat of government, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of the attorney general, carefully to revise and enlarge the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence, which rules and regulations, when approved by him and sanctioned by Congress, shall have the force of law, and stand in lieu of all others heretofore enacted.

APPROVED, May 19, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 22, 1832.

CHAP. XCI.—*An Act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the fifth census.*

Maine, 8
NewHamp. 5
Mass. 12
R. Island, 2
Conn. 6
Vermont, 5
NewYork, 40
NewJersey, 6
Penn'a. 28
Delaware, 1
Maryland, 8
Virginia, 21
N.Carolina, 13
S.Carolina, 9
Georgia, 9
Kentucky, 13
Tennessee, 13
Ohio, 19
Indiana, 7
Mississippi, 2
Illinois, 3
Louisiana, 3
Missouri, 2
Alabama, 5

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty-seven thousand and seven hundred persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is to say, within the state of Maine, eight; within the state of New Hampshire, five; within the state of Massachusetts, twelve; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, six; within the state of Vermont, five; within the state of New York, forty; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, eight; within the state of Virginia, twenty-one; within the state of North Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, nine; within the state of Kentucky, thirteen; within the state of Tennessee, thirteen; within the state of Ohio, nineteen; within the state of Indiana, seven; within the state of Mississippi, two; within the state of Illinois, three; within the state of Louisiana, three; within the state of Missouri, two; and within the state of Alabama, five.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 22, 1832.

CHAP. XCII.—*An act to alter the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana. (a)*

Court to be held 2d Monday in June.

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 western district of Louisiana, shall be hereafter holden on the second Monday of June, in each year, instead of the third Monday of August, as is now required by law.

(a) See notes to the acts relating to the district court in Louisiana, vol. iii. p. 774.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature now pending in, or returnable to, said court, shall be proceeded in by the said court, in the same manner as if no alteration of the time for holding said court had taken place.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to authorize the removal of the land office from Mount Salus, in the state of Mississippi, and to remove the land office from Franklin to Fayette, in the state of Missouri.*

May 22, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the land office at Mount Salus, in the Choctaw district, in the state of Mississippi, shall be removed to, and located at, such place in the said land district as the President of the United States may direct, if in his opinion any removal be necessary; and that the land office at Franklin, in the county of Howard, state of Missouri, shall be removed to, and located in, the town of Fayette in said county; and it shall be the duty of the registers, and the receivers of public money for said land offices, within sixty days from and after the passage of this act, to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said offices, to their respective places of location as herein provided for.

Land offices to be removed.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act to exempt the vessels of Portugal from the payment of duties on tonnage. (a)*

May 25, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no duties upon tonnage shall be hereafter levied or collected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: *Provided, always*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the vessels of the United States are subjected in the ports of the kingdom of Portugal, to payment of any duties of tonnage, he shall, by proclamation, declare the fact, and the duties now payable by the vessels of that kingdom shall be levied and paid, as if this act had not been passed.

No tonnage duties to be levied.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CV.—*An Act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.*

May 25, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the limits of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, extended, so as to include the part of a tract of land called "Pretty Prospect," recently purchased by the corporation of the said town, as a site for their poor's-house; beginning, for the said piece of ground, at a stone marked number four, extending at the end of four hundred and seventy-six poles on the first line of a tract of land, called the "Rock of Dunbarton;" said stone also standing on the western boundary line of lot numbered two hundred and sixty, of Beatty and Hawkins' addition to said town; and running thence, north, seventy-eight degrees, east thirty-eight poles; south eighty degrees, east three poles; south, eighteen poles, south twelve degrees, east nine poles; south eleven degrees, west twelve poles; south seventy-two

Limits extended.

Powers of corporation extended.

degrees, west twenty-three poles, to the said first line of the "Rock of Dunbarton," thence, with said line, to the beginning.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the rights, powers, and privileges, heretofore granted by law to the said corporation, and which are at this time claimed and exercised by them, may and shall be exercised and enjoyed by them, within the bounds and limits set forth and described in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 25, 1832.

CHAP. CVI.—*An Act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.*

Contract to be made.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the public buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to contract, after giving due notice by public advertisement, for improving the avenue, in the city of Washington, leading from the Capitol to the executive offices, by paving the centre way thereof forty-five feet in width, with cobble or pebble stones, or with pounded stone upon the McAdam plan, or in any other permanent manner, as the President of the United States may direct; and also, for the graduation, and covering with the best gravel to be obtained, the sideways of said avenue, and for proper gutters and drains to carry off the water, for which purpose, the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

President to determine mode of improvement.

Appropriations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, under the same direction as prescribed in the first section, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say.

For supply of water.

For conducting water in pipes from the fountain, on square number two hundred and forty-nine, to the President's house and public offices, and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For bringing water in pipes to the Capitol, and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, and the purchase of the rights of individuals to the water, forty thousand dollars.

Flagging.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of the public buildings is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the purchase, delivery, and laying of Seneca flagging on the walk from the western gate to the Capitol; and for this purpose, the sum of seven thousand one hundred and two dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 25, 1832.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act to amend an act, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia."*

Act of May 26, 1828, ch. 87.

Power to collect tax of one and thirteen hundredths of one per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the corporation of Washington be, and it is hereby, empowered to collect, annually, the tax at the rate of one per centum and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the city of Washington, assessed and laid by the fifth section of said act, or any part thereof, for the purposes and objects designated in said act, by the same officers, process, and means by which said corporation is now, or may here-

after he, empowered to collect any other taxes; and to pay over said money, when so collected as aforesaid, to the treasury of the United States, in the manner, and within the times, prescribed by the acts to which this act is a supplement: and that, in default made by the said corporation, either in collecting or paying over as aforesaid, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States may proceed to exercise the powers reposed in, and conferred on, him, in and by the said fifth section.

In default of corporation, President may exercise powers reposed in, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the common council of Alexandria shall have power to appoint one or more inspectors of tobacco for the town of Alexandria; and the said inspectors shall take an oath before a justice of the peace of the county of Alexandria, or the mayor of the corporation, for the faithful discharge of the duties of office of inspector, a certificate of which he shall return to the clerk of the common council: And the said common council shall have power to pass all needful laws for the due and proper inspection of tobacco, and for regulating the conduct of the said inspectors; and the said common council shall have power to remove, for just cause, any inspector, and appoint another in his place.

Inspectors of tobacco in Alexandria.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CIX.—*An Act making appropriations for the Indian department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

May 31, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the Indian department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz :

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as established by law, including an agent for the Kansas, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of June third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Superintendent and agents.

For the pay of sub-agents, as established by law, nineteen thousand dollars.

Sub-agents.

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

Presents.

For the pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed in the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Interpreters.

For the pay of gunsmiths and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the War Department, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Gunsmiths, &c.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsmiths and blacksmiths' shops, five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Iron, &c.

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

Transportation.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business, with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

Provisions, &c.

For expense of building houses for Indian agents, blacksmiths' shops, and for repairs of the same, when required, in the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

Houses, &c.

For contingencies of the Indian department, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be used for the purpose of rewarding Indians for settling disputes among themselves.

Contingencies.
Proviso.

Expenses of
Indian deputa-
tion.

Proviso.

Corn, &c. for
Seminoles.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for defraying the expenses of conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington city, and from thence to their own country: *Provided*, That no compensation beyond their actual expenses for extra services, shall be allowed any Indian agent or sub-agent for services when doing duty under the order of their government, detached from their agency and boundary of the tribe to which they are agents.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase and delivery of corn, or other provisions, for the use of the Seminole Indians, who are likely to suffer on account of the failure of their crops from a severe drought the last year.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 31, 1832.

CHAP. CX.—*An Act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the ground allotted for the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.*

Appropriations
for burial
ground.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of the public buildings, for the purpose of aiding the vestry of Washington parish, in the erection of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherwise improving the burial ground, allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other officers of the general government.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 31, 1832.

CHAP. CXI.—*An Act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.*

[Obsolete.]
Appropriations
for penitentiary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the penitentiary and buildings connected with it, for the erection of railing on the exterior walls, and for the support of the convicts, and pay of the officers for the present year, to be expended under the superintendence and direction of the inspectors of the penitentiary.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 31, 1832.

CHAP. CXII.—*An Act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia.* (a)

Deeds, &c.
of land in the
District of Co-
lumbia.

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, seised or possessed of, or holding any estate or interest in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, lying and being within the District of Columbia, shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveyance of such

(a) An act to amend an act for quieting the possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia, passed the 31st May, 1832. April 20, 1838, ch. 67.

estate or interest, or for declaring or limiting any use or trust in and of the same, before any judge of a court of record and of law of the state and county in which such person or persons may be, or before any chancellor of any such state, or before any judge of the Supreme, circuit, district or territorial courts of the United States, or before any two justices of the peace of the state, district or territory and county in which such person or persons may be; and such judge, chancellor or justices shall annex to such a deed, a certificate, under his or their hands, of the execution and acknowledgment thereof, and that the grantor or grantors was or were known to him or them, or that his, her or their identity had been satisfactorily proved, and the register, clerk or prothonotary of such court or county, shall also certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the judge, chancellor, or justices, is or are, was or were such at the time of the execution and acknowledgment thereof; or if any such person or persons, seised or possessed as aforesaid, shall be in some foreign country, and shall execute and acknowledge any such deed before any judge or chancellor of any court, master or master extraordinary in chancery, or notary public, in such foreign country; and such execution and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the grantor or grantors shall be certified upon, or annexed to, such deed, under the hand and seal of any such judge, chancellor, master or master extraordinary, or notary public, and such deed, so executed, acknowledged and certified in the several and respective modes aforesaid, shall be recorded amongst the land records of the county of Washington, or the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, within six calendar months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowledged within the United States or the territories thereof, or within twelve calendar months from the day of its date, if executed and acknowledged in some foreign country; such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned.

Before whom to be acknowledged.

Certificate.

Deeds by persons in foreign countries.

Where and when to be recorded.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any feme covert in whom such estate or interest may be, shall be a party with her husband, executing such deed, or shall only be relinquishing her right of dower, in or to such estate or interest, and the judge, chancellor, justices, master or master extraordinary in chancery, or notary public, aforesaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, shall make the contents thereof known to her, and shall examine her, out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgment of the same voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of, or ill usage by her husband, or fear of his displeasure; and such examination and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the party shall be certified in the mode prescribed in the first section of this act, according to the place or country where such feme covert shall be at the time of such examination and acknowledgment, and such deed shall be recorded within the several and respective periods herein before mentioned; the same shall be good and available for the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby intended.

Deeds to which feme covert is a party.

Examination of feme.

Certificate.

Record.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, are hereby authorized to record any deed or conveyance, executed and authenticated agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Clerks authorized to record.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXIII.—*An Act vesting in the corporation of the city of Washington, all the rights of the Washington Canal Company; and for other purposes.*

May 31, 1832.

WHEREAS, it is represented that the mayor, board of aldermen and board of common council of the city of Washington, have purchased,

and are now exclusive owners of all the stock of the Washington Canal Company, and are desirous that the entire property, rights, privileges, and immunities of the said company, be vested in them for the use and benefit of the said city: Therefore

Right vested
in mayor, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, interest, property, and estate, either in law or equity, of the Washington Canal Company be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, for the use aforesaid; and that the said mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, shall have full power and authority to take possession of the canal and works of the said company, and to hold, use, occupy, and repair the same, from time to time, as occasion may require, and as to them shall seem expedient: *Provided,* That the said canal shall be finished and completed, of the breadth and depth, and in the manner, and within the time hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Proviso.

Dimensions
of canal: width,
depth.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said canal shall be finished in such manner that the width thereof, from Seventeenth street west to Sixth street west, at the water line, shall be one hundred and fifty feet; from Sixth street west to B street south, eighty feet, at the water line; from B street south to the basin at the Virginia avenue, sixty feet, at the water line; from said basin to L street south, forty-five feet, at the water line; from L street south to N street south, forty feet, at the water line; and from L street south to the channel of the eastern branch, one hundred and twenty feet, at the water line; and the said canal, throughout its whole length and breadth aforesaid, shall have a depth of at least four feet water at all times. There shall also be made by the said mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, three basins attached to the said canal, which shall be by them kept in repair, of the following dimensions, that is to say: one at the western termination of the said canal, at least one hundred and fifty feet wide, and five thousand five hundred and forty-five feet long; one at the Eastern branch, at the eastern termination of the said canal, of at least one hundred and twenty feet in width and six hundred and ninety feet in length; and one at the Virginia avenue, of at least eighty feet in width, and one hundred feet in length; each of which basins shall, at all times, have, throughout its length and width, a depth of water equal to that hereby required in the said canal.

Basins:

At west end.

At eastern
branch.

At Virginia
avenue.

Sides of canal to
be walled, &c.

Time for com-
pletion.

And the sides of the said canal and basins shall be secured by walls of stone or other materials, where necessary, of sufficient strength and height to allow the use of steam vessels therein; all which work hereby required to be done to complete the said canal and basins, shall be done and finished in the manner aforesaid by the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, or in default thereof, this act, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted, shall cease and determine.

Draining of
grounds along
canal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all such provisions in any former law, as required the Washington Canal Company to raise, drain, or improve the low or wet grounds along or near the said canal, shall remain in full force, and be obligatory on the said mayor, aldermen, and common council: *Provided,* That no funds for that purpose shall be raised by lottery.

Mayor, &c.
authorized to
collect wharf-
age.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for and in consideration of the expenses which have been, and will be, incurred in finishing the said canal and basins, and of securing the sides thereof, and of the expenses of erecting and maintaining locks, and of completing the whole work according to the provisions of this act, and of keeping the same in repair, including the expense of draining, or otherwise improving or drying the low and wet grounds along and near the said canal, the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, are hereby authorized to collect, on all articles and materials landed on each side of the canal and basins,

from on board any boat, scow, or other vessel, or water craft, or placed on either side of the said canal or basins for the purpose of being taken therefrom by any boat, scow, or other vessel, or water craft, wharfage, according to such rates as they, by any by-laws or regulations, may, from time to time, ordain and establish: *Provided*, That the said rates shall, at no time hereafter, and in no particular, exceed those charged on the same articles by the owners of private wharves in the said city. And it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, to demand and receive at the most convenient place, or places, for all articles carried along the said canal, tolls not exceeding the following rates, that is to say: for each unloaded boat, scow, or other vessel or water craft, twenty-five cents; for each barrel of flour, beef, or pork, two cents; for each barrel of whisky, brandy, or spirituous liquors, of any description, three cents; for each hogshead or pipe, six cents; and upon all other articles, packages, or commodities, not exceeding six cents for each ton; and after that rate for any article or quantity weighing less than one ton. And said mayor, aldermen, and common council, shall also have the exclusive right to establish a packet boat or boats on the said canal for the conveyance of passengers; and no other boat or boats for that purpose, except such as are established or permitted by them, shall be allowed to convey passengers on the said canal for hire. The tolls hereby granted shall be demandable on any boat, scow, vessel, or other water-craft, on any of the articles aforesaid for a passage through either of the locks, or along any part of the said canal, but the public property of the United States shall be landed, and pass free of wharfage and tolls.

Proviso.

Tolls.

Wharfage.

Exclusive right to establish packet boats.

United States property, toll free.

Bridges.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, shall, from time to time, erect and keep in repair, all such bridge or bridges over the said canal, in each and every street crossing the same, as the convenience of the inhabitants of the city may require; which bridges shall be erected at least eight feet above high water, and of not less width than twenty-four feet, and be safe for the passage of footmen, horses, cattle, carriages, and loaded wagons.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, shall, annually, in the month of January, lay before Congress a true statement of the capital invested by them in the purchase, completion, and improvement, of the said canal and works, with the amount of their annual expenditures and receipts, so as to show the clear net profit by them so received on such investment; and if at any time the net profit shall happen to fall short of six per centum on the said capital so invested, it shall be lawful for them to increase the said rates of toll and wharfage in such manner as they may judge sufficient to produce six per centum per annum on the said investment; and should it so happen at any time that the net proceeds aforesaid shall exceed a rate of ten per centum per annum, they shall so reduce the said rates as not to produce a greater net profit than of the said rates of ten per centum. In estimating the amount of capital invested, the proceeds of sale of the real estate hereby granted to the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, to aid them in the execution of the works hereby required, shall not be included, but the amount of sales of the said property, showing what part thereof shall have been sold, and at what price each part of the said property shall have been sold, shall form part of the said annual report.

Annual statement of costs and profits.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, shall not begin to collect wharfage or tolls, until the said canal and works shall have been wholly completed according to the provisions of this act, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the time being, who is hereby authorized and required to give his certificate thereof, whenever, in his opinion, the same

No tolls or wharfage to be collected, till completion of canal.

Collection to
cease, &c.

Title of the
United States in
Mall vested in
the mayor, &c.

Width of land-
ing.

Street on south
side of canal.

Map of De
Krafft.

Owners of lots
on B. street, en-
titled to ex-
change them,
&c.

shall have been so completed; and upon obtaining such certificate, and depositing the same with the clerk of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, in the county of Washington, to be by him recorded, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, to commence the collection of the said wharfage and tolls.

And such right to collect the said rates of toll and wharfage shall cease, whenever the said canal shall be so out of repair as to impede the free and convenient use thereof by vessels or craft drawing four feet water, so long as the same shall so remain out of repair or obstructed.

SEC. 8. And in order to aid the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, in fulfilling the objects and requirements of this act, *Be it further enacted*, That all the right, title, property, interest, and estate, in law or equity, of the United States, of, in, and to, that part of the public reservation in the city of Washington, known and designated as the Mall, which is bounded as follows; lying between Sixth and Fifteenth streets west, and extending from Canal street two hundred and fifteen feet south to the continuation of A street north, and all that part of the said reservation on the south side of the said Mall extending from B street south, three hundred and sixty-six feet, to A street south, and lying between Sixth and Fifteenth streets west, and all the right, title, interest, and estate, which is now, or ought to be, vested in any trustees, commissioners, or other person, for, and on behalf, and in trust, for the benefit of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, in fee, for the purpose, and to be by them sold and applied for the purposes aforesaid, or so much thereof as they shall deem it advisable to sell for the said purposes, and the said residue to hold and use for the benefit and convenience of the said city.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mayor, aldermen, and common council, shall not be authorized to occupy, nor permit others to occupy, more than forty feet for the purpose of landing on either side of the said canal, extending from the Eastern branch to Seventeenth street west upon the plan of the city.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That a street be laid out along the entire length of said canal, on the south side thereof, of the width of eighty feet, between said Sixth and Fifteenth streets west, which shall be kept open for ever as a public street, and subjected to the same rules, regulations, and ordinances, as shall and may affect the other streets and avenues in said city; and that all the streets of said city running north and south, and all the avenues which, by continuing the same, shall extend through said Mall, and such as running westwardly and eastwardly would in like manner intersect the same, shall, in like manner, be opened and kept open, and subject as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That a map or plat of the said land, squares, streets, and avenues, made and prepared by F. C. De Krafft, United States' surveyor of the city of Washington, dated December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, marked A, be, and the same is hereby, ordered and directed to be recorded in the office of the commissioner of public buildings, and also in the office of said surveyor of the said city of Washington, and shall be held and deemed as indicating correctly the said lands and squares, streets and avenues, and be of full authority as designating and exhibiting the same.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any proprietor or proprietors of any lots now fronting north on B street south, between said Sixth and Fifteenth streets, shall signify his, her, or their desire and intention to exchange said lots for an equal quantity of the lands herein and hereby conveyed to the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, situated on the south side of A street south, and immediately north of his, her, or their, said lots, it shall be the duty of the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, on such intention and

desire being made known to them, to and upon a conveyance in due form of law, clear of all encumbrances, being made to them for the said lands so held by such proprietor or proprietors, to convey and assign to the said proprietor, or proprietors, a corresponding quantity on the square immediately north and fronting on A street south. And in case such proprietor or proprietors shall have made any substantial improvements on the said land so held by him or them as aforesaid, to make a fair and equitable allowance on said surrender or conveyance, either in land or money, as may be agreed on between the parties: *Provided*, Said proprietor or proprietors shall make known such intention to the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, on or before the first day of August next.

Proviso.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to lay out and divide the said lands, so conveyed and vested by virtue of this act, into lots with alleys, as to them shall seem meet and proper, and to dispose of and sell the same, or so much thereof as shall remain unexchanged as aforesaid, and also all such lots as they shall receive in exchange as aforesaid, at such times and upon such terms as to the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, shall seem meet; and to execute, or cause to be executed, good and sufficient deeds of conveyance to the purchasers thereof.

Mall to be laid out in lots, and sold.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds arising from said sales shall be and constitute a fund, which shall be applied by the said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, to pay and extinguish any debt which has been, or may be, contracted, either in the purchase of the Washington City Canal, or the shares of stockholders in said canal, or in the completion of the same, and in the expenses attending said purchase and completion, and shall not be applicable to any other object or purpose until said debts be extinguished.

Proceeds, how to be applied.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be held or deemed, in any manner or way, to impair or injure any private rights or interests, or in any manner to affect the same beyond the mere transfer of the rights of the United States to said mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council.

All other rights saved.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the several acts passed on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine; the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in relation to the Washington Canal Company, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except as herein before provided.

Former acts repealed.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXIV.—*An Act changing the times of holding the courts in the District of Columbia.*

May 31, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Monday in March, and on the fourth Monday in November, in every year, instead of the times now designated by law; and the court for the county of Alexandria shall be held on the first Monday in May, and on the first Monday in October, in every year, instead of the times now designated by law; and that all process shall be made returnable to the said terms as herein directed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of June next.

Court to be held on fourth Monday in March and November and first Monday in May and October.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

May 31, 1832.

CHAP. CXV.—*An Act defining the qualifications of voters in the territory of Arkansas.* (a)

Qualification of voters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every free white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the territory of Arkansas for the term of six months next preceding any general or special election, shall have the privilege of voting in the election district where he shall reside, and not elsewhere, for all elective officers of said territory.

APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 4, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations for payment of annuities due to Indians and Indian tribes.

CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the annuities due to the various Indians and Indian tribes hereinafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated for education of Indian youths; twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millers, millwrights, agriculturists, and labourers employed on Indian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel, et cætera; and four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, that is to say:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanee tribe, three thousand dollars, and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Shawanee and Seneca tribes, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths' tools and agricultural implements.

To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture.

To the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pattawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pattawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to Topenibe, principal chief; also, three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths, millers, and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel.

(a) Notes of the acts relating to the territory, afterwards the state of Arkansas, vol. iii. p. 493.

To the Pattawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushulatubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Eel river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Seneca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars, also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes, three thousand dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe, of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for the support of the poor and infirm, and education of youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yancton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also one thousand four hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for by the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and to Little Billy of the Seneca tribe, of New York, for the term of his natural life, an annuity of fifty dollars.

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dollars, and to Lapahnilhe, one hundred and forty dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, agreeably to an understanding of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pattawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements, and tools, not otherwise provided for, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Other acts repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annuities and stipulations herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 4, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 4, 1832.

CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain treaties with the Creeks, Shawnees, Ottoways, Senecas, Wyandots, Cherokees, and Choctaws.*

Appropriations.

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 severally appropriated to the several objects hereinafter specifically enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

Creek treaty. Debts.

For the payment of debts due by the Creeks, and their relief, according to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians, twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

Delegation.

For compensation to the delegation to the city of Washington, the payment of the expenses, and of claims against them, according to the tenth article of the same treaty, sixteen thousand dollars.

Payment of claims for fer- ries, &c.

For the payment of certain claims for ferries, bridges, and causeways, for judgments against chiefs, for losses, for improvements, for annuities, for the expenses of Creeks who have emigrated without expense to the United States, at fifteen dollars for each, and for compensation to those who suffered in consequence of being prevented from emigrating, as severally provided for and stipulated in the eleventh article of the same treaty, twenty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

Rifles, &c.

For the cost of rifles, ammunition, and blankets, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars.

Census, &c.

For the expenses of taking the census, and making the selection of reservations according to the second article of the same treaty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Persons to certify, &c.

For the service of a person to be selected to certify the contracts for the sale of lands, according to the third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

Removal of intruders.

For the expense of removing and keeping off intruders from the Creek lands, according to the fifth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

Education.

For one year's allowance for the purposes of education, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

Shawnee treaty.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Shawnee Indians of Ohio, according to the treaty concluded with them, eighth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

Houses, &c.

For enabling them to erect houses and open farms at their intended residence, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, thirteen thousand dollars.

Presents.

For the payment for sundry articles, as presents, enumerated in the ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth articles of the same treaty, two thousand four hundred and four dollars.

Selling prop- erty.

For expenses of selling the property of Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottoways, of Ohio, concluded the thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely :

Ottoway treaty.

For the payment of certain articles as stipulated for in the tenth article of the said treaty, twelve hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For expenses attending the sale of Indian property, according to the sixth article, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the mixed bands of the Senecas and Shawnees, of Lewiston, Ohio, concluded the twentieth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely :

Seneca and Shawnee treaty.

For an advance to said Indians, in lieu of compensation for improvements, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, six thousand dollars.

For the payment for sundry articles stipulated for as presents in the tenth article of said treaty, thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars.

For the expense of selling the property of said Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandots, of Ohio, concluded nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the following sums, namely :

Wyandot treaty.

For payment for the reservation of sixteen thousand acres, as stipulated for in the second article of the treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for improvements on the ceded reservations, and expense of appraising the same, according to the third article of said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For transportation and contingencies under the provisions of the several treaties above mentioned, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of improvements within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, abandoned by Cherokee emigrants under the treaty of sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as valued by appraisers, seventy thousand dollars.

Improvements in Georgia and Arkansas.

For gratuities of fifty dollars for every five emigrants from within the chartered limits of Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

Gratuities.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of fifteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the following sums, namely :

Choctaw treaty.

For the blankets, rifles, axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels, cards, looms, iron, and steel, stipulated for in the twentieth article of the said treaty, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulation of the sixteenth article in relation to cattle, in addition to former appropriations, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of Choctaw Indians who have relinquished lands, according to the provisions of the nineteenth article of said treaty, the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and other incidental expenses, in relation to the treaties above named, three thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, June 4, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."*

June 4, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or state troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be

Act of May 15, 1828, ch. 53.

All who have served two years, to receive full pay according to their rank, not to exceed captain's pay.

Post, p. 608.
Post, p. 612.

All who have served not less than six months, to receive an annuity proportioned to term of service.

No one already a pensioner to receive benefits of this act, until he relinquishes former pension.

Where to be paid.
Post, p. 605.

No foreign officer entitled, &c.

Evidence of title.

Pay not transferable, &c.

Payments when to be made.

In case of death to widow or children.

Service in navy to entitle to benefits of this act.

authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier, entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or, if he leave no widow, to his children.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

APPROVED, June 7, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 15, 1832.

CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the lighthouse on Stratford point, in the state of Connecticut.*

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 is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the lighthouse, on Stratford point, in the state of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: *Provided*, The use of such wharf shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

A wharf may be built.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act to create the office of surveyor of public lands for the territory of Arkansas. (a)*

June 15, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a surveyor for the territory of Arkansas shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the territory of Arkansas as are now vested in, and required of, the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

Duties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor for Missouri and Illinois to deliver to the surveyor for the territory of Arkansas, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in Arkansas, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records, and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the surveyor of Arkansas, which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

Maps, papers, &c. relating to lands in Arkansas to be delivered.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of Arkansas, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service, and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skilful draughtsman and two clerks, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Location of office.

Salary of draughtsman and clerks.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act granting to the territory of Arkansas one thousand acres of land, for the erection of a courthouse and jail at Little Rock.*

June 15, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the territory of Arkansas, a quantity of land not exceeding one thousand acres, contiguous to, and adjoining the town of, Little Rock, for the erection of a courthouse and jail in said town; which lands shall be selected by the governor of the territory by legal sub-divisions, and disposed of in such manner as the legislature may by law direct; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, shall be applied towards building a courthouse and jail in said town of Little Rock; and the surplus, if any, may be applied to such other objects as the legislature of said territory may deem proper.

Land to be selected by governor.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 15, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Certain unexpended balances re-appropriated.

CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations; 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 following sums, being unexpended balances of former appropriations, be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated to the original objects of their appropriation, specifically, namely :

For the expense of visits of Indian deputations to the seat of government, three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-two cents.

For expenses incurred by the marshal of Michigan territory, in prosecuting Winnebago prisoners, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents.

1824, ch. 151. For carrying into effect the treaty with the Florida Indians, according to the act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

1826, ch. 148. For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, according to the appropriation to that effect in the act of twenty-second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the re-appropriation of the balance thereof, by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and ten cents.

1829, ch. 50. For compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia, according to the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty cents.

1829, ch. 50. For carrying into effect the treaty with the Pattawatamies, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-two cents.

1829, ch. 50. For compensation for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

1829, ch. 50. For provisions for the Quapaws, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

1828, ch. 47. For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and four dollars and three cents.

1829, ch. 50. For extinguishment of the title of the Delaware Indians to their reservation in Ohio, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Ante, p. 506. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for contingent expenses of the topographical bureau by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same is hereby, transferred and appropriated to the contingent expenses of the office of the chief engineer for the same year.

That the following sum be, and the same is hereby appropriated :

For defraying the expenses of the Wyandott delegation to the city of Washington, in January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars; and for defraying the expenses of the Cherokee delegation, west of the Mississippi, now in the city of Washington, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Illinois militia,
&c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of paying the militia of the state of Illinois called into the service of the United States by competent authority, and for paying the expenses incurred in defending the frontier from a recent invasion by several bands of hostile Indians, and including the pay of the militia legally called out for the same purpose from the neighbouring states and territories, three hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appro-

priated, to be paid under the authority of the Secretary of War, agreeably to the second section of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the relief of such friendly Indians as may seek protection within the Indian agencies on the north-western frontier.

Relief of friendly Indians.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 15, 1832.

CHAP. CXXXI.—*An Act to authorize the President to raise mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier.*

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 raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted rangers, to be armed, equipt, mounted, and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service may, in his opinion, make necessary.

How armed, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said companies of rangers shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant; five sergeants, five corporals, and one hundred privates; the whole to form a battalion, and be commanded by a major.

Organization.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said non-commissioned officers and privates shall arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and shall be allowed each one dollar per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, and the officers shall be allowed forage for their horses, and be entitled to the same rations as those of the same grade in the army of the United States, respectively.

Privates, &c. to arm and equip themselves.

Officers' pay and emoluments.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as has heretofore been allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in the military establishment of the United States; and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and such regulations as have been or shall be established according to law for the government of the army of the United States, as far as the same may be applicable to the said rangers within the intent and meaning of this act, for the protection and defence of the north-western frontier of the United States.

Provision in case of disability.

Corps subject to rules and articles of war.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act; which appointments may be made during the recess of the Senate, but shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent; and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Officers, how to be appointed.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 15, 1832.

CHAP. CXL.—*An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands.*

Owners of tracts on a river, &c. not exceeding 40 arpens in depth, entitled to pre-emption of back tract, &c.

Surveys of such back tracts and division in certain cases.

Proviso: pre-emption not to embrace, &c.
Time for using pre-emption right.

Time extended by act of Feb. 24, 1835, ch. 24.

Re-surveys, at whose expense.

On the failure of notice, &c. pre-emption right to be void.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, who, either by virtue of a French or Spanish grant, recognised by the laws of the United States, or under a claim confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming lands in the state of Louisiana, or by virtue of any title derived from the United States, owns a tract of land bordering on any river, creek, bayou or water-course, in the said territory, and not exceeding in depth forty arpens, French measure, shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of any vacant tract of land adjacent to, and back of, his own tract, not exceeding forty arpens, French measure in depth, nor in quantity of land, that which is contained in his own tract; at the same price and on the same terms and conditions, as are, or may be, provided by law for the other public lands in the said state. And the surveyor general for the state of Louisiana shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed the tracts claimed by virtue of this section; and in all cases where, by reason of bends in the river, lake, creek, bayou, or water-course, bordering on the tract, and of adjacent claims of a similar nature, each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in quantity to the adjacent tract already owned by him, to divide the vacant land applicable to that object between the several claimants, in such manner as to him will appear most equitable: *Provided, however,* That the right of pre-emption granted by this section, shall not extend so far in depth as to include lands fit for cultivation, bordering on another river, creek, bayou or water-course. And every person entitled to the benefit of this section shall, within three years after the date of this act, deliver to the register of the proper land office, a notice, in writing, stating the situation and extent of the tract of land he wishes to purchase; and shall also make the payment and payments for the same at the time and times which are or may be prescribed by law for the disposal of the other public lands in the said state, the time of his delivering the notice aforesaid being considered as the date of the purchase: *Provided, also,* That all notices of claims shall be entered, and the money paid thereon, at least three weeks before such period as may be designated by the President of the United States, for the public sale of the lands in the township in which such claims may be situated, and all claims not so entered shall be liable to be sold as other public lands. Whenever it shall be necessary to re-survey the public lands, in order to enable persons entitled to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, the expenses of such re-survey shall be paid by the person or persons, who shall enter the lands so re-surveyed under this act, at the time he or they shall pay the price of such land to the receiver of public money. And if any such person shall fail to deliver such notice within the said period of three years, or to make such payment or payments at the time above mentioned, his right of pre-emption shall cease, and become void; and the land may, thereafter, be purchased by any other person, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are, or may be provided by law for the sale of other public lands in the said state.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 15, 1832.

CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act to establish certain post-roads, and to alter and discontinue others; and for other purposes.*

Post-roads to be established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

Post-roads es-
tablished.
Maine.

In Maine.—From East Machias, by Whiting, to Little River harbour, in the county of Washington. From Dennysville, in Washington county, by Charlotte, Cooper, and Alexander, to Baring. From East Machias to Cutler. From Bangor, in Penobscot county, by Brewer, Plantation number eight, to Ellsworth, in the county of Hancock; thence by Maria-ville, to Plantation number twenty-six, in said county of Hancock. From Waterville, in Kennebeck county, by Winslow, Clinton, Milburn, Cornville, Athens, Brighton, Fordstown, Fosstown, and Blanchard, to Monson; and from Brighton to Wellington, in the county of Somerset. From Thomastown, in the county of Lincoln, by Tenant's harbour and Moscheto harbour, to St. George. From Waldoborough, in Lincoln county, by Washington and Liberty, to Montville, in Waldo county. From Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, to Chatham, New Hampshire. From Brunswick, in Cumberland county, by Topsham and Lisbon, to Greene, in the county of Kennebeck. From Westbrook, in Cumberland county, up the west side of Presumpscut river, to intersect the road from Standish to Gray, at the carrying place on Sebago pond. From Anson, by Bingham, in Somerset county, by the forks of Kennebeck river, thence on the Canada road, to the Canada line. From West Jefferson, in Lincoln county, by Trask's mills and Sheepscot bridge, to Wiscasset. From Brownville, by Kilmarnock, to the easterly part of Milo. From Saco, by Biddeford, the northerly part of Kennebunk port, and the centre of Lyman, to Alfred. From Exeter, by Corrina and St. Albans, to the intersection of the mail-route from Pittsfield to St. Albans. From Factory village, by Sebattus village, in Lisbon, to Greene. From Passadumkeag post-office, in the county of Penobscot, in the state of Maine, by Treat's mills, through number one, to Page's mills, so called; and through number two, Herd's ridge, to number four, Mullitt's mills, in said county. From Gray, in the county of Cumberland, by Standish, to Alfred in the county of York. From Camden, through Hope and Appleton, to Montville, in the county of Waldo. From Prospect West village, to James Black's, in Prospect, in the county of Waldo. From Bangor, by Hermon, Levant, Stetson, North Newport, and Corrina, to St. Albans. From the town of Portland, through Westbrook, Scarborough, Buxton, Hollis, a part of Waterborough, Limerick, and Newfield, to Plymouth, in New Hampshire, by way of Ossipee corner, Tuf-tonborough corner, and Moultonborough, passing on the south side of Ossipee mountain. From Phillips, through Berlin, to Weld, in the county of Oxford. From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, by Dut-ton west post-office, Levant, Corinth west post-office, Garland, Dover, Foxcroft, Sangerville, Guilford, Abbot, Monson, to the post-office in Fullerstown, in the county of Somerset. From the upper village in Farmington, by Keith's mills, Sewall's mills, in Chesterville, north-easterly corner of Fayette, Taylor's mills, and Dunn's tavern, in Mount Ver-non, Hoyt's tavern, in Readfield, and Augusta, to Hallowell. From the post-office in Mount Desert, in the county of Hancock, to the Seal Cove, in the same township. From Winslow, by Clinton, Pittsfield, Palmyra, south-east corner of Saint Albans, Corinna, and Dexter to Dover. From Alfred, through Waterborough, Limerick and Cornish, to Hiram Bridge. From the North-west harbour to the South-east harbour in Deer Island.

In New Hampshire.—From Derry, Chester, and Candia, to South Deerfield. From Wakefield, in the county of Strafford, over Fogg's hill, to Effingham. From Sanbornton bridge, by the centre of Franklin, Salisbury post-office, and the westerly part of Boscawen, to Hopkinton village. From Dunstable, by Milford, Wilton, Hancock, Stoddard, Al-stead east parish, Paper mill village in Alstead, Langdon, to Charlestown. From Dover, by Madbury, Barrington, Strafford, Barnstead, Gilmanton, and Guilford, to Meredith bridge. From Northumberland, through Piercy, Winslow's location, Dummer, Berlin, to Milan. From Great Falls, by

N. Hampshire.

Post-roads established.

Lebanon, Sanford, Emery's mills, in Shapleigh, Acton corner, and Newfield, by the post-offices called by those names, and through the west part of Parsonsfield, to the post-office in Effingham. From Concord, by Loudon, Lower Gilmanton iron works, Alton bay, Plainfield corner, Union Village, Farmington, Middleton corner, and Brookfield corner, to Smith's bridge, in Wolfborough, and return by the North meeting-house, in Alton, to Alton bay. From Meredith bridge, by Gilford centre, to Alton bay. From Concord, by Loudon mills, and Louden, to Gilmanton Courthouse. From Concord by Epsom, North Deerfield, Nottingham centre, Wadleigh's falls in Lee, to Lamprey River village, in Newmarket. From Concord, by Pembroke, Allenstown, West Deerfield, South Deerfield, Raymond, Epping, Exeter, Stratham, and Greenland, to Portsmouth. From Concord, by Hooksett, Candia, Raymond, Poplin, and Brentwood, to Exeter. From Concord, by Dunbarton, Goffstown, New Boston, Amherst, Milford, Wilton, Mason harbour, New Ipswich, Ashby, and Ashburnham, to Fitchburgh, in Massachusetts. From Newport, by Wendell North Village, New London, and Wilmot, to Andover. From Newport, by Wendell, Fishersfield, Bradford, Heniker, Weare and New Boston, to Amherst. From Bath to Landaff. From Lisbon to Lyman village. From Hooksett, by Westchester, Chester, Sandown, and Hawke, to Kingston.

Vermont.

In Vermont.—From Brattleborough, in Windham county, by Guilford Centre, to Halifax. From Brandon, in Rutland county, to Shoreham, in Addison county. From Hancock, by Goshen, to Brandon, in the county of Rutland. From Swanton, in Franklin county, by Alburg, to Champlain, in the county of Clinton, and state of New York. From Randolph to Chelsea, in Orange county. From Elmore to Walcott. From Lynden, in Caledonia county, by Burke, Newark, Randon, Charleston, East village and West village, and Salem, to Child's mills, in Derby, in the county of Orleans. From Sunderland, by Stratton, to Wardsborough. From Waterford Lower Bridge, in Caledonia county, by Concord and St. Johnsbury East village, to Lyndon. From Windsor in Windsor county, by Downer's inn, in Weathersfield, the North village in Springfield, the North and South villages in Chester, Cambridge Port, to Athens. From Wells River village, in Newbury, by Groton, to Topsham and West Topsham, in Orange county. From Middlebury, by Weybridge Lower Falls, to Addison. From Keene, through Westmoreland, in the state of New Hampshire; thence through Putney, Brookline, Newfane, Wardsboro', and Stratton, to Sunderland. From Corinth, by Corinth East village, Topsham Town-house, Groton village, near Groton mills, to Peacham. From Randolph, by Randolph west village, the east part of Braintree, west part of Brookfield, east part of Roxbury, to the Centre village of Northfield.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts.—From Florida, by Monroe, in Franklin county, and by Readsborough and Whitingham, to Halifax, in the county of Windham in Vermont. From Colerain, in the county of Franklin, through North Heath to Whitingham, in Vermont. From Westfield through Otis and Tyringham, to Great Barrington. From Fitchburg, in Worcester county, by Lunenburg, Townsend harbour, Pepperell, Dunstable, Tyngsborough and North Chelmsford, to Lowell, in the county of Middlesex. From New Bedford, in Bristol county, to the village of Padanaram, in Dartmouth. From Enfield, by Greenwich, Dana, Petersham, Templeton, Westminster, Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Shirley, Groton, Westford and Chelmsford, to Lowell. From the centre of Annisquam parish, in Gloucester, to the post-office in said Gloucester. From Greenfield, by Deerfield, to the centre of Whately. From North Adams, in the state of Massachusetts, through Clarksburg, thence through Stamford and Readsborough, in the state of Vermont, to intersect the mail route from Brattleboro' to Bennington. From South Plympton to Middle-

borough Four Corners. From Keene, New Hampshire, through Troy, Fitzwilliam, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Bolton, Stow, Waltham, Watertown and Cambridge, to Boston, Massachusetts. From Danvers to Salem. From Norfolk to New Marlborough, North.

Post-roads established.

In Rhode Island.—From Newport to Block Island. From Providence, by Cranston Bank, Lippitt, Phoenix, Harris's and Arkwright's factories, in the county of Providence, to the village of Fiskville, in said county of Providence.

Rhode Island.

In Connecticut.—From Tolland to Bolton, in the county of Tolland. From Wolcottsville, by Winstead, Hitchcocksville, and West Hartland, to West Granville, in Hampden county, Massachusetts. From Hartford, in Hartford county, by Wintonbury, Simsbury, West Granby, Hartland, Granville, in Massachusetts, Tolland and New Boston, to Standisfield in the county of Berkshire. From Middletown, by Meriden, Cheshire, Waterbury, Middlebury, Southbury, Newton, to Danbury. From the post-office in Greenwich to the village of Stanwich. From New London to Sag Harbour, in New York. From Tolland, through the northerly parts of Willington, Ashford, and Woodstock, in Connecticut, south part of Dudley, South Oxford, Sutton, Northbridge, Upton, Hopkinton, Sherburne, Natick, and Needham, to Boston; said route is on Central turnpike. From Essex, in the town of Saybrook, through the towns of Lyme, Salem and Montville, to the city of Norwich. From Waterbury, in New Haven county, to Colebrook, in Litchfield county; said route to follow the Waterbury river turnpike road in the valley of the Waterbury river, to Colebrook, intersecting at Colebrook the mail-route which now runs from Winsted to Stockbridge, in Massachusetts. From East Had-dam Landing by Westchester, to the borough of Colchester. From Kent, in the county of Litchfield, to the town of Cornwall, in said county, on the direct road from the post-office in said Kent, to the post-office at Cornwall Bridge in said Cornwall. From Stafford's Springs post-office, by the Old Furnace on what is called the Somers and Woodstock turnpike road, by Bartlett's mills, to Somer's street. From Norwalk, through Weston and Redding, to Newtown. From the borough of Bridgeport in Fairfield county, through Nicholl's farms, on the Wells Hollow Turnpike road, by Derby and Humphreysville, to Salem bridge in New Haven county. From Wilton to Ridgefield. From Norwalk to New Canaan. From Norwich city through Preston, Griswold, and Voluntown, on the Shetucket turnpike, to Scituate in Rhode Island.

Connecticut.

In New York.—From Madison, in Madison county, by Augusta, Vernon Centre, Vernon, Verona, to Rome. From Mount Morris, in Livingston county, by Tuscarora, Ossian, Burrell's mills, to Dewitt's valley in the county of Alleghany. From Nunda, in Alleghany county, to Ossian. From Portageville, in Alleghany county, by Oakland and Tuscarora, to Danville, in the county of Livingston. From Italy, in the county of Yates, by Pultneyville post-office, Pultney, in Steuben county, to Hammondsport. From Horse Head, by Erin, to Cayuta, in Tioga county. From Maccumber's, in Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, by Silver lake, and Ellerslie, to Owego, in Tioga county. From Otego, by Gilbertsville, to Unadilla. From Romulus, by Waterloo, to Phelps. From the town of Somers, in the county of West Chester, to Lundington's store, in the town of Kent, in the county of Putnam. From the town of Flatbush to the town of New Utrecht, in the county of Kings. From Greene, in Chenango county, by Spee's Spa, to McDonough. From Marbletown, in Ulster county, by Craig's store, in Olive, to the nearest post-office in Shandaken, on the route from Kingston, in said county, to Delhi, in Delaware county. From Sangerfield, in Oneida county, by Brookfield, in Madison county, to Sherburne. From Scotland, in Rockland county, by Hempstead, English Church, and Haver-

New York.

Post-roads established.

straw, to Monroe ironworks in the county of Orange. From Deposit, in Delaware county, by Stanville and Jackson, to Gibson, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. From Tyronne, in Steuben county, to Rock Stream. From Jordan, in Onondago county, to Ira. From South Bainbridge, in Chenango county, by Coventryville, to Oxford. From Glenn's Falls, in Warren county, by Northville, to Patton's mills, in the county of Washington. From Batavia, on the line between Bethany and Alexander, in the county of Genesee, by Attica and Middlebury, through the east part of Orangeville, to Wethersfield. From Watertown, in Jefferson county, by Brownville, La Fargeville, to Cornelia, at the mouth of French creek, on the river St. Lawrence; thence by De Pauville to Brownville. From Cuba village, in Alleghany county, by Dodge's creek, to Mill Grove, in Cattaragus county. From Hueville, by Depeyster and Washband settlements, to Oxbow, in Jefferson county. From Buffalo, in Erie county, by Aurora, Wales, Holland, Sardinia, China, Freedom, Caneadea, and Belfast, to Angelica, in Alleghany county. From Daggett's mills to Lawrenceville, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. From New Berlin, by Pittsfield, and Edmeston, to Morse's store, in Otsego county. From Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, by the way of the Au Sable Forks, to Eastville post-office, in the town of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county. From Duanesburg to Schoharie courthouse. From New York city, by Williamsburg, to Flushing, on Long Island. From Addison, in the county of Steuben, by way of Cameron and Canisteo, to Homellsville. From Caughnawaga to Fultonville. From Painted Post to Number One settlement. From South Sparta, to Livonia, passing through the east part of the towns of Sparta, Groveland, and Conesus. The route from Goff's mills to South Danville shall pass by the way of the Loon Lake settlement. From Angelica, by Short Tract, Oakland, River Road, to Moscow. From Sawpit in the county of West Chester, by the way of the White Plains, to Tarrytown. From the house of Alanson Burr, in the town of Caneadea, in the county of Alleghany, by the way of Rushford, to Farmersville, in the county of Cattaragus. From the house of Captain William Bennett, in the town of Canisteo, in the county of Steuben, by the way of Purdy Creek settlement, and Alfred, to Scio, in the county of Alleghany. From Fort Miller to Craigsborough. From West Bloomfield, in the county of Ontario, by North Bloomfield, and Norton's mills, to Webster's mills, in the town of Rush, in the county of Monroe. From the forks of the Great au Sable river to Hopkington. From Utica to New York mills. From Colosse, in the county of Oswego, through the towns of Parish and Amboy, to Camden post-office, in Oneida county. From Corydon, by Pleasant Grove and Sociality, to Persia, (formerly West Lodi,) in the county of Cattaragus. From Auburn to Montezuma, passing through Fosterville, and from Montezuma to Wolcott, passing through Savannah and Butler. From Spraker's Basin, in Montgomery county, through the towns of Sharon, Cobleskill, Summit, and Jefferson, to Harpersfield, in the county of Delaware. Extend route number two hundred and eighty-eight commencing at Elmira in the county of Tioga, New York and running from thence to McConnelltown, Sing Sing, Townsend, and Wardsburgh, to Harpending's corners, in the county of Yates; and the continuance of said route to Geneva, in Ontario county, via Himrod's corners, West Dresden, and from thence to Geneva, by the Lake road. On the east side of the Susquehanna river, from the town of Bainbridge, in the county of Chenango, through the towns of Colesville and Windsor, to the Windsor bridge. From Stephen King's, South Pembroke, south by the post-office in the town of Bennington, to the post-office in the centre of Sheldan, in Genesee county. From Medina, in the county of Orleans, to the village of Akron, and thence across to the New Stead post-office in the county of Erie. From New Woodstock, through De

Post-roads established.

Ruyter, Pitcher, Cincinnatus, and Lisle, to Binghampton. From the village of Owego, to the village of Nichols; thence, through the southwest part of the town of Windham, near the dwelling-house of the late Joseph Webster, to the town of Orwell, near the dwelling-house of Daniel Russell, and from thence through the towns of Rome, and Wysox, to the village or borough of Towanda, in the state of Pennsylvania. From Painted Post, up the Conistee, to the village of Honellsville. From Ly-sander, in the county of Onondaga, to Fulton, in the county of Oswego, by the way of Dunhamsville, in the county of Onondaga, and Granby, in the county of Oswego. From Cambria to Youngstown. From Lockport to Kempville, by way of Newfane post-office, on the east side of the eighteen mile creek in the county of Niagara. From Lodi to Silver creek, by way of Smith's mills, and Rugg's settlement, in the county of Chautauque. From Chester, in an easterly direction through the settlement at Briant Lake mills, Briant Lake settlement, and Haynsburgh, to the town of Bolton in the county of Warren. From Coldenham, in Orange county, by the way of St. Andrew's, to Walden. From Searsville, in Sullivan county, passing through the villages of Hopewell, and Searsburgh, and Montgomery, in Orange county, to Crawford, in Ulster county. From Bedford courthouse, in the county of West Chester, by Golden's bridge, to South East, in the county of Putnam. From Burlington, in the county of Otsego, through New Berlin, to the village of Norwich, in the county of Chenango. From Comstock Landing, on the Northern canal, in the town of Fort Ann, county of Washington, to the courthouse in Rutland, in the county of Rutland, in the state of Vermont; through west and middle Granville, west and east Poultney, Middletown, Ira, and west Rutland. From Lockport, to Niagara Falls, by the direct road through Judd's settlement. From Scottsville, by the way of Chili and Ogden, to Parma, in the county of Monroe. From Belfast, by King's Mills, and Rushford, to Farmersville, in Cataaugus county. From South Worcester, to Worcester, in Otsego county. From Walton, in Delaware county, to Unadilla, in Otsego county. From Mooresville, in Delaware county, by Roxbury, Halcottsville, Middletown, Shavertown, Pepacton, Colchester, East Branch Patridge Island, and Hancock, to Deposit. From Deposit, in Delaware county, by Masonville, to Sidney Plains. From Troy through the villages of Albia, Wynants Hill, Sandlake, and Schermerhorn, to the village of New-Lebanon Springs.

In New Jersey.—From Salem, in Salem county, by Craven's ferry, to Pedrickstown. From Salem, in Salem county, by Pittsgrove, to Centreville. From Hackensack to Paterson. From Columbia to Schooley's mountain, passing by Hope, Danville, Hackettstown, and Nimrod's Springs.

New Jersey.

In Pennsylvania.—From York, in York county, by Brillinger's mills, to New Holland. From Cochranville, in Chester county, by Cooper's cross roads, Smoker's tavern, and Steel's mills, to Williamstown, in Lancaster county. From Montrose, Susquehannah county, by Brooklyn, Harford, to Gibson. From L. Catlins, in Blakely, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, by Carbondale, to Canaan four corners, Wayne county. From Indiana, in Indiana county, by Mitchell's mills, and Cherry Tree, to Curwinsville, in Clearfield county. From Easton, by Howertown, Kirnsville, and Grimsville, to Hamburg, in Berks county. From Gettysburgh, in Adam's county, to Newville, in Cumberland county. From Milesburgh, in Centre county, by Glen's mills, Hannah furnace, up the Bald Eagle valley, to Warrior's Marktown, in Huntingdon county. From New Castle, by Mount Jackson, and Greensburg, to Georgetown, in Beaver county. From Carpenter's point, in Orange county, New York, along the canal, to Honesdale, and Bethany, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. From Mifflintown, in Mifflin county, by Run gap, and Ickesburgh, to Landisburgh, in Perry county. From Harrisburgh, by Worm-

Pennsylvania.

Post-roads established.

leysburg, Fairview, Jacob's mills, Bowman's mills, Clark's ferry, and Bovard's, to Sterrett's gap, in Cumberland county. From Waynesburg, in Green county, to Union Town, in Fayette county. From Meadville, in Crawford county, by Sagerstown, Stebbins, and Crainsville, to Fairview, in Erie county. From the Springhouse, by Dresher's town, to Jenkentown, in Montgomery county. From the borough of York, through the borough of Marietta, to the city of Lancaster. From Stoystown, in Somerset county, by Johnstown, Bolivar, India, and Abnerville, to Blairsville, in the county of Indiana. From Pottsville to Pine grove. From Norristown, by Worcester, and Skippackville, to Sunnyside, in Montgomery county. From Halifax, in Dauphin county, to Buchanan's forge. From Kutztown to Hamburg, in Berks county. From Chestnut hill, in Philadelphia county, by Hickorytown, to Perkiomen bridge, in Montgomery county. From Washington, in Washington county, by Taylorstown, to West Liberty, in Virginia. From Pittsburgh, by Noblestown, Cross-creek village, Patterson's mills, to Independence, in Washington county. From McVeytown, in Mifflin county, along the north side of the Juniata river, by Newton, Hamilton, crossing at Hugh Doyle's ford, or at the mill of Samuel H. Bell, to Shirleysburgh; returning by Bell's mill, on the south side of the river, by Charles Bratton's, to McVeytown. From Gettysburg, by Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton, to Berlin, in the county of Adams. From the house of John C. Riley, in Wayne county, through Bethany, to Clarkstown. From McConnellsburgh, Bedford county, in Pennsylvania, by Warfordsburgh, to Hancock, in Maryland. From Erie, through Wattsburgh, in Erie county, and Columbus, in Warren county, to the town of Warren. From West Greenville, via Clarksville, in Mercer county, Sharon, and Doctor John Mitcheltree's, to New Bedford. From Mauch Chunk to Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, by way of Tamaqua, on the west side of Little Schuylkill, Tuscarora, Middleport, and Port Carbon. From Leipersville to Tinicum. From Liberty, Tioga county, by A. Morris', by William Babb's, to Wellsborough. From Meadville, by Guy's settlement, Kingsley's settlement, Centreville, Oil creek, to Perry post-office, in Venango county. That the post-route, number eleven hundred and sixty-six, from Franklin, in Venango county, to Waterford, shall be so altered in its course as to include Cooperstown. From the borough of Muncey, in Lycoming county, past Smith's mills, to Millville post-office, in Columbia county. From the village of Harrisville, in the county of Butler, to Cochranston, in the county of Crawford, by way of Williamsburg. From Oxford village to Mount Vernon. From Brownsburg to Taylor's ferry, Dollington, and Newton, all in Bucks county. From Westfield to Brookfield, in Tioga county. From Reading, in the county of Berks, via Bernville and Rehrersburg, to Pine grove, in Schuylkill county. That the post-route from Meadville, Crawford county, to Warren, Warren county, shall be so altered as to embrace Centreville, and Sparta in Crawford county, in its course from Taylor's stand to east Bloomfield. From the borough of Beaver, via Fallston, Brighton, and the valley of Beaver and Shenango, to the borough of Newcastle, and thence, by the way of New Wilmington, to the borough of Mercer. From Sunnyside, by Schwenck's store, to the Trap, in Montgomery county. From Windgap post-office, in Northampton county, by Gross' tavern, Greenweig's tavern, and David Heimback's forge, to Lehigh Gap. From Newcastle, in Mercer county, to Harmony, in Butler county. From Mifflinville, in Columbia county, through Nescopeck valley, by Martin Rittenhouse's mills, to Conyngham town, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. From Washington, by Hickory, Burgettstown, Briceland's cross roads, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Manchester, in Brook county, Virginia, to Wellsville, in Ohio. From Montrose, in Susquehanna county, by Auburn, to Black Walnut bottom, or Braintrem, in Luzerne county. From Lennox, in Susquehanna county, by the

Post-roads established.

Kentucky settlement, Gibson, Vermont settlement, and Harmony, to Great Bend. To extend route number eleven hundred and ninety-nine, (from Blairsville to Ligonier,) to Conemaugh, in Cambria county. From Venango furnace, in Venango county, to Agnew's mills, in said county. From Yocumtown, through Newberrytown, to York haven, in said county of York. From Harrison valley, in Potter county, to Sweden, via Cashingsville. From Martingsburgh, in Bedford county, to Coffee run, in Huntingdon county. From or near the William Penn tavern, in Willis-town; thence, by the way of West-town boarding-school, Darlington's, Parkersville, New Red Lion, London Grove; thence, by Stephen's mill and to New London cross roads, in the county of Chester. From Pottstown, in the county of Montgomery, passing through Boyersville, by way of Colebrook dale, Dale forge, and Reuben Trexter's store, in Berks county, through Millerstown, and thence the nearest route to the borough of Northampton, in Lehigh county. From Allentown, in Lehigh county, by way of Siegersville, to Saegersville, in said county. From Greensburgh, by Robbstown in Westmoreland county, and thence by way of Cookstown, to Brownville, in Fayette county. From Hamburgh, via Union iron works, in Berks county, to Lynville, in Lehigh county. From Lawrenceburgh, in Armstrong county, by Foxburgh, Emlenton, Lyon's ferry, and Venango village, to McQuiston's, on the Waterford and Anderson's creek turnpike. From Minorsville by Boleck's tavern and Waynesburg, to Clingerstown, in Schuylkill county. From Jersey shore, Lycoming county, up the valleys of Pine creek, via Jacob Tomb's and Babb's creek, to Wellsboro, Tioga county; thence, through Stonyfork settlement, to Big Meadows; thence up Pine creek again to Benjamin B. Chamberlain's; and from thence through Mix settlement, to Knoxville, on the Cownesque; also across from Jacob Tomb's to William Herod's. From Warren, in the county of Warren, to Montmorency, in Jefferson county. From New Bedford, in Mercer county, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Youngstown, in the state of Ohio. That the post-route leading from Mifflintown, Juniata (late Mifflin) county, to East Waterford, be so altered as to embrace Port Royal in its course between Mifflintown and Tuscarora valley post-office. From Selin's Grove, via New Berlin, to Hartleton, Union county. From Tamaqua to Wilkesbarre, via Conynghamtown. From Coudersport to Bingham, in Potter county. From Watson's-town in Northumberland county, by the house of Solomon Mengas, to the post-office at Road Hall in Lycoming county. From fort Littleton, to Bloodyrun, in Bedford county. From the crossings of Juniata on the turnpike, by Warfordsburg, to Hancock, in Maryland. That the route from New York by Margaretta furnace to Wrightsville be so altered as to run only from Wrightsville to Margaretta furnace.

In Delaware.—From Milford, by Bridgeville, to Seaford. From Millsborough in the state of Delaware, by Dagsborough, Truit's, Hall's, Tunnell's, and Eurus' store, and Robbins' mills, to Saint Martins.

Delaware.

In Maryland.—From Wiseburgh, in Baltimore county, to Dixon Stanbury's store at Whitehall, Morrison's academy, Watkins' tavern, Fork meeting-house, to Kingsville. From Summerfield, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, by Selby's port and Youghiogeny iron works, to Yough Glades, in Alleghany county. From Mechanicstown, through Sabillesville, to Waynesburgh, in Pennsylvania. From Salisbury, by Derickson's cross roads, Cathell's mills, and Whaley's store, to Berlin, in Worcester county. From Kingston, in Somerset county, by Newtown, to Snow Hill, in Worcester county. From New Market in Frederick county, by New London, Liberty's, and Johnsville, to Middleburgh, in the same county. From Unity, Montgomery county, by Hood's mills, Baltimore county, to Westminster. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's ferry, to St. Michaels, in Talbot county. From Georgetown, in the District of Colum-

Maryland.

Post-roads established.

Virginia.

bia, with the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to Ketocton in Frederick county, Maryland, thence to Harper's Ferry in Virginia.

In Virginia.—From Richmond, by Amelia courthouse, Nottoway courthouse, Lunenburg courthouse, and Mecklenburgh courthouse, to Oxford, in North Carolina. From Rocky Mount, in Franklin county, by Josiah Dickerson's, George Turner's, Jacob Prelliman's, on Smith river, and Gobblingtown iron works, to Patrick courthouse. From Abingdon, by Saltville, in Washington county, and Broadford, to intersect the route from Wythe courthouse, to Tazewell courthouse, at the house of John Shannon, on the north side of Walker's mountain, in Wythe county. From Tease's valley to Herford's ferry. From Clarksburgh, in Harrison county, by Elk creek, to Buckhanontown, in the county of Lewis. From Webb's mills, by Harrisville, to Pensboro, Wood county. From the town of Eastville, to Capeville, in the county of Northampton. From Summerville, in Nicholas county, by Stroud's Glades, to Frankfort, in Greenbrier county. From Cabel courthouse, by the falls of Twelve Pole, to the forks of Big Sandy, on the Kentucky line. From Hoffsville, in Harrison county, to Lorentz's store, in the county of Lewis. From Gholsonville, Brunswick county, by Mount Airy, Greenville county, to Dancy's store, North Carolina. From Duckland, in Prince William county, by Haymarket, Thoroughfare, to the Plains, to Salem, in Fauquier county. From Princess Ann courthouse, via Creed's bridge, to Black Water bridge; thence, via Mount Pleasant, to the Great bridge, Norfolk city. From Point Pleasant to Wright's mills, in Jackson county. From Burlington, in the county of Hampshire, by Kelly's, to Smith's farm, in the county of Alleghany, Maryland. From Orange courthouse, in the county of Orange, to Madison courthouse in the county of Madison. From Taylorsville, in Hanover county, via Pottersville, in Louisa county, to Mansfield, the residence of William Mansfield, in Louisa county. From Piketown, in Pike county, Kentucky, to Logan courthouse in Virginia. From the Smith's creek post-office in Rockingham county, by Keazletown, to Mount Sidney, in Augusta county. From Millers' iron works, in Augusta county, to Staunton. From Harrisburg to Keazletown. From Madison courthouse to the Robinson meeting-house, in the county of Madison, and from thence to the State mills, in Culpepper county. From Harrisonburgh, by Rifessville, Bridgeport, Miller's iron works, and head of Mossy creek, to James A. Frazier's, in Augusta county. From Dickinsonville, in Russell county, by Osborne's ford, in Scott county, and Pendleton, (Wilbourne's store,) to Estillville. From Danville directly to Henry courthouse; from thence, to Christianburg, passing through the county of Patrick, on the north side of Bull Mountain. From Berrysville or Battletown, in Frederick county, by Wickliff's, and Kabletown, to Charlestown, in Jefferson county. From Front Royal to Millwood, in Frederick county, by Berryville, to Charlestown, in Jefferson county. From Miller's iron works, in Augusta county, Virginia, to Staunton. From Abingdon, in Virginia, by way of the Reedy creek road to Estillville, in Scott county. From Clarkton in King and Queen county, by Walkerton, Stephensville, King and Queen courthouse, Little Plymouth, to Matthew's courthouse. From King William courthouse, by Lanesville, and Smith's ferry, to New Kent courthouse. From Fincastle, up the Valley of Catawba, and down that of the North fork Roanoke, by the most direct route to Blacksburg, in the county of Montgomery. That the mail-route from Cabin Point, Virginia, by Blount's bridge to South Quay, be so changed as to run from Petersburg, by Blount's bridge, to South Quay.

North Carolina.

In North Carolina.—From Salem, in Stokes county, by Germantown, Frost's iron works, Clement's iron works, Boyle's store, to Patrick courthouse, in Virginia. From Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, across the Blue Ridge at the Hickory-nut gap, to Ashville, in Buncombe

county. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel county. From Kingston to Trenton. From Rockford, by Juddsville, in Surry county, to Bower's store, in Ashe county. From Pittsborough, Chatham county, by Hackney's cross roads, to Chapel Hill, in Orange county. From Rock-
 borough by Hugh Wood's, to Black Walnut, in Halifax county, Virginia. From Concord to Mill grove, thence to Dewees' Hickory grove post-office, Mecklenburg county, and to Beatty's ford. From Nashville to Warren-
 ton, by Belford post-office, and Shocco Springs. From Oxford to Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, passing by Potter's bridge, Richard Bullocks, Hester's store, Thomas Benchan's and Pickett's oil mill. From Greenville to Stauntonburg. From Lawrenceville, Mont-
 gomery county, to Wadesboro', Anson county. From Leesburgh, by Hightowers, to Caswell courthouse. From Poplar Branch to Powell's point, in Currituck county. From Gravelly-hill, in Bladen county, by Lisburn, Taylor's bridge, to Clinton, in Sampson county.

Post-roads es-
 tablished.

In South Carolina.—From Unionville to Cowpen furnace, in South Carolina. From Edgefield, by Laurens courthouse and Spartanburg, to Rutherfordton, in North Carolina. From Brownsville, in the district of Marlborough, to Darlington courthouse, and thence to Kingstree, in Williamsburg district. From Spartansburg, by Rowland's hill, Jacksonville, Earlsville, to Dodd's store. From Columbia, in Richland district, by Union courthouse, and Spartanburg courthouse, to Ashville in Buncombe county, North Carolina. From Edgefield courthouse to Abbeville courthouse. From Unionville, via Hancockville, to Rutherfordton. From Clarksville, in Georgia, by the Currahee mountain and Wiley's ferry, in said state, and Pickens courthouse, to Greenville, in South Carolina. From Laurence courthouse, by Nash's mills and Cripple creek, to Greenville courthouse. From Abbeville courthouse, by Church hill post-office, and Elberton, to Danielsville, in Georgia. From Hamburg to Coke's spring. From Lau-
 ren's courthouse, by Anderson courthouse, to Andersonville.

South Carolina.

In Georgia.—From Sparta, in Hancock county, by Bennett's store, Sandersville, Fish's store, Fuqua's store, Dublin, and Hampton's, to Hart-
 ford, in the county of Pulaski. From Macon, in Bibb county, by Perry, in Houston county, to Hawkinsville, in Pulaski county. From Marion, Twiggs county, to Perry, in Houston county. From Vernon, in Troup county, by Lagrange, Franklin, West Point, Columbus, Fort Mitchell, Randolph courthouse, and fort Gaines, to Early courthouse. From War-
 renton, in Warren county, to White Oak, in Columbia county. From fort Gaines, in Early county, by Smithville academy, and Spring creek, to Bainbridge, in Decatur county. From Hillsborough, in Jasper county, by McGehee's store, in Jones county, and Dover, to Forsyth, in Monroe county. From Covington, in Newton county, by Latimer's store, Deca-
 tur, Sandtown, Campbellton, and Pumpkintown, to Carrollton, in Carroll county. From Carrollton, in Carroll county, by Robinson's and Lavender's stores, to the head of Coosa river. From Gainesville, in Hall county, by Gail-
 ley's, to Clarksville. From Forsyth, by Zebulon, Greenville, to Lagrange, in Georgia. From Wrightsborough, Columbia county, by Crawfordville, to Greenborough, Green county. From Augusta in Richmond county, by Richmond, Bath, Dye's store and Hudson's store, to Louisville, in Jefferson county. From Thomasville, in Georgia, to Monticello, in Florida. From Burke courthouse to Robinson's store. From Centreville, in Talbot county, to Talbotton. From Monticello, by McDonough, Fayetteville, and Camp-
 bellton, to Villa Rica, in Carroll county. From Watson's post-office in Columbia county, to Cook's law office, in Elbert county, via Raysville, Willborn's, Gatril's, Jackson's, Danburgh, William's and Muckle's ferry. From Monticello, Jasper county, to the town of Zebulon, in Pike county, via Cargill's ferry and the town of Jackson. From Perry, in Houston county, by way of the Traveller's Rest, on Flint river, to Pondtown, in Lee county; thence, to Lannahassee town, in Stewart county; thence,

Georgia.

Post-roads established.

to Lumpkin, in Stewart county; thence, to King's Bluff, on Chattahochee river, in said county. From Lagrange, in Troup county, Georgia, by the way of Wood's store, to Franklin, in Heard county. From the town of Columbus, in the state of Georgia, to Appalachicola bay, in the territory of Florida. From McDonough, Henry county, by Latimer's store and Rock Bridge, to Lawrenceville, Gwynett county. From Rives's, Hall county, by Leathersford, Loudsville, Mount Yonah, and Noccoche, to Clayton, Rabun county. From Bainbridge, in Decatur county, by Cairo, to Duncanville. From Decatur, Dekalb county, by Hornsby's, Blackstock's, and Johnson's store, to Newnan, Coweta county. From Lawrenceville, Gwynett county, by Waters and Winn's ferry, on the Chattahochee river, and Downing's ferry, on Hightower river, to Echota, in Cherokee county. From Columbus, in Georgia, via Hubbard's and Watkins' post-office, to Franklin, in Troup county. From Blakely to Bainbridge.

Ohio.

In Ohio.—From Bucyrus, in Crawford county, to New Haven in Huron county. From Kinsman, in Trumbull county, to Cleaveland, in Cuyahoga county. From Gallipolis, in Gallia county, to Portsmouth, in Scioto county. From Washington, in Fayette county, by the Willow spring, to London, in Madison county. From Canton, in Stark county, to Bolivar, to Dover, and to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. From Newark, in Licking county, by Martinsburg, to Danville, in Knox county. From Bellefontaine, in Logan county, by Newell's mills, and Christiansburgh, to New Carlisle. From Wapughkonetta to Lima, the seat of justice in the county of Allen, by the seat of justice in the county of Putnam, to Perrysburgh, in the county of Wood. From the post-office, in Fearing township, Washington county; thence, by Chamber's mills, and Flint's mills, to Proctor's store, in Grandview. From Grafton, in Lorain county, by Lagrange, and Wakeman, to Norwalk, in the county of Huron. From Mansfield, in Richland county, to Marion, in the county of Marion. From Russellville to Ripley, in the county of Brown. From the mouth of Vermilion river, in Huron county, by Florence, Wakeman, Clarkesfield, New London and Ruggles, to Ashland, in the county of Richland. From Knoxville, Jefferson county, by Cope's salt works, to New Lisbon, Columbiana county. From Bucyrus to fort Findlay. From Springfield, in Clarke county, by New Carlisle, to Troy, in Miami county. From Gallipolis to Wilkesville. From Elyria, Lorain county, passing through Carlisle, Lagrange, Penfield, Spencer, Harrisville, Waynesburgh, to Wooster. From Wellsville, in Columbiana county, by McKaigs' mill, Augusta, Pekin, and Waynesburgh, to Sandyville in the county of Tuscarawas. From Fairview on the national road, in Belmont county, by Smyrna, and Freeport, in Harrison county, to Tuscarawas town, on the Ohio Canal. From Cadiz, through Hanover and New Rumley, in the county of Harrison, New Hagers-town, and New Cumberland, to Zoar, in the county of Tuscarawas. From Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, to Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, passing through the town of Cadiz, in Harrison county, the towns of New Philadelphia and Dover, in Tuscarawas county, the town of Massillon in Stark county, and the town of Akron, in Portage county. From Cleveland; thence to Newburgh, Independence, Brickville, Richfield, Bath, Copley and Norton; thence to Clinton, in Stark county, Fulton, and Massillon. From West Union, to David C. Vance's, on the Ohio river, thence to Sandy Spring, Vanceburgh, Portsmouth, Cole's forge, Brush creek furnace, and thence back to West Union. From Greenville, Dark county, by fort Recovery and Saint Marys, to Wiltshire. From Sandusky city, by Bloomingville, Monroeville, and Peru township, to New Haven, in Huron county. From Gallipolis to the French grant in the county of Scioto. From Georgetown, by New Hope, Lilley's, to Fayetteville, Brown county. From Deerfield, in Portage county, to Ellsworth, in

Post-roads established.

Trumbull county. From Unionville to Chardon, in Geauga county. From Millersburgh, in the county of Holmes, by Mount Eaton, Wayne county, to Massillon, in the county of Stark. From Wellsville, by East Liverpool, Little Beaver bridge, and Ohioville, to Achartown. From Wooster, by Armstrong, to Harrisville, in Wayne county. From Harrisburgh, in the county of Stark, to Damascus, in the county of Columbiana. From Jacobsburgh, by Wallace's and Frazer's mill, to Saint Clairsville, in Belmont county. From New Rumley, in the county of Harrison, to Centreville in the county of Columbiana.

In Indiana.—From Martinsville, Spencer, Fairplay, and Bruceville, to Vincennes. From Montezuma, in Indiana, by Clinton, to Paris, in Illinois. From Indianapolis, by Logansport, at the mouth of Eel river, to Niles' village, on the river St. Joseph, in the Michigan territory. From Richmond, in Wayne county, by Washington, Munseytown, and Grant courthouse, to Miamisport. From Lawrenceburgh, by Cambridge, Yorkridge, Hughes' store, German village, Sunmon's mill and George's, on Salt creek, to Rushville. From Indianapolis to New Pennsylvania, Thorntown, Jefferson, Lafayette, and Laporte courthouse, to Michigan city on Lake Michigan. From Milton to New Castle. From Richmond to Greenville, in Ohio. From Milton by Jacksonburgh, Washington, Economy, and Smith's, to Winchester. From Connersville, by Danville, in Fayette county, and Perkin's, to Greensburgh. From fort Wayne by Seley's, in Lagrange county, Goshen, Pulaski, South Bend, and Laporte courthouse, to Chicago, in Illinois. From fort Wayne, by Seleys, in Mongaquinong prairie, to the seat of justice of St. Joseph's county, in the territory of Michigan. From Bloomington, by Tabor and Gosport, to Greencastle. From Edinburgh to Martinsville. From Crawfordsville, to Covington. From Petersburg to Princeton. From Madison, by Paris, to Brownstown. From Michigan, by Frankfort, to Delphi. From Lafayette by Lagrange, Gregory's settlement, Williamsport, Baltimore, to Perrysville. From the Falls of Ohio, by Salem, and Brownstown, to Columbus. From Oxford, by Billingsville, Dunlapsville, Connersville, Philpot's mill, to Raystown. From Somerset by Chrisler's mills, and Connersville, to Milton. From Crawfordsville, by Roy Roy, to Williamsburgh. From Andersonville, by Richland, Little Flat Rock, and Moscow, to Shelbyville.

Indiana.

In Illinois.—From Salem, in Marion county, near the old Vincennes trace, to Kaskaskias, in the county of Randolph. From Springfield, in Sangamon county, by Rushville, to Quincy, in Adams county. From Quincy, in Adams county, to Rock Island courthouse. From Peoria, in Peoria county, to the mouth of Fox river. From Canton, in Fulton county, by Knox courthouse, and Warren courthouse, to the Yellow Banks, on the Mississippi river. From Jacksonville, by Pleasant Point, Winchester, Williamsport, Muckam's ferry, Pitt's Cross Roads, to Atlas. From St. Louis, Missouri, by Alton, and Carrolton, to Jacksonville, in Illinois. From Jacksonville, in Morgan county, by Quincy, in Adams county, to Palmyra, in Missouri. From Hillsborough to Carlinville. From Shelbyville, by way of Decatur and the mouth of Fox river, to Chicago. From Paris, by way of Decatur, to Springfield. From Chicago, by Danville, Illinois, to Newport, in Indiana. From Henderson's to Jacksonville. From Beardstown, by Rushville and McComb, to Monmouth. From Alton, by the way of Eminence Daggettville, to Gilliard. From Venus, in Hancock county, to Monmouth, in Warren county. From Rushville, by Lewistown and Canton, to Peoria. From Rock Island to Galina. From Lewistown, by McComb, to Venus, the county seat of Hancock county. From Jacksonville to Atlas. From Carlisle, by Edwardsville, Alton and Lower Alton in Illinois, to Saint Charles in Missouri. From McLean's borough in Hamilton county, to Frankfort in Franklin county. From Springfield to Gellena.

Illinois.

Post-roads es-
tablished.
Missouri.

In Missouri.—From Chariton, in Chariton county, on the north side of the Missouri river, to Kytesville. From Kaskaskias, in Randolph county, Illinois, by St. Mary's Landing in St. Genevieve county, to Perryville, in Perry county. From Caledonia to Potosi. From Palmyra, in Marion county, by Canton, to the mouth of Des Moines river. From Louisiana, by Bowling green, to Fulton. From St. Louis, by Bowles' ferry, the Big spring, and Wideman's mills, to the Rich woods. From Keytesville, by Huntsville, in Randolph county, to Fayette, in Howard county. From Herculanum, by St. Genevieve, to Perrysville. From Independence, in the county of Jackson, to the Shawnee agency. From Pinckney, in Montgomery county, by Pendleton's, to Troy, in Lincoln county. From Wellsburg, in St. Charles county, by Monroe, Edwin Allen's, William McQueen's, and Clarkville, to Louisiana. From Massey's iron works to the Kickapoo Prairie, in the county of Crawford.

Kentucky.

In Kentucky.—From Paris, by Centreville and Newtown, to Georgetown. From Pike courthouse to Perry courthouse. From Columbia to Liberty, by Casey's creek salt-works. From Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by Williams, to Madisonville. From Smithland, in Livingston county, by Story's ferry, to Wadsworth. From Burkeville, in Cumberland county, by way of Crocus creek, to Creelsburg, Russell county. From Midway, (formerly Centreville,) in Livingston county, by Ford's ferry, to Equality, in Gallatin county, Illinois. From Hardinsburg, by the way of Cloverport and Hawesville, to the Yellow Banks in the state of Kentucky. From Harrodsburgh, in Mercer county, by Maxwell, to Springfield, in Washington county. From Manchester, in Clay county, to London, in Laurel county. From Jackborough, in Tennessee, to Laurel courthouse, in Kentucky. From Carlisle, by Moorefield, to Owensville. From Munfordsville, in Hart county, to Glasgow, in Barron county. From David C. Vance's, Ohio, by the way of Concord, to Everett's post-office, in Lewis county, Kentucky. From Lebanon courthouse, Russell county, Virginia, to Perry courthouse, in Kentucky. From Feliciana, Kentucky, to Dresden, in Tennessee.

Tennessee.

In Tennessee.—From Jonesborough, by the Walnut mountains, to Ashville, North Carolina. From Newmarket, in Jefferson county, by Blain's cross roads, Lea's springs, Powder Spring gap, and Joseph Beelor's, to Tazewell, in Claibourne county. From Newport, Lillard's mill, on Cosby's creek, Jones' cove, Sevierville, in Sevier county, by Wear's cove, Tuckaleechee cove, Miller's cove, Caid's cove, and Carson's iron works, to Chillhowee, in Monroe county. From Clinton, in Anderson county, by Campbell's station and Unitia, to Morgantown, in Blount county. From Clinton, in Anderson county, through the Big valley, to Tazewell, in Claibourne county. From Gallatin, in Sumner county, up Bledsoe's creek, to Scottsville, in Allen county, Kentucky. From Knoxville, in Knox county, by Armstrong's ferry, Newmarket, Mossy creek, Panther springs, Morristown, Cheek's cross roads, Russellville, and James' store, to Bluntville. From Jonesborough, via Broyles, and Camp creek iron works, to Newport, Cocke county. From Salem, in Tennessee, to Bellefont, in Alabama. From Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, by Dyer's store, Cold Water, and Hightower's store, to Upper Elkton, in Giles county. From Dyersburg, in Dyer county, by Rutherford's mills, and Bairfield's point, on the Mississippi, in Arkansas territory, and return by Rutherford's mills, Nash's Bluff, Eaton, to Trenton, in Gibson county. From Blane's cross roads to Jacksborough. From Centreville to Perryville. From Vernon to Reynoldsburgh. From Reynoldsburgh, by Chalk Level, to Pleasant Exchange, in Henderson county. From Morgantown, North Carolina, to Elizabeth, in Tennessee, on Avery's turnpike road. From Murfreesborough, by Anthony's store and Hardeman's cross roads, to Franklin. From Tomkinsville, in Kentucky, by way of Benjamin Greer's, Samuel Jones', Witchers', and Archibald Sloan's, to Carthage, in

Tennessee. From Memphis, by White's, Hally's, Glenn's, Jones', &c., &c., to Lagrange. From Pikeville, by way of Tollett's mill; thence to the stand formerly occupied by John F. Greer, Esq., on the main stage road; from thence to Lavender's, on the Marchbank's road; from thence direct to Jamestown. From Brabson's store, by Huffaker's ferry, and Mecklenburg, to Knoxville. From Mills Point in Kentucky, on the Mississippi, to Paris, in Henry county, in Tennessee. From Columbia, by Perryville and Lexington, to Jackson. From Winchester, Tennessee, to Bellefonte, Alabama; by way of Pleasant grove, Alabama. From Liberty, Smith county, via Slatesville, Cainsville, George A. Huddleston's ship A. Puckett's, Stewart's ferry, (Stones river,) to Nashville. From Huntingdon to Dresden, by way of Hico, Christmasville, and Fleming's. From Columbia, by Bigbyville, Pleasant grove, Mooresville, and Cornersville, to Fayetteville. From Lebanon, by Banton's ferry, to Franklin. From Covington to Somerville. From Winchester to Fayetteville. From Gainsborough, in Jackson county, via Mount Carmel, Bagdad, and Pleasant Hill, to Dickson's spring in Smith county. From Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee, to Haydensville, in Kentucky, by Clark's mills and Cross mills. From Salem, Franklin county, Tennessee, by way of Larkins' fork of Paint Rock river, to Bellefonte, Alabama; and the present route from Winchester, Tennessee, to the same place discontinued.

Post-roads established.

In Alabama.—From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, by Larkinsville, and Larkin's fork of Paint Rock river, Newmarket, Hazle Green, to the cross roads, in Madison county, and Athens, in Limestone county, Alabama, to Elkton, in Giles county. From Montgomery, in Montgomery county, by Monticello, Williamstown, Franklin, on the Chattahoochie, Lemon's store, Columbia, and Woodville, to Webbville, in Florida. From Burnt Corn, in Monroe county, by Belleville, Sparta, and Brooklyn, to Covington courthouse in Conecuh county. From Mobile, in Alabama, to New Orleans, in Louisiana; and the route from Pascagoula, to New Orleans, is hereby discontinued. From Ashville, by Allen's mills, Thomason's and the Big Spring, to Elyton. From Tuscaloosa to Springfield. From Greenville to Montezuma, in the county of Covington, by Pearman's ferry, on Pee river, Dale courthouse, the Blockhouse, Joel T. McLindon's, to Franklin, in Henry county. From Montgomery to Hayneville, in Lowndes county; thence to Cahawba. From Womack's post-office, in Wilcox county, to Robison's store, in Lowndes' county, and from thence to Hayneville. From Montgomery, via Montevallo, to Elyton. From Florence, by way of Lexington, in Lauderdale county, to Pulaski, Tennessee. From Daletown, in Perry county, to Greensboro'. From Burnt Corn in Alabama, by Claiborne, Clarkesville, Coffeeville, Washington courthouse, Winchester, Ellisville, Williamsburgh, Monticello, Meadville, to Natchez, in Mississippi. From Monticello to Port Gibson. From Newnan, Georgia, to Harpersville. From Mooresville, via Fulton, Athens, Redus' mills, (cross Elk river at Jones' ferry,) Prather's store, Smithville, in Limestone county, and to Pulaski, in Tennessee. From Gaines' post-office, in Pike county, to Greenville, Butler county, through Wrightsborough. From Montgomery, by William Townsend's in the fork, and Chesnut creek settlement, to Ashville. From Larkinsville to Woodville, Jackson county. From Lowndes to Vernon, in Autauga county. From Demopolis, by Arcola, to Greensborough. From Cahawba, by Woodville, to Lynden. From Monticello in Pike county, by Gainer's store, to Montezuma in Covington county.

Alabama.

In Michigan territory.—From Tecumseh, in the territory of Michigan, by Niles' village, to Chicago, in the state of Illinois. From Chicago to Greenbay. From Greenbay to Prairie du Chien, by way of fort Winnebago. From fort Winnebago to Galena, in the state of Illinois. From Galena to Prairie du Chien. From Detroit to Tecumseh, by Ypsi-

Michigan territory.

Post-roads established.

lanti, Saline, and Clinton. From Monguagon to Ypsilanti, through Brownstown, at Smooth Rock. From Pontiac to Sagana. From Ypsilanti to the mouth of the river St. Joseph, on the Territorial road, by way of Ann harbour, and Jacksonburgh. From Niles' to Newberryport, or Saranac. From the mouth of the river St. Joseph, via Berrien, Pokagon Prairie, Lagrange, Young's Prairie and Prairie Ronde, to White Pigeon Prairie. From Bloomfield, in Oakland, through Southfield, to South Pekin, in Wayne county. From Monroe to Ypsilanti.

Louisiana.

In Louisiana.—From Vicksburgh, in Warren county, Mississippi, to Lake Providence, in Washita parish, Louisiana. From Springfield, in the parish of St. Helena, to the courthouse in said parish. From Port Hudson, on the river Mississippi, in the parish of East Feliciana, passing Mount Willing and Stuart's mill, to the town of Clinton, from thence passing Richland Hill to Kelerstown to meet the Woodville route. From Warrenton, in Warren county, Mississippi, by the lower end of Palmyra island, to New Carthage, in Concordia parish, Louisiana. From Vermillionville to Perry's Bridge, on the Vermillion river. From Thibedeaupville to Caseaux, in the parish of Terrebonne, with an intermediate post-office at the courthouse of Terrebonne. From the town of Opelousas, in Louisiana, to the settlement on the Calcasieu, and from Thibedeaupville, by Williamsburgh, to Newport. From St. Helena to Baton Rouge. From Point Coupee courthouse, down the west side of the river, passing West Baton Rouge courthouse, and Iberville courthouse, to Donaldson. From Port Hudson down the river to Port Hickey, and crossing the river there and uniting with the route from Point Coupee courthouse, to West Baton Rouge courthouse, on the west bank of the river. From Mount Pleasant to Baton Rouge.

Florida territory.

In Florida territory.—From Monticello, in Jefferson county, to Magnolia, in Leon county. From St. Augustine, in St. John's county, to Tampa bay. From Monticello, by Roscitur's ferry, to the seat of justice of the county of Hamilton, and by Alligator, to Alachua courthouse.

Mississippi.

In Mississippi.—From Natchez, in Adams county, by the upper road across the Homochitto, to Woodville, in Wilkinson county. From Westville, by way of Georgetown, and Gallatin, to Port Gibson. From Columbus, by way of Cohay bridge, and Williamsburgh, to Columbia, and from Garland's to Winchester. From Kingston to Liberty. From Port Gibson to Rodney. From Jackson, by Mount Olympus, Beattie's Bluff, Vernon, and Urbanna, to Benton. From Doak's stand, by way of Georgeville, Franklin, Rankin, Benton, Manchester, Liverpool and Satartia, to Vicksburgh. From Pearlinton, in Mississippi, by way of Pearl river, the Lagoon and the Rigoletts, to fort Pike, in Louisiana. From Vicksburgh to New Mexico, in Mississippi; thence to Villemont in Arkansas.

Arkansas.

In Arkansas.—From Helena to St. Francis courthouse. From IZard courthouse to Fayetteville, by Washington courthouse. From Villemont, Chicot county, by Cabean's, in Pennington's settlement, on the Bayou Saline, in Union county, by Pine Bluffs, the seat of justice in Jefferson county, to Little Rock. From Post of Arkansas to Pine Bluffs, in Jefferson county. From St. Francis courthouse to Jackson, in Lawrence county.

Post-roads discontinued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following post-roads be, and they hereby are, discontinued.

New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire.—From Bedford to Amherst. From Pembroke to Candia. From Nottingham to Epping.

New York.

In New York.—From Ithaca to Burdett, near the head of Seneca Lake. From Howard, by Rathbone's settlement and Loon Lake settlement, to Conhocton. From Bath, by Mount Washington, to Catharine's, and returning by Mead's creek, and the mouth of Mud creek: *Provided, however,* That this route be continued until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

In Kentucky.—From Williams to Madisonville. From Smithport to Warren.

Post-roads discontinued.
Kentucky.
Tennessee.

In Tennessee.—That part of the route from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to Dougherty's, Tennessee, between Paris and Dougherty's; and from Kingsport to Jonesborough.

In Ohio.—From Cadiz; by New Rumley, to New Hagerstown. From West Union, Ohio, to Vanceburgh, Kentucky.

Ohio.

In Mississippi.—From Gallatin to Port Gibson. From Greenville to Petit Gulf. From Natchez, by the old courthouse, to Kingston. From Yazoo courthouse, by Smith's ferry and Braggsville, to Hannon's Bluff.

Mississippi.

APPROVED, June 15, 1832.

CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act establishing land districts in the territory of Arkansas.* (a)

STATUTE I.

June 25, 1832.

Four land districts established in the territory of Arkansas.

Name and boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be four land districts in the territory of Arkansas, to be called as follows, viz: the Arkansas land district, the White river land district, the Red river land district, and the Fayetteville land district; and each of the aforesaid land districts shall be bounded as follows, to wit: the Arkansas land district shall include all the country embraced within the following boundaries: beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, and running thence due west with the base line to the north-east corner of range six, township one north and south of said base line; thence, due north with the dividing line between ranges five and six, to the north-east corner of township seven, north of said base line; thence, due west with the dividing line between townships seven and eight, to the north-west corner of range seventeen; and thence, due south with the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, to the Mississippi river. The White river district shall include all the country south of Missouri, which is not included in the Arkansas land district above described, and east of the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, as extended from the northwest corner of the said Arkansas land district, to the state of Missouri. The Red river land district shall include all the country in Arkansas lying west of the Arkansas land district, and south of the base line. The Fayetteville land district shall include the residue of the territory of Arkansas, being all the country lying north of the Red river district, and west of the Arkansas and White river districts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land office for the Arkansas land district shall be at Little Rock; the land office for the White river district shall be at Batesville; the land office for the Red river district shall be at the town of Washington: and the land office for the Fayetteville district shall be at Fayetteville.

Land-offices for the respective districts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys to be deposited in the proper land offices.

Plats of surveys to be deposited, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for each of the said districts created by this act, a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, and whose duties and authorities shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Registers and receivers to be appointed.

APPROVED, June 25, 1832.

(a) For notes of acts relating to the territory, afterwards the state of Arkansas, vol. iii. p. 493.

STATUTE I.

June 28, 1832.

Four surgeons
and ten sur-
geon's mates.

CHAP. CL.—*An Act to increase the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four additional surgeons and ten additional surgeon's mates, in the army of the United States.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 28, 1832.

[Expired.]

Pensions heretofore granted to be continued to the widows of certain persons for an additional term of five years.

To commence,
&c.

Shall cease for
the causes, &c.

Provisions of
this act to be
extended to,
&c.

CHAP. CLI.—*An Act further to extend the pension heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed or who died in the naval service.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made by law, for the five years' half-pay to widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States; and, also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years, in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be, and is hereby, further extended for an additional term of five years, so far as respects widows only, to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case, respectively; which pension shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law. And the pension herein continued shall cease for the causes mentioned in the laws granting the same, respectively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be extended to the widows of all those who may have died by reason of wounds received during the war.*

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

STATUTE I.

June 28, 1832.

Lots and build-
ings to be se-
lected for the
use of the
United States.

Public and
private lots, &c.

Copies of sur-
vey.

Sale of certain
lots, buildings,
and commons
authorized.

Proviso.

CHAP. CLII.—*An Act making provision for the sale and disposition of the public grounds in the cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and to reserve certain lots and buildings for public purposes, and to provide for their repair and preservation.*

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, required to cause to be selected such of the lots and buildings in the city of St. Augustine and of Pensacola, as may, in his opinion, be needed for public purposes; which, when so selected, shall be kept for the use of the United States; and when the selection shall have been made of such lots or buildings, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be surveyed all the public and private lots and commons in and about the said cities; one copy of which survey shall be lodged in the land offices in which the respective places are situated, and the other copy delivered to the city authorities, to be there kept and preserved as other records pertaining to the corporations of said cities.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the lots, buildings, and commons, not so set apart or needed for public purposes, shall at such time, and in such proportions or sizes as may be deemed most advisable and conducive to the interest of the United States and the said cities, be sold at public auction as other public lands, and the money arising from the sales paid into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize the sale of any lot or parts of lots, or other grounds which have been by the laws of Spain*

or the United States vested in the corporations of said towns, or which have been set apart for churches or burying grounds by the laws aforesaid, or by any ordinance of the corporate authorities of the said cities.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the title to the lot of ground in St. Augustine, known as the Old or Burnt Hospital lot, with all its appurtenances, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the mayor of St. Augustine, and his successor for ever, in trust, for the purpose of erecting thereon, by the local authorities of St. Augustine, buildings necessary for the education of free white children of both sexes.

Grant of lot whereon to erect buildings for the purposes of education.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall cause the buildings which may be selected for public purposes under this act, to be refitted and repaired fit for use, and the better to preserve them from ruin and dilapidation, for which purpose, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Buildings selected for public purposes to be repaired, &c. Appropriation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to dispose of such part of the military reservations in the city of Detroit, and upon the river Rouge, in the territory of Michigan, as in his opinion may not be wanted for the public service, and to vest the proceeds in the purchase or erection of a store-house and wharf in the said city of Detroit, and in the erection of an arsenal in the vicinity thereof, either upon the public lands or upon a site to be procured for that purpose.

Part of certain military reservations to be sold, and the proceeds to be vested in the purchase or erection of a store-house, wharf, and arsenal.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CLIII.—*An Act making appropriations for certain internal improvements for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

July 3, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the purpose of making the improvements hereinafter enumerated, viz :

For removing obstructions to the navigation of Kennebeck river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine, including a balance of former appropriations, of two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight hundredths, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Maine.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Massachusetts.

For further protection and preservation of the Beach at Provincetown, Massachusetts, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, Alabama, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, carried to the surplus fund, first January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, six thousand and fifty dollars.

Alabama.
1828, ch. 73.

For deepening the channel at Pascagoula river, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, carried to the surplus fund the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Louisiana.
Arkansas.
1828, ch. 73.

For improving the navigation of the Red river, Louisiana, and Arkansas, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work of the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Delaware.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay Lucius W. Stockton the

Cumberland road.

amount expended by him on the repairs of the Cumberland road, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Florida. For completing the repairs of the United States' military road between Pensacola and Tallahassee, four thousand dollars.

For completing the same from St. Augustine to Tallahassee, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the improvement of the harbour and river Saint Marks, in Florida, as recommended by the chief engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Maine. For completing repairs to piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Massachusetts. For completing the sea-wall for the preservation of Deer Island, Boston harbour, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbour, Massachusetts, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbour, six thousand dollars.

Connecticut. For completing the breakwater and dyke, and deepening the channel, in the harbour of Mill river, in Connecticut, four thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and forty-three cents.

New York. For completing the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, nineteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York, seventeen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Genessee river, sixteen thousand dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbour, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For the work at Black Rock harbour, New York, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For securing and completing the work at Dunkirk harbour, New York, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

Pennsylvania. For completing the improvement of the harbour at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving the harbours of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, on the Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

North Carolina. For carrying on the work for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

The President of the United States authorized to improve the steam-boat navigation from Pittsburg to Brownsville, and to extend the provisions of the act of 24th May, 1824, ch. 139, so as to embrace certain parts of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi.

And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to extend the improvement of the steamboat navigation from Pittsburg to the Cumberland road, at Brownsville, upon such plan as he may approve, under the provisions of the act of May twenty-four, eighteen hundred and twenty-four: and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the provisions of the act of twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," so as to embrace in its operations the river Missouri, from its junction with the Mississippi to the mouth of the Kansas river; and, also, the Upper Mississippi river from St. Louis, in Missouri, to Galena, in Illinois, with power to remove all obstructions in the channel of said river between those points; and that the provisions of the act, approved twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to improve

the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," be extended so as to include, in its operation, the improvement of the Mississippi from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, and the deepening of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

For improving the navigation of the Arkansas river, fifteen thousand dollars; *Provided*, The engineer department, after due examination, is satisfied that, during a portion of the ensuing year, the men and machine now employed in removing obstructions in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, can be more usefully employed in removing those of the Arkansas river: *Provided*, That the compensation of the superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, shall be the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, in full for all his services; and he shall not hereafter be allowed any thing in the shape of commissions in his disbursements.

Arkansas.
Proviso.

For improving the mouth of Conneaut creek, Ohio, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Proviso.
Compensation to the superintendent not to exceed \$3000.
Ohio.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of Cleveland harbour, Ohio, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan, eight thousand dollars.

Michigan.
Cumberland,
Tennessee.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department.

For the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Savannah river, between the mouth thereof and the city of Savannah, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, including the balance of the former appropriation to the same object, to be expended according to a plan and an estimate of the Department of War.

Georgia.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

Surveys.
Act of April 30,
1824, ch. 46.

For repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," (a) passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States' road within the limits of the state of Maryland," (a) passed the twenty-third day of Janu-

Cumberland
road.
Act of March
2, 1831, ch. 97.

(a) The acts passed by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland are,

ACT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road.

Whereas, that part of the Cumberland road lying within the state of Pennsylvania is in many parts in bad condition, for want of repairs, and as doubts have been entertained whether the United States have authority to erect toll-gates on said road, and collect toll; and as a large proportion of the people of this commonwealth are interested in said road, and its constant continuance and preservation: Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That as soon as the consent of the government of the United States shall have been obtained, as hereinafter provided, William F. Coplan, David Downer, of Fayette county, Stephen Hill, Benjamin Anderson, of Washington county, and Thomas Endsley, of Smithfield, Somerset county, shall be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners, a majority of whom shall be sufficient to transact business, who shall hold their offices for

Assent to acts of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

ary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to which said acts the assent of the United States is hereby given, to remain in force during the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, under the

three years after the passage of this act, after which, the right of appointing said commissioners shall vest in the governor of this commonwealth, to build toll-houses and erect toll-gates, at suitable distances, on so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the state of Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That, if any one or more of the said commissioners should die, resign, or refuse to serve, the governor shall appoint one or more other commissioners to fill the vacancies so happening: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor from re-appointing the commissioners named in this act, if he thinks proper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, for the purposes of keeping so much of the said road in repair as lies within the state of Pennsylvania, and paying the expenses of collection, and other incidental expenses, the commissioners shall cause to be erected, on so much of the said road as passes within this state, at least six gates; and that, as soon as said gates and toll-houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the toll-collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive, for passing the said gates, the tolls hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through the said gates, until they shall, respectively, have paid for passing the same; that is to say, for every space of fourteen miles in length on said road, the following sums of money; and so, in proportion, for every greater or lesser distance; the rates of toll to be collected at each gate shall be the following, to wit: for every score of sheep or hogs, six cents; for every score of cattle, twelve cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every horse and rider, four cents; for every sleigh or sled, for each horse or pair of oxen, drawing the same, three cents; for every dearborn, sulky, chair, or chaise, with one horse, six cents; for every chariot, coach, coachee, stage, wagon, phaeton, chaise, or with two horses and four wheels, twelve cents; for either of the carriages last mentioned, with four horses, eighteen cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed two and a half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, four cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; and every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, and not exceeding five inches in breadth, three cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; and for every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed six inches, and not more than eight inches, two cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; all other carts or wagons, whose wheels shall exceed eight inches in breadth, shall pass the said gates free of tolls: *Provided*, That the commissioners appointed by the first section of this act may commute the rates of toll with any person or persons, by taking of him or them a certain sum annually, in lieu of the tolls aforesaid: *And provided also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to authorize any tolls to be received or collected from any person or persons passing or re-passing from one part of his farm to another, or to or from a mill, or to or from any place of public worship, funeral, militia training, elections, or from any student or child going to or from any school, or seminary of learning, or from persons and witnesses going to and returning from courts: *And provided further*, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any wagon or carriage laden with the property of the United States, or any cannon or military stores belonging to the United States, or to any of the states composing this Union.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissioners shall appoint proper and suitable persons as toll-gatherers, who shall settle their accounts quarterly with the commissioners, and at all other times, when thereunto required; and shall, at all times, pay over to them, on demand, the amount of tolls by them collected; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, to render annually, to the court of quarter sessions of the respective counties through which the road passes, an account of the tolls received and expenses incurred on said road, on oath or affirmation, and publish the same in one or more newspapers in each county, through which the road passes; and they shall each receive a compensation of two dollars per day, for every day that they shall be engaged on the business of said road: *Provided*, That the annual compensation to any one commissioner shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the amount of tolls after deducting therefrom the expenses and charges of collection, and compensation of commissioners, shall be applied, under the direction of the commissioners, to the repairs and preservation of said road, in such manner, and under such regulations, as they may from time to time prescribe, and to no other purpose whatever; and the said commissioners shall have power to increase or diminish the rates of toll: *Provided*, That the same shall at no time be increased beyond the rates of toll established by an act entitled "An act authorizing the governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, from the bank of the river Susquehanna, opposite the borough of Harrisburg, to Pittsburg," passed the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and six.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That directors shall be set up at proper and convenient situations, to caution all conductors or drivers of carriages, on the road aforesaid, that they shall, at all times, pass on the left of each other, under the penalty of two dollars for every offence.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any of the toll-gatherers shall unreasonably delay, or hinder, any passenger or traveller at any of the gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than may be established under this act, he shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay to the party so aggrieved the sum of twenty dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, if any person or persons shall wilfully and of purpose throw down or otherwise injure any of the walls, bridges, culverts, or other works on said road, or shall otherwise wilfully injure or obstruct the passage of the said road unnecessarily, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five, or more than fifty dollars, to be collected and applied as is directed in the ninth section of this act.

superintendence of an officer of the engineers; and which said acts are hereby directed to be printed and appended to the laws of the present session of Congress.

Acts to be appended to laws of present session.

For repairing and building bridges on the military road leading from

Maine.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the toll-gatherers on said road shall, respectively, receive compensation for their services, at the rate of twelve per centum on the amount of tolls by them, respectively, collected: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of any toll-gatherer shall never exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred under this act shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the commissioners of the road, without naming them as individuals, or of any person prosecuting for the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of the commonwealth, the other to the person so prosecuting for the same, before any magistrate or court having jurisdiction in like cases.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall not have any force or effect until the Congress of the United States shall assent to the same, and until so much of the said road as passes through the state of Pennsylvania be first put in a good state of repair, and an appropriation made by Congress for erecting toll-houses and toll-gates thereon, to be expended under the authority of the commissioners appointed by this act: *Provided*, The legislature of this state may at any future session thereof, change, alter, or amend this act: *Provided*, That the same shall not be so altered or amended as to reduce or increase the rates of toll hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the preservation and repair of said road, for the payment of the fees or salaries of the commissioners, the collectors of tolls, and other agents: *And provided further*, That no change, alteration, or amendment, shall ever be adopted, that will in anywise defeat or affect the true intent and meaning of this act.

APPROVED, April 4, 1831.

Under the act of Congress, ceding to Pennsylvania that part of the Cumberland road which is within the state, and the act of Pennsylvania accepting the surrender, a carriage, whenever it is carrying the mail, must be held to be laden with the property of the United States, within the true meaning of the compact; and consequently exempted from payment of toll. *Searight v. Stokes*, 3 Howard, 151.

But this exemption does not apply to any other property conveyed in the same vehicle; nor to any person travelling in it; unless he is in the service of the United States, and passing along in pursuance of orders from the proper authority. *Ibid*.

Nor can the United States claim an exemption for more carriages than are necessary for the safe, speedy, and convenient carriage of the mail. *Ibid*.

ACT OF MARYLAND.

An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States' road within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Whereas that part of the United States' road lying within the limits of the state of Maryland is, in many parts, in bad condition, for want of repairs; and as a large proportion of the people of this state are interested in said road and its preservation: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland*, That, as soon as the consent of the government of the United States shall have been obtained, as hereinafter provided, that part of the United States' road, commonly called the National road, within the limits of the state of Maryland, shall be taken under the care of the state of Maryland; and the governor and council of this state shall be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a superintendent of that part of said road lying within the limits of this state, who shall hold his office for three years from the date of his commission, and who shall, at the time of his appointment, and during his continuance in office, reside in Allegany county; whose duty it shall be to exercise all reasonable vigilance and diligence in the care thereof; which superintendent, after his appointment, shall have full power and authority to build toll-houses, and erect toll-gates, at suitable distances: *Provided*, That the number of gates aforesaid shall not exceed two on the whole distance within the limits of this state.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of keeping so much of the said road in repair as lies within the limits of the state of Maryland, and paying the expenses of collection and other incidental expenses, the superintendent shall cause to be erected, on so much of the said road as lies within the limits of this state, a gate or gates, a toll-house or toll-houses, not exceeding two of each; and that, as soon as said gates and toll-houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the toll-collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive, for passing said gates, the tolls hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure from passing through the said gates, until they shall, respectively, have paid for passing the same; that is to say, for every space of fourteen miles in length, on said road, the following sums of money, and so in proportion for every greater or lesser distance, the rates of toll to be collected at each gate, shall be the following, to wit: for every score of sheep or hogs, six cents; for every score of cattle, twelve cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every horse and rider, four cents; for every sleigh or sled, for each horse or pair of oxen drawing the same, three cents; for every dearborn, sulky, chair, or chaise, with one horse, six cents; for every chariot, coach, coachee, stage, wagon, phaeton, chaise, or other carriage, with two horses and four wheels, twelve cents; for either of the carriages last mentioned, with four horses, eighteen cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels shall exceed two and a half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, four cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; and every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, and not exceeding five inches in breadth, three cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; and for every other cart or wagon whose wheels shall exceed six inches, and not more

Mattanawcook to Mars' hill, in Maine, for widening said road, and for contingencies, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Michigan. For continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, fifteen thousand dollars.

than eight inches, two cents for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same; all other carts or wagons whose wheels shall exceed eight inches in breadth shall pass the said gates free of tolls: *Provided*, That the superintendent, after he is appointed by this act, may commute the rates of toll with any person or persons, by taking of him or them a certain sum annually, in lieu of the tolls aforesaid: *And provided also*, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to authorize any tolls to be received or collected from any person or persons passing or repassing from one part of his farm to another, or to or from a mill, or to or from any place of public worship, funeral, militia training, elections, or from any student or child going to or from any school or seminary of learning, or from persons and witnesses going to and returning from courts: *And provided further*, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any wagon or carriage laden with the property of the United States, or any cannon or military stores belonging to the United States or to any of the states composing this Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superintendent, after his appointment as aforesaid, shall appoint proper and suitable persons as toll-gatherers, who shall settle their accounts every three months from the time of their appointments, and at all other times when thereunto required by the said superintendent; and shall, at all times, pay over to the said superintendent, on demand, the amount of tolls by them or either of them collected; and the said superintendent shall have authority to remove any toll-gatherer, appointed by him, for misbehaviour in his office, and appoint another in his place; and it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to render, semi-annually, to the county court of Allegany county, at its fixed meetings by law on the third Monday of April and second Monday of October, an account of the tolls received and expenses incurred on said road, on oath or affirmation; which account, when ratified and confirmed by the said court, shall be published by the said superintendent in some newspaper printed in Allegany county; and the said superintendent shall, also, on or before the first Monday of December, annually, hereafter, transmit to the governor and council of this state, a duplicate of his said accounts aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the governor of this state to lay the same before the General Assembly in his annual message. And the said superintendent shall receive a compensation of two dollars per day for every day that he shall be engaged on the business of said road: *Provided*, That the annual compensation to said superintendent shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of tolls, after deducting therefrom the expenses and charges of collection, and compensation of superintendent, shall be applied, under the direction of said superintendent, to the repairs and preservation of said road, in such manner, and under such regulations, as he from time to time may prescribe and direct, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That directors shall be set up at proper and convenient situations, to caution all conductors and drivers of carriages on the road aforesaid, that they shall at all times pass on the left of each other, under the penalty of two dollars for every offence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any of the toll-gatherers shall unreasonably delay or hinder any passenger or traveller at any of the gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than may be established by this act, he shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay to the party so aggrieved the sum of twenty dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall wilfully, and of purpose, throw down, or otherwise injure any of the walls, bridges, culverts, or other works, on said road, or shall otherwise wilfully injure or obstruct the passage of the said road unnecessarily, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, to be collected and applied as is directed in the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the toll-gatherers on said road shall, respectively, receive compensation for their services at the rate of twelve per centum on the amount of tolls by them, respectively, collected: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of any toll-gatherer shall never exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred under this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of "the superintendent of that part of the United States' road within the limits of the state of Maryland," without naming him as an individual, or of any person prosecuting the same; the one half thereof to the use of the state of Maryland, the other to the person so prosecuting for the same before a justice of the peace in Allegany county, as other small debts are recovered, with the privilege of an appeal to the county court, as in cases of small debts.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the toll-gatherers shall exhibit their accounts from time to time to the superintendent, upon oath, as directed in this act; and they shall, moreover, before they act as toll-gatherers, and annually thereafter, give bond, with security, to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, to be approved by the superintendent, for the faithful performance of the duties devolving on them by this act, with a condition, as follows, or to the following effect: "Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that, if the above bound shall, at the end of every three months from the time of receiving his appointment, and at all other times when thereunto required, pay over, well and truly, to the said superintendent the whole amount of tolls by him collected as toll-gatherer aforesaid, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and virtue in law."

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the said superintendent, before he acts as such, and annually thereafter, shall give bond to the state of Maryland, with such security as any one of the judges of the fifth judicial district shall approve, in the sum of four thousand dollars, with the following condition, or to the following effect: "Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that, if the above

shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of superintendent, and shall pay over, lay out, and expend, all moneys which he may receive as the superintendent of that part of the United States'

For continuing the road from Detroit to fort Gratiot in Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars; and authority is hereby given to the Secretary of War, to change the direction in which the road shall be continued, agreeably to the report of the superintendent of the War Department, of the eighteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Secretary of War authorized to change direction of road.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saganaw, ten thousand dollars.

For the repair of the Little Rock and Memphis road, from Little Rock to the St. Francis river, under the superintendence of the governor of said territory, twenty thousand dollars.

Arkansas.

To complete the Washington and Jackson road, at the two extremes thereof, in the territory of Arkansas, in addition to the unexpended balance, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the state of Ohio, west of Zanesville, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ohio.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the state of Indiana, including the erection of bridges over the east and west branches of White Water, and other small streams, with a view to bring the road into immediate use, one hundred thousand dollars.

Indiana.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the state of Illinois, seventy thousand dollars.

Illinois.

Which sums shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for the laying out and making of roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

To be paid from the treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as authorizes the President, with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a superintendent thereof, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the work in the state of Ohio be continued by the War Department, under the superintendence of an officer of engineers.

Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 98. Cumberland road. Office of superintendent discontinued. Work to be prosecuted, &c.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

road within the limits of this state, as directed by this act, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and virtue in law."

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, if there shall be any surplus money in the hands of the said superintendent, beyond the actual expenses for preserving and repairing the part of said road within the limits of this state, and paying the said superintendent and toll-gatherers, and all incidental expenses, the said superintendent shall remit the same to the treasurer of the Western Shore, whose duty it shall be to receive the same, to be denominated on the treasury books "The United States Road Fund;" which money, constituting said fund, shall be applied, solely and exclusively, to the preservation, repair, and improvement, of that part of said road within the limits of this state, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not have any force or effect, until the Congress of the United States shall assent to the same; and until so much of the said road as lies within the limits of the state of Maryland be first put in a good and complete state of repair, by an appropriation made by the Congress of the United States to repair the same, and to pay the expenses of building a toll-house or toll-houses, and erecting a toll-gate or toll-gates, to be built and erected by the superintendent appointed by the governor and council of this state; to be expended under the authority of a superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, The general assembly of this state may, at any future session thereof, change, alter, or amend this act, so as to regulate the amount of tolls: *Provided*, That the same shall not be so altered or amended, as to reduce or increase the rates of tolls hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the preservation and repair of said road, for the payment of the fees and compensation to the superintendent, collectors of tolls, and other agents: *And provided*, That no change, alteration, or amendment, shall ever be adopted, that will in any wise defeat or affect the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any superintendent, who shall be appointed under this act, shall die, resign, refuse to act, or remove from Allegany county aforesaid, the governor and council of this state shall appoint another in his place, who shall, at the time of his appointment, and during his continuance in office, reside in Allegany county, and who shall hold his office for three years from the date of his commission; and, after the expiration of any time of service of any superintendent who may be appointed under this act, the governor and council of this state shall re-appoint him, or appoint another in his place, at discretion: *Provided*, That he shall not serve for a longer time than three years from the date of his commission.

CERTIFIED, January 24, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 3, 1832.

[Expired.]

Transfers of appropriations in the naval service authorized.

Special accounts of the moneys transferred, and of their application, to be laid before Congress.

CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, whenever in his opinion the unforeseen contingencies of the public service may require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if then in session, and during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress.

This Act shall continue in force until the close of the next session of Congress and no longer.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 3, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Legislature authorized to sell and convey certain tracts of land.

Proceeds applied to education.

CHAP. CLV.—*An Act to authorize the legislature of the state of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said state for the use of the people thereof.*

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 Indiana be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in such manner, and on such conditions, as said legislature shall by law direct, the following described tracts of land heretofore granted and set apart for the use of said state, namely: sections numbered thirteen progressively to thirty-six, inclusive; section sixteen excepted, in township numbered two, north of range two, west; and sections numbered one to twelve progressively and inclusive, in township one, north of range two, west; and the north-east quarter of section numbered fourteen, in township seven, north of range two, west; and the north-west quarter of section numbered twenty-six, in township one, north of range five, west, in the Vincennes district; likewise, section fifteen, in township two, north; section twenty-eight, in township three, north of range four, east; and fractional section, numbered thirty-one, in township nine, north of range two, east, of the Jeffersonville district; and to apply the proceeds of said sale to the purposes of education: *Provided,* That the legislature shall not authorize a sale of the said land at a less price than that at which the public lands are sold at private entry.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 3, 1832.

Commissioner, surveyor, and clerk to be appointed.

CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States, according to the third article of the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, of January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be severally appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate; together with a clerk to the said commissioner to be appointed in the same manner; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the second and third articles of the treaty aforesaid, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:

Salaries.

For the salary of the commissioner two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the said officers shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

Proviso.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by the said treaty, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

Contingencies.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 3, 1832.

CHAP. CLXII.—*An Act concerning patents for useful inventions. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, annually, in the month of January, to report to Congress, and to publish in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Washington, a list of all the patents for discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which shall have expired within the year immediately preceding, with the names of the patentees, alphabetically arranged.

Act of July 4, 1836, ch. 357.

List of expired patents to be annually reported to Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That application to Congress to prolong or renew the term of a patent, shall be made before its expiration, and shall be notified at least once a month, for three months before its presentation, in two newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and in one of the newspapers in which the laws of the United States shall be published in the state or territory in which the patentee shall reside. The petition shall set forth particularly the grounds of the application. It shall be verified by oath; the evidence in its support may be taken before any judge or justice of the peace; it shall be accompanied by a statement of the ascertained value of the discovery, invention, or improvement, and of the receipts and expenditures of the patentee, so as to exhibit the profit or loss arising therefrom.

Form of application to prolong or renew patent.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever any patent which has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, granted to any inventor in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," passed on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, shall be invalid or inoperative, by reason that any of the terms or conditions prescribed in the third section of the said first mentioned act, have not, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, been complied with on the part of the said inventor, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, upon the surrender to him of such patent, to cause a new patent to be granted to the said inventor for the same invention for the residue of the period then unexpired, for which the original patent was granted, upon his compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the said third section of the said act. And, in case of his death, or any assignment by him made of the same patent, the like right shall vest in his executors and administrators, or assignee or assignees: *Provided, however*, That such new patent, so granted, shall, in all respects, be liable to the same matters of objection and defence as any original patent granted under the said first-mentioned act. But no public use or privilege of the invention so patented, derived from or after the grant of the original patent, either under any special license of the inventor, or without the consent of the patentee that there shall be a free public use thereof, shall, in any manner, prejudice his right of recovery for any use or violation of his invention after the grant of such new patent as aforesaid.

Patent to be invalid in case of inventor not having complied with terms, &c. 1793, ch. 11.

Secretary of State, upon surrender, &c., to grant a new patent.

In case of death, &c., right to vest in executors, &c.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

(a) For a note of the acts relating to patents for useful inventions, see vol. i. p. 109.

For the decisions of the courts of the United States relative to the law of patents, see vol. i. p. 318.

STATUTE I.

July 3, 1832.

Unlocated lots in military district, in Ohio, made liable to private sale.

Act of Feb. 11, 1800, ch. 8.

CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the United States' military district, in the state of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their military services.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the lots and fractional parts of lots lying in the fifty quarter townships, reserved by an act of Congress, passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred, and entitled "An act giving further time to the holders of military warrants to register and locate the same," and which remain unlocated, shall, hereafter, be liable to be sold at private sale, in the respective land offices in which they lie, in the same manner, and for the same sum per acre, as other lands of the United States lying in said districts, and undisposed of.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 4, 1832.

Commissioners to be appointed to survey and lay out road.

Plats of surveys to be certified and transmitted to President; if approved, to be deposited, &c.

Proviso.

Pay of commissioners and assistants.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

Survey to ascertain practicability of canals to connect bays and rivers in Florida.

Estimates to be made.

Appropriation.

CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan, in the Michigan territory, and for the survey of canal routes 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 appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, westwardly, by way of Sciawasse, to the mouth of Grand river, in the territory of Michigan; 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 approve of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided,* That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, not residents of any county through which said road may pass.

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, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and marking of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided,* The whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made, an accurate and minute survey of the country between the waters of St. Andrew's bay and the river and bay of Chattahoochie, and between Pensacola bay and Bon Secour, along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of canals to connect said bays and rivers, with notes, plans, observations, and opinions, of the engineers on each of said parts designated, with estimates of the cost of each; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 4, 1832.

CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act to authorize the surveying and making of a road from La Plaisance bay, in the territory of Michigan, to intersect the Chicago 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 is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from La Plaisance bay, in the territory of Michigan, to intersect, at some suitable point, the road from Detroit to Chicago, established under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; 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 approve of said surveys, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided,* That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, not residents of the counties of Monroe or Lenewee, in said territory.

Commissioners to be appointed to survey and lay out road.

Plats of surveys to be certified, and transmitted to the President; if approved to be deposited, &c. Proviso.

Pay of commissioners and assistants.

Proviso.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

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, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and marking, of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided,* That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That the money applied to the making of said road, shall be laid out first in making such parts of it from La Plaisance bay, to the crossing of the river Raisin, at or near Tesecumseh, as have not heretofore been improved; and the residue, if any, upon such parts of it as, in the judgment of the superintendent, the public good may most require.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 4, 1832.

CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the south-eastern land district of the state of Louisiana. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, claiming lands within the limits of the south-eastern land district of the

(a) Decisions of the Supreme Court on land titles in Louisiana, in addition to the cases stated in notes to vol. ii, 288, 713.

The treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, recognised complete grants, issued anterior to the cession, and a decision of a state court against the validity of a title set up under such a grant, would be subject to reversal by the Supreme Court, under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. *McDonough v. Millaudon*, 3 Howard, 693.

But, if the state court only applies the local laws of the state to the construction of the grant, it is not a decision against its validity, and the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction. *Ibid.*

Congress, in acting upon complete grants, recognised them as they stood; and the act of 11th of May, 1820, confirming such as were recommended for confirmation by the register and receiver, had no reference to any particular surveys. *Ibid.*

A decision of a state court, therefore, which may be in opposition to one of these surveys, is not against the validity of a title existing under an act of Congress; and this court has no jurisdiction in such a case. *Ibid.*

The certificate of survey alleged to have been given by Trudeau, on the 14th of June, 1797, and brought forward to sustain a grant to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, declared ante-dated and fraudulent. *United States v. King et al.*, 3 Howard, 773.

The circumstance that a copy of this paper was delivered by the Spanish authorities in 1803, is not sufficient to prevent its authenticity from being impeached. *Ibid.*

Claims to lands in Louisiana to be presented to register and receiver at New Orleans, prior to 1st July, 1833.

Notice of claim to be recorded.

Fees.

Claims to be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be laid before Congress.

Proviso.

Sales of land suspended until after 1st July, 1833.

Persons who held lands by claims unconfirmed, &c., may avail themselves of the benefits of this act.

Separate report of cases of this class to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

Purchasers to be reimbursed.

Additional compensation.

state of Louisiana, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore enacted for the adjustment of land claims in that part of the territory of Orleans or state of Louisiana, but whose titles have not been heretofore confirmed, may, at any time prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, present their claims, together with the written evidence and other testimony in support of the same, to the register and receiver of the land office at New Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the said register and receiver to record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the notice of every claim so preferred, together with the evidence; for which service they shall receive a compensation from the claimants, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said register and receiver shall, at or before the beginning of the next session of Congress thereafter, make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the claims which may have been preferred before them, together with the testimony, their opinion of the validity of the claims, and such other information respecting them as may be in their possession; which report shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be laid before Congress as soon as practicable, with his opinion touching the validity of the respective claims: *Provided*, That no claim shall be therein recommended for confirmation, for more than the quantity contained in a league square.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales of land in the said south-eastern district, by public auction or private entry, shall be suspended until after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, before the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, held lands in the said south-eastern district, by claims unconfirmed, but which were embraced in the principles of the previous laws for the adjustment of claims in that part of the territory of Orleans or state of Louisiana, which lands may have been sold at the public sale which took place at New Orleans on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, under the President's proclamation of the fifth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may avail themselves of this act as though their lands had not been sold; and the said register and receiver shall make a separate report of the cases of this class: and if it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that all or any of the claims contained therein, although unconfirmed, are embraced in the intent and meaning of the previous laws for the adjustment of land claims as aforesaid, he is hereby authorized to repay to the persons, or the legal representative of the persons who purchased, such sum or sums as they may have paid for lands of this description, bought by them at the said public sale.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided, the said register and receiver shall receive, for the services required of them by this act, the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

Leaving this certificate out of the case, the instruments executed by the Baron de Carondelet, in 1795 and 1797, have not the aid of any authentic survey to ascertain and fix the limits of the land, and to determine its location. *Ibid*.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided, and in cases, too, where the instrument contained clear words of grant, that if the descriptions were vague and indefinite, and there was no official survey to give it a certain location, it could create no right of private property, in any particular parcel of land, which could be maintained in a court of justice. *Ibid*.

An equitable title is no defence in a suit brought by the United States. An imperfect title derived from Spain, before the cession, cannot be supported against a party claiming under a grant from the United States. *Ibid*.

The act of Congress of the 29th April, 1816, confirming the grant to the extent of a league square, restricted it to that quantity, and cannot be construed as confirming the residue. *Ibid*.

Query: Whether the acceptance by the claimant of this league square affected his title to the residue. *Ibid*.

STATUTE I.

July 4, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act to authorize the governor of the territory of Arkansas to select ten sections of land, granted to said territory for the purpose of building a legislative house for said territory, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the authority and power is hereby vested in, and given to the governor of the territory of Arkansas, which was vested in, and given to the legislature of the territory of Arkansas, by an act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by which a quantity of land not exceeding ten sections, was granted to said territory for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a public building at Little Rock, the seat of government of said territory.

Governor to select land.

1831, ch. 67.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as authorizing any expense on the part of the United States for selecting said lands, or building said house, other than the aforesaid grant of ten sections of the unappropriated public lands.

United States not liable for expense in selecting, &c.

APPROVED, July 4, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 5, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXIII.—*An Act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of 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 do liquidate and pay the accounts of the commonwealth of Virginia against the United States, for payments to the officers commanding in the Virginia line in the war of the revolution, on account of half-pay for life promised the officers aforesaid by that commonwealth, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

Accounts of Virginia for payments to officers of Virginia line in revolutionary war, &c., authorized to be paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required and directed to pay to the state of Virginia the amount of the judgments which have been rendered against the said state, for and on account of the promise contained in an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Virginia in the month of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in favour of the officers or representatives of officers of the regiments and corps hereinafter recited, and not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of two hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, to wit:

Secretary of the Treasury to pay Virginia the amount of judgments rendered against her in favour of certain revolutionary officers.

First. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment commanded by the late Colonel George Gibson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Second. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment denominated the second state regiment, commanded, at times, by Colonels Brent and Dabney, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Third. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiments of Colonels Clark and Crockett, and Captain Roger's troop of cavalry, who were employed in the Illinois service, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fourth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, serving in the regiment of state artillery commanded by the late Colonel Marshall, and those serving in the state garrison regiment commanded by Colonel Muter, and serving in the state cavalry commanded by Major Nelson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fifth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, who served in the

Secretary of the Treasury to settle claims for half-pay to revolutionary officers.

navy of Virginia during the war of the revolution, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed and required, to adjust and settle those claims for half pay of the officers of the aforesaid regiments and corps, which have not been paid or prosecuted to judgments against the state of Virginia, and for which said state would be bound on the principles of the half-pay cases already decided in the supreme court of appeals of said state; which several sums of money herein directed to be settled or paid shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

APPROVED, July 5, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 9, 1832.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be appointed.

CHAP. CLXXIV.—*An Act to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner of Indian affairs, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time, prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Salary.

Clerks.

Pay of commissioner for the year 1832.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall arrange or appoint to the said office the number of clerks necessary therefor, so as not to increase the number now employed; and such sum as is necessary to pay the salary of said commissioner for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury.

Accounts, &c., to be transmitted to commissioner, &c.

Communications to be free of postage.

March 3, 1845, ch. 43, sec. 1.

Ardent spirits prohibited.

Unnecessary agencies, &c., to be discontinued.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs, shall be transmitted to the said commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department for settlement; and all letters and packages to and from the said commissioner, touching the business of his office, shall be free of postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretence, into the Indian country.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall, under the direction of the President, cause to be discontinued the services of such agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and mechanics, as may, from time to time, become unnecessary, in consequence of the emigration of the Indians, or other causes.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 9, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXV.—*An Act to enable the President to extinguish Indian title within the state of Indiana, Illinois, and territory of Michigan.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of holding Indian treaties, and of finally extinguishing Indian title, within the state of Indiana, and so much of the lands of the Pattawatamies as lies in the state of Illinois and territory of Michigan.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

(a) Notes of the acts for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes, vol. ii. p. 6.
Notes of regulations of intercourse and trade with the Indian tribes, vol. ii. p. 139.
Notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court on the laws and treaties with the Indians, vol. ii. p. 141.
Notes of obsolete acts relating to trading houses with the Indians, vol. ii. p. 652.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CLXXX.—*An Act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri. (a)*

July 9, 1832.

1833, ch. 84.

All unconfirmed land claims to be examined.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles in the state of Missouri and two commissioners

(a) Notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court on land titles in Missouri.

The state of Missouri was formerly part of the territory, first of France, next of Spain, then of France, who ceded it to the United States by the treaty of 1803, in full propriety, sovereignty and dominion, as she had acquired and held it; by which this government put itself in place of the former sovereigns, and became invested with all their rights, subject to their concomitant obligations to the inhabitants. Both were regulated by the law of nations, according to which the rights of property are protected, even in the case of a conquered country; and held sacred and inviolable when it is ceded by treaty, with or without any stipulation to such effect: and the laws, whether in writing, or evidenced by the usage and customs of the conquered or ceded country, continue in force, until altered by the new sovereign. *Strother v. Lucas*, 12 Peters, 410.

No principle can be better established by the authority of the Supreme Court, than "that the acts of an officer, to whom a public duty is assigned by his king, within the sphere of that duty, are *prima facie* taken to be within his power." The principles on which it rests, are believed to be too deeply founded in law and reason, ever to be successfully assailed. He who would controvert a grant executed by the lawful authority, with all the solemnities required by law, takes on himself the burden of showing that the officer has transcended the powers conferred upon him; or that the transaction is tainted with fraud. *Ibid.*

Where the act of an officer to pass the title to land according to the Spanish law, is done contrary to the written order of the king, produced at the trial, without any explanation; it shall be presumed that the power has not been exceeded; that the act was done on the motive set out therein; and according to some order known to the king and his officers, though not to his subjects; and courts ought to require very full proof, that he had transcended his powers, before they so determine it. *Ibid.*

In favour of long possession and ancient appropriation, every thing which was done shall be presumed to have been rightfully done; and though it does not appear to have been done, the law will presume that whatever was necessary has been done. *Ibid.*

The stipulations of the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States affording that protection or security to claims under the French or Spanish government to which the act of Congress refers, are in the first, second, and third articles. They extended to all property until Louisiana became a member of the Union; into which the inhabitants were to be incorporated as soon as possible, "and admitted to all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." The perfect inviolability and security of property is among these rights. *Delassus v. The United States*, 9 Peters, 117.

The right of property is protected and secured by the treaty, and no principle is better settled in this country, than that an inchoate title to lands is property. This right would have been sacred, independent of the treaty. The sovereign who acquires an inhabited country, acquires full dominion over it; but this dominion is never supposed to divest the vested rights of individuals to property. The language of the treaty ceding Louisiana, excludes any idea of interfering with private property. *Ibid.*

On the 15th of April, 1802, the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana granted sixteen hundred arpents of land near certain rivers named in the grant, with directions to survey the same in a vacant place of the royal domain; but no survey was made before the cession of Louisiana to the United States. By the court—As the grant contained no description of the land granted, and was not located within the time prescribed by the act of Congress of the 10th of March, 1804, it comes directly within the point decided by the Supreme Court in the case of John Smith, T., and cannot be confirmed. *Wherry v. The United States*, 10 Peters, 338.

In repeated decisions the Supreme Court have affirmed the authority of local governors, under the crown of Spain, to grant land in Louisiana, before the same was ceded by Spain to France: and the court have also affirmed the validity of descriptive grants, though not surveyed before the 11th of March, 1804, in Missouri, and the 24th of January, 1818, in Florida. *Mackey v. The United States*, 10 Peters, 340.

A grant or concession made by an officer who is by law authorized to make it, carries with it *prima facie* evidence that it is within his powers. No excess of them, or departure from them, is to be presumed. He violates his duty by such excess, and is responsible for it. He who alleges that an officer intrusted with an important duty has violated his instructions, must show it. *Delassus v. The United States*, 9 Peters, 117.

The instructions of governor O'Reilly, relative to granting lands in Louisiana, were considered by the court in *S Peters*, 455. These regulations were intended for the general government of subordinate officers, and not to control and limit the power of the person from whose will they emanated. The Baron De Carondelet must be supposed to have had all the powers which had been vested in Don O'Reilly, and a concession ordered by him is as valid as a similar concession directed by governor O'Reilly, would have been. *Ibid.*

A concession of land was made by the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, at the time when the power of granting lands was vested in the governors of provinces. This power was, in 1799, after the concession, transferred to the intendant-general: and after this transfer, in January, 1800, the order of survey of the land was made by the lieutenant-governor. The validity of the order of survey depends on the authority of the lieutenant-governor to make it. The lieutenant-governor was also a sub-delegate, and as such was empowered to make inchoate grants. The grant was confirmed. *Chouteau's heirs v. the United States*, 9 Peters, 137.

The transfer of the power to make concessions of lands belonging to the royal domain of Spain, from the governor-general to the intendant-general, did not affect the power of the sub-delegate, who made this concession. The order in this case is the foundation of title, and is, according to the act of

Claims to be
classified, &c.

Time for tak-
ing testimony.

Office of re-
corder to re-
main open for
two years.

Recorder, &c.,
to proceed, &c.

to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to examine all the unconfirmed claims to land in that state, heretofore filed in the office of the said recorder, according to law, founded upon any incomplete grant, concession, warrant, or order of survey, issued by the authority of France or Spain, prior to the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four; and to class the same so as to show, first, what claims, in their opinion, would in fact have been confirmed, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish government, and the practice of the Spanish authorities under them, at New Orleans, if the government under which said claims originated had continued in Missouri; and secondly what claims, in their opinion, are destitute of merit, in law or equity, under such laws, usages, customs, and practice of the Spanish authorities aforesaid; and shall also assign their reasons for the opinions so to be given. And in examining and classing such claims, the recorder and commissioners shall take into consideration, as well the testimony heretofore taken by the boards of commissioners and recorder of land titles upon those claims, as such other testimony as may be admissible under the rules heretofore existing for taking such testimony before said boards and recorder: and all such testimony shall be taken within twelve months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the recorder shall be open for the purposes of such examination for the term of two years from the date of the organization of the board of commissioners and no longer; and the recorder and commissioners shall proceed in the examination in a summary manner, with or without any new application of

Congress on the subject of confirming titles to lands in Missouri, &c., and the general understanding and usage of Louisiana and Missouri, capable of being perfected into a complete title. It is property, capable of being alienated, of being subjected to debts: and is, as such, to be held as sacred and inviolate as other property. *Ibid.*

A concession of one league square of land, in Upper Louisiana, was made by Don Zenon Trudeau, the lieutenant-governor of that province, to Auguste Chouteau, and a decree made by him directing the surveyor-general of the province to put him in possession of the land, and to survey the same, in order to enable Chouteau to solicit a complete title thereto from the governor-general, who by the said decree was informed that the circumstances of Chouteau were such as entitled him to a grant of the land. The land was surveyed, and the grantee put in full possession of it on the 20th of December, 1803. He retained possession of it until his death. The objection to the validity of the concession was, that the petitioner had not as many tame cattle as the eighth regulation of governor O'Reilly, governor-general of Louisiana, required. That regulation required that the applicant for a grant of a league square of land should make it appear that he is possessed of one hundred head of tame cattle, some horses and sheep, and two slaves to look after them, a proportion which shall always be observed for the grants, &c. By the Court—In the spirit of the decisions which have been heretofore made by the Supreme Court, and of the acts of confirmation passed by Congress, the fact that the applicant possessed the requisite amount of property to entitle him to the land he solicited, was submitted to the officer who decided on the application; and he is not bound to prove it to the court, which passes on the validity of the grant. These incomplete titles were transferable, and the assignee might not possess the means of proving the exact number of cattle in possession of the petitioner when the concession was made. The grant was confirmed. *Ibid.* 147.

If the court can trust the information received on this subject, neither the governor nor the intendant-general has ever refused to perfect an incomplete title granted by a deputy-governor or a sub-delegate. *Ibid.*

The regulation made by Don O'Reilly, as to the quantity of land to be granted to an individual, is not that no individual shall receive grants for more than one league square, but that no grant shall exceed a league square. The words of the regulation do not forbid different grants to the same person, and, so far as the court are informed, it has never been so construed. *Ibid.*

Under the act of February 17, 1815, ch. 45, a New Madrid certificate could be located upon lands before they were offered for sale under a proclamation of the President, or even surveyed by the public surveyor. Barry v. Gamble, 3 Howard, 32.

The act of April 26, 1822, ch. 40, recognised locations of this kind, although they disregarded the sectional lines by which the surveys were afterwards made. *Ibid.*

Under the acts of 1805, 1806, and 1807, it was necessary to file the evidence of an incomplete claim under French and Spanish authority, which bore date anterior to 1800, as well as those which were dated subsequent to that day; and in case of neglect, the bar provided applied to both of these classes. *Ibid.*

A title, resting on a permit and warrant of survey, dated before the 1st of October, 1800, without any settlement or survey having been made, was an incomplete title, and within those acts. *Ibid.*

And although the acts of 1824 and 1828 remove the bar as it respected the United States, yet having excepted such lands as have been sold, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and saved the right or title of adverse claimants, these acts protected a New Madrid claim, which had been located while this bar continued. *Ibid.*

the claimants; and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress during said term of examination, lay before the commissioner of the general land office a report of the claims so classed, stating therein the date and quantity of each, whether there be any, and what, conflicting claims, and the evidence upon which each claim depends, and the authority and power under which the said claim was granted by the Spanish or French governor, commandant or sub-delegate, to be laid before Congress for their final decision upon the claims contained in such first class.

A report of claims to be laid before commissioner, and presented to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the final report of the recorder and commissioners, the lands contained in the second class shall be subject to sale as other public lands; and the lands contained in the first class shall continue to be reserved from sale as heretofore, until the decision of Congress shall be made thereon; and if the decision of Congress shall be against the claims, or any of them, the lands so decided against shall be, in like manner, subject to sale as other public lands: *Provided*, That actual settlers being housekeepers upon such lands as are rejected, claiming to hold, under such rejected claim, or such as may waive their grant, shall have the right of pre-emption to enter within the time of the existence of this act not exceeding the quantity of their claim, which in no case shall exceed six hundred and forty acres, to include their improvements, who shall give notice and prove their right of pre-emption, and in all things conform to the regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the existing laws relative to pre-emption; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately to forward to the several land offices in said state, the manner in which all those who may wish to waive their several grants or claims, and avail themselves of the right of pre-emption, shall renounce or release their said grants.

Provisions relating to sale of certain lands.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the recorder and commissioners shall each receive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarter yearly by the United States, in full compensation for their services under this act; and may, when necessary, employ an interpreter of the French or Spanish language, for a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid by the United States.

Pay of recorder and commissioners.

Interpreter may be employed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the heirs of Carlos de Villemont to submit the evidence of their claim to a tract of land in Arkansas territory, to a place called "Chicot point," to the said recorder and commissioners, and it shall be the duty of said recorder and commissioners to report upon said claim in the manner that other claims provided for in this act are to be reported and proceeded upon.

Heirs of Carlos de Villemont may submit evidence of claim. Report thereon.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 9, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXXI.—*An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands that have reverted for non-payment of the purchase money, passed twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where public lands have been purchased, on which a further credit has been taken under the provisions of the act of the second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or under any other act of Congress granting relief to the purchasers of the public lands, and have reverted to the United States for failure to pay the purchase money, or have been sold by the United States by reason of such failure to pay, it shall be the duty of the register of the land office where the purchase was made, to issue

Act of May 23, 1828, ch. 71.

Register to issue certificates to purchasers of public lands for amount paid, &c.

1821, ch. 12.

Certificates to be as cash in payment of public lands.

Commissioner and registers to be governed by provisions of act of May 23, 1828, ch. 71.

Excess paid on lands relinquished, when it exceeds \$10, to be certified, and received in payment for public lands.

Duplicate of lost or destroyed certificate.

1828, ch. 71.

upon application, to the person or persons legally entitled to the benefit of payments made previous to such reversion or sale, his, her or their legal representatives or assigns, a certificate for the amount so paid and not refunded, which shall be received and credited as cash in payment of any public lands that may hereafter be sold by the United States, in the state or territory in which such original purchase was made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office and of the registers as aforesaid, to conform to, and be governed by, the provisions of the act aforesaid, to which this is an amendment, passed the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where the lands have been relinquished to the United States under the provisions of the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as aforesaid, or other acts of Congress, and the money paid thereon has, in part, been applied in the payment of other lands, if the payment so made on lands retained be less than the amount paid on the relinquished lands, when such excess exceeds the sum of ten dollars, it shall be the duty of the register of the land office where the transfer of payment was made, to issue a certificate for such excess to the person or persons entitled thereto and in the manner pointed out in the first section of this act; which certificate shall be received in payment of the purchase of the public lands as pointed out in said section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on proof being made, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any certificate issued under this act, or that has been, or may be, issued under the said act of the twenty-third of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, has been lost or destroyed by accident, he is hereby authorized to issue to the legal owner thereof, a duplicate of such original certificate, which shall be, in all respects, as available to the owner as the original certificate would have been.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 9, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXXII.—*An Act to alter the times of holding the district court of the United States for the state of Illinois.* (a)

District court to be held on the fourth Monday of May, annually.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the term of the district court of the United States for the district of Illinois, which is now directed by law to be held on the first Monday of May, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Monday of May in each year; and all process which may have issued, or which may hereafter issue, returnable on the said first Monday of May, as heretofore directed, shall be held returnable, and be returned, on the fourth Monday of May in each year.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

(a) Acts relating to the district court of the United States in the territory and state of Illinois.

An act regulating and defining the duties of the United States' judges for the territory of Illinois. March 3, 1815, ch. 98.

An act supplemental to "An act regulating and defining the duties of the United States' judges for the territory of Illinois," &c. April 29, 1816, ch. 154.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Indiana. March 3, 1817, ch. 100.

An act respecting the jurisdiction of certain district courts. February 19, 1831, ch. 28.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States." March 3, 1837, ch. 34, sec. 3.

An act to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the seventh circuit. March 10, 1838, ch. 33.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.*

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, authorized to compromise, and finally settle the claim of the United States on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, on such terms as he may deem most conducive to the best interests of the United States.

APPROVED, July 9, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 9, 1832.

Claim to be compromised and settled.

CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*An Act to finish the rebuilding of the frigate Macedonian.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of finishing the rebuilding of the frigate Macedonian, the sum of two hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

Appropriation.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act to provide for paying certain arrearages for surveys made by naval officers, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the extra services and expenses of the officers of the navy, engaged in the survey of our coasts and harbours the past and present years, the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied and expended under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the balance due Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, for purchasing, drafting, and superintending the making of the astronomical instruments for the exploring expedition; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, the commander of the navy yard at the city of Washington shall cease to act as navy agent; and that portion of the act of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, which made it his duty so to do, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and a separate and permanent agent shall be appointed as in other cases, in the same manner, entitled to the same compensation, and under the same responsibilities, and to be governed by the same laws and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be adopted for other navy agents; and it shall be his duty to act as agent not only for the navy yard in this city, but for the Navy Department, under the direction of the secretary thereof, in the payment of such accounts and claims as the said secretary may direct.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

Appropriation for expenses of naval officers surveying coasts and harbours.

Appropriation to pay balance due Lieutenant Charles Wilkes.

Commander of navy yard at Washington to cease to act as navy agent.
1804, ch. 53.

Permanent agent for Navy Department.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act to provide for rebuilding the frigate Java and the sloop Cyane.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing timber to rebuild the frigate Java and the sloop Cyane.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act to provide for completing the navy hospital at Norfolk, and the navy asylum at Philadelphia, and to furnish them in part.*

[Obsolete.]

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the commissioners of the navy hospital fund, and for the use thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For completing the navy hospital at Norfolk, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For providing fixtures, furniture, and apparatus therefor, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For completing the navy asylum at Philadelphia, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For providing fixtures, furniture, and apparatus for one wing thereof, six thousand six hundred dollars.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

CHAP. CXC.—*An Act authorizing the construction of naval hospitals at the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Pensacola.*

Naval hospitals to be constructed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be constructed, for the use of the navy of the United States, proper hospitals at or near each of the following places, to wit: the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, and the navy yard, Pensacola.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and hereby is, appropriated for the construction of such hospital at Charlestown aforesaid, twenty-six thousand dollars; at Brooklyn aforesaid, twenty thousand dollars; and at Pensacola, thirty thousand dollars; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

CHAP. CXCI.—*An Act to carry into effect the act to provide for a survey of the coast of the United States. (a)*

Appropriation for surveying coasts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for carrying into effect the act, entitled "An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States," approved on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the

(a) Act of February 10, 1807, vol. ii. p. 413.

Notes of acts relating to the survey of the coasts of the United States, vol. ii. p. 414.

treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said act is hereby revived, and shall be deemed to provide for the survey of the coasts of Florida, in the same manner as if the same had been named therein.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in and about the execution of the said act, to use all maps, charts, books, instruments, and apparatus, which now, or hereafter may belong to the United States, and employ all persons in the land or naval service of the United States, and such astronomers and other persons as he shall deem proper: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or the act hereby revived, shall be construed to authorize the construction or maintenance of a permanent astronomical observatory.

President authorized to use maps, &c., and to employ persons.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXCI.—*An Act to provide iron tanks for the use of the navy of the United States.*

July 10, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purchase of iron tanks for the use of the vessels of war of the United States, in commission, the sum of one hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXCI.—*An Act to establish additional land districts in the state of Alabama, and for other purposes.*

July 10, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the tract of country in the state of Alabama ceded to the United States by a treaty concluded with the Creek tribe of Indians, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be divided into, and constitute two land districts, by extending through the same, east and west, the line between township number twenty-two, south of the base line of the Huntsville district, and township number twenty-four, north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

Two land districts established.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the land in said ceded territory, south of said dividing line, shall be sold at the town of Montgomery, and said district shall be called the Talapoosa district; and all the land in said ceded territory, north of said dividing line, shall be sold at the town of Montevallo, and said district shall be called the Coosa district: *Provided, however*, That the President of the United States may, if he shall deem it expedient, remove either, or both, of the said land offices to any other point in the respective districts, for which they are established.

Land office for Talapoosa district.
For the Coosa district.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a register and receiver appointed to each of the aforesaid land offices, to superintend the sales of the public lands in their respective districts, who shall reside at the places designated, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices as are, or may be, provided by law in relation to the registers and receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Registers and receivers to be appointed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the

Plats of surveys to be deposited.

proper plats of the surveys of said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them respectively.

Pay of register and receiver to begin when surveys are completed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the registers and receivers, to be appointed for the land districts hereby established, shall not commence till after the surveys shall have been completed.

Country acquired by Choctaw treaty, attached to separate district.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all that portion of country acquired by the treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, within the state of Alabama, south of township nineteen, shall be offered for sale at the Saint Stephen's land office, and the residue shall be attached to the Tuscaloosa land district, and be offered for sale at that place.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 10, 1832.

CHAP. CXCIV.—*An Act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds. (a)*

Commissioners to close all their accounts of certain funds, and pay the balance to the Treasurer for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of the navy pension and navy hospital funds be, and they are hereby, directed to close all their accounts as trustees of said funds, and to pay over the balance of cash in their hands, and to assign over and transfer all the certificates of stock, and other property belonging to said funds, and to the privateer pension fund, to the treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of navy and privateer pensions, and for expenditures on account of navy hospitals, et cetera; and as soon as said assignment and transfer shall be made, the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, released and discharged from all further trust connected with said funds, and the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, constituted the trustee of said funds; and as such, it shall be his duty to receive applications for pensions, and to grant the same according to the terms of the acts of Congress in such case made and provided, and to direct and control the expenditures out of the navy hospital fund.

Release of commissioners.

Secretary of the Navy made trustee.

Applications for pensions.

Moneys to be invested.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balance of cash now on hand, and all moneys that may hereafter arise to said pension funds from stocks redeemed, or from any other source, shall be immediately invested, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the bank stock of the Bank of the United States; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to sell so much of the stock of the United States in said bank, at the par value thereof, as said navy pension funds will pay for; and to receive said navy pension funds, in payment thereof; the said bank stock to be held in the name of the treasurer of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Secretary of the Treasury to sell stock, and receive navy pension funds in payment.

Accounts to be kept of certain funds, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause books to be opened, and regular accounts to be kept, showing the condition of the navy and privateer pension funds, the receipts and expenditures thereof, the names of the pensioners, and the dates and amount of their respective pensions, with a statement of the act or acts of Congress under which the same

(a) Acts relating to the navy pension fund :—

An act for the government of the navy of the United States, March 2, 1799, ch. 24, sec. 9, 10.

An act for the better government of the navy of the United States, April 23, 1800, ch. 33, sec. 9, 10.

An act in relation to the navy pension fund, March 26, 1804, ch. 48.

An act providing navy pensions in certain cases, Jan. 20, 1813, ch. 10.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act in relation to the navy pension fund," April 16, 1816, ch. 56.

An act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension fund and navy hospital fund, July 10, 1832, ch. 194.

An act to continue the office of commissioner of pensions, and to transfer the business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department to that office, March 4, 1840, ch. 4.

may be granted; and that he shall annually report to Congress an abstract, showing the condition of these funds in all these particulars, and the receipts and expenditures during the year; and cause a similar account of the receipts and expenditures of the navy hospital fund, to be kept and reported to Congress, annually, in like manner, and at the same time, with the reports upon the pension funds.

Abstract to be reported to Congress, annually.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall perform all the duties which shall be required of him in relation to said funds; and shall receive as a full compensation for his services, and in lieu of all commissions or other allowances, a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars, to be paid quarter-yearly, out of the treasury of the United States.

Clerk.

Salary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers conferred, and duties imposed by laws now in force, on the commissioners of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds, be, and they are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of the Navy; and all acts, and parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Powers and duties of commissioners transferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CXCVI.—*An Act to extend the provisions of the act, entitled "An act regulating commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe," approved the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and to refund the tonnage duties on the French ship Victorine. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the privileges which are extended by the act, entitled "An act regulating commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe," approved the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to French vessels laden and coming direct from those islands, shall be extended to vessels coming in the same manner, in ballast, subject, nevertheless, to the proviso contained in said act.

Privileges of act of May 9, 1828, ch. 49, extended to vessels in ballast.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount of tonnage duty as may have been collected, by the collector of the port of New York, upon the French ship Victorine, and which is referred to in the letter of the French minister to the Secretary of State, dated the fourth of November last.

Tonnage duty on the Victorine to be refunded.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CXCVII.—*An Act giving the assent of Congress to an act of the legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes;" and also, to an act amendatory thereof, which passed in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby given, so far as the same may be necessary to the validity thereof, to an act of the legislature of the state of North Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes;" and, also, to an act of the said legislature to amend the former, which passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Assent of Congress to acts of North Carolina.

(a) See notes to the act of January 7, 1824, ch. 4, for the acts relating to discriminating duties, ante, p. 2.

Assent extended to any act to revive, &c., the aforesaid acts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent hereby given to the several acts aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to extend to the provisions of any act which may be passed by the legislature of the state of North Carolina, to revive, amend, or carry into full effect the purpose of the acts aforesaid, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed essential to the validity thereof.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CXCVIII.—*An Act making appropriations for a custom-house in the city of New York, and for other purposes.*

Purchase of site, and erection of building for a custom-house in the port of New York.

Appropriation.

Custom-house Square, at New Haven.

Appropriation.

Custom-house, &c., at Middletown;

New London;

New Bedford;

Kennebunk;

Newport.

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 and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon to be used as a custom-house in the port of New York; and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the improvement of Custom-house Square at the port of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, nine hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided the same shall by him be deemed expedient; to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz: for the erection or purchase of a custom-house and public store at the port of Middletown, five thousand dollars; for the erection or purchase of a custom-house and public store at the port of New London, five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a custom-house and public store at the port of New Bedford, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the purchase of a custom-house at the port of Kennebunk, sixteen hundred dollars; for completing the custom-house and fence around it, of the port of Newport, five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Commissioners to be appointed to examine all claims under the convention with France.

Secretary and clerk.

CHAP. CXCVI.—*An Act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.*

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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to them under the convention between the United States and France, of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which are provided for by the said convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations. The said board shall have a secretary, versed in the English, French, and Spanish languages, and a clerk, both to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the commissioners, secretary, and clerk, shall, before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying their said commission into full and complete effect.

Rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the board so constituted shall meet on the first Monday of August next at the city of Washington; and, within two years from the time of its meeting, shall terminate its duties. And the Secretary of State is required forthwith, after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said meeting; to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

Time of meeting and termination of duties.

Notice of meeting.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

Records, &c. to be delivered to commission.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: to each of the said commissioners, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the secretary of the board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission, as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Pay of commissioners, secretary, and clerk.

Contingent expenses of commission.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by them; a certified copy whereof shall be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in rateable proportions, among the persons in whose favour the awards shall have been made, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favour said awards shall be made; and shall also cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and, on the presentation of the said certificates at the treasury, as the net proceeds of the general instalments, payable by the French government, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

List of awards to be reported to Secretary of State, and certified copy to Secretary of Treasury, who shall distribute, &c.

Certificates to be issued.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, payable to the United States in virtue of the said convention, to be received from the French government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best, and the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the treasury; and, on the payment of the proceeds of each of the said instalments, there shall be set apart, of the money in the treasury, such further sum as would have been received from the net proceeds of such instalment, if the reservation stipulated by the fourth article of said convention had not been deducted; and the moneys which may be thus set apart, together with those which may be received into the treasury under this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to satisfy the awards herein provided for.

Instalments to be transferred to United States, and net proceeds paid into the treasury.

Sum to be set apart, &c.

Appropriation.

Communications free.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all communications to or from

the secretary of the board of commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Records, &c.
to be deposited
in State Depart-
ment.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Rates of du-
ties on French
wines for ten
years.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the term of ten years, from and after the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, wines, the produce of France, shall be admitted into the United States on paying duties not exceeding the following rates on the gallon, (such as is at present used in the United States,) that is to say: six cents for red wines in casks, ten cents for white wine in casks, and twenty-two cents for wine of all sorts in bottles. (a)

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CC.—*An Act to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.*

Appropriation
for expenses of
emigrating In-
dians.

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-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in addition to the balance remaining unexpended in the treasury, already appropriated to defray the expenses of transporting and subsisting such portions of the various tribes of Indians as have heretofore emigrated west of the Mississippi, or as may emigrate during the present year, in conformity with the provisions of various treaties entered into with them: For the payment of the account of John Drew, a Cherokee Indian, three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirteen cents. For the payment of John W. Flowers, a Cherokee Indian, five hundred dollars.

John Drew to
be paid.

J. W. Flowers
to be paid.

Unsatisfied
claims of Che-
rokee Indians to
be paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause any unsatisfied claims of John W. Flowers, Nicholas Miller, William Drew, and Joseph Rogers, Cherokee Indians, for stock lost by them, respectively, by spoliations committed by citizens of the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in the territory in Arkansas, ceded to the United States by the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to be settled and paid in the same manner as if such spoliations had been committed before the cession of the said territory, on the principles of the act of Congress, approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;" and that the Secretary of War be directed to endeavour to ascertain the names of the persons who committed the depredations upon the property of said Indians, and take suitable steps for the prosecution and punishment of such persons; and also for the recovery of the value of the property plundered or destroyed by them.

Act of March
30, 1802, ch. 13.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sums be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CCI.—*An Act extending further the right of debenture to the port of Key West, and altering the limits of the district of Key West.*

Certain ves-
sels admitted to

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, and

(a) See notes of acts relative to discriminating duties, vol. iv. p. 2.

merchandise, arriving in the United States, from and after the first day of August next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of entry of Key West.

make entry at Key West.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, all the ports, harbours, shores and waters, of that part of Florida extending from Indian river to Tampa bay, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to, and shall form a part of, the collection district of Key West.

Collection district of Key West extended.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso of the third section of the act of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as respects the port of Key West, together with all such other parts of said act as are inconsistent with the provisions of the present act.

Proviso of 3d section of act of May 7, 1822, ch. 62, repealed.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CCII.—*An Act authorizing the entry of vessels and merchandise arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, at the port of Edgartown, in Massachusetts.*

July 13, 1832.

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 of August next, all vessels or merchandise, arriving in the United States from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, may be entered at the port of Edgartown, in Massachusetts.

Certain vessels admitted to entry at Edgartown.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CCIII.—*An Act concerning the issuing of patents to aliens, for useful discoveries and inventions.*

July 13, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the privileges granted to the aliens described in the first section of the act, to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees, approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred, be extended, in like manner, to every alien, who, at the time of petitioning for a patent, shall be resident in the United States, and shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become a citizen thereof: *Provided*, That every patent granted by virtue of this act and the privileges thereto appertaining, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void without resort to any legal process to annul or cancel the same in case of a failure on the part of any patentee, for the space of one year from the issuing thereof, to introduce into public use in the United States the invention or improvement for which the patent shall be issued; or in case the same for any period of six months after such introduction shall not continue to be publicly used and applied in the United States, or in case of failure to become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to notice given at the earliest period within which he shall be entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

The privileges granted to aliens extended.
Act of April 17, 1800, ch. 25.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CCIV.—*An Act to enforce quarantine regulations.*

July 13, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the revenue cutters, revenue boats, or revenue

[Expired.]
Act of May 27, 1796, ch. 31.

Secretary of the Treasury to employ aid to enforce quarantine regulations. Act of Feb. 25, 1799, ch. 12.

Act limited to March 4, 1833.

officers, employed or authorized to be employed for the purposes of the revenue, should be insufficient to aid in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of any state, or the regulations made pursuant thereto, the said Secretary may cause to be employed such additional revenue boats and revenue officers as he may deem necessary for that purpose, the said revenue boats to be of such size and description as he may see proper. This act to continue in force until the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

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

Time extended to January 1, 1835.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army shall be extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Land appropriated, to be applied in the manner provided by the act of May 30, 1830, ch. 215.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the further quantity of three hundred thousand acres of land be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated by the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army during the revolutionary war," approved the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, which said appropriation shall be applied in the manner provided by the said act to the unsatisfied warrants which have been or may be issued as therein directed to the officers and soldiers and others as described in the first, fifth, and seventh sections of said act.

Last paragraph of the first section of said act repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the last paragraph of the first section of the said act which authorizes the issuing of warrants upon an affidavit that the original was lost, and upon the production of an official copy thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CCVI.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the balance of an annuity, of six thousand dollars, usually paid to said Indians, and remaining unpaid for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.*

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, that being the balance due on the annuity payable to said Indians for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 13, 1832.

No higher duties of tonnage to be levied on Spanish vessels than are paid by Amer. vessels.

CHAP. CCVII.—*An Act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no other or greater duty of tonnage be levied in the ports of the United States on vessels owned wholly by subjects of Spain, coming from a port in Spain, than shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be ascertained to have been paid on

(a) See notes of the acts relating to discriminating duties, vol. iv. p. 2.

American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That vessels owned wholly by Spanish subjects, coming from any of the colonies of Spain, either directly or after touching at any other port or place, shall pay, in the ports of the United States, the same rate of duty on tonnage that shall be levied on American vessels in the Spanish colonial port from whence such Spanish vessel shall have last departed; the said amount to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized, from time to time, to give directions to the officers of the customs of the United States for the collection of such duties, so as to conform the said duties to any variation that may take place in the duties levied on American vessels in such Spanish ports.

Spanish colonial vessels to pay same tonnage duty as American vessels in Spanish colonial ports.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of tonnage levied by any foreign nation on the ships or vessels of the United States shall have been abolished, he may direct that the tonnage duty on the vessels of such nation shall cease to be levied in the ports of the United States; and cause any duties of tonnage that may have been levied on the vessels of such foreign nation, subsequent to the abolition of its discriminating duties of tonnage, to be refunded.

The President, in case any foreign nation shall abolish discriminating tonnage duties on Amer. vessels, may direct duties on vessels of such nation to cease, &c.
2d and 3d sections to take effect Jan. 1, 1833.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second and third sections of this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of January next.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXI.—*An Act to increase and improve the law department of the library of Congress.*

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the librarian to prepare an apartment near to, and connected by an easy communication with that in which the library of Congress is now kept, for the purpose of a law library; to remove the law books, now in the library, into such apartment; and to take charge of the law library, in the same manner as he is now required to do of the library of Congress.

Librarian to prepare an apartment for a law library, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall have free access to the said law library; and they are, hereby, authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations for the use of the same, by themselves and the attorneys and counsellors, during the sittings of the said court, as they shall deem proper: *Provided*, Such rules and regulations shall not restrict the President of the United States, the Vice President, or any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, from having access to the said library, or using the books therein, in the same manner that he now has, or may have, to use the books of the library of Congress.

Justices of the Supreme Court to have access, and make rules and regulations.

Provido.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the law library shall be a part of the library of Congress, subject to the same regulations, except such alterations as are herein provided for, as now are, or hereafter shall be established for the library of Congress; and the incidental expenses of the law library shall be paid out of the appropriations for the library of Congress.

Law library to be part of library of Congress, &c.
Incidental expenses.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, for the present year, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and a further annual sum of one thousand dollars, for the period of five years, to be expended in the purchase of law books; and that the librarian shall make the purchases of the books for the law library, under such directions, and pursuant to such catalogue, as shall be furnished him by the chief justice of the United States.

Appropriations.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriation.

CHAP. CCXXII.—*An Act to provide for completing the removal and erection of the naval monument.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying the workmen for renewing the inscriptions, and giving uniformity of color to the naval monument, its ornaments and statues, recently removed from the Washington navy yard to the Capitol square, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

Allowance to officers of the marine corps.

Proviso.

CHAP. CCXXIII.—*An Act concerning certain officers of the marine corps. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be allowed and paid to such officers of the marine corps, as have heretofore received the brevet rank of majors in said corps, the amount of pay and emoluments to which they would have been entitled as commandants of separate stations, if said brevet rank had been recognised by the Navy Department: *Provided,* That no officer shall receive under this act more than the difference between the pay and emoluments actually received by them, and those to which their said brevet rank would have entitled them as aforesaid.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Appropriations.

CHAP. CCXXIV.—*An Act supplementary to the several acts making appropriation for the civil and military service during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.*

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 be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following objects specifically, namely:

For the pay and mileage of members of both Houses of Congress and delegates, and of the joint committee directed to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For alterations in the hall of the House of Representatives, and other expenditures on the Capitol, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For changing the course of Tiber Creek, three thousand two hundred and two dollars.

For planting trees and improving the walk on Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For completing the building now erecting in the city of Philadelphia for the mint establishment of the United States, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks to enable the commissioner of the general land office to bring up the business of his office, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of removing from the burying ground of Rock Creek church to the Congressional cemetery the remains of James Jackson, and James Jones, formerly members of Congress from the

(a) See notes to act of June 30, 1834, ch. 132, for the decision of the Supreme Court as to brevet pay to officers in the marine corps.

state of Georgia, such sum as shall be requisite, not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Appropriations.

For defraying the increased expenses of the quartermaster's department, incurred in the Indian war, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing barracks, quarters, hospital and storehouses, at Key West, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury in collecting information of the extent and condition of the manufactures of the United States, in compliance with certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, eighteen thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to contract with a skilful artist to execute, in marble, a pedestrian statue of George Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotundo of the Capitol, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For the construction, under the superintendence of the commissioner of the public buildings, of a substantial brick or stone vault in the Washington parish burial-ground, for the temporary interment of members of Congress, one thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency of appropriation for printing the laws of the territory of Florida and for the payment of C. C. Greenup, remaining unpaid as estimated by the Treasury Department, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirteen cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for the salary of the governor of Florida, five hundred dollars.

In addition to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor of public lands in the territory of Arkansas, and compensation to draughtsman, and clerks in his office, during the remainder of the current year, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and forage of surgeons, assistant surgeons, and others, provided for by the act of June eighteenth, [twenty-eighth,] one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.

1832, ch. 150.

For the pay, subsistence, and other expenses of the mounted rangers, according to the act of June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, eighty-three thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars.

1832, ch. 131.

For the expenses of militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, in addition to the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore made for that object, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the army, ordnance, subsistence, and other objects connected with the quartermaster's department, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of militia called into service to suppress Indian hostilities, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of pensions to widows and orphans granted during the present session, three thousand dollars.

In order to carry into effect the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, the following sums, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War:

For the compensation of temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.

For rent, printing of forms and regulations, six hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to apply a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, out of

Appropriation to defray ex-

penses of a delegation of the Seminole Indians to explore country west of the Mississippi.

Ante, p. 519.
Transfer of appropriation.

Payment to be made to troops in the service of the United States.

the amount appropriated for the purchase of provisions for the relief of the Seminole Indians, by the act making appropriations for the Indian department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to defray the expenses of a delegation of the said Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi, for the purpose of deciding upon a removal thither; and so much of the appropriation for the payment of labourers in the ordnance department, as will not be required in consequence of the new organization of the ordnance department, shall be transferred to the pay department, to enable the latter to meet the additional expenditures to which that organization subjects it.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district paymasters of the army of the United States, in addition to the payments required to be made by them to the regular troops, to make payment to all other troops in the service of the United States, whenever required thereto by order of the President.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXV.—*An Act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, in the District of Columbia, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof.*

Act of June 30, 1834, ch. 155.

WHEREAS it is represented to this present Congress, that the Washington Bridge Company are willing and desirous to sell, convey, and transfer to the United States, the bridge by them owned, in its present condition, with all their rights, property, and privileges, as a company, under the existing laws, including their lands, piers, abutments, roads, and ways, as well as all materials by them owned at the site of the said bridge, whether worked up in the construction or re-construction of the same or not, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars:

Secretary of the Treasury to pay Washington Bridge Company \$20,000, upon conveyance, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That provided the said Washington Bridge Company shall, at a lawful meeting of the stockholders thereof, agree to convey, and shall actually convey to the United States, the said bridge as it now is, with all the estate, right, title, and interest, either in law or equity, by them owned, as a company under existing laws, in said bridge, with its piers, abutments, roads and ways, together with all the materials by them now owned as a company, at the said bridge and ways, either worked up or not, in the construction or re-construction of the said bridge, and all other their rights, privileges, and immunities as such company, within two calendar months from the passing of this act; which conveyance the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to make, by deed, under their corporate seal, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United [States:] then the said secretary shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to the said company the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Bridge to be erected across the Potomac.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the execution of such conveyance by the said company, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected upon the site of the present bridge, a good and sufficient bridge across the river Potomac, of such materials, and upon such plan of construction as he shall approve and direct: *Provided*, That the said bridge be so constructed as to have a draw therein suitable for the safe passage of vessels of the largest dimensions, capable of navigating the Potomac river above the said bridge, not less than sixty-six feet at the least; and, also, on each side of the said draw, and at a suitable distance therefrom, an arch of sufficient elevation to admit the passage under the same of an ordinary steamboat; which said draw and arch shall be at the Virginia channel

Proviso.

in the said river: *And provided, further*, That there shall be a similar draw at the Maryland channel, of not less than thirty-five feet, with a similar arch: *And, provided, also*, That in the selection of materials and in the construction of the said bridge, draws and arches, all practicable attention shall be had to the preservation of the navigation of the said river.

Proviso.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That towards the construction of the said bridge and works hereby authorized and directed, the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall apply and distribute the said sum of twenty thousand dollars in the following manner, that is to say: first to reimburse the expenses incurred by the said company since the last adjournment of Congress, to the stockholders advancing the same, and the balance among the stockholders, pro rata, on the cost of each share, to the present holder thereof, to be ascertained by the company if necessary, by the oath or affirmation of the present holder.

Application and distribution of sum to be paid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect, unless three valuers, to be appointed by the President of the United States having no interest in the said bridge, or in any property in the District of Columbia, and not being inhabitants of the said district, or a majority of them, shall, on oath, decide that the property of the said bridge company, so to be conveyed to the United States, exclusive of any supposed value of the privileges by them held under their charter as a company, is of the value of twenty thousand dollars; or unless in case the said valuers, or a majority of them, shall value the said property at a sum less than twenty thousand dollars, the said bridge company will agree to accept the amount of such valuation. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act to be void, unless valuers appraise company's property at \$20,000; or if appraised at a less sum, company accept such valuation.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CCXXVII.—*An Act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.* (a)

July 14, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, so much of the act entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the nineteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as is herein otherwise provided for, shall be repealed, except so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery and collection of all duties which shall have accrued under the said act; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which may have been incurred under the same.

Parts of the act of May 19, 1828, ch. 55, repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

Duties to be levied on certain articles, after 3d of March, 1833.

First. Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be imported free of duty; and if any wool so imported shall be fine wool mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to eight cents per pound, or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon

Coarse unmanufactured wool free.

Unmanufactured wool, valued at more than eight cents per pound.

(a) See acts of March 2, 1833, ch. 55, 57 and 62.

shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal; on wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents, shall be levied four cents per pound, and forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

Proviso.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part.

Second. On all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, five per centum ad valorem; on worsted stuff goods, shawls and other manufactures of silk and worsted, ten per centum ad valorem; on worsted yarn, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen yarn, four cents per pound, and fifty per centum ad valorem; on mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, and carpets and carpeting, twenty-five per centum, except Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained carpeting, which shall be at sixty-three cents the square yard; all other ingrained and Venetian carpeting, at thirty-five cents the square yard; and except blankets, the value whereof at the place from whence exported, shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, the duty to be levied upon which, shall be five per centum ad valorem; on flannels, bockings, and baizes, sixteen cents the square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum; and upon merino shawls made of wool, all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready-made clothing, fifty per centum ad valorem. (a)

(a) Under the act of Congress passed July 14, 1832, ch. 227, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," worsted shawls with cotton borders, and worsted suspenders with cotton straps or ends, are not subjected to a duty of fifty per cent. ad valorem. Elliott v. Swartwout, 10 Peters, 137.

Laws imposing duties on goods are intended for practical use and application by men engaged in commerce, and hence it has become a settled rule in the interpretation of statutes of this description to construe the language adopted by the legislature, and particularly in the denomination of articles, according to the commercial understanding of the terms used. *Ibid*.

Construction of statutes :

The principles applied in the courts of the United States, in relation to the construction of statutes of the United States, and of statutes in general.

The suspension of a statute for a limited time, is not a repeal of it. Brown, plaintiff in error, v. Barry, 3 Dall. 365; 1 Cond. Rep. 165.

The intention of the legislature, when discovered, must prevail; any rule of construction, declared by previous acts, to the contrary notwithstanding. *Ibid*.

The presumption must always be in favour of the validity of a law if the contrary is not clearly demonstrated. Cooper v. Telfair, 4 Dall. 14; 1 Cond. Rep. 211.

A legislative act founded on a mistaken opinion of what was law, does not change the actual state of the law, as to pre-existing cases. Talbot v. Seeman, 1 Cranch 1; 1 Cond. Rep. 239.

It is true, that in mere private cases between individuals, a court will and ought to struggle hard against a construction, which will, by a retrospective operation, affect the rights of parties; but in great national concerns, where individual rights acquired by war are sacrificed for national purposes, the contract making the sacrifice ought always to receive a construction conforming to its manifest import; and if the nation has given up the vested rights of its citizens, it is not for the court, but for the government, to consider whether it be a case proper for compensation. United States v. The Schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103; 1 Cond. Rep. 256.

If courts are to regard the constitution, and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature; the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply. Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch, 137; 1 Cond. Rep. 267.

In the construction of a statute, positive and explicit provisions, comprehending in terms a whole class of cases, are not to be restrained by applying to those cases an implication drawn from subsequent words; unless that implication be very clear, necessary, and irresistible. Faw v. Marsteller, 2 Cranch, 10; 1 Cond. Rep. 337.

Where a case is shown to be out of the mischief intended to be guarded against, or out of the spirit of the law; the letter of the statute will not be deemed so unequivocal as absolutely to exclude another construction. *Ibid*.

It is said the case ought to be an extraordinary one, that the circumstances ought to be uncommon, which would warrant a departure from the general principles established for the government of contracts. This is true, and the Supreme Court would certainly not feel itself at liberty to exercise, on a common occasion, a discretionary power, limited only by the opinion entertained of the naked justice of the case. *Ibid*.

That a law is the best expositor of itself; that every part of an act is to be taken into view for the purpose of discovering the mind of the legislature; and that the details of one part may contain regulations restricting the extent of general expressions used in another part of the same act; are among those plain rules laid down by common sense for the exposition of statutes, which have been uniformly acknowledged. Pennington v. Cox, 2 Cranch, 33; 1 Cond. Rep. 346.

It is undoubtedly a well-established principle in the exposition of statutes, that every part is to be considered, and the intention of the legislature to be extracted from the whole. It is also true that

Third. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, excepting cotton twist, yarn, and thread, which shall remain at the rate of duty fixed by the act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, of twenty-

Manufactures of cotton, or of part cotton. 1824, ch. 136.

where great inconvenience will result from a particular construction, that construction is to be avoided; unless the meaning of the legislature be plain; in which case it must be obeyed. *United States v. Fisher et al., Assignees of Blight, 2 Cranch, 358; 1 Cond. Rep. 421.*

That the consequences are to be considered in expounding laws, where the intent is doubtful, is a principle not to be contradicted; but it is also true, that it is a principle which must be applied with caution; and which has a degree of influence dependent on the nature of the case to which it is applied, when rights are infringed. *Ibid.*

Where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects. But when only a political regulation is made which is inconvenient; if the intention of the legislature be expressed in terms which are sufficiently intelligible to leave no doubt in the mind, when the words are taken in their ordinary sense; it would be going a great way to say that a constrained interpretation must be put upon them, to avoid an inconvenience which ought to have been contemplated in the legislature, when the act was passed; and which, in their opinion, was probably overbalanced by the particular advantages it was calculated to produce. *Ibid.*

In cases depending on the statutes of a state, the settled construction of these statutes, by the state courts, is to be regarded. *Polk's Lessee v. Wendal, 9 Cranch, 87; 3 Cond. Rep. 286.*

In the construction of the statutes or local laws of a state, it is frequently necessary to recur to the history and situation of the country, in order to ascertain the reason as well as the meaning of many of them, to enable a court to apply with propriety the different rules for construing statutes. *Preston v. Browder, 1 Wheat. 115; 3 Cond. Rep. 508.*

The best judges in England have been of opinion, that relaxing the construction of the statute of frauds ought not to be extended further than it has already been carried; and the Supreme Court entirely concurs in that opinion. *Grant v. Naylor, 4 Cranch, 224; 2 Cond. Rep. 95.*

An act of Congress ought never to be construed to violate the law of nations, if any other possible construction remains; and consequently can never be construed to violate neutral rights, or to affect neutral commerce, further than is warranted by the law of nations, as understood in this country. *Murray v. The Charming Betsey, 2 Cranch, 64; 1 Cond. Rep. 358.*

When an act of Congress is revived by a subsequent act, it is revived precisely in that form, and with that effect, which it had at the moment when it expired. The cargo of the Brig *Aurora v. The United States, 7 Cranch, 382; 2 Cond. Rep. 540.*

It is a general rule, in the construction of public statutes, that the word "may" is to be construed "must," in all cases where the legislature mean to impose a positive and absolute duty, and not merely to give a discretionary power. And in all cases, the construction should be such as carries into effect the true intent and meaning of the legislature in the enactment. *Minor et al. v. The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, 1 Peters, 46.*

Where English statutes, such for instance as the statute of frauds, and the statute of limitations, have been adopted into our own legislation; the known and settled construction of those statutes by English courts of law has been considered as silently incorporated into the acts; or has been received with all the weight of authority. *Pennock v. Dialogue et al., 2 Peters, 1.*

Where the question upon the construction of the statute of a state relative to real property has been settled by any judicial decision in the state where the land lies; the Supreme Court, upon the uniform principles adopted by it, would recognise that decision as a part of the local law. *Gardner v. Collins, 2 Peters, 58.*

A legislative act is to be interpreted according to the intention of the legislature, apparent upon its face. Every technical rule as to the construction or force of particular terms, must yield to the clear expression of the paramount will of the legislature. *Wilkinson v. Leland et al., 2 Peters, 627.*

In cases not absolutely closed by authority, the Supreme Court has always expressed a strong inclination not to extend the operation of the statute of frauds so as to embrace original and distinct promises, made by different persons at the same time, upon the same general consideration. *Townslley v. Sumrall, 2 Peters, 182.*

The Supreme Court has been often called upon to consider the sixteenth section of the judiciary act of 1759, and as often, either expressly or by the course of its decisions, has held that it is merely declaratory; making no alteration whatever in the rules of equity on the subject of legal remedy. *Boyce's Executors v. Grundy, 3 Peters, 210.*

The rule which has uniformly been observed by the Supreme Court in construing statutes, is to adopt the construction made by courts of the country, by whose legislature the statute was enacted. This rule may be susceptible of some modification, when applied to British statutes which are adopted in any of the states. By adopting them they become our own, as entirely as if they had been enacted by the legislature of the state. *Cathcart et al. v. Robinson, 5 Peters, 264.*

The construction which British statutes had received in England at the time of their adoption in this country, indeed to the time of the separation of this country from the British empire, may very properly be considered as accompanying the statutes themselves, and forming an integral part of them. But however subsequent decisions may be respected, and certainly they are entitled to great respect, their absolute authority is not admitted. If the English courts vary their construction of a statute which is common to both countries, we do not hold ourselves bound to fluctuate with them. *Ibid.*

Generally statutes are to be construed to operate in futuro, unless a retrospective effect be clearly intended. *Prince v. The United States, 2 Gallis. C. C. R. 204.*

The word 'or' has sometimes been construed to mean 'and.' Such construction has been clearly necessary to give effect to a clause in a will, or to some legislative provision, but never to change a contract at pleasure. *Douglass v. Eyre, Gilpin's D. C. R. 148.*

Proviso. second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; *And provided*, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square

Where a British statute is re-enacted in this country, it is reasonable to suppose that the legislature designed to adopt, as well the settled construction which had been given to the act by the British courts, as the act itself. *Kirkpatrick et al. v. Gibson's Executors*, 2 Brockenb. C. C. R. 388.

In doubtful cases, a court should compare all the parts of a statute, and different statutes in *pari materia*, to ascertain the intention of the legislature. *The Sloop Elizabeth*, Paines's C. C. R. 11.

Semble: That in questions of commercial law the courts of the United States are not concluded by the local construction proceeding from state courts. *Donnell v. The American Ins. Co.*, 2 Sumner's C. C. R. 366.

In the construction of statutes, one part must be construed by another. In order to attest the legislative intention, the whole statute must be inspected. *Strode v. Stafford Justices*, 1 Brockenb. C. C. R. 162.

It is a rule of law that a statute applicable in its terms to particular actions, cannot be applied by construction to other actions standing on the same reasons. *Jacob v. The United States*, 1 Brockenb. C. C. R. 520.

Penal laws must be construed strictly to bring the case within the definition of the law, but not so as to exclude a case within their ordinary acceptance. *The United States v. Wilson and Porter*, 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 78.

Laws are construed strictly to save a right, or avoid a penalty; and liberally to give a remedy, or effect an object declared in the law. *Whitney et al. v. Emmett et al.*, 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 316.

The provisions of a law which are merely directory, are not to be construed into conditions precedent. *Ibid.*

The mercantile terms are to be taken in the sense intended, which is to be ascertained by the laws in *pari materia*. *The United States v. Twenty-four Coils of Cordage*, 1 Baldwin's C. C. R. 505.

The words of a law imposing a forfeiture or penalty, should not be construed to embrace a case not within the parts of the law which prohibits the act done, or direct the performance of an act, by the omission of which the penalty or forfeiture is incurred. *Ibid.* 508.

If a section of an act of Congress admits of two interpretations, one of which brings it within, and the other pushes it beyond the constitutional authority of Congress; it is the duty of the Supreme Court to adopt the former construction; because a presumption never ought to be indulged, that Congress meant to exercise or usurp any unconstitutional authority; unless that construction is forced on the court by language altogether incongruous. *The United States v. Combe*, 12 Peters, 72.

Upon the general principles of interpreting statutes, when the words are general, the court are not at liberty to insert limitations not called for by the sense, or the objects, or the mischiefs of the enactment. *Ibid.*

The office of a proviso, generally, is either to except something from the enacting clause, or to qualify or restrain its generality, or to exclude some possible ground of misinterpretation of its extending to cases not intended by the legislature to be brought within its purview. *Ibid.*

The court in construing an act will not consider the motives, or reasons, or opinions, expressed by individual members of Congress in debate, but will look, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed. *Aldridge et al. v. Williams*, 3 Howard, 1.

An act of Congress imposing a duty upon imports, must be construed to describe the article upon which the duty is imposed according to the commercial understanding of the terms used in the law, in our own markets, at the time when the law was passed. *Curtis v. Martin*, 3 Howard, 106.

Revenue laws for the prevention of fraud, for the suppression of a public wrong, or to effect a public good, are not in a strict sense penal statutes, although they impose a penalty. But they ought to be so construed as most effectually to accomplish the intention of the legislature, in passing them, instead of being construed with great strictness in favour of the defendant. *Taylor et al. v. The United States*, 3 Howard, 197.

A clause of forfeiture in a law is to be construed differently from a similar clause in an engagement between individuals. A legislature may impose it as a punishment, but individuals can only make it a matter of contract. *The State of Maryland v. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company*, 3 Howard, 534.

Statutes in *pari materia*, should be taken into consideration in construing a law. If a thing contained in a subsequent statute be within the reason of a former statute, it shall be taken to be within the meaning of that statute. *The United States v. Freeman*, 3 Howard, 556.

If it can be gathered from a subsequent statute in *pari materia*, what meaning the legislature attached to the words of a former statute, this will amount to a legislative declaration of its meaning, and will govern the construction of the first statute. *Ibid.*

The meaning of the legislature may be extended beyond the precise words used in the law, from the reason or motive on which the legislature proceeded, from the end in view, or the purpose which was designed; the limitation of the rule being that to extend the meaning in any case not included within the words, the case must be shown to come within the same reason upon which the law-maker proceeded, and not a like reason. *Ibid.*

In affirmative statutes, such part of a prior as may be incorporated into the subsequent statute, as consistent with it, must be considered in force. *Davies v. Fairbairn*, 3 Howard, 636.

If a subsequent statute be not repugnant in all its provisions to a prior one, yet if the latter statute clearly intended to prescribe the only rules which should govern, it repeals the prior one. *Ibid.*

In the construction of penal statutes, the proper course is to search out and follow the true intent of the legislature and to adopt that sense which harmonizes best with the context, and promotes, in the fullest manner, the apparent policy and objects of the legislature. *The United States v. Weaver*, 3 Sumner's C. C. R. 208.

In construing an act of Congress, if there be a mistake apparent on the face of the act, which may

yard, and if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard; and on nankeens, imported direct from China, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all stamped, printed or painted floor cloths, forty-three cents a square yard; on oil cloths of all kinds, other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twelve and a half cents the square yard; and on floor matting, usually made of flags or other materials, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, ninety cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sixth. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

Seventh. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds, on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound.

Eighth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, five cents per pound; exceeding number fourteen, nine cents per pound; on silvered or plated wire five per centum ad valorem; on cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, cotton, flaxen, yarn or thread, manufactured abroad, twelve cents per pound.

Ninth. On round iron or brazier's rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron, and on iron, slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound; on iron spikes, four cents per pound; on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; on square wire used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, and cut in pieces not exceeding the length used therefor, twelve per centum ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, and all parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, three cents per pound, and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmith's hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on all other firearms, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tenth. On axes, adzes, hatchets, drawing knives, cutting knives,

Floor cloths,
oil cloths, and
floor matting.

Iron, in bars
or bolts, not
manufactured.

Bar or bolt
iron made wholly
or in part by
rolling.
Proviso.

Iron in pigs.

Iron or steel
wire, &c.

Round iron
or brazier's
rods, &c.

Iron spikes,
nails, &c.

Anvils, an-
chors, iron ca-
bles, &c.

No drawback
allowed on iron
cables.

Firearms.

Axes, &c.

be corrected by other language in the act itself, the mistake is not fatal. *Blanchard v. Sprague*, 3 Sumner's C. C. R. 279.

But where the descriptive words constitute the very essence of the act, unless the description is so clear and accurate as to refer to the particular subject intended, and be incapable of being applied to any other, the mistake is fatal. *Ibid*.

There is no case where the court in the construction of a statute has substituted other words and other dates, in order to maintain an act making erroneous references to things *aliunde*. *Ibid*.

The judiciary act of 1789, ch. 20, sec. 32, gives no authority to the courts of the United States to make any amendments in judgments except as to defects in want of form. *Albers v. Whitney*, 1 Story C. C. R. 310.

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

The tariff, being a statute regulating commerce, the terms of it must be construed according to commercial usage. *Bacon v. Bancroft*, 1 Story C. C. R. 341.

sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated, brass and polished steel saddlery, coach and harness furniture, of all descriptions, steelyards and scalebeams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, called woodscrews, thirty per centum ad valorem: on common tinned and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That said articles shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief value, if imported in an unmanufactured state.

Proviso.

Steel.

Eleventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Japanned and
plated wares,
&c.

Twelfth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles manufactured in whole of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or of iron wire, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per pound that is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number, respectively: *Provided, also*, That the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Scrap and old
iron, &c.

Thirteenth. That all scrap and old iron shall pay a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton; that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly; all manufactures of iron, partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished; all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron, with handles, rings, hoops, or other addition of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty as if made entirely of cast iron.

Hemp, sail
duck, cotton
bagging, &c.

Fourteenth. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton: sail duck, fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on cotton bagging, three and a half cents a square yard, without regard to the weight or width of the article: (a) On felts or hat bodies made wholly, or in part, of wool, eighteen cents each.

Manufactures
of silk, &c.

Fifteenth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten per centum ad valorem, and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, five per centum ad valorem, except sewing silk, which shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

Sugars.

Sixteenth. On brown sugar and syrup of sugar cane, in casks, two and a half cents per pound; and on white clayed sugar, three and one-third cents per pound. (b)

(a) An act of Congress imposing a duty on imports, must be construed to describe the article upon which the duty is imposed according to the commercial understanding of the terms used in the law, in our own markets, at the time when the law was passed. *Curtis v. Martin et al.*, 3 Howard, 106.

The duty, therefore, imposed by the act of 1832, upon cotton bagging, cannot properly be levied upon an article which was not known in the market as cotton bagging in 1832, although it may subsequently be called so. *Ibid.*

(b) A seizure was made in the port of New Orleans, under the sixty-seventh section of the act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, regulating the collection of duties, which authorizes the collector, when he shall suspect a false and fraudulent entry to have been made of any goods, wares, and merchandise, to cause an examination to be made; and if found to differ from the entry, the merchandise is to be forfeited, unless it shall be made to appear to the collector, or to the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue. The United States, by the collector of Mississippi, seized, as falsely entered at the custom-house in New Orleans, certain casks of sugar, which had been entered as "syrup," alleging that they were sugar, in a partial solution in water. The libel charged the entry to have been made with a fraudulent intention of evading the duty on sugar. The claimant gave evidence tending to show that the article seized was, in the prevailing mercantile understanding of the term, deemed syrup, and not sugar. By the Court:—The denomination of merchandise, subject to the payment of duties, is to be understood in a commercial sense, although it may not be scientifically correct. All laws regulating the collection of duties are for prac-

Seventeenth. On salt, ten cents per fifty-six pounds.	Salt.
Eighteenth. On old and scrap lead, two cents per pound.	Old and scrap lead.
Nineteenth. On teas of all kinds, imported from places this side the Cape of Good Hope, or in vessels other than those of the United States, ten cents per pound.	Teas.
Twentieth. On slates of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.	Slates.
Twenty-first. On window glass not above eight by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten by twelve inches, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten by twelve inches, four dollars per hundred square feet: <i>Provided</i> , That all window glass imported in plates, uncut, shall be charged with the highest rates of duty hereby imposed. On all apothecaries' vials and bottles, exceeding the capacity of six and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each, two dollars and twenty-five cents the gross; all perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, two dollars and fifty cents the gross; and those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding sixteen ounces each, three dollars and twenty-five cents the gross: on all wares of cut glass not specified, three cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem: on black glass bottles not exceeding one quart, two dollars per gross: on black glass bottles exceeding one quart, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; on demijohns, twenty-five cents each, and on all other articles of glass not specified, two cents per pound, and twenty per centum; on paper hangings, forty per centum: on all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and on all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and all flats, braids, or plaits for making hats or bonnets, thirty per centum: on the following articles twelve and a half per centum ad valorem, namely, whalebone, the product of foreign fishing, raw silk, and dressed furs; and on the following articles twenty-five per centum ad valorem, namely, boards, planks, walking canes and sticks, frames or sticks for umbrellas and parasols, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified; copper vessels, and all manufactures of copper, not otherwise specified: all manufactures of hemp or flax, except yarn and cordage, tarred and untarred, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps, not otherwise specified; fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, ornaments for head dresses, caps for women, and millinery of all kinds; comfits and sweetmeats of all kinds, preserved in sugar or brandy; umbrellas and parasols, of whatever materials made; parchment and vellum, wafers and black lead pencils, and brushes of all kinds. And on the following articles thirty per centum ad valorem, viz: cabinet wares; hats and caps of fur, leather, or wool, leather; whips, bridles, saddles, and on all manufactures of leather not otherwise specified; carriages and parts of carriages, and blank books; on boots and bootees, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; shoes of leather, other shoes and slippers of prunella, stuff, or nankin; also porcelain, china, stone, and earthen ware; musical instruments; and manufactures of marble, shall pay the present rates of duties.	Window glass.
	Proviso.
	Vials, bottles, &c.
	Black glass bottles, &c.
	Leghorn bonnets, &c.
	Whalebone, &c.
	Boards, planks, &c.
	Cabinet wares, &c.
Twenty-second. On olive oil, in casks, twenty cents a gallon.	Olive oil.
Twenty-third. On the wines of France, namely, red wines, in casks, six cents a gallon; white wines, in casks, ten cents a gallon, and French wines of all sorts, in bottles, twenty-two cents a gallon; until the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; and from and after that day one half of those rates respectively; and on all wines other than those of France, one half of their present rates of duty, respectively, from and after the day last aforesaid, <i>Provided</i> , That no higher duty shall be charged under this act, or any existing law, on the red wines	Wines.
	Proviso.

tical application to commercial purposes, and are to be understood in a commercial sense. And it is to be presumed that Congress so used and understood them. The United States v. One Hundred and Twelve Casks of Sugar, 8 Peters, 277.

of Austria than are now, or may be, by this act levied upon red wines of Spain when the said wines are imported in casks.

Baskets, beads,
indigo, &c.

Twenty-fourth. On the following articles an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum, namely, barley, grass or straw baskets, composition, wax, or amber beads; all other beads not otherwise enumerated, lamp black; indigo, bleached and unbleached linens; shell or paper boxes, hair bracelets, hair not made up for head dresses, bricks, paving tiles, brooms of hair or palm leaf, cashmere of Thibet, down of all kinds, feathers for beds.

Articles not
specified.

Twenty-fifth. All articles not herein specified, either as free or as liable to a different duty, and which, by the existing laws, pay an ad valorem duty higher than fifteen per centum, to pay an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum, from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. (a)

Certain articles
imported from
and after March
3, 1833, to be
exempted from
duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the articles exempted from duty by the existing laws, the following articles, imported from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be exempted from duty; that is to say, teas of all kinds imported from China or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, coffee, cocoa, almonds, currants, prunes, figs, raisins in jars and boxes, all other raisins, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, crude saltpetre, flax unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills unprepared, tin in plates and sheets, unmanufactured marble, argol, gum arabic, gum senegal, epaulettes of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, woad or pastel; aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, bark, Peruvian, cochineal, capers, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanas, catsup, chalk, cocculus indicus, coral, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gamboge, hemlock, henbane, horn plates for lanthorns, ox horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, sponges, sago, lemons, limes, pine apples, cocoa nuts and shells, iris or orris root, arrow root, bole ammoniac, Colombo root, annatto, annise-seed, oil of annise-seed, oil of cloves, cummin seed, sarsaparilla, balsam tolu, assafoetida, ava root, alcornoque, canella alba, cascarilla, haerlem oil, hartshorn, manna, senna, tapioca, vanilla beans, oil of almonds, nux vomica, amber, platina, busts of marble, metal or plaster, casts of bronze or plaster, strings of musical instruments, flints, kelp, kermes, pins, needles, mother of pearl, hair unmanufactured; hair pencils, Brazil paste, tartar crude, vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and in composing dyes, weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of twelve and a half per centum, except bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis, and tartaric acids; all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, all other medicinal drugs, and all articles not enumerated in this act nor the existing laws, and which are now liable to an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum, except tartar emetic and Rochelle salts, sulphate of quinine, calomel and corrosive sublimate, sulphate of magnesia, glauher salts: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to reduce the duties upon alum, copperas, manganese, muriatic or sulphuric acids, refined saltpetre, blue vitriol, carbonate of soda, red lead, white lead or litharge, sugar of lead or combs.

Proviso.

Parts of acts
repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the third day of March aforesaid, so much of any act of Congress as requires the

(a) The twenty-fifth clause of the second section of the tariff act of 1832, includes within its terms all bindings whether worsted or woollen. Whiting v. Bancroft, 1 Story C. C. R. 560.

addition of ten or twenty per centum to the cost or value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in estimating the duty thereon, or as imposes any duty on such addition, shall be repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, where the amount of duty on merchandise, except wool, manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, imported into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons jointly interested, shall not exceed two hundred dollars, the same shall be paid in cash without discount; and if it shall exceed that sum, shall, at the option of the importer or importers, be paid, or secured to be paid, in the manner now required by law, one half in three, and one half in six calendar months; and that, from and after the said third day of March, so much of the sixty-second section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, as authorizes the deposit of teas under the bond of the importer or importers, shall be repealed: and that so much of any existing law as requires teas, when imported in vessels of the United States, from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be weighed, marked and certified, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the third day of March aforesaid, the duties on all wool, manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, shall be paid in cash, without discount, or, at the option of the importer, be placed in the public stores, under bond, at his risk, subject to the payment of the customary storage and charges, and to the payment of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum while so stored: *Provided*, That the duty on the articles so stored shall be paid one half in three, and one half in six months from the date of importation: *Provided, also*, That if any instalment of duties be not paid when the same shall have become due, so much of the said merchandise as may be necessary to discharge such instalment shall be sold at public auction, and retaining the sum necessary for the payment of such instalment of the duties, together with the expenses of safe keeping and sale of such goods, the overplus, if any, shall be returned by the collector to the importer or owner, or to his agent or lawful representative; *And provided also*, That the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, may, at any time after the deposit shall have been made, withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on paying the duties on what may be withdrawn, and the customary storage and charges, and of interest.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States,

Duty not exceeding \$200 to be paid in cash; if it exceed \$200 to be paid or secured to be paid.

So much of the 62d section of the act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, vol. i. p. 627, as authorizes deposit of teas in bond, to be repealed.

Any law requiring teas to be weighed, &c. repealed.

Duties on wool to be paid in cash, or placed under bond, in public stores.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Actual value of goods, &c. in certain cases, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained by collector and appraiser.

and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: *Provided*, That in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Proviso.

Appraisers may examine owners, &c., touching true value of merchandise imported, and require the production of letters, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine, upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production on oath, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts, or invoices, in his possession, relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby authorized to administer oaths. And if any person so called shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States fifty dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers may make of the goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Duty of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Additional duty of ten per cent. on all goods, &c. imported in foreign vessels, where a specific discrimination has not been already made.

Proviso.

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SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which, from and after the third day of March aforesaid, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported after said day in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Drawback.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a draw-

back of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said third day of March, upon the exportation thereof, within the time and in the manner prescribed in the existing laws at the time: *Provided*, no drawback shall be allowed on a less quantity of cordage than five tons.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said third day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act; and that so much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever goods composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton of similar kind, but different quality, are found, in the same packages, charged at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package, and so charged, as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved the twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, approved on twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom-house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased, or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added all charges, except insurance.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in calculating the rates of duties, the pound sterling shall be considered and taken as of the value of four dollars and eighty cents.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That syrup imported in casks, and all syrup for making sugar, shall be rated by weight, and pay the same duty as the sugar of which it is composed would pay in its natural state; and that loaf or lump sugar, when imported in a pulverized, liquid, or other form, shall pay the same duty as is imposed by law on loaf or lump sugar; and all fossil and crude mineral salt shall pay fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the several articles enumerated in this bill, whether imported before or after the passage thereof,

Proviso.

Existing laws for the collection of duties to continue in force after March 3, 1833, as fully as if re-enacted in this act.

Value of best article in package, being all or part wool or cotton, to be adopted as average value of the whole.

Goods found not to correspond with entry, &c., to be forfeited.

Ad valorem duties, how to be estimated.

Pound sterling to be valued at \$4.80.

Syrup.

Sugar.

Mineral salt.

Articles enumerated in this

bill may be put in custom-house stores under the bond of the importer, &c.; and such as remain after March 3, 1833, to be subject to no other duty than if imported after that day; if the duties were previously paid, to be refunded.

Proviso.

may be put into the custom-house stores, under the bond of the importer or owner; and such of said articles as shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported, respectively, after that day. And if the duties or any part thereof on the articles deposited as aforesaid shall have been paid previous to the said third day of March, the amount so paid shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the said articles: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to merchandise in original packages which may have been entered and taken into the possession of the importer or owner; upon condition that the said merchandise be placed under the custody of the proper officer of the customs, and that the same shall remain under his control on the third day of March next: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXVIII.—*An Act to provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands lying in the states of Missouri and Illinois, and for other purposes.*

Appropriation for extinguishment of Indian title to lands in Missouri and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty-six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the extinguishment of the title of the Kickapoos, Shawanees, and Delawares, of Cape Girardeau, to lands lying in the state of Missouri; and of the Piankashaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, to lands lying in the state of Illinois; and, for the purpose of defraying all the expenses of treating with, removing, and subsisting, said Indians for one year; for an additional compensation to the Shawnee Indians for their reservation at Wapaughkonitta, in Ohio, an annuity of two thousand dollars per annum, for fifteen years; and, also, the sum of three thousand dollars to defray the expenses of procuring the assent of the Menominee Indians, to the treaty between them and the United States, which was provisionally ratified during the present session of Congress.

Annuity to the Shawnees, &c.

Legal representatives of John and James Pettigrew.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the legal representatives of John Pettigrew and James Pettigrew, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest, at the rate of six per centum, from the month of June, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, until the time of payment.

Legatees of A. McKnight.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the legatees of Alexander McKnight the sum of two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, with interest, at the rate of six per centum, from the month of June, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, until the time of payment.

To be paid from the treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXIX.—*An Act for the erection of barracks, quarters, and store-houses, and the purchase of a site, in the vicinity of New Orleans.*

Appropriation.

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 twelve thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treas-

surey not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of barracks, quarters, and store-houses, and the purchase of a site, in the vicinity of New Orleans, for a garrison of four companies of United States' troops.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXX.—*An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States."* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all and each of the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall be extended to every person who was a debtor to the United States on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in any sum of money which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law; or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States.

Act of March 2, 1831, ch. 62.

Provisions of former act extended to every person who was on the 1st of January, 1831, indebted to the United States, &c.

Secretary of Treasury to execute releases in certain cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in all such cases of indebtedness as are described in the fourth section of the act to which this is an addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may, according to his discretion, execute to the debtor of the United States a release, as mentioned therein, without any payment by said debtor, if the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that said debtor is unable to pay any part of said debt.

Debtor not to be discharged until it appear that sureties are unable to pay the debt, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act, or in the act of which it is an amendment, shall be construed to entitle any government debtor to be discharged, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sureties of such debtor are unable to pay the said debt, and that they are entitled to the provisions of this act, in like manner as the said principal debtor shall be entitled to the same, or, unless said sureties shall file their consent, in writing, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the privileges of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be extended to their principal without any prejudice to their liability, or unless such discharge can and shall be given in such manner as not to affect the legal liability of such sureties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any unappropriated moneys in the treasury, to carry into effect this act, and that of which it is an amendment.

Appropriation.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXXI.—*An Act to provide for the appointment of three commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes.*

[Expired.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall visit and examine the country set apart for the emigrating Indians, west of the Mississippi river; and shall, when it is necessary, enter into negotiations with them for the adjustment of any difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians, in the boundaries thereof. Such commissioners shall also ascertain and report the proper places of location for such of the tribes and portions of tribes as may yet wish to remove to that coun-

Commissioners to be appointed to examine the country set apart for emigrating Indians, &c. and to report proper locations, &c.

(a) See notes to the act of March 2, 1831, ch. 62.

Commissioners to convene hostile tribes, and endeavour to arrange their difficulties.

Act of May 28, 1830, ch. 148.

To report a plan for the improvement of the Indians.

To report relative to mode of emigrating.

To receive instructions from the War Department.

Appropriation.

Act limited to two years.

try, and shall transmit to the War Department all the information they can procure respecting its climate, soil, and capacity to support the number of Indians who will probably remove to and reside in it.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be authorized to convene together such of the tribes as may be in a state of hostility, or as may be apparently disposed to commit, or may have committed, depredations or aggressions against others, and to endeavour to arrange the difficulties between them, so that the protection promised to the emigrating Indians by the sixth section of the act of May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may be secured to them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall also report to the War Department a plan for the improvement, government, and security of the Indians.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall inquire into the mode in which the business of emigration has been conducted, and report any changes which would render the same more economical, or better adapted to the comfort and condition of the Indians.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in the discharge of their duties, the said commissioners shall be regulated by such instructions as they may receive from the War Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, be, and the same is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and no longer.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

[Obsolete.]

Observations to be made preparatory to the adjustment of the boundary line of Ohio.

Result to be returned within one year.

CHAP. CCXXXII.—*An Act to provide for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio.* (a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause to be ascertained, by accurate observation, the latitude and longitude of the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan; and that he cause to be ascertained, by like observation, the point on the Miami of the Lake which is due east therefrom, and also, the latitude and longitude of the most northerly cape of the Miami bay; also, that he cause to be ascertained, with all practicable accuracy, the latitude and longitude of the most southerly point in the northern boundary line of the United States in Lake Erie; and also, the points at which a direct line drawn from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, to the most southerly point in said northern boundary line of the United States, will intersect the Miami river and bay; and also, that he cause to be ascertained by like observation, the point in the Mississippi which is due west from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan; and that the said observations be made, and the result thereof returned, to the proper department within the current year.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

(a) By the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1833, ch. 54, the time for taking observations as to the northern boundary of Ohio was extended to December 31, 1835.

CHAP. CCXXXIII.—*An Act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."* (a)

July 14, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules.

(a) Acts which have been passed relating to the mitigation and remission of forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities.

Remission of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities :

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases, May 26, 1790, ch. 12. (Expired.)

An act to continue in force "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain cases," &c., May 8, 1792, ch. 35. (Obsolete.)

An act to continue in force for a limited time the acts therein mentioned, March 2, 1795, ch. 37. (Expired.)

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, Jan. 2, 1813, ch. 7. (Obsolete.)

An act authorizing the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 27, 1813, ch. 14. (Obsolete.)

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures therein mentioned, Feb. 27, 1813, ch. 33. (Obsolete.)

An act to provide for mitigating and remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned, March 3, 1797, ch. 13.

[By the fourth section of this act, it was to continue in force for two years, and thence to the end of the next session of Congress. This section was afterwards repealed by act of Feb. 11, 1800, ch. 6.]

An act to repeal part of "An act to provide for mitigating and remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," and to continue in force the residue of the same, Feb. 11, 1800, ch. 6.

An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States, from any adjacent territory, March 2, 1821, ch. 14, sec. 3.

An act supplementary to and to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed second March, 1799, and for other purposes, March 1, 1823, ch. 21, sec. 35.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities therein mentioned," July 14, 1832, ch. 235.

Suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures :

An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, March 2, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 89.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, March 3, 1815, ch. 93, sec. 5.

An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory, March 2, 1821, ch. 14, sec. 3.

An act supplementary to and to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed March 2, 1799, and for other purposes, March 1, 1823, ch. 20, sec. 35.

An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, May 28, 1830, ch. 147, sec. 7.

Limitation of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures :

An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, April 30, 1790, ch. 9, sec. 31.

An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, March 2, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 89.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, March 26, 1804, ch. 40, sec. 3.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private armed vessels of the United States, March 3, 1813, ch. 42, sec. 14.

Distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures :

An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, 1799, ch. 22, sec. 91.

An act to prohibit intercourse with the enemy, and for other purposes, Feb. 4, 1815, ch. 31, sec. 7.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, March 3, 1815, ch. 93, sec. 5.

An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory, March 2, 1821, ch. 14, sec. 3.

An act supplementary to and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed March 2, 1799, and for other purposes, March 1, 1823, ch. 20, sec. 35.

Decisions of the courts of the United States on the remission and distribution of the proceeds of penalties and forfeitures :

Action of indebitatus assumpsit, was brought by the officers of the revenue cutter of the district of Delaware, for one half of the forfeiture incurred for a violation of the non-intercourse law, by a vessel seized by the collector of Delaware, on the information of the plaintiffs, and sent by him to the district of Pennsylvania for trial, where she was condemned, and the amount of the forfeiture was received by the defendant, the collector of the port of Philadelphia. *Held*, 1st. The information to induce a seizure need not be as full as the evidence in the case would authorize to condemn. It is sufficient if it induced the prosecution. 2d. It is not necessary that the officers of the revenue cutter should, where they gave the information, make a claim for a part of the forfeiture; or that they should take any part in the prosecution of the case, to entitle them to a portion of the proceeds. 3d. The consent of the plaintiffs that the vessel should be sent from the district of Delaware, to the district of Pennsylvania; or a disavowal by them, of having instituted this suit, does not constitute a waiver of their right to their share of the

act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," or in any act in addition to, or amendatory of said act, and not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, or value, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby

forfeiture. 4th. The defendant is not liable to the plaintiffs for such parts of the proceeds of the forfeiture as he had paid over to other officers of the custom-house for their shares, before notice of the claims of the plaintiffs. *Sawyer et al. v. Steele*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 464.

A bond was given to T. S., the collector of the district of Petersburg, under the second section of the embargo act of the 22d of December, 1807, and a suit was afterwards brought by him on the same bond in the district court; and pending the proceedings, to wit, on the 30th of October, 1811, J. S., the collector, died; and judgment was recovered in favour of the United States, on the 30th of November, 1811. On the 26th of the same November, J. J. was appointed collector of the same district, and entered on the duties of his office on the 14th of December, 1811; until which time T. S., who was deputy collector under J. S., at his decease, continued as such to discharge the duties of the office. The judgment of the district court was subsequently affirmed by the circuit court. When the bond was taken, A. T. was surveyor of the district, and continued in that office until his death, which was after the commencement of the suit on the bond, and before judgment thereon, and was succeeded by J. H. P., who was appointed on the 30th of March, 1811, and entered on the duties of his office on the 16th of the same month. It was held, that the personal representatives of the deceased collector and surveyor, and not their successors in office, were entitled to that portion of the penalty which is, by law, to be distributed among the revenue officers of the district where it was incurred. There being no naval officer in the district, the division was adjudged to be made in equal proportions between the collector and surveyor. *Jones and others v. Shore's Executors and others*, 1 Wheat. 462; 3 Cond. Rep. 624.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authority, under the remission act of the 3d of March, 1797, ch. 13, to remit a forfeiture or penalty accruing under the revenue laws, at any time, before or after a final sentence of condemnation or judgment for the penalty, until the money is actually paid over to the collector for distribution. *United States v. Morris*, 10 Wheat. 246; 6 Cond. Rep. 90.

Such remission extends to the shares of the forfeiture or penalty to which the officers of the customs are entitled, as well as to the interest of the United States. *Ibid.*

The ship *Good Friends*, and her cargo of British merchandise, owned by Stephen Girard, a citizen of the United States, was seized by the collector of the Delaware district, on the 19th of April, 1812, for a violation of the non-intercourse laws of the United States then in force. The ship and cargo were condemned as forfeited, in the district and circuit court of the Delaware district. On the 29th July, 1813, Congress passed "An act for the relief of the owners of the *Good Friends*," &c., and a remission of the forfeiture was granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of that act, with the exception of a sum equal to the double duties imposed by an act of Congress passed on the 1st of July, 1812. The collector was entitled to one moiety of the whole amount reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the condition of the remission. *McLane v. The United States*, 6 Peters, 404.

Where a sentence of condemnation has been finally pronounced in a case of seizure, the Supreme Court, as an incident to the possession of the principal cause, has a right to proceed to decree a distribution of the proceeds, according to the terms prescribed by law. And it is a familiar practice to institute proceedings for the purpose of such distribution, whenever a doubt occurs as to the rights of the parties, who are entitled to share in the distribution. *Ibid.*

The duty of the collector in superintending the collection of the revenue, and of making seizures for supposed violations of law, is onerous and full of perplexity. If he seizes any goods, it is at his own peril; and he is condemnable in damages and costs, if it should turn out upon the final adjudication, that there was no probable cause for the seizure. As a just reward for his diligence, and a compensation for his risks; at once to stimulate his vigilance and secure his activity, the laws of the United States have awarded to him a large share of the proceeds of the forfeiture. But his right by the seizure is but inchoate; and although the forfeiture may have been justly incurred, yet the government has reserved to itself the right to release it, either in whole or in part, until the proceeds have been actually received for distribution; and in that event, and to that extent, it displaces the right of the collector. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *United States v. Morris*, 10 Wheat. 246. *Ibid.*

But whatever is reserved to the government out of the forfeiture, is reserved as well for the seizing officer, as for itself; and is distributable accordingly. The government has no authority, under its existing laws, to release the collector's share, as such, and yet to retain to itself the other part of the forfeiture. *Ibid.*

In point of law, no duties, as such, can legally accrue upon the importation of prohibited goods. They are not entitled to entry at the custom-house, or to be bonded. They are, ipso facto, forfeited by the mere act of importation. *Ibid.*

The Secretary of the Treasury may remit not only the interest of the United States, but of individuals, in penalties and forfeitures in certain cases, after suit brought, and before judgment. *United States v. Lancaster*, 4 Wash. C. C. R. 64.

A pardon of the President of the United States, after condemnation, as to all the interest of the United States, in the penalty incurred by a violation of the embargo laws, and directing all further proceedings on behalf of the United States to be discontinued, does not remit the interest of the custom-house officers in a moiety. *Ibid.*

Under the 91st section of the duty act of March 2d, 1799, ch. 22, the share of a forfeiture to which the collector, &c., of the district is entitled, is to be paid to the person who was the collector, &c., in the office at the time the seizure was made; and not to his successor in office at the time of condemnation, and the receipt of the money. *Buel v. Van Ness*, 8 Wheat. 312; 5 Cond. Rep. 445.

Until final judgment, no part of the forfeiture vests absolutely in the collector; but after final judgment, his share vests absolutely, and cannot be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. *The Hollen*, 1 Mason's C. C. R. 431.

If, pending the proceedings, a remission be made of the whole property forfeited, the whole title of

is authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to prescribe such rules and mode of proceeding, to ascertain the facts, as in his opinion may be convenient and proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to; and upon the said facts, so to be ascertained as aforesaid, the said secretary may exercise all the power conferred upon him in and by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

Secretary to exercise power conferred by said act, &c.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXXIV.—*An Act further to provide for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the fund for the relief of distressed American seamen; and that the said amount be distributed among the owners, officers, and crew of the Spanish brig Leon, in such proportion as shall be directed by the President of the United States, for services rendered and losses incurred, in saving and transporting to the island of Cuba the officers and crew of the American ship Minerva, wrecked and burnt on the Bahama bank.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

Appropriation for distribution among the owners, officers, and crew of the Spanish brig Leon.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXXXVI.—*An Act for the relief of the invalid pensioners of the United States.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

Act of March 3, 1819, ch. 31, repealed.

the collector is gone; if of a part only, his title attaches to the remainder, and, by a judgment of condemnation, becomes fixed and indissoluble. *The Margareta*, 2 Gallis. C. C. R. 515.

If there is no informer, the United States have one-half, and the officers of the customs the other. If there is an informer, the informer has a fourth, and the custom-house officers a fourth. If the informer is an officer of a revenue cutter, the United States have a fourth, one-fourth to the custom-house officers, and the officer of the revenue cutter one-half. *Sawyer et al. v. Steele*, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 464.

The consent of the claimants that the vessel should be sent into another district for adjudication, or a disavowal by them of having instituted the suit, does not amount to a waiver by them, of their right to a share of the forfeiture. *Ibid.*

But the collector is not responsible for such part of the forfeiture as he may have paid over, bona fide, to other officers, for their shares, before notice of the plaintiff's claim. *Ibid.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to remit penalties, unless in cases provided for by law. If he recites his authority under a special act, and remits in pursuance of that act, the remission, if unsupported by that act, cannot be supported under the general act of March 3, 1797, ch. 13. Under the act of February 27, 1813, ch. 33, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to remit penalties for goods subsequently imported, contrary to the non-importation act. Under the act of March 3, 1797, ch. 13, the district judge is bound, upon a petition for remission, to state the facts, and not merely the evidence of the facts; and the Secretary of the Treasury is bound by this statement of facts, and cannot legally act upon any other evidence. *The Margareta*, 2 Gallis. C. C. R. 515.

The district judge, in stating such facts, acts judicially; and the proof before him must be made by competent, as well as credible testimony. A statement by the district judge that the claimant only swore to the facts before him, is no legal proof under the act of 1797, upon which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to remit. Under the act of February 27, 1813, ch. 33, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to make a remission of part only of the property forfeited; if he remitted at all, he was bound to remit the whole penalty or forfeiture. Neither under the act of 1797, nor the act of 1813, had the Secretary of the Treasury any authority to remit the collector's share of the forfeiture, nor any part of it, eo nomine. *Ibid.*

Fines imposed by the act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22, for obstructing officers of the customs, as well as penalties, are to be received by the collector of the customs, and distributed by him. *Ex parte Marquand*, 2 Gallis. C. C. R. 552.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

Third section of May 15, 1828, ch. 53, not to embrace invalid pensioners, &c.

CHAP. CCXXXVII.—*An Act to amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be construed to embrace invalid pensioners; and that the pension of invalid soldiers shall not be deducted from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

Act of March 3, 1831, ch. 76, repealed.

Office of surveyor discontinued.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.—*An Act repealing a part of the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to establish ports of delivery at Port Pontchartrain and Delaware city, and for other purposes."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to establish ports of delivery at Port Pontchartrain and Delaware city, and for other purposes," approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, as provides for the appointment of a surveyor to reside at Prospect, in the district of Belfast, in the state of Maine, be, and the [same] is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

Court of appeals to be composed of judges of the superior courts.

Majority to constitute a quorum, &c.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.—*An Act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the court of appeals in the territory of Florida, established in virtue of the fourth section of the act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to which this act is an amendment, shall be composed of the judges of the superior courts in said territory respectively, a majority of whom shall be necessary to be present to constitute a quorum to hear and decide causes; but any two of the said judges shall be sufficient to make any interlocutory order, or to grant any writ authorized by any of the acts to which this is an amendment.

Writs of error and appeals authorized to be taken and prosecuted from the highest court of law or equity, &c., in the same manner, &c.

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

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions and regulations contained in the twenty-fifth section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," in regard to writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, from a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state, shall be applicable to writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the highest court of law or equity in said territory, having jurisdiction of the subject matter, in the same manner as writs of error and appeals are authorized now to be taken and prosecuted under the aforesaid twenty-fifth section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, from any court in any state; and writs of error and appeals, in virtue of the said twenty-fifth section, are hereby authorized to be taken and prosecuted from the highest court of law or equity having jurisdiction of the subject matter in the said territory.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the regulations prescribed by the second section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled An act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, as far as said regulations shall be practicable, shall be observed in respect to all writs of error and appeals from the said court of appeals in the said territory to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted, in all cases, from the decisions and judgments of the highest court of said territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the amount in controversy exceeds one thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

The regulations prescribed, &c., shall be observed, &c.

Act of March 3, 1803, ch. 40

Appeals and writs of error to be allowed only where the amount in controversy exceeds \$1000.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXL.—*An Act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in the state of Ohio.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the lands heretofore reserved for certain Indian tribes in the state of Ohio, and which were ceded to the United States by treaties ratified on the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby attached to, and made to form part of, the land districts in which they are respectively situated, and liable to be sold as other public lands in the state of Ohio.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

Certain public lands to be attached to the land districts in which they are respectively situated, &c.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLI.—*An Act to authorize the disposition of the fund arising from the sale of a quarter section of land, reserved for the use of schools, in Florida.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioners elected by the qualified voters in township five, range eleven, north and west, in the county of Jackson, in the territory of Florida, in obedience to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a town on land reserved for the use of schools, &c.," approved the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, be, and they are hereby, authorized to vest the money arising from the sale in said act authorized, in some productive fund under the authority of the governor and legislative council of the territory, the proceeds of which shall for ever be applied to common schools in said township.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to make sale of the remainder of said lots to be applied to the objects aforesaid; and all provisions of the act aforesaid, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the governor and legislative council of said territory authorize such sale, with the assent of the majority of the inhabitants of said township.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

Commissioners authorized to vest money arising from sale of certain land in some productive fund.

March 2, 1829, ch. 39.

Proceeds to be applied to common schools.

Commissioners authorized to sell remainder of lots, &c.

Proviso.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLII.—*An Act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their December session, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."*

Act of May 23,
1828, ch. 85.
Assent of the
United States
given to act of
Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," which passed the general assembly of Maryland at December session, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair any right possessed by the said company anterior to the passage of said act, nor to authorize any individual to obstruct the free access of all persons to the said canal along the berm bank, or other lands condemned for the construction and use thereof, nor to prevent the engineers, superintendents, or officers of the said company, from passing up and down the said canal without obstruction along the grounds condemned therefor, in order to inspect the condition of the said canal, or to make, at any time, suitable repairs thereof.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLIII.—*An Act making appropriation towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road, from fort Howard, at Green bay, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi.*

Appropriation.

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 money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road from fort Howard, at Green bay, in the territory of Michigan, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi, by the way of fort Winnebago.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLV.—*An Act to revive and continue in force "An act authorizing the payment of certain certificates," approved seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.*

Act of Congress
of May 7, 1822,
ch. 112, revived
and continued in
force for four
years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the "Act authorizing the payment of certain certificates," approved on the seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the term of four years from and after the passing of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, a notification of which revival and continuance shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the certificates, the payment of which is authorized by said act, in one or more of the public papers printed in each of the United States.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLVI.—*An Act supplemental to the act "granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty. (a)*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the occupants and settlers upon the public lands of the United States, who are entitled to a pre-emption according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and who have not been, or shall not be, enabled to make proof and enter the same within the time limited in said act, in consequence of the public surveys not having been made and returned, or where the land was not attached to any land district, or where the same has been reserved from sale on account of a disputed boundary between any state and territory, the said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said lands on the same conditions, in every respect, as are prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land attached to a land district, or the boundary line established; and, if the said lands shall be proclaimed for sale before the expiration of one year as aforesaid, then they shall be entered before the sale thereof.

Act of May 29, 1830, ch. 208.
Act of Jan. 23, 1832, ch. 9.
Occupants and settlers on public lands, entitled to pre-emption, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the occupants upon fractions shall be permitted, in like manner, to enter the same, so as not to exceed in quantity one quarter section; and, if the fractions exceed a quarter section, the occupant shall be permitted to enter one hundred and sixty acres, to include his or their improvement, at the price aforesaid.

Occupants upon fractions to be permitted to enter in like manner, &c.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLVII.—*An Act to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at fort Jackson, in the state of Alabama.*

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 offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at fort Jackson, in the state of Alabama.

Sale of land authorized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Settlers on said lands, who, prior to 1830, cultivated, &c. allowed to enter, &c.

Act of May 29, 1830, ch. 208.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.—*An Act granting certain city lots to the corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby are, granted to the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, lots in the city of Washington, to the amount, in value, of twenty-five thousand dollars; which said lots shall be selected and valued by the commissioner of the public buildings, when requested by the trustees of the said college; and when the said lots shall be so selected and valued, the same shall be vested in the said corporation, in fee simple; to be by them held and disposed of in the manner following, that is to say: the said corporation, by proper and lawful act or acts, under their corporate seal,

Grant of city lots to the value of \$25,000.

Sale authorized, &c.

shall sell and dispose of the said lots, as soon as reasonably practicable, for the best price or prices they can obtain; and shall vest the proceeds of the same in some public stock, or in stock of some incorporated bank.

Commissioner of public buildings to make return of the numbers, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, when the lots aforesaid shall be selected and valued as aforesaid, the said commissioner shall make return of the numbers and description thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Washington; to be by him recorded among the records of land titles in the said county.

Proceeds of sales to be used by trustees only as capital, to be vested, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sales aforesaid, so to be vested, shall not be otherwise used by the said trustees than as a capital, to be by them for ever hereafter kept vested as aforesaid; and the dividends or interest therefrom accruing, shall, by them, be used and applied in aid of the other revenues of the said college, to the establishment and endowment of such professorships therein as now are, or hereafter shall be, established by the said trustees; and to and for no other purpose whatever.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 14, 1832.

CHAP. CCL.—*An Act to release from duty iron prepared for, and actually laid on, railways or inclined planes.*

Secretary of the Treasury to allow drawback on rail iron, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any rail iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane by any state or incorporated company has been actually and permanently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane, that then, and in that case, he may allow a drawback of the duty on such rail iron so laid, or if the duty shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That no iron shall be considered as railroad iron but such as is prepared to be laid upon railroads, or inclined planes, without further manufacture.

Proviso.

Time for payment of bonds extended in certain cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any railroad iron may have been, or shall hereafter be imported by any state or incorporated company for the purpose of being laid down on any railroad, and the bonds given for the duties on the same, shall become due before the said iron can be so laid down, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for the payment of so much of said bonds as shall be equal to the amount of the drawback to which said state or company may be entitled: *Provided*, The time shall not be extended beyond three years from the date of the importation: and where any such state or company may have already paid the whole amount of any such bond, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause the amount of the drawback on the same to be refunded, on taking bond with sufficient sureties that the same shall be repaid, should the iron for which said bond may be given, not be actually laid down within three years from the time of importation.

Proviso.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

STATUTE I.

July 16, 1832.

CHAP. CCCI.—*An Act supplemental to the act "granting certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.*

Act of May 23, 1828, ch. 75.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful

for the state of Alabama to alter the plan for the improvement on the Tennessee river below Florence, by canalling instead of sluicing, so as to accomplish the object which Congress had in view in making the appropriation: *Provided*, That not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum already expended on that part of the river, shall be expended below the said town of Florence.

APPROVED, July 16, 1832.

Plan for improvement of Tennessee river authorized to be altered.
Proviso.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. RESOLUTION *empowering the Secretary of the Navy to settle certain contracts, and to relinquish certain forfeitures.*

Feb. 10, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to relinquish and pay all forfeitures on contracts made by the board of navy commissioners, when said forfeitures have arisen by the extension of the contracts, or where the contracts have been completed by the approbation of the board of navy commissioners, without any injury to the public service; and the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to fulfil all outstanding contracts where the time for their performance has been extended, or where the completion of said contracts has been prevented by unavoidable accident, and the public service has sustained no injury.

Contracts to be settled.

Outstanding contracts to be fulfilled.

APPROVED, February 10, 1832.

II. RESOLUTION *concerning the recording of patents for useful inventions.*

March 7, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, out of the proceeds arising from the fees on patents for useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements, procure the necessary books, stationery, and other accommodations for recording the patents issued and unrecorded, as well as those hereafter to be issued, and that he employ, and pay at a rate not exceeding twelve and a half cents for every hundred words, so many clerks as may be requisite, with convenient despatch, to record the same.

Patents to be recorded.

APPROVED, March 7, 1832.

III. RESOLUTION *respecting the pay of the marine corps.*

May 25, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay, subsistence, emoluments, and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the United States marine corps, shall be the same as they were previously to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and shall so continue until they shall be altered by law.

The pay of the marines to continue as previous to April 1, 1829.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

IV. RESOLUTION *transferring certain duties, relating to pensions, from the Treasury to the War Department.*

June 28, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the duties which devolve upon the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of an act, approved the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of War.

Duties transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War.
Act of June 7, 1832, ch. 126.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

July 3, 1832.

Distribution of
the returns of
the fifth census.

V. RESOLUTION *for the distribution of the returns of the fifth census.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from the territories, the President and Vice President of the United States, to each five copies: and to the executive of each state and territory, and the presiding officer of each branch of every state or territorial legislature, for the use of the body over which he presides; to the several colleges and incorporated historical societies and athenæums, in the United States, and the academy at West Point, each one copy; for the use of the Departments, State, Treasury, War, and Navy, five copies each; for the use of the Senate, ten copies, and for the use of the House of Representatives, twenty copies of the marshals' returns of the fifth census, and of the revision of the former returns of the population of the United States; and that the residue of the copies thereof be deposited in the library of Congress.

APPROVED, July 3, 1832.

July 10, 1832.

Distribution of
the compilation
of congressional
documents.

Act of March
2, 1831, ch. 65.

VI. RESOLUTION *directing the distribution of a compilation of congressional documents, and for other purposes.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, directed to distribute, by mail or otherwise, the compilation of documents directed to be published by the act entitled "An act making provision for a subscription to a compilation of congressional documents," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, in the following manner, to wit:

To the President of the United States, and to each person who has been President, one copy.

To the Vice President of the United States, one copy.

To the Department of State, four copies, viz: one for the use of the secretary, one to be deposited in the patent office, and the two other to remain in the library of that department.

For the ministers of the United States, in foreign countries, fifty copies, to be deposited in and distributed under such regulations as may be made by the Department of State.

To the Treasury Department, twelve copies, namely: for the use of the secretary, one copy; and for the use of the first and second comptrollers, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth auditors; the treasurer, register, solicitor, and commissioner of the general land office; one copy each.

To the War Department, thirteen copies, namely: for the use of the Secretary, one copy; for the use of the commanding general of the army of the United States, the paymaster general, the adjutant general, the commissary general of purchases, the ordnance department, commissary general of subsistence, quartermaster general, engineer department, topographical bureau, one copy each; and for the use of the military academy, three copies.

To the Navy Department, fifty-four copies; namely: for the use of the Secretary, one copy; for the use of the commissioners of the navy board, one copy; and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to place one copy in every public armed vessel of the United States, when in commission, under such regulations as the said secretary shall prescribe, fifty-two copies.

To the general post-office, three copies; namely: for the use of the Postmaster General, one copy, and for the use of each of the assistants postmaster general, one copy.

To the library of Congress, five copies.

To the library of the Senate, ten copies.

To the library of the House of Representatives, twenty copies.

To each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and delegates of the twenty-first and twenty-second Congress, one copy.

To the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, each, one copy.

To Mr. O. Rich, agent for the Congress Library, in London, one copy, to be disposed of by him in some suitable manner, in return for a donation made by authority of the British government, to the library of Congress, of the volumes of the record commission publications.

To supply the several states and territories of the United States, eighty-one copies, viz: for the use of the governor and each branch of the legislature of every state, one copy; for the use of the governor of each of the territories, one copy; and two copies to be deposited in the archives of each of said territories, for the use of the legislature thereof.

To each incorporated college and athenæum in the United States, not exceeding sixty-nine, one copy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, of the copies of the Secret Journals of the old Congress, remaining for distribution, there be a further distribution as follows, namely: that one copy of each volume be delivered to each member of both houses of Congress, and that the residue remain for a future order of distribution.

Further distribution of Secret Journals of old Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House be, and hereby are, directed to divide the remaining documents of the two houses from the fourteenth to the eighteenth Congress inclusive, and to keep them for the use of each house in their respective libraries.

Documents of the two houses.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the copies of the Journal of the Convention for forming the present Constitution, remaining for distribution, be equally divided between the two houses of Congress, to be kept in their respective libraries.

Distribution of Journal of the Convention for forming the Constitution.

APPROVED, July 10, 1832.

VII. RESOLUTION for binding the several copies of the returns of the fifth census, printed by authority of the act of the twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

July 13, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives cause the returns of the marshals of the states and territories of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States and the schedule of the whole number of persons within the United States, taken according to the different acts providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, printed by authority of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of May, [March,] eighteen hundred and thirty, to be bound in suitable binding, and that the same be paid for, out of the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress.

Binding printed returns of fifth census.

Act of March 23, 1830, ch. 40.

APPROVED, July 13, 1832.

VIII. RESOLUTION to repeal a resolution, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skilful assistant in the corps of engineers.

July 14, 1832.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of October next, the joint resolution, approved the twenty-ninth day

Joint resolution of April 29, 1816, repealed.

of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skilful assistant in the corps of engineers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

July 14, 1832.

IX. RESOLUTION *in relation to the execution of an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.*

Act of June 7,
1832, ch. 126.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in the execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the time of imprisonment as a prisoner of war, shall be taken and computed as a part of the period of service.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

July 14, 1832.

Documents of
fifth census free
of postage.

X. RESOLUTION *directing the transmission of the fifth census by mail.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the document containing the fifth census be transmitted free of postage, by mail, to members of Congress and other persons entitled to receive the same.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.

July 14, 1832.

List of printers
of laws of the
United States,
&c., with the
compensation
allowed, to be
published in the
Biennial Re-
gister.

XI. RESOLUTION *respecting the Biennial Register.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the matter heretofore contained in the Biennial Register, published by direction of a joint resolution passed on the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there shall be included a correct list in the next Register, of all printers of the laws of the United States subsequent to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with the compensation allowed to each; and of all printers within the period aforesaid, in any way employed by Congress, or by any department or officer of the government, with the compensation allowed to each, designating the department or officer causing the printing to be executed; and that said Register shall contain a correct statement of all allowances made by the Postmaster General within the period last aforesaid, to each contractor on contracts for carrying the mail, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sum as additional allowance. And to enable the Secretary of State to comply with this resolution, the several heads of departments, and officers directing or incurring the expense, or making the allowances mentioned, shall cause the lists, and the matter hereby required to be added, to be lodged in the office of the Department of State, as is directed in other cases by the resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Statement of al-
lowances made
to mail contrac-
tors.

Lists to be
sent to the State
Department.

List of officers
of United States
Bank and its
branches.

Resolved, That said Register shall contain a correct list of the presidents, cashiers, and directors of the bank of the United States and its branches, in office on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: which list shall be transmitted by the president of said bank to the Secretary of State by the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Resolved, That all Biennial Registers, under the said resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall hereafter be compiled and published conformably to the principles therein and hereby established.

APPROVED, July 14, 1832.