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ADAMS
1716
1st cong. 1st sess.
ACTS
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION
OF THE
CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,
BEGIN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
ON MONDAY THE FOURTH OF JANUARY,
IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XC:
AND OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
THE FOURTEENTH.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE
TREATIES
BETWIXT THE
UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS AND JOHN SWAIN;
PRINTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.
M,DCC,XCI.
CHAPTER I.

In ACT for giving Effect to the several Acts there- in mentioned, in respect to the State of North-Carolina, and other Purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several and respective duties specified and laid, in and by the act, intitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States;" and in and by the act, intituled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall be paid and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandises, which, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, shall be imported into the state of North-Carolina, from any foreign port or place, and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels, which, after the said day, shall be entered within the said state of North-Carolina, subject to the exceptions, qualifications, allowances and abatements in the said acts contained or expressed; which acts shall be deemed to have the like force and operation within the said state of North-Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the said duties, there shall be five districts established; and to be called the district of Wilmington, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, from Little River inlet, inclusive, New River inlet, inclusive: Another to be called the district of Newbern, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets from New River inlet, exclusive, to Occacock inlet, inclusive, together with Pamticoe Sound, except that part of it into which the Pamticoe, or Tar and Machapunga Rivers empty themselves, at which lies between the Royal Shoal extended Machapunga Bluff, and the shoal which projects from the mouth of Pamticoe River towards the Royal Shoal:) Another to be called the district of Washington, and to comprehend all that part Pamticoe Sound excepted out of the district Newbern, and the waters, shores, bays, harbour creeks and inlets adjacent to, and communicati with the same: Another to be called the district of Edenton, and to comprehend all the waters, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets from the channel between Pamticoe Sound and Albermarle Sound, inclusive. The other to be called the district of Cambden, to comprehend North River, Pasquotank and Little Rivers, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbour creeks and inlets, from the junction of Currituck and Albermarle Sounds, to the northern extremity of Back Bay. That in the district of Wilmington the town of Wilmington shall be a port of entry and delivery, and Swansborough a port of delivery only; and there shall be a collector, naval-officer and surveyor to reside at the said town of Wilmington and a surveyor to reside at Swansborough. In the district of Newbern, the town of Newbern shall be a port of entry and delivery, and the town of Beaufort a port of delivery only; and there shall be a collector to reside at Newbern, and a surveyor...
o reside at Beaufort. That in the district of Washington, the town of Washington shall be the sole port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector to reside at the same. That in the district of Edenton, the town of Edenton shall be a port of entry and delivery; and Hartford, Murphey'sborough, Plymouth, Winfor, Skewarkey, Winton, and Bennett's Creek, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at the town of Edenton, and a surveyor at Hartford, another surveyor at Murphey'sborough, one surveyor at each of the ports of Plymouth, Winfor, Skewarkey, Winton, and Bennett's Creek. That all ships or vessels intending to proceed to Hartford, Plymouth, Winfor, Skewarkey, Winton, Bennett's Creek, or Murphey'sborough, shall first come and enter at the port of Edenton. That in the district of Cambden, Plankbridge on Sawyer's Creek, shall be the port of entry and delivery, and Nixonton, Indiantown, Newbiggin Creek, Currituck Inlet, and Pasquotank River-bridge, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at Plankbridge on Sawyer's Creek, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Nixonton, Indiantown, Currituck Inlet, Pasquotank River-bridge, and Newbiggin Creek: And that the authority of the officers of each district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets comprehended within such district.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the ports sole ports of entry.
of Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, shall be the sole ports of entry within the said late of North-Carolina, for ships or vessels not registered or licensed within the United States, according to law, and for all ships or vessels whatsoever, which shall arrive from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the regulations, provisions, exceptions, allowances, compensations, directions, authorities, penalties, for-
feitures, and other matters whatsoever, containe or expressed in the act, intituled, “An act to regu late the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, ware and merchandises imported into the United States, and not locally inapplicable, shall have the like force and effect within the said state of North-Carolina, for the collection of the said duties, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in this present act.

Sec. 5. Provided always, and be it declared, That the thirty-ninth section of the said act, and the third section of an act, intituled, “An act to suspend part of an act, intituled, “An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods and merchandises imported into the United States and for other purposes,” did, by virtue of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the said state of North-Carolina, cease to operate in respect to the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted and declare That the act intituled, “An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes,” shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, have the like force and operation within the said state of North-Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the several clauses thereof were repeated and re-enacted in this present act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the second section of the act, intituled, “An act to suspend part of an act, intituled, “An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States, and for other purposes,” passed the sixteenth day of September last, shall, with respect to the inhabitants and citizens of the state of Rhode-Island and Pro
idence Plantations, be revived, and also that the
burth section of the said act shall be revived, and
oth continue in force until the first day of April
ext, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the eighth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER II.

An ACT providing for the enumeration of the Inha-
bitants of the United States.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled, That the marshals
of the several districts of the United States, shall
e, and they are hereby authorized and required to
use the number of the inhabitants within their
districts to be taken; omitting in such
enumeration Indians not taxed, and distinguishing
persons, including those bound to service for
term of years, from all others; distinguishing
the sexes and colours of free persons, and the
males of sixteen years and upwards from those
nder that age; for effecting which purpose the
marshals shall have power to appoint as many as-
ists within their respective districts as to them shall
appear necessary; assigning to each assistant a cer-
division of his district, which division shall
sist of one or more counties, cities, towns,
ship, hundreds or parishes, or of a territory
ly and distinctly bounded by water courses,
mountains, or public roads. The marshals and
their assistants shall respectively take an oath or
firmation, before some judge or justice of the

May ap-
point assisted.

Marhals &
assistants to
tak }
peace, resident within their respective districts previous to their entering on the discharge of their duties by this act required. The oath or affirmation of the marshal shall be, "I A. B. marshal the district of do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly carry to be made, a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district and return the same to the President of the United States, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, intitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability." The oath affirmation of an assistant shall be, "I A. B. solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me the marshal of the district of a make due return thereof to the said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, intitled, "An act providing for the enumeration the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability." The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in August next and shall close within nine calendar months the after: The several assistants shall, within the nine months, transmit to the marshals by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed within their respective divisions, which returns shall be made in a schedule, distinguishing the several families by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in manner following, that is to say:

The number of persons within my division, consisting of appears in a schedule hereunto annexed, subscribed by me this day of 179

A. B. assistant to the marshal of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slaves.</th>
<th>All other persons, including heads of families.</th>
<th>Free white males, including heads of families.</th>
<th>Free white females, including heads of families.</th>
<th>Free white males of six years and under sixteen years.</th>
<th>Free white females of six years and under sixteen years.</th>
<th>Names of families.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That every affiant failing to make return, or making a false return of the enumeration to the marshal, within the time by this act limited, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That the marshals shall file the several returns aforesaid, with the clerks of their respective district courts, who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same: And the marshals respectively shall, on or before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, transmit to the President of the United States, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts. And every marshal failing to file the returns of his assistants, or any of them, with the clerks of their respective district courts, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts, as the same shall appear from said returns, to the President of the United States, within the time limited by this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts where the offences shall be committed, or in the circuit courts to be held within the same, by action of suit, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the Uni-
and discovered States, the whole shall accrue to their use. At
for the more effectual discovery of offences, to judges of the several district courts, at their
sessions to be held after the expiration of the time
allowed for making the returns of the enumeration
hereby directed, to the President of the United
States, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries, in their respective courts, and shall cause the
returns of the several assistants to be laid before
them for their inspection.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every
assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar per
every one hundred and fifty persons by him returned, where such persons reside in the country;
and where such persons reside in a city, or town containing more than five thousand persons, every
assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar per
every three hundred persons; but where, from the
dispersed situation of the inhabitants in some divisions, one dollar for every one hundred and fifty persons shall be insufficient, the marshals, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts, may make such further allowance to the assistants in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation, provided the same does not exceed one dollar for every fifty persons by him returned. The several marshals shall receive follows: The marshal of the district of Maine, one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Hampshire, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Massachusetts, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Connecticut, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-York, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New-Jersey, two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Delaware, one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Maryland, three hundred dollars;

Assistants, rate of compensation to.

Marshals, their compensation.
marshals of the districts of Virginia, five hundred dollars; the marshals of the districts of Kentucky, two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of North-Carolina, three hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of South-Carolina, three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Georgia, two hundred and fifty dollars.

And to obviate all doubts which may arise respecting the persons to be returned, and the manner of making returns,

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the foresaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned as of such family; and the name of every person, who shall be an inhabitant of any district, but without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the aforesaid schedule, which is allotted for the heads of families, in that division where he or she shall be on the said first Monday in August next, and every person occupationally absent at the time of the enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That each and every person more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division of a district made or established within the United States, shall be, and thereby is obliged to render to such assitant of the division, a true account if required, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered from such assitant, the one half for his own use, and the other half for the use of the United States.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each assitant shall, previous to making his return to the marshal, cause a correct copy, signed by himself, the schedule, containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the public places within the same, there to remain at the inspection of all concerned; for each of whom copies the said assitant shall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of a copy of the schedule having been so set up and suffered to remain shall be transmitted to the marshal, with the return of the number of persons; and in case any assitant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal, he shall forfeit the compensation by this act allowed him.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the first, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON President of the United States.

CHAPTER III.

An ACT to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to a common law court of record, in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed.
law, to support the Constitution of the United States, which oath or affirmation such court shall administer; and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such persons so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the United States. And the children of citizens of the United States, that may be born beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens: Provided, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: Provided also, That no person heretofore proscribed by any act, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

PROVED, March twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER IV.

An ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to be paid out of the mo-
Appropriations of monies arising from duties, for the civil lift; 

war department; 

Pensions to invalids. 

Incidental expenses of Congress. 

Contingent charges of government; for certain specific demands; and 

nies arising from the duties on imports and to 

rage, the following sums, to wit: A sum not e-
ceeding one hundred and forty-one thousand, for 
hundred and ninety-two dollars, and seventy-thr-
cents, for defraying the expenses of the civil lift, 
estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in ti 
statement annexed to his report made to the Hou 
of Representatives on the ninth day of January la 
cluding therein the contingencies of the fever 
executive officers, which are hereby authorized an 
granted; and also, a sum not exceeding one hu-
dred and fifty-five thousand, five hundred an 
thyreefeven dollars, and seventy-two cents, for d 
fraying the expenses of the department of war 
and the farther sum of ninety-six thousand, ni. 
hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and seventy-tw 
cents, for paying the pensions which may becor 
due to the invalids, as estimated in the statement 
accompanying the aforesaid report. 

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all t 
expences arising from, and incident to the sessio 
of Congress, which may happen in the course of t 
aforesaid year, agreeably to laws heretofore pa 
shall be defrayed out of the monies arising from t 
aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage. 

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Pr 
ident of the United States be authorized to dr 
from the treasury a sum not exceeding ten the 
dollars, for the purpose of defraying the co 
tingent charges of government, to be paid out 
the monies arising as aforesaid from the duties 
imports and tonnage; and that he cause a regul 
statement and account of such expenditures to 
laid before Congress at the end of the year. 

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a fu 
not exceeding one hundred and forty-seven tho 
fand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fift 
four cents, be appropriated out of the monies a
as aforesaid from the duties on imports and
nance, for discharging the demands which exist
nt the United States, as specified by the Secre-
ry of the Treasury in his report made to the House
Representatives on the first of March instant,
cluding therein a provision for building a light-
se on Cape-Henry in the State of Virginia, and
defraying the expenses arising from the act, in-
uled, “An act for the establishment and support
light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.”
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That out of
aforesaid appropriation of one hundred and
ry-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine
lars and fifty-four cents, the payment of the fol-
ing sums, not heretofore provided for by law,
d estimated in the aforesaid report of the Secre-
ry of the Treasury of the first of March instant,
 hereby authorised and intended to be made, to
: For the expenses of the late office of foreign
airs, six hundred and fifty dollars: To Roger
den, for his services, including his office expen-
s, and the allowance to his clerks, eight hundred
and seventy-three dollars, and seventy cents: To
the late commissioner for settling the accounts of
the departments of the late quartermaster-general,
d commissaries general of purchases and issues,
for his own and clerk’s services, from the eighth of
ay to the first of August, one thousand seven
ndred and eighty-nine, one thousand and ten
ollars, and fifty-five cents: To the late commis-
oner for settling the accounts of the late marine,
othing, and hospital departments, for his own
nd clerk’s services, from the eighth of May to the
ird of August, one thousand seven hundred and
ighty-nine, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars,
d twenty-six cents: To the late commissioner for
justing the accounts of the secret and commercial
mittees of Congress, for his salary from the first
July to the third of August, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and seven, four dollars, and sixteen cents: For defraying the extraordinary expences of the late President Congress, three hundred and eighteen dollars, a fifty-three cents: For paying salaries to the loan-officers of the several states, from the thirteenth day of June to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, including office-charges, six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars: For paying the interest on the loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury, two thousand four hundred and forty dollars, and sixty-one cents.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, be paid out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage, to Jehoiakim Mr. Tokfin, for his services as an interpreter and guide in the expedition commanded by major general Sullivan, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and also the sum of ninety-six dollars to James Mathers and Gifford Dalley, each, for services during the late recess of Congress.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorised to empower the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem it necessary, to make such loans as may be requisite to carry into effect the foregoing appropriations, for the re-payment of which the aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage shall be, and are hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER V.

ACT to prevent the Exportation of Goods not duly inspected according to the Laws of the several States.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, That the collectors and other officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States, be, and they are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inspection-laws of the states in which they may respectively act, in such manner, that no vessel having on board goods liable to inspection, shall be cleared out until the collector or other proper person shall have produced a certificate, that all such goods have been duly inspected, as the laws of the respective states do may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the customs.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April the second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER VI.

An ACT to accept a Cession of the Claims of
State of North-Carolina, to a certain District
of Western Territory.

A DEED of Cession having been executed
and in the Senate offered for acceptance
the United States, of the Claims of the State
North-Carolina, to a district of territory there
described; which deed is in the words follow:
viz.

To all who shall see these Presents.

We the underwritten Samuel Johnston and Be-
jamin Hawkins, Senators in the Congress
the United States of America, duly and con-
titutionally chosen by the Legislature of the St.
of North-Carolina, send greeting.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the St.
of North-Carolina, on the day of De-
cember, in the year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine, passed an act, en-
titled, "An act for the purpose of ceding to t
United States of America, certain western lar-
therein described," in the words following, to w

WHEREAS the United States in Congress as-
bled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommend
to the respective states in the Union, claiming
owning vacant western territory, to make cession
of part of the same, as a further means, as well
hastening the extinguishment of the debts,
of establishing the harmony of the United State
and the inhabitants of the said Western Territo
being also desirous that such cession should be mad
in order to obtain a more ample protection th:
they have heretofore received: Now this State, b
ing ever desirous of doing ample justice to the pu
cic creditors, as well as the establishing the harm
ny of the United States, and complying with th
For reasons of her citizens; Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Senators of this state, in the Congress of the United States, or one of the Senators and any two of the Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, are hereby authorized, empowered and required to execute a deed or deeds in the part and behalf of this state, conveying to the United States of America, all right, title and claim which this state has to the sovereignty and territory of the lands situated within the chartered limits of this state, west of a line beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the Virginia line intersects it; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain, to the place where Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to where Natchucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of the said mountain, to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of the said mountain, to the place where it is called Unicoi; then Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Oowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain, to the southern boundary of this state, upon the following express conditions, and subject thereto—that is to say: First, That either the lands nor inhabitants westward of the said mountain shall be eliminated after the cession.
Boundaries made by virtue of this act shall be accepted, in ascertaining the proportion of this state with the United States, in the common expence occasioned by the late war. Secondly, That the lands laid off, or directed to be laid off by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this state, for the officers and soldiers thereof, their heirs and assigns respectively shall be and ensue to the use and benefit of the said officers, their heirs and assigns respectively; and if the bounds of the said lands already prescribed for the officers and soldiers of the continental line of the state, shall not contain a sufficient quantity of lands for cultivation, to make good the several provisions intended by law, that such officer or soldier, or his assignee, who shall fall short of his allotment or proportion, after all the lands fit for cultivation within the said bounds are appropriated, be permitted to take his quota, or such part thereof as may deficient, in any other part of the said territory intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, not already appropriated. And where entries have been made agreeable to law, and titles under them not perfected by grant or otherwise, then, and in that case the Governor for the time being, shall, and he hereby required to perfect, from time to time, such titles, in such manner as if this act had never been passed. And that all entries made by, or grants made to all and every person or persons whatsoever agreeable to law, and within the limits hereby intended to be ceded to the United States, shall have the same force and effect as if such cession had not been made; and that all and every right of occupation and pre-emption, and every other right reserved by any act or acts to persons settled on, and occupying lands within the limits of the lands hereby intended to be ceded as aforesaid, shall continue to be in full force, in the same manner as if the cession had not been made, and as conditions upon which the said lands are ceded to the United States. And further; it shall be understood, that if any perfo
persons shall have, by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act for opening the land-office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the army," passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, made or their entry in the office usually called John Armstrong's office, and located the same to any lot or piece of ground, on which any other person or persons shall have previously located any entries, that then, and in that case, the person or persons having made such entry or entries, or their devisee or assignees, shall have leave, and be at full liberty to remove the location of such entry or entries, to any lands on which no entry has been specially located, or on any vacant lands included within the limits of the lands hereby intended to be ceded: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the making bod any entry or entries, or any grant or grants herefore declared void, by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this state. Thirdly, That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common and for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North-Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general large and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever. Fourthly, That the territory so ceded, shall be laid out and formed into a state or states, containing a suitable extent of territory, the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages set forth in the ordinance of the late Congress, for the government of the Western Territory of the United States, that is to say: Whenever the Congress of the United States shall use to be officially transmitted to the executive authority of this state, an authenticated copy of the act to be passed by the Congress of the United
States, accepting the cession of territory made by virtue of this act, under the express condition hereby specified; the said Congress shall at the same time assume the government of the said ceded territory, which they shall execute in a manner similar to that which they support in the territory west of the Ohio; shall protect the inhabitant against enemies, and shall never bar or deprive them of any privileges which the people in the territory west of the Ohio enjoy. Provided always, That no regulations made or to be made by Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves. Fifthly, That the inhabitants of the said ceded territory shall be liable to pay such sums of money, as may from taking their censuses, be their just proportion of the debt of the United States, and the arrear of the requisitions of Congress on this state. Sixthly, That all persons indebted to this state, residing in the territory intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, shall be held and deemed liable to pay such debt or debts in the same manner, and under the same penalty or penalties as if this act had never been passed. Seventhly, That if the Congress the United States do not accept the cession here-intended to be made, in due form, and give official notice thereof to the executive of this state, with eighteen months from the passing of this act, the this act shall be of no force or effect whatsoever. Eighthly, That the laws in force and use in the state of North-Carolina, at the time of passing this act, shall be, and continue in full force within the territory hereby ceded, until the same shall be repealed or otherwise altered by the legislative authority of the said territory. Ninthly, That the lands of no resident proprietors within the said ceded territory shall not be taxed higher than the lands of residents. Tenthly, That this act shall not prev the people now residing south of French Broa between the rivers Tenessee and Big Pidgeon, fro entering their pre-emptions in that tract, should
office be opened for that purpose, under an act of the present General Assembly. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this state, in and over the territory aforesaid, and all and every the inhabitants thereof, shall be and remain the same in all respects, until the Congress of the United States shall accept the cession to be made by virtue of this act, as if this act had never passed.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the day of December, A.D. 1789.

CHAs. JOHNSON, Sp. Sen.
S. CABARRUS, Sp. H. C."

Now therefore know ye, That we, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and BENJAMIN HAWKINS, Senators aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the said act, and in the name, and for and on behalf of the said state, do, by these presents convey, assign, transfer, and set over unto the United States of America, for the benefit of the said States, North-Carolina inclusive, all right, title, and claim which the said state hath to the sovereignty and territory of the lands situated within the chartered limits of the said state, as bounded and described in the above recited act of the General Assembly, to and for the uses and purposes, and on the conditions mentioned in the said act.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals, in the senate-chamber, at New-York, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAM : JOHNSTON. (l.s.)
BENJAMIN HAWKINS. (l.s.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
SAM : A. OTIS.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, That the said deed be, and the same is hereby accepted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representaives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April the second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER VII.

An ACT to promote the Progress of useful Arts.

Section I. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, That upon the petition of any person or persons to the Secretary of State, the Secretary for the department of war, and the Attorney-General of the United States, setting forth, that he, she, or they, hath or have invented or discovered any useful art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, or any improvement therein not before known or used, and praying that a patent may be granted therefor, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Secretary of State, the Secretary for the department of war, and the Attorney-General, or any two of them, if they shall deem the invention or discovery sufficiently useful and important, to cause letters-patent to be made out in the name of the United States, to bear telle by the President of the United States, reciting the allegations and suggestions of the said petition, and describing the said invention or discovery, clearly, truly and fully, and thereupon granting to such petitioner or petitioners, his, her or their heirs, administrators or assigns for any term not exceeding
fourteen years, the sole and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, the said invention or discovery; which letters-patent shall be delivered to the Attorney-General of the United States to be examined, who shall within fifteen days next after the delivery to him, if he shall find the same conformable to this act, certify it to be so at the foot thereof, and present the letters-patent so certified to the President, who shall cause the seal of the United States to be thereto affixed, and the same shall be good and available to the grantee or grantees by force of this act, to all and every intent and purpose herein contained, and shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary of State, and delivered to the patentee or his agent, and the delivery thereof shall be entered on the record and endorsed on the patent by the said Secretary at the time of granting the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the grantees or grantees of each patent shall, at the time of granting the same, deliver to the Secretary of State a specification in writing, containing a description, accompanied with drafts or models, and explanations and models (if the nature of the invention or discovery will admit of a model) of the thing or things, by him or them invented or discovered, and described as aforesaid, in the said patents; which specification shall be so particular, and said models so exact, as not only to distinguish the invention or discovery, from other things before known and used, but also to enable a workman or other person skilled in the art or manufacture, whereof it is a branch, or wherewith it may be nearest connected, to make, construct, or use the same, to the end that the public may have the full benefit thereof, after the expiration of the patent-term; which specification shall be filed in the office of the said Secretary, and certified copies thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and
competent evidence in all courts and before all jurisdictions, where any matter or thing, touching or concerning such patent, right, or privilege, shall come in question.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any person to the Secretary of State for a copy of any such specification, and for permission to have similar model or models made, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give such copy and to permit the person so applying for a similar model or models, to take, or make, or cause the same to be taken or made, at the expense of such applicant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall devise, make, construct, use, employ, or vend within these United States, any art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, or any invention or improvement upon, or in any art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, the sole and exclusive right of which shall be so as aforesaid granted by patent to any person or persons, by virtue and in pursuance of this act, with out the consent of the patentee or patentees, their executors, administrators or assigns, first had and obtained in writing, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said patentee or patentees, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns such damages as shall be assessed by a jury, and moreover shall forfeit to the person aggrieved; the thing or things so devised, made, constructed, used, employed or vended, contrary to the true intent of this act, which may be recovered in an action on the cause founded on this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon oath or affirmation made before the judge of the district court, where the defendant resides, that any patent which shall be issued in pursuance of this act, was obtained surreptitiously by, or upon false
suggestion, and motion made to the said court, within one year after issuing the said patent, but not afterwards, it shall and may be lawful to and or the judge of the said district court, if the mat-
er alleged shall appear to him to be sufficient, to ract a rule that the patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns, new cause why process should not issue against him, her, or them, to repeal such patents; and if sufficient cause shall not be shewn to the contrary, the rule shall be made absolute, and thereupon the aid judge shall order process to be issued as afore-
id, against such patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assigns. And a case no sufficient cause shall be shewn to the con-
tary, or if it shall appear that the patentee was not the first and true inventor or discoverer, judgment shall be rendered by such court for the repeal of such patent or patents; and if the party at whose complaint the process issued, shall have judgment given against him, he shall pay all such costs as the defendant shall be put to in defending the suit, to e taxed by the court, and recovered in such man-
er as costs expended by defendants, shall be re-
overed in due course of law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all actions to be brought by such patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, administrators, or assignes, for any penalty incurred by virtue of this act, the said patents or specifications shall be prima facie evidence, that the said patentee or patentees, was or were the first and true inventor or inventors, discoverer or discoverers of the thing so specified, and that the same is truly specified; but that nevertheless the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act, and any spec-
ial matter whereof notice in writing shall have been given to the plaintiff, or his attorney, thirty
days before the trial, in evidence, tending to prove that the specification filed by the plaintiff does not contain the whole of the truth concerning his invention or discovery; or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the effect described and if the concealment of part, or the addition of more than is necessary, shall appear to have been intended to mislead, or shall actually mislead the public, so as the effect described cannot be produced by the means specified, then, and in such cases, the verdict and judgment shall be for the defendant.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That such patentee as aforesaid, shall before he receives his patent, pay the following fees to the several offices employed in making out and perfecting the same:

- For receiving and filing the petition, fifteen cents;
- For filing specifications, per copy-sheet containing one hundred words, ten cents;
- For making out patent, two dollars;
- For affixing great seal, one dollar;
- For indorsing the day of delivery of the same to the patentee, including all intermediate services, twenty cents.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April the 10th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER VIII.

An ACT further to suspend Part of an ACT, intituled, An act to regulate the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on the tonnage of Ships or Vessels, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into the United States,” and to amend the said ACT.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an ACT, intituled, “An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States,” as obliges ships or vessels bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifest of their cargoes with the officers at Saint Mary’s and Yeo-comico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be and is hereby further suspended, from the first day of May next, to the first of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Landing Places in Windsor and East-Windsor, in the state of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, the fifteenth of April, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER IX.

An ACT for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States.

Section 1. 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, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States and shall suffer death.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of wilful murder, such person or persons on being thereof convicted shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. And be it also enacted, That the court before whom any person shall be convicted of the
death of murder, for which he or she shall be sentenced to suffer death, may at their discretion, add the judgment, that the body of such offender shall be delivered to a surgeon for dissection; and the marshall who is to cause such sentence to be executed, shall accordingly deliver the body of such offender, after execution done, to such surgeon as the court shall direct, for the purpose aforesaid: provided, That such surgeon, or some other person him appointed for the purpose, shall attend to receive and take away the dead body at the time of the execution of such offender.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, after such execution had, force rescue or attempt to rescue the body of such offender out of the custody of the marshall or officers, during the conveyance of such body to the place for dissection as aforesaid; or shall by force rescue or attempt to rescue such body from the house of any surgeon, where the same shall have been deposited in pursuance of this act; every person so offending, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, That if any person or persons having knowledge of the actual commission of the crime of wilful murder or other felony, upon the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to some one of the judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, on conviction thereof, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.
Manflaugh-
ter in a fort, arsenal, &c. how pun-
ished.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any per-
or persons shall within any fort, arsenal, dock-ya-
magazine, or other place or district of count-
der the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of
United States, commit the crime of man-fla-
and shall be thereof convicted, such person or pe-
sions shall be imprisoned not exceeding three ye-
and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Piracy and
felony, what
cases shall
be judged,
where tried
and how
punished.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That if any per-
sons shall commit upon the high seas, or in a
river, haven, basin or bay, out of the jurisdic-
tion of any particular State, murder or robbery, or
other offence which if committed within the b
of a county, would by the laws of the United St:
be punishable with death; or if any captain
mariner of any ship or other vessel, shall piratic
and feloniously run away with such ship or ve
or any goods or merchandize to the value of i
dollars, or yield up such ship or vessel volunta-
to any pirate; or if any seaman shall lay via
hands upon his commander, thereby to hinder
prevent his fighting in defence of his ship or ge
committed to his trust, or shall make a revol
the ship;—every such offender shall be disen-
taken and adjudged to be a pirate and felon,
being thereof convicted, shall suffer death: the
trial of crimes committed on the high seas
in any place out of the jurisdiction of any parti-
cular State, shall be in the district where the offei
is apprehended, or into which he may first
brought.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That if any citi-
shall commit any piracy or robbery aforesaid, any
act of hostility against the United States
any citizen thereof, upon the high sea, under
lor of any commission from any foreign prince
state, or on pretence of authority from any per
such offender shall, notwithstanding the prete
any such authority, be deemed, adjudged and

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted, That every per-

fany such piracy or

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted, That if any seaman

other person shall commit man-slaughter upon

their proper application, as if you were reading it naturally.
vessel, or with any goods, wares, or merchandize, or to turn pirate, or to go over to or confederate with pirates, or in any wise trade with any pirate knowing him to be such, or shall furnish such a vessel with any ammunition, stores or provis of any kind, or shall fit out any vessel knowing and with a design to trade with or supply or correspond with any pirate or robber upon the sea: or if any person or persons shall any ways confederate, combine, confederate or correspond with any pirate or robber on the seas, knowing him to be guilty of any such piracy or robbery; or if any seaman shall confine the master of any ship or other vessel, endeavour to make a revolt in such ship;—such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, within any of the places upon the under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of United States, or upon the high seas, in any vessel belonging to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, on purpose and of malice aforethought, shall unlawfully cut off the ear or cut out or disable the tongue, put out and slit the nose, cut off the nose or a lip, or cut or disable any limb or member of any person, in intention in so doing to maim or disfigure a person in any the manners before mentioned, and in every such case the person or persons offending, their counsellors, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offence aforesaid) shall on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge or con
 Forgery, what cases shall be judged, and how punished.

Sect. 15. And be it enacted, That if any person shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceedings in any of the courts of the United States, by means whereof any judgment shall be reversed, made void, or not take effect, or if any person shall acknowledge or procure to be acknowledged in any of the courts aforesaid, any recognizance, bail or judgment, in the name or names of any other person or persons not privy or consenting to the same, every such person or persons on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes. Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not extend to the acknowledgement of any judgment or judgments by any attorney or attorneys, duly admitted for any person or persons against whom any such judgment or judgments shall be had or given.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That if any person within any of the places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas, shall take and carry away, with an intent to steal or purloin the personal goods of another; or if any person or persons, having at any time hereafter the
Larceny, charge or custody of any arms, ordnance, munition, shot, powder, or habiliments of war belonging to the United States, or of any victuals provided for the victualing of any soldiers, gunners, marines or pioneers, shall for any lucre or gain, or wittingly advisedly, and of purpose to hinder or impede the service of the United States, embezzle, purloin or convey away any of the said arms, ordnance, munition, shot or powder, habiliments of war, or victuals, that then and in every of the cases aforesaid the person or persons so offending, their counsel, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offences aforesaid) shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding the fourfold value of the property so stolen, embezzled or purloined; the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, or the United States, as the case may be, and the other moiety to the informer and prosecutor, and be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, within any part of the jurisdiction of the United States as aforesaid, shall receive or buy any goods or chattels that shall be feloniously taken or stolen from any other person, knowing the same to be stolen, or shall receive, harbour or conceal any felons or thieves, knowing them to be so, he or they being of either of the said offences legally convicted, shall be liable to the like punishments as in the case of larceny before are prescribed.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That if any person shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, or shall by any means procure any person to commit corrupt and wilful perjury, on his or her oath or affirmation in any suit, controversy, matter or cause depending in any of the courts of the United States, or in any deposition taken pursuant to the laws of the United States, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned not exceed-
three years, and fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; and shall stand in the pillory for one year, and be thereafter rendered incapable of giving testimony in any of the courts of the United States, until such time as the judgment so given against the said offender shall be reversed.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That in every presentment or indictment to be prosecuted against any person for wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what court, before whom the oath or affirmation was taken, verring such court, or person or persons to have competent authority to administer the same) together with the proper averment or averments to verify the matter or matters wherein the perjury or perjuries is or are assigned; without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any record or proceeding, ther in law or equity, other than as aforesaid, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person or persons before whom the perjury was committed.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That in every presentment or indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with others to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any record or proceeding, ther in law or equity, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person or persons before whom the perjury was committed, or was agreed or promised to be committed.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, That if any person all, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present or reward,
or any promise, contract, obligation or security, for
the payment or delivery of any money, present or
reward, or any other thing to obtain or procure
the opinion, judgment or decree of any judge or
judges of the United States, in any suit, contro-
versey, matter or cause depending before him or
them, and shall be thereof convicted, such per-
or persons so giving, promising, contracting or
securing to be given, paid or delivered, any sum
of money, present, reward or other bribe afo-
said, and the judge or judges who shall in
any wise accept or receive the same, on conviction
thereof shall be fined and imprisoned at the discre-
tion of the court; and shall forever be disqualified
to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under
the United States,

Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That if any per-
or persons shall knowingly and willfully obstruc
t or oppose any officer of the United States
in serving or attempting to serve or execute an
warrant, or any rule or order
of any of the courts of the United States, or an
other legal or judicial writ or process whatsoever
or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other
person duly authorized, in serving or executing any
writ, rule, order, process or warrant aforesaid, ev-
ery person so knowingly and willfully offending
the premises, shall, on conviction thereof, be in
prisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined
not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if an
person or persons, shall by force set at liberty, or
refuse any person who shall be found guilty of trea-
son, murder, or any other capital crime, or refuse
to any person convicted of any of the said crimes, go-
ing to execution, or during execution, every per-
son so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall
suffer death: And if any person shall by force fe
liberty, or rescue any person who before conviction shall stand committed for any of the capital offences aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any other offence against the United States, every person so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 24. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no conviction or judgment for any of the offences aforesaid, shall work corruption of blood, or any forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 25. And be it enacted, That if any writ or process shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular state, or by any judge or justice therein respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign prince or state, authorised and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic or domestic servant of any such ambassador or her public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void; and

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That in case any person or person shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such suit, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violators of the laws of nations, and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.
Sec. 27. Provided nevertheless, That no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take or receive any benefit of this act; no shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the marshall in the district in which Congress shall reside, who shall upon receipt thereof affix the same in some public place in his office, whereon all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

Sec. 28. And be it enacted, That if any person shall violate any safe-conduct or passport duly obtained and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison or in any other manner infract the law of nation by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 29. And be it enacted, That any person whom shall be accused and indicted of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury and witnesses, to be produced on the trial for proving the said indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such witnesses and jurors, delivered unto him at least three entire days before he shall be tried for the same; and in other capital offenses, shall have such copy of the indictment and list of the jury two entire days at least before the trial: And that every person so accused and indicted for any of the crimes aforesaid, shall also be allowed counsel, and
counsel learned in the law; and the court before whom such person shall be tried, or some judge hereof, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required immediately upon his request to assign to such person such counsel, not exceeding two, as such person shall desire, to whom such counsel shall have free access at all reasonable hours; and every such person or persons accused or indicted of the crimes aforesaid, shall be allowed and admitted in his said defence to make any proof that he or they may produce, by lawful witness or witnesses, and all have the like process of the court where he or they shall be tried, to compel his or their witnesses to appear at his or their trial, as is usually granted to compel witnesses to appear on the prosecution against them.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons be indicted of treason against the United States, and shall stand mute or refuse to plead, or shall challenge peremptorily above the number of thirty-five of the jury; or if any person or persons be indicted of any other of the offences herein before set forth, for which the punishment is declared to be death, if he or they shall also stand mute or will not answer to the indictment, or challenge peremptorily above the number of twenty persons of the jury; the court in any of the cases aforesaid, shall notwithstanding proceed to the trial of the person or persons so standing mute or challenging, as if he or they had pleaded not guilty, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the benefit of clergy shall not be used or allowed, upon conviction of any crime, for which, by any statute of the United States, the punishment is or shall be declared to be death.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried or punished
No prosecution or punishment for treason or other capital offence aforesaid, will be, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or person fleeing from justice.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the manner of inflicting the punishment of death, shall be by hanging the person convicted by the neck, until dead.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

APPROVED, April the 30th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States

CHAPTER X.

An ACT for regulating the Military Establishment of the United States.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioned officers herein after mentioned, and number of one thousand two hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers, privates and musters shall be raised for the service of the United States.
the period of three years, unless they should previously by law be discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers and privates aforesaid, shall, the time of their enlistments, respectively, be e-bodied men, not under five feet six inches height, without shoes; nor under the age of thirteen, nor above the age of forty-six years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers herein after mentioned, and the non-commissioned officers, privates and muskets, shall be formed into one regiment of infantry, to consist of three battalions, and one battalion artillery. The regiment of infantry to be composed of one lieutenant-colonel commandant, three majors, three adjutants, three quartermasters, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, and five companies, each of which shall consist of captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four Sergeants, four corporals, sixty-six privates, and two finances. The battalion of artillery shall be composed of one major commandant, one adjutant, quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon, and four companies; each of which shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, four Sergeants, four corporals, sixty-six privates, and two finances: Provided always, That the adjutants, quartermasters, and paymasters, shall be appointed in the line of subalterns of the aforesaid corps successively.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may from time to time appoint one or two Inspectors, as to him shall seem proper, to inspect the said troops, who shall also inspect the armament and discipline, and each of them shall receive their duty, like pay and subsistence as a captain, and be allowed ten dollars per month for forage.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the troops aforesaid shall receive for their services the following enumerated monthly rates of pay; lieuten-colonel commandant, sixty dollars; major commandant of artillery, forty-five dollars; major forty dollars; captains, thirty dollars; lieuten-colonel twenty-two dollars; ensigns, eighteen dollars; surgeons, thirty dollars; surgeon's mates, twenty-five dollars; serjeants, five dollars; corporals, four dollars; privates, three dollars; senior musician each battalion of infantry, and in the battalion artillery, five dollars; musicians, three dollars.

Provided always, That the sums herein specified, shall be deducted from the pay of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians enumerated as aforesaid, for the purposes of forming a fund for clothing and hospital stores: From monthly pay of each serjeant and senior musician there shall be deducted for uniform clothing, the sum of one dollar and forty cents, and the further sum of ten cents for hospital stores; and from monthly pay of each corporal, for uniform clothing, the sum of one dollar and fifteen cents, and the further sum of ten cents for hospital stores; and from the monthly pay of each private and musician, for uniform clothing, the sum of ninety cents, and the further sum of ten cents for hospital stores.

Adjutant's, quarter and paymaster's additional pay.

Adjutant's, quarter and paymaster's additional pay.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers aforesaid shall receive for the same, in addition to their regimental pay, ten dollars per month; and quartermasters so appointed, each five dollars per month.

Officers, what rations allowed to for daily subsistence.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers aforesaid, shall receive for the daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provisions—to wit: Lieutenant-colonel commandant, fixty; a major, four; a captain, three;
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers herein after described, shall receive monthly the following enumerated sums, in lieu of forage: Lieutenant-colonels commandant, eleven dollars; major commandant of artillery, majors and surgeon each, ten dollars; surgeon's mates each, six dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician aforesaid, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing: One hat or helmet, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen and two air of linen overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of locks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician aforesaid, shall receive daily the following rations and daily provisions, or the value thereof: One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one pound of bread or flour, half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, or the value thereof at the contract price at the posts respectively where the rations shall become due.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, private or musician aforesaid, shall be wounded or disabled while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of the invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations as shall be directed by the Pre...
dent of the United States, for the time being: Provided always, That the rate of compensation for such wounds or disabilities, shall never exceed the highest disability, half the monthly pay received by any commissioned officer, at the time of being wounded or disabled; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month.

And provided also, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the persons so disabled, to receive only a sum in proportion to the highest disability.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, private and musician aforesaid, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation—to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposed whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America and the orders of the officers appointed over us according to the articles of war."

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians aforesaid, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, as far as the same may be applicable to the Constitution of the United States, or by such rules and articles as may hereafter by law be established.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the "A for recognizing and adapting to the Constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops raised under the resolves of the United States Congress assembled, and for other purposes there mentioned," passed the twenty-ninth day of Se
number, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. Provided always, That the non-commissioned officers and privates continued and engaged under the aforesaid act of the twenty-ninth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and who shall decline to re-inlist under the establishment made by this act, shall be discharged whenever the President of the United States shall direct the same. Provided further, That the whole number of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, in the service of the United States at any one time, either by virtue of this act, by virtue of the aforesaid act, passed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall not exceed the number one thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of aiding the troops now in service, or to be raised by this act, in protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States, the President hereby authorized to call into service from time to time such part of the militia of the States respectively, as he may judge necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and that their pay and subsistence while in service, be the same as the pay and subsistence of the troops above-mentioned, and they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 30th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XI.

An ACT to prescribe the Mode in which the pub
Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings, in ea
State, shall be authenticated so as to take Effect
every other State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep.
sentatives of the United States of America
Congress assembled, That the acts of the legi
tures of the several States shall be authenticat
by having the seal of their respective States aff
ed thereto: That the records and judicial pro
ceedings of the courts of any State, shall be prov
or admitted in any other court within the Unit
States, by the attestation of the clerk, and the s
of the court annexed, if there be a seal, togeth
with a certificate of the judge, chief justice, or p
fiding magistrate, as the case may be, that the fa
attestation is in due form. And the said recor
and judicial proceedings authenticated as aforesa
shall have such faith and credit given to them
every court within the United States, as they ha
by law or usage in the courts of the State fro
whence the said records are, or shall be taken.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United Stat
and President of the Sena

APPROVED, May twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XII.

An ACT to provide for mitigating or remitting the Forfeitures and Penalties accruing under the Revenue Laws, in certain Cases therein mentioned.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person who now is, or hereafter shall be liable to fine, penalty or forfeiture, or interested in any vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, or other thing which may be subject to seizure and forfeiture, by virtue of the laws of the United States now existing, which may hereafter exist, for collecting duties, impost and tonnage, and for regulating the coasting trade, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such fine, penalty or forfeiture may have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray at the same may be mitigated or remitted; the said judge shall enquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons aiming such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of the United States for such district, at each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty or forfeiture, or any part thereof, if in his opinion the same was incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect

Mitigation or remission of penalties, &c. how to be applied for; and

by whom granted:
the right or claim of any person, to that part of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, incurred by breach of either of the laws aforesaid, which such person may be entitled to by virtue of the said laws, in cases where a prosecution has been commenced, or in formation has been given before the passing of this act; the amount of which right and claim shall be asessed and valued by the judge of the district, in a summary manner.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XIII.

An ACT to continue in Force an Act passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled, "An Act to regulate Proceedings in the Courts 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 act, entitled, "An act to regulate proceedings in the courts of the United States," passed on the twenty-ninth day of September last, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XIV.

24 ACT for the Government of the Territory of the United States, south of the River Ohio.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the territory south of the river Ohio, for the purposes of temporary government, shall be one district; the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all privileges, benefits and advantages set forth in the ordinance of the late Congress, for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio. And the government of the said territory south of the Ohio, shall be similar to that which is now exercised in the territory north-west of the Ohio; except so far as is otherwise provided in the conditions expressed in a act of Congress of the present session, entitled, "An act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North-Carolina, to a certain district of western territory."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the salaries of the officers, which the President of the United States shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, by virtue of this act, shall be the same as those, by law established, similar officers in the government north-west of the river Ohio. And the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendent of Indian affairs for the western department, shall be united with those of the governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States.

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May twenty-sixth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XV.

An ACT for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts a Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.

Section I. 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 author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already printed within these United States, being a citizen or citizen thereof, or resident within the same, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, who hath or have not transferred to any other person the copyright of such map, chart, book or books, shall have the sole right of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such map, chart, book or books, for the term of fourteen years from the recording the title thereof in the Clerk's office, as is herein after directed.

And that the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already made and composed, but not printed or published, or that shall hereafter be made and composed, being a citizen or citizens of these United States, or resident therein, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such map, chart, book or books, for the like term of fourteen years from the time of recording the title thereof in the Clerk's office as aforesaid. And if, at the expiration of the said term, the author
authors, or any of them, be living, and a citizen or citizens of these United States, or resident therein, the same exclusive right shall be conferred to him or them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, for the further term of fourteen years: Provided, he or they shall cause the title thereof to be a second time recorded and published in the same manner as is herein after directed, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term of fourteen years aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any map, chart, book or books, and publishing the same as aforesaid, and within the terms limited and granted by this act, shall print, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, printed, published, or imported from any foreign kingdom or state, any copy or copies of such map, chart, book or books, without the consent of the author or proprietor thereof, first had and obtained writing, signed in the presence of two or more edible witnesses; or knowing the same to be printed, reprinted, or imported, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such map, chart, book or books, without such consent first had and obtained in writing as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit all and every copy and copies of such map, chart, book or books, ad all and every sheet and sheets, being part of the same, or either of them, to the author or proprietor of such map, chart, book or books, who shall forthwith destroy the same: And every such offender and offenders shall also forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents for every sheet which shall be found in his or their possession, either printed or printing, published, imported or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act,
the one moiety thereof to the author or proprietor of such map, chart, book or books who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to and for the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in the United States, wherein the same is cognizable. Provided always, That such action be commenced within one year after the cause of action shall arise, and not afterwards.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, in cases where any map, chart, book or books, hath have been already printed and published, unless he shall first deposit, and in all other cases, unless he shall before publication deposit a printed copy the title of such map, chart, book or books, in the clerk's office of the district court where the author or proprietor shall reside: And the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same forthwith, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy thereof to the said author or proprietor, and the seal of the court, if he shall require the same) "District of to wit: Be it remembered That on the day of in the year of the independence of the United States of America, A. B. of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, chart book or books, (as the case may be) the rig whereof he claims as author or proprietor, (as the case may be) in the words following, to wit: [he insert the title] in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing copies of maps, charts, and books, to the author and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." C. D. clerk of the district.
entitled to receive sixty cents from the said author or proprietor, and sixty cents for every copy under seal actually given to such author or proprietor as aforesaid. And such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date thereof, cause a copy of the said record to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any such map, chart, book or books, shall, within six months after the publishing thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the secretary of State a copy of the same, to be preserved in his office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, reprinting or publishing within the United States, of any map, chart, book or books, written, printed, or published by any person not a citizen of the United States, in foreign parts or places without the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall print or publish any manuscript, without the consent and approbation of the author or proprietor thereof, first had and obtained aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen or resident in these United States) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the said author or proprietor all damages occasioned by such injury, be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any matter, act or thing done under or by virtue of the laws of the United States, the court shall, on the application of such person or persons, direct a full and complete examination of the evidence and testimony taken in the said suit or prosecution, and cause a record thereof to be made, and the same to be delivered to the said person or persons at the cost of the United States.
An ACT for finally adjusting and satisfying the Claim of Frederick William De Steuben.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to make full and adequate compensation to Frederick William De Steuben, for the sacrifices and eminent services rendered to the United States during the late war, there be paid to the said Frederick William De Steuben an annuity of two thousand dollars during life, to commence on the first day of January last, to be paid in quarterly payments at the treasury of the United States which said annuity shall be considered in full charge of all claims and demands whatever of said Frederick William De Steuben against the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

APPROVED, June the 4th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States
CHAPTER XVII.

AN ACT for giving Effect to an Act, intitled, "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," within the State of North-Carolina.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Act, intitled, "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall have the like force and effect within the State of North-Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Act shall be one district, to be called North-Carolina district; and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the district, and be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in July next, and the other three sessions progressively on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterwards. The stated district court shall be held at the town of Newbern.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the southern circuit: And there shall be held annually in the said district two circuit courts; the first session of the circuit court shall commence on the eighteenth day of June next, the second session on the eighth day of November next, and the subsequent sessions on the like days of every June and November afterwards, except when any of the days all happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the next day following. And the sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held at Newbern.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district, the yearly Salary of the judge.
compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from his appointment, and to be paid at the treasury of the United States in quarterly payments.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June the fourth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XVIII.

An ACT supplemental to the Act for establishing the Salaries of the Executive Officers of Government with their Assistants and Clerks.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the more effectually to do a perform the duties in the Department of State, the Secretary of the said department be, and is hereby authorized to appoint an additional clerk in his office, who shall be allowed an equal salary, to be paid in the same manner as is allowed by law the chief clerk.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June the fourth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XIX.

An Act for giving Effect to the several Acts therein mentioned, in respect to the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several and respective duties specified and laid in and by the act, intitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and in and by the act, intitled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall be paid and collected on all goods, wares and merchandizes, which after the expiration of five days from the passing this act, shall be imported into the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, from any foreign part or place, and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels, which, after the said day shall be entered in the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, subject to the exceptions, qualifications, allowances and abatements in the said acts contained or expressed, which acts shall be deemed to have the like force and operation within the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the collection of the said duties, there shall be in the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, two districts—to wit: The district of Newport, and the district of Providence. The district of Newport shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the west line of the said state, all along the sea-coast, and northward up the Narraganset Bay, as far as the most easterly part of Kinnimicut Point at high-water mark; and shall include the several towns, harbors and landing-places at Westerly, Charlestown, and their limits and boundaries;
South-Kingstown, North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, and all that part of the town of Warwick southward of the latitude of said Kinnimicut Point and also the towns, harbors and landing-places Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, and all the towns, harbors and landing places of the island of Rhode-Island, Kinnimicut Prudence, New-Shoreham, and every other island and place within the said state southward of the latitude of the said Kinnimicut Point. The district of Providence shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets within the said state northward of the latitude of the said Kinnimicut Point. The town of Newport shall be the port of entry in the said district of Newport; and the collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at the said town of Newport and North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, and Pawcatuck River Westerly, shall be ports of delivery only; and the surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck River; and the surveyor or to reside at Warren shall be surveyor for the port of Barrington. The town of Providence shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of Providence; and Patuxet in the same district shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Providence, and a surveyor shall be appointed, reside at Patuxet.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all regulations, provisions, exceptions, allowance compensations, directions, authorities, penalties, forfeitures, and other matters whatsoever contained or expressed in the act, intitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on good
ares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and not locally inapplicable, shall have the like force and effect within the said state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the collection of the said duties, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in this present act: Provided always, and be it declared, That the thirty-ninth section of the said act, and the third section of an act, intitled, "An act to suspend part of an act, intituled, An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States, and for other purposes," did, by virtue of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, cease to operate in respect to the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the act, intitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," shall, after the expiration of five days from the passing of this act, have the like force and operation within the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the several clauses thereof were repeated and re-enacted in this present act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June the fourteenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XX.

An ACT for the Relief of Thomas Jenkins and Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties, amounting to one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, be remitted on a parcel of hemp, duck, ticklenbane and molasses, the property of Thomas Jenkins and Company, merchants, of the city of Hudson, the state of New-York, which were lost by fire the brig Minerva, on her passage from New-York to the city of Hudson, her port of delivery: And the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow a credit on the bond or bonds executed by the said Thomas Jenkins and Company, for payment of the duties on the said goods.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June the fourteenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXI.


Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall have the like force and effect within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere within the United States.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be one district, to be called Rhode-Island district: and there shall be a district court therein, consist of one judge, who shall reside in the district, and be called a district judge, and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in August next, and the other three sessions progressively on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterwards. The stated district court shall be held alternately at the towns Newport and Providence, beginning at the first.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the eastern circuit: And there shall be held annually in the said district two circuit courts; the session of the circuit court shall commence on the fourth day of December next, the second session the fourth day of June next, and the subsequent sessions on the like days of every December and June afterwards, except when any of the days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the day following. And the sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held alternately at said towns of Newport and Providence, beginning at the last.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district, the year-compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from his appointment, and to be paid at treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments.

REDEERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

PROVED, June the twenty-third, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
An ACT providing the Means of Intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou...
and from thence until the end of the session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

PROVED, July the first, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ACT to satisfy the Claims of John McCord against the United States.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John McCord, of the duties arising on import and tonnage, the sum of eight hundred nine dollars, seventy-one cents, being the amount of his account against the United States, as settled and admitted by the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, on a bill of exchange dated the fifth of August, in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, drawn in Canada for supplies, by General William Thompson, General William Irvine and other officers, in favor of William Pagan, on Messieurs Redith and Clymer of Philadelphia: And the other sum of five hundred dollars, in full of all claims and demands against the United States, well for lands and rations granted by several solutions of Congress to Canadian sufferers, as any other account whatsoever.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

PROVED, July the first, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXIV.
An ACT for the Relief of Nathaniel Twining.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the penalty, amounting to hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-cents, incurred by Nathaniel Twining, for a failure in neglecting to transport the mail between Charleston and Savannah, from the month of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, unto the first of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, pursuant to a contract made with the late postmaster-general, shall be, and the same is hereby remitted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the first, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXV.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act passed by the present session of Congress, intituled, "An Act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," shall be deemed to have like force and operation within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere.
within the United States; and all the regulations, provisions, directions, authorities, penalties, and other matters whatsoever, contained or expressed in the said act, and which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the like force and effect within the said state, as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in and by this present act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the marshal of the district of Rhode-Island shall receive, full compensation for the performance of all the duties and services confided to, and enjoined upon him by this act, one hundred dollars.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

PROVED, July the fifth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A BILL to authorize the Purchase of a Tract of Land for the Use of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased for the use of the United States, the whole or such part of that act of land situate in the state of New-York, commonly called West-Point, as shall be by him judged requisite for the purpose of such fortifications, &c.
An ACT further to provide for the Payment of Invalid Pensioners of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of former acts of the United States in Congress assembled, and such as by acts passed in the present session of Congress, are or shall be declared to be due to invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall be continued and paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, July the 16th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXVIII.

An ACT for establishing the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the United States.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomack, some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connogochegue, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States: Provided nevertheles, That the operation of the laws of the State within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall herwife by law provide.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment long as may be necessary, three commissioners, ho, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the President, survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above mentioned; and the district so defined, limited and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, pro-
vide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the seat of the government of the United States shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the government of the United States, shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imports and tonnage, of which a sufficient fund is hereby appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the sixteenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXIX.

ACT for the Government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after first day of December next, every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or any ship or vessel of the burthen of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one state to a port in any other than an adjoining state, shall, before he sets out on such voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every seaman or mariner on such ship or vessel (except such as shall be enticed or servant to himself or owners) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, which such seaman or mariner shall be shipped upon; if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seaman or mariner (except entices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall pay to every such seaman or mariner the highest price or wages which shall have been paid at the port or place where such seaman or mariner shall have been shipped, for a similar voyage, in three months next before the time of shipping: Provided such seaman or mariner shall form such voyage: or if not, then for such time as shall continue to do duty on board such ship or vessel; and shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars every such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the persons doing duty on such vessel. Master failing so to do, subject to penalty.

Master and mariners in the merchants service to execute a shipping agreement:
Mariner failing to perform the agreement, what penalty subjected to.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That at the foot of every such contract, there shall be a memorandum in writing, of the day and the hour on which the seaman or mariner, who shall so ship and subscribe, shall render themselves on board, to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel, for which he has shipped, at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel, shall, on the day on which such neglect occurred, make an entry in the log-book of such or vessel, of the name of such seaman or mariner and shall in like manner note the time that he neglected to render himself (after the time pointed); every such seaman or mariner shall so for every hour which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of wages. And if any such seaman or mariner, wholly neglect to render himself on board of the ship or vessel, or having rendered himself on board afterwards desert and escape, so that the vessel proceed to sea without him, every seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner or consignee of the said ship or vessel a sum equal to that which shall have been paid him by advance at the time of signing the contract over and besides the sum so advanced, both of such sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any state, city, town, county within the United States, which, by laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his sureties. In case he shall have given surety to proceed the voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if the master, first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel, bound on a voyage
foreign port, shall, after the voyage is begun before the ship or vessel shall have left the foreign port, shall, after the voyage is begun. If it be discovered that the said ship or vessel is too leaky, or otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions or stores, to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be enquired into, the master or commander shall upon the request of the said mate (or officer) and such majority, forthwith proceed or stop at the nearest or most convenient or place where such enquiry can be made, and there apply to the judge of the district court, if he shall reside, or if not, to some justice of peace of the city, town or place, taking with two or more of the said crew who shall have the such request; and thereupon such judge or justice is hereby authorized and required to issue a receipt directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most skillful in maritime affairs that be procured, requiring them to repair on board the ship or vessel, and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to him the said judge or justice, in writing under their hands, or the hands of any of them, whether in any, or in what respect the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the tackle or apparel will be necessary; and upon the report the said judge or justice shall adjudge and determine, and shall endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage; and if not, whether such repairs can be made or deficiencies supplied where the ship or vessel then lays, or whether it be necessary for the said ship or vessel to return to port from whence she first failed, to be there fitted; and the master and crew shall in all things conform to the said judgment; and the master or
commander shall, in the first instance, pay all costs of such view, report and judgment, to taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certi by the said judge or justice. But if the compl of the said crew shall appear upon the said rep and judgment, to have been without foundat then the said master, or the owner or consignee such ship or vessel, shall deduct the amount ther and of reasonable damages for the detention (to ascertained by the said judge or justice) out of wages growing due to the complaining seamen mariners. And if after such judgment, such or vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voy or after procuring such men, provisions, for repairs or alterations as may be directed, the seamen or mariners, or either of them, shall re to proceed on the voyage, it shall and may-be ful for any justice of the peace to commit by war under his hand and seal, every such seaman or riner (who shall so refuse) to the common ga the county, there to remain without bail or n prize, until he shall have paid double the san vanced to him at the time of subscribing the tract for the voyage, together with such reason costs as shall be allowed by the said justice, and fited in the said warrant, and the surety or sure of such seaman or mariner (in case he or they have given any) shall remain liable for such ment; nor shall any such seaman or mariner discharged upon any writ of habeas corpus or ot wise, until such sum be paid by him or them, or or their surety or sureties, for want of any for commitment, or other previous proceedings. provided, That sufficient matter shall be made to pear, upon the return of such habeas corpus, an examination then to be had, to detain him the causes herein before assigned.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That if any pe shall harbor or secrete any seaman or mariner
ingoing to any ship or vessel, knowing them to be
therto, every such person, on conviction
of before any court in the city, town or
ty where he, she or they may reside, shall
feit and pay ten dollars for every day which he,
or they shall continue so to harbor or secrete
feaman or mariner, one half to the use of the
on prosecuting for the same, the other half to
use of the United States; and no sum exceed-
one dollar, shall be recoverable from any fea-
or mariner by any one person, for any debt
rafted during the time such feaman or mariner
actually belong to any ship or vessel, until the
age for which such feaman or mariner engaged
be ended.
ec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any feaman
mariner, who shall have subscribed such con-
t as is herein before described, shall absent him-
from on board the ship or vessel in which he
so have shipped, without leave of the master or
er commanding on board; and the mate, or
officer having charge of the log-book, shall
an entry therein of the name of such feaman
mariner, on the day on which he shall so absent
self, and if such feaman or mariner shall return
is duty within forty-eight hours, such feaman
mariner shall forfeit three days pay for every
which he shall so absent himself, to be deducted
of his wages: but if any feaman or mariner
absent himself for more than forty-eight hours
he time, he shall forfeit all the wages due to
and all his goods and chattels which were on
and the said ship or vessel, or in any store where
may have been lodged at the time of his de-
on, to the use of the owners of the ship or
el, and moreover shall be liable to pay to him
em all damages which he or they may sustai
eing obliged to hire other seamen or mariners
or their place, and such damages shall be re-
covered with costs, in any court or before any justice or justices having jurisdiction of the recovery of debts to the value of ten dollars or upwards.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to demand and receive from the master or commander of the ship or vessel to which they belong, one third part of the wages which shall be due to him at every port where the ship or vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo before the voyage be ended, unless the contrary expressly stipulated in the contract: and as for the voyage is ended, and the cargo or ballast fully discharged at the last port of delivery, every man or mariner shall be entitled to the wages which shall be then due according to his contract: if such wages shall not be paid within ten days after such discharge, or if any dispute shall arise between the master and seaman or mariners touching the said wages, it shall be lawful for the judge in the district where the said ship or vessel shall be, in case his residence be more than three miles from the place, or of his absence from the place of his residence, then, for any judge or justice of peace, to summon the master of such ship or vessel, tackle, furniture and apparel, according to course of admiralty-courts, to answer for the wages: and if the master shall neglect to appear before him, he shall not shew that the wages are satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute shall not be forthwith settled, in such the judge or justice shall certify to the clerk of court of the district, that there is sufficient cause complaint whereon to found admiralty-process thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the said ship or vessel, and the suit shall proceed on in the said court, and final judgment be given according to the course of admiralty-courts.
such causes used; and in such suit all the seamen
mariners (having cause of complaint of the like

d against the same ship or vessel) shall be joined
complainants; and it shall be incumbent on the
master or commander to produce the contract and
book, if required, to ascertain any matters
dispute; otherwise the complainants shall be

minded to state the contents thereof, and the
of the contrary shall lie on the master or com-
d; but nothing herein contained shall pre-
hibit any seaman or mariner from having or main-
ing any action at common law for the recovery
his wages, or from immediate proceeds out of any

rt having admiralty-jurisdiction, wherever any

or vessel may be found, in case she shall have
the port of delivery where her voyage ended,

re payment of the wages, or in case she shall be
ut to proceed to sea before the end of the ten
next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast.

sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any seaman or
Mariner

iner, who shall have signed a contract to perform
voyage, shall, at any port or place, desert, or

ll absent himself from such ship or vessel, with-

leave of the master, or officer commanding in

sence of the master, it shall be lawful for any
vice of peace within the United States (upon the

plaint of the master) to issue his warrant to ap-
hend such deserter, and bring him before such
vice; and if it shall then appear by due proof,


he has signed a contract within the intent and
ining of this act, and that the voyage agreed
is not finished, altered, or the contract other-
fe dissolved, and that such seaman or mariner has
ferred the ship or vessel, or absented himself with-
leave, the said justice shall commit him to the
use of correction or common gaol of the city,

or place, there to remain until the said ship
vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage,
till the master shall require his discharge, and
then to be delivered to the said master, he pay all the cost of such commitment, and deduct the same out of the wages due to such seaman mariner.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That every ship vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of United States, of the burthen of one hundred fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons in the whole, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the United States, shall provided with a chest of medicines, put up by an apothecary of known reputation, and accompany by directions for administering the same; and said medicines shall be examined by the same or some other apothecary, once at least in every year and supplied with fresh medicines in the place such as shall have been used or spoiled; and in fault of having such medicine-chest so provided, and kept fit for use, the master or commander such ship or vessel shall provide and pay for all advice, medicine, or attendance of physicians, any of the crew shall stand in need of in case of sickness, at every port or place where the ship or vessel may touch or trade at during the voyage, without any deduction from the wages of such sick man or mariner.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That every ship vessel, belonging as aforesaid, bound on a voyage across the Atlantic ocean, shall, at the time leaving the last port from whence she sails, have on board, well secured under deck, at least five gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salt flesh meat, and one hundred pounds of wholefo landfill-bread, for every person on board such ship vessel, over and besides such other provisions, food and live-stock as shall by the master or passengers be put on board, and in like proportion for shorter or longer voyages; and in case the crew of a
or veiTel, which shall not have been so pro-
vided, shall be put upon short allowance in water,
fh or bread, during the voyage, the master or
ner of such ship or vessell shall pay to each of the
one day’s wages beyond the wages agreed
, for every day they shall be so put to short allow-
ce, to be recovered in the same manner as their
ulated wages.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

PROVED, July the twentieth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXX.

A CT imposing Duties on the Tonnage of
Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
America in Congress assembled, That upon all ships
evessels which after the first day of September
next, shall be entered in the United States from
foreign port or place, there shall be paid the
tonal and respective duties following, that is
say: On ships or vessels of the United States,
the rate of six cents per ton: on ships or vessels
lined within the United States after the twentieth
day of July last, but belonging wholly or in part
subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty
ents per ton: on other ships or vessels at the rate
fifty cents per ton.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the afore-
duty of six cents per ton, shall be also paid
on every ship or vessel of the United States,
which after the said first day of September next shall be entered in a district in one State from district in another State, other than an adjoini State on the sea coast or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandise tak in one State to be delivered in another State Provided, That it shall not be paid on any ship vessel having a license to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry the bank or whale fisheries whilst employed the in, more than once a year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That up every ship or vessel not of the United States, wh after the said first day of September next, shall entered in one district from another district, h ing on board goods, wares and merchandise tak in, in one district to be delivered in another distri there shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per to

And whereas it is declared by the twenty-th texture of the act, intitled, “An act for regist ing and clearing vessels, regulating the coast trade, and for other purposes,” “That if any ve of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, having a certificate of registry or enrollment, a license, shall be found trading between differ districts, or be employed in the bank or wh fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subj to the same tonnage and fees as foreign ships vessels,” which, from the impracticability in so cafes of obtaining licenses in due season, and fr misapprehension in others, has operated to the p judice of individuals; and it being proper that lief should be granted in cases where the strict o ration of new laws may have occasioned hardi and inconvenience:

Sec. 4. Be it therefore further enacted, That all cases in which the said foreign duty shall h been heretofore paid on ships or vessels of the U
States, whether registered at the time of pay-
ment or afterwards, restitution thereof shall be
made, and that no such foreign duty shall hereafter
be demanded on the said ships or vessels.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act,
titled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," all, after the said first day of September next, be
pealed, and shall thenceforth cease to operate,
except as to the collection of the duties which shall
have accrued prior to the said repeal, for which
purpose the said act shall continue in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
    Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
    and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the twentieth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
    President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXI.

An ACT providing for holding a Treaty or Treaties
to establish Peace with certain Indian Tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-
tatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That in addition to the balance un-
spent, of the sum of twenty thousand dollars,
 appropriated by the act, intitled, "An act pro-
viding for the expences which may attend negotia-
ons or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the
pointment of commissioners for managing the
me," a farther sum, not exceeding twenty thou-
d dollars, arising from the duties on imports and
avigation, shall be, and the same is hereby appro-
riated for defraying the expences of negotiating,
and holding a treaty or treaties, and for promoting
a friendly intercourse, and preserving peace with the Indian tribes.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the twenty-second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXII.

An ACT to amend the Act for the Establishment a Support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, a Public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all expences which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August next, for the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, within the United States, shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the fifteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, notwithstanding such light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, with the lands and termini thereunto belonging, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded, or vested in the United States, by the State States respectively, in which the same may be, at that the said time be further allowed to the State respectively to make such cessions.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the twenty-second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXXIII.

ACT TO REGULATE TRADE AND INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE PERMITTED TO CARRY ON ANY TRADE OR INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES, WITHOUT A LICENCE FOR THAT PURPOSE, UNDER THE HAND AND SEAL OF THE SUPERINTENDANT OF THE DEPARTMENT, OR OF SUCH OTHER PERSON AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL APPOINT FOR THAT PURPOSE; WHICH SUPERINTENDANT, OR SUCH OTHER PERSON AS THE PRESIDENT MAY APPOINT, SHALL, ON APPLICATION, GIVE SUCH LICENCE TO ANY PROPER PERSON, WHO SHALL ENTER INTO BOND WITH ONE OR MORE SURETIES, APPOINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDANT, OR PERSON ISSUING SUCH LICENCE, OR BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE PENAL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ABLE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TIME BEING, FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES, CONDITIONED FOR THE TRUE AND FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF SUCH RULES, REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS, AS NOW, OR HEREAFTER SHALL BE MADE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TRADE AND INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Said superintendents, and persons by them listed as aforesaid, shall be governed in all things touching the said trade and intercourse, by such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe. No other person shall be permitted to carry on trade or intercourse with the Indians without a licence as aforesaid. No licence shall be granted a longer term than two years. Provided neverthe-

That the President may make such order relating the tribes surrounded in their settlements the citizens of the United States, as to secure intercourse without licence, if he may deem it proper.
May be recalled for certain transgressions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent, or person issuing such licence, shall have full power and authority to recall all such licences as he may have issued, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations restrictions provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken, immediately on the breach of any condition in said bond: Provided always, That if it shall appear at trial, that the person from whom such licence shall have been recalled, has not offended against any of the provisions of this act, or the regulations prescribed for the trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, he shall be entitled to receive a new licence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or be found in the Indian country with merchandise in his possession as are usually vendible to the Indians, without a licence first had and taken, as in this act prescribed, and being thereto convicted in any court proper to try the same, shall forfeit all the merchandise so offered for sale the Indian tribes, or so found in the Indian country, which forfeiture shall be one half to the benefit of the person prosecuting, and the other half to benefit of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and declared, That no sales of lands made by any Indians, or any nation tribe of Indians within the United States, shall be valid to any person or persons, or to any of them whether having the right of pre-emption to the lands or not, unless the same shall be made duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States,
all go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against, the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of any of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for any crimes or offences aforesaid, the like proceedings shall be had for apprehending, imprisoning or bailing the offender, as the case may be, and for recognizing the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, and where the offender shall be committed, or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is tried, for the removal of the offender and the witnesses or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had, as by the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, are directed for any crimes or offences against the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July the twenty-second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXXIV.

An ACT making Provision for the Debt of the United States.

WHEREAS justice and the support of public credit require, that provision should be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their foreign debt, and for funding their domestic debt upon equitable and satisfactory terms:

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, Congress assembled, That reserving out of the moneys which have arisen since the last day of December last past, and which shall hereafter arise from duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, the yearly sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be appropriated from time to time, towards the support of the government of the United States, and the common defence, the residue of the said moneys or so much thereof, as may be necessary, as the same shall be received in each year, next after the sum reserved as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest which shall from time to time become due on loans heretofore made by the United States foreign countries; and also to the payment of interest on such further loans as may be obtained for discharging the arrears of interest thereupon and the whole or any part of the principal thereof to continue so appropriated until the said loans, well those already made as those which may be made in virtue of this act, shall be fully satisfied pursuant to the contracts relating to the same, a law to the contrary notwithstanding. And provided That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to annul or alter any appropriation by law made prior to the passing of this act.
And as new loans are and will be necessary for the payment of the aforesaid arrears of interest, the instalments of the principal of the said foreign debt due and growing due, and may also be found expedient for effecting an intire alteration in the state of the same:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, cause to be borrowed on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole live million of dollars; and that so much of this as may be necessary to the discharge of the said arrears and instalments, and (if it can be effected in terms advantageous to the United States) to paying off the whole of the said foreign debt appropriated solely to those purposes: And the President is moreover further authorized to cause be made such other contracts respecting the said debt as shall be found for the interest of the said states. Provided nevertheless, That no engagement nor contract shall be entered into which shall include the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed within fifteen years after the same shall have been lent or advanced.

And whereas it is desirable to adapt the nature the provision to be made for the domestic debt the present circumstances of the United States, as it shall be found practicable, consistently with faith and the rights of the creditors; which only be done by a voluntary loan on their part:

Sec. 3. Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan the full amount of the said domestic debt, be, as the same is hereby proposed; and that books receiving subscriptions to the said loan be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and a commissioner to be appointed in each of the States, on the first day of October next, to continue open until the last day of September fol-
lowing, inclusively; and that the sums which be subscribed thereto, be payable in certificates issued for the said debt, according to their face value, and computing the interest upon such bears interest to the last day of December inclusively; which said certificates shall be of the several descriptions—to wit:

Those issued by the register of the treasury.

Those issued by the commissioners of loans in several states, including certificates given pursuant to the act of Congress of the second of January, thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, for the credit of the several emissions of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and the eleventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of the accounts of the quartermaster, commissary, hospital, clothing, and marine departments.

Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the respective states.

Those issued by the late and present paymaster general, or commissioner of army accounts.

Those issued for the payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest.

And in the bills of credit issued by the author of the United States in Congress assembled, at a rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills, one dollar in specie.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body-politic which shall be paid in the principal of the said domestic debt, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein equal to two thirds of the sum so paid, bearing interest of six per centum per annum, payable.
quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in the certificate; and to another certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar upon a hundred of the sum so paid, which after the year one thousand eight hundred shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate. Provided, That it shall not be understood that the United States shall be bound or obliged to redeem in the proportion aforesaid; but shall be understood only that they have a right to do.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the sole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said debt by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the interest of the said domestic debt, computed to the said last day of December next, or in the said certificates issued in payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, or their assigns, a sum to be specified therein, equal to that by him, her or them so paid, bearing interest of three per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a commissioner be appointed for each state, to reside...
therein, whose duty it shall be to superintend subscriptions to the said loan; to open books the same; to receive the certificates which shall presented in payment thereof; to liquidate the cie value of such of them as shall not have b before liquidated; to issue the certificates ab mentioned in lieu thereof, according to the ten of each subscription; to enter in books to be him kept for that purpose, credits to the respec subscribes to the said loan for the sums to wh they shall be respectively entitled; to transfer said credits upon the said books from time to ti as shall be requisite; to pay the interest thereof as the same shall become due, and generally to serve and perform such directions and regul as shall be prescribed to him by the Secretary of Treasury, touching the execution of his office.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the which shall be created pursuant to this act, shall transferable only on the books of the treasury, of the said commissioners respectively, upon wh the credit for the same shall exist at the time transfer, by the proprietor or proprietors of stock, his, her or their attorney: but it shall lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, by spe warrant under his hand and the seal of the treas countersigned by the comptroller, and register the register, at the request of the respective prop etors, to authorize the transfer of such stock fr the books of one commissioner to those of anot commissioner, or to those of the treasury, and fr those of the treasury to those of a commissioner.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the in rest upon the said stock, as the same shall be due, shall be payable quarter yearly—that is to fa One fourth part thereof on the last day of Marc one other fourth part thereof on the last day June: one other fourth part thereof on the 1
of September; and the remaining fourth part of the last day of December in each year, payment shall be made wherefoever the credit the said stock shall exist at the time such interest become due—that is to say: At the treasury, the credit for the same shall then exist on the books of the treasury, or at the office of the compter upon whose books such credit shall then.

But if the interest for one quarter shall not remanded before the expiration of a third quarter the same shall be afterwards demandable only at the treasury.

And as it may happen that some of the creditors of the United States may not think fit to become subscribers to the said loan:

sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That nothing in fact contained shall be construed in any wise to abridge or impair the rights of those creditors of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the said loan, or the contracts upon which their respective claims are founded; but the said contracts rights shall remain in full force and virtue.

And that such creditors may not be excluded in a participation in the benefit hereby intended to creditors of the United States in general, the said proposed loan shall be depending, until it shall appear from the event thereof that farther or other arrangements may be necessary respecting the said domestic debt:

sec. 10. Be it therefore further enacted, That such creditors of the United States as may not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless receive in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, a rate per centum on the respective amounts of their respective demands, including interest payable to subscribing creditors, to be paid a rate per cent. on the amount of their demands equal to the interest allowed to subscribing creditors.
paid at the same times, at the same places, and the same persons as is herein before directed, concerning the interest on the stock which may be created in virtue of the said proposed loan. But as so of the certificates now in circulation have heretofore been liquidated to specie value, as many of them are greatly subject to counterfeit, counterfeits have actually taken place in numerous instances, and as embarrassment and impost might, for these reasons, attend the payment of interest on those certificates in their present form, it shall therefore be necessary to entitle the creditors to the benefit of the said payment, to those of them who do not possess certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, for the registered debt, should produce previous to the first day of June next, their respective certificates, either of the treasury of the United States, or to some of the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, to the end that the same may be cancelled, other certificates issued in lieu thereof; which certificates shall specify the specie amount of the in exchange for which they are given, and shall be otherwise of the like tenor with those heretofore issued by the said Register of the Treasury for said registered debt, and shall be transferable the like principles with those directed to be issued on account of the subscriptions to the loan here proposed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed pursuant to this act, shall respectively be entitled to the following yearly salaries, that is to say: The commissioner for the state of New-Hampshire, six hundred and fifty dollars: The commissioner for the state of Massachusetts, fifteen hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, six hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Connecticut, one thousand dollars.
The commissioner for the state of New-York, fifteen hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of New-Jersey, seven hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania, fifteen hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Delaware, six hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Maryland, one thousand dollars: The commissioner for the state of New-Jersey, seven hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Virginia, seven hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania, fifteen hundred dollars: The commissioner for the state of South-Carolina, one thousand dollars: The commissioner for the state of Georgia, seven hundred dollars: Which salaries shall be in full compensation for all services and expenses.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall respectively take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a penalty not less than two thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, with condition for their good behavior in their id offices respectively.

And whereas a provision for the debts of the respective States by the United States, would be catly conducive to an orderly economical and actual arrangement of the public finances;

Sec. 13. Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan be proposed to the amount of twenty-one billion and five hundred thousand dollars, and that subscriptions to the said loan be received at the same times and places, and by the same persons, in respect to the loan herein before proposed, concerning the domestic debt of the United States, and that the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan, shall be payable in the principal and
interest of the certificates or notes, which prior the first day of January last, were issued by the respective States, as acknowledgments or evidence of debts by them respectively owing, except certificates issued by the commissioners of army accounts in the state of North-Carolina, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Provided, That no greater sum shall be received in the certificates of any State, than as follow that is to say:

In those of New-Hampshire, three hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Massachusetts, four million dollars.
In those of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, two hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Connecticut, one million six hundred thousand dollars.
In those of New-York, one million two hundred thousand dollars.
In those of New-Jersey, eight hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Pennsylvania, two million two hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Delaware, two hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Maryland, eight hundred thousand dollars.
In those of Virginia, three million five hundred thousand dollars.
In those of North-Carolina, two million four hundred thousand dollars.
In those of South-Carolina, four million dollars.
In those of Georgia, three hundred thousand dollars.

What certificates shall not be received, which from the tenor thereof, or from any public record, act, or document, shall appear
can be ascertained to have been issued for any purpose, other than compensations and expenditures for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, some part thereof during the same.

Sec. 14. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if the total amount of the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan in the debt of any state, within the time limited for receiving subscriptions thereto, shall exceed the sum by this act allowed to be subscribed within such state, the certificates and credits granted to the respective subscribers, shall bear such proportion to the sums by him respectively subscribed, as the total amount of the said sums shall bear to the whole sum so allowed to be subscribed in the debt of such state within the same. And every subscriber to the said loan, shall, at the time of subscribing, deposit with the commissioner the certificates or notes to be issued by him.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That for two thirds of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes issued as aforesaid by the respective states, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States do to the holder or holders thereof, or his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the aforesaid two thirds, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate; and to another certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their
affirms, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar upon a hundred of the said two thirds of such sum so subscribed, which after the year one thousand eight hundred shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the said two thirds of such sum subscribed, which after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, shall bear an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable yearly, and subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the certificates which shall be received in payment of the sums subscribed towards the loan, shall be computed to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, inclusively; and the interest upon the stock which shall be created by virtue of the said loan, shall commence or begin to accrue on the first day of year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and shall be payable quarterly yearly, at the same time, and in like manner as the interest on the stock to be created by virtue of the loan above proposed in the domestic debt of the United States.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if the whole sum allowed to be subscribed in the debts certificates of any state as aforesaid, shall not be subscribed within the time for that purpose limited, such state shall be entitled to receive, and shall—
ve from the United States, an interest per cen-
tum per annum, upon so much of the said sum as
shall not have been so subscribed, equal to that
which would have accrued on the deficiency, had
the said sum been subscribed in trust for the non-sub-
scribing creditors of such state, who are holders of
tificates or notes issued on account of services or
plies towards the prosecution of the late war,
the defence of the United States or of some
t thereof, to be paid in like manner as the in-
sect on the stock which may be created by virtue
of the said loan, and to continue until there shall
a settlement of accounts between the United
states, and the individual States; and in case a
ance shall then appear in favor of such State,
provision shall be made for the said balance.
But as certain States have respectively issued
ir own certificates, in exchange for those of the
ited States, whereby it might happen that in-
self might be twice payable on the same sums:
Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That the payment
interest whether to States or to individuals, in
pect to the debt of any State, by which such ex-
ange shall have been made, shall be susrespond,
il it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secre-
y of the Treasury, that certificates issued for that
pose by such State, have been re-exchanged or
ced, or until those which shall not have been
changed or redeemed, shall be surrendered to
United States.
Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That so much
the debt of each state as shall be subscribed to the
aid loan, and the monies (if any) that shall be ad-
ded to the same purfuant to this act, shall be a
arge against such state, in account with the Uni-
ted States.
Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the mo-
rs arising under the revenue-laws, which have
state to re-
ceive inter-
ef on a-
ount of
deficiency.
been or during the present session of Congress may be passed, or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest on the stock which shall be created by the loans aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, first paying that which shall arise on the stock created by virtue of the first mentioned loan, to continue so pledged as appropriated, until the final redemption of the stock, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, unless it be requisite to satisfy the appropriations heretofore made, and which during the present session of Congress may be made by law, including the sums herein before reserved and appropriated: and to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to this act, a may never be diverted to any other purpose, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof, separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, imposts, excises and taxes whfoever, except such as may be hereafter laid, make good any deficiency which may be found the product thereof towards satisfying the interest aforesaid.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged to provide and appropriate hereafter such additional and permanent funds as may be requisite towar supplying any such deficiency, and making provision for the payment of the interest which shall accrue on the stock to be created by virtue of the loans aforesaid, in conformity to the terms there respectively, and according to the tenor of the certificates to be granted for the same pursuant this act.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of land in the western territory, now belonging, or th
hereafter belong to the United States, shall to form a
and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or
harging the debts, for the payment whereof
United States now are, or by virtue of this act
be holden, and shall be applied solely to that
until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.

FEDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ROVED, August the fourth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ACT to provide more effectually for the Col-
lection of the Duties imposed by Law on Goods,
wares and Merchandise imported into the United
States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
rica in Congress assembled, That for the collect-
of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares
merchandise imported into the United States,
on the tonnage of ships or vessels, there shall be
lished and appointed, districts, ports and offi-
in manner following— to wit:

The state of New-Hampshire shall be one district, District &
called the district of Portsmouth, of which
ports in N
town of Portsmouth shall be the sole port of
Hampshire.

; and the towns of Newcastle, Dover and
er, ports of delivery only; but all ships or
bound to or from either of the said ports
delivery, shall first come to, enter and clear
Portsmouth; and a collector, naval-officer and
or for the said district shall be appointed, to
be at Portsmouth.
In the state of Massachusetts shall be twenty
districts and ports of entry—to wit: Newbury
Gloucester, Salem and Beverly, as one; Ma-
head, Boston and Charlestown, as one; Plym-
Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bed-
Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperellboro-
as one; Portland and Falmouth, as one; 
Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, 
chias and Pasmamaquady. To the district of 
Newburyport shall be annexed the several town-
landing places of Almsbury, Salisbury and 
verhill, which shall be ports of delivery only; 
a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for 
district shall be appointed, to reside at New-
port. To the district of Gloucester shall be 
annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of del-
only; and a collector and surveyor shall be 
pointed, to reside at Gloucester. To the dis-
of Salem and Beverly shall be annexed the t-
or landing places of Danvers and Ipswich, as 
of delivery only; and a collector, naval-office 
surveyor for the district shall be appointed, t 
reside at Salem, and a surveyor to reside at ea 
the towns of Beverly and Ipswich. To the dis-
of Marblehead shall be annexed the town of 
as a port of delivery only; and a collector for 
district shall be appointed, to reside at Marble-
To the district of Boston and Charlestown sha 
annexed the towns or landing places of Med-
Cohasset and Hingham, as ports of delivery a 
and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor sha 
appointed, to reside at Boston. To the distri-
Plymouth shall be annexed the several town-
landing places of Scituate, Duxbury and King 
as ports of delivery only; and a collector for 
district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymo 
To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed 
several towns or landing places of Sandwich, 
mouth, Harwich, Welfleet, Provincetown
Portsmouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead. To the district of Nantucket the port of Sherburne shall be the sole port of entry and delivery within the same, and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Sherburne. In the district of Dartmouth a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Edgartown. To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed Westport, Rochester and Warren, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Bedford. To the district of Dighton shall be annexed Swansea and Freetown, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dighton. To the district of Biddiford and Pepperelborough shall be added Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk and Porpoise, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Biddeford. To the district of Portland andouth shall be annexed North-Yarmouth and Brunswick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Portland. To the district of Bath shall be annexed Hollowell, Pittstown and Topsham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bath. The district of Willobay shall be annexed Bristol, Boothbay, Warren, Thomaston and Waldoborough, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Willobay. To the district of Penobscot shall be annexed Frankfort, Sedgwick-Point and Deerland, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Penobscot. To the district of Frenchman's Bay shall
be annexed Union River, as a port of delivery on, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Frenchman’s Bay. For each of the districts of Machias and Passamaquady shall be appointed a collector, to reside at the said posts of Machias and Passamaquady, respectively. The district of Newburyport shall include all the waters and shores from the state of New-Hampshire to the north line of Ipswich. The district of Gloucester shall include all the waters and shores in the towns of Gloucester and Manchester. The districts of Salem and Beverly shall include all the shores and waters within the towns of Ipswich, Beverly, Salem, and Danvers. The district of Marblehead shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of Marblehead and Lynn. The district of Boston and Charlestown shall include all the waters and shores within the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk. The district of Plymouth shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Plymouth, excepting the towns of Wareham and Rochester. The district of Barnstable shall include all the shores and waters within the county of Barnstable. The district of Nantucket shall include the island of Nantucket. The district of Edgartown shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Duke’s Court. The district of New-Bedford shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, Westport, Rochester and Wareham, together with all the islands within the county of Bristol. The district of Dighton shall include the waters and shores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rehoboth; and the collectors of the several districts within that part of the state of Massachusetts eastward of New-Hampshire, shall agree as soon as may be, upon a divisional line between their respective districts, and transmit the same to the comptroller of the treasury; and such district so agreed upon, shall include all the shores, water
and islands within the same. And in case of dis-
ageement between any of the said collectors, con-
erning such divisional line, the Secretary of the
Treasury shall determine the same.

In the state of Rhode-Island and Providence
plantations, there shall be two districts—to wit: the
district of Newport, and the district of Pro-
dence. The district of Newport shall compre-
end all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks
and inlets, from the west line of the said state along
the sea coast, and northward up the Narra-
ginlet Bay, as far as the most easterly part of Kin-
nicut Point at high water mark; and shall in-
clude the several towns, harbors, and landing places
Westerly, Charlestown, South-Kingstown, North-
ingston, East-Greenwich, and all that part of
warwick southward of the latitude of said Kinni-
cut Point; and also the towns, harbors and
landing places of Barrington, Warren, Bristol,
verton, Little-Compton, and all the towns, har-
bors and landing places of the island of Rhode-
land, James Town, Prudence, New-Shoreham,
and every other island and place within the said
state southward of the latitude of the said Kinni-
cut Point. The district of Providence shall
comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors,
creks and inlets within the said State, northward
the latitude of Kinnicutt Point. The town of
Newport shall be the sole port of entry in the said
district of Newport; and a collector, naval-officer,
and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at the said
town of Newport; and North-Kingstown, East-
reenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, and Paw-
tuck river in Wellerly, shall be ports of delivery
ly; and a surveyor shall be appointed, to reside
each of the ports of North-Kingstown, East-
reenwich, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck river,
and the surveyor to reside at Warren shall be sur-
veyor for the port of Barrington. The town of
Providence shall be the sole port of entry in said district of Providence, and Patuxet in the said district shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Providence, and a surveyor shall appointed, to reside at Patuxet.

In the state of Connecticut shall be three districts to wit: New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield. The district of New-London shall extend from east line of the said state of Connecticut, to the west line of the town of Killingworth, and north to south line of the state of Massachusetts; and also include the several towns or landing places: Norwich, Stonington, Groton, Lyme, Saybrook, Haddam, East-Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East-Hartford, Windsor, East-Windsor, and Killingworth. New-London to be the port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for this district shall be appointed, to reside at New-London, and a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Stonington and Middletown. The district of New-Haven shall extend from the west line of the district of New-London, westerly to Ousatumnick river; which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Guildford, Branford, Milford, Derby, as ports of delivery only; New-Haven to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for this district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Haven. The district of Fairfield shall include all the ports and places in the said state of Connecticut west of the district of New-Haven; which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford, at Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield to be the sole port of entry; and a collector for this district shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield. And New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield, shall severally be ports of entry.
In the state of New-York shall be two districts—

Dists. &

ports in

N. York.

wit: Sagg-Harbor on Nassau or Long-Island, and the city of New-York, each of which shall be port of entry. The district of Sagg-Harbor shall include all bays, harbors, rivers and shores within the two points of land which are called Oyster and Point, and Montauk Point; and a collector the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sagg-Harbor, which shall be the only place of delivery the said district. The district of the city of New-York shall include such part of the coasts, bays, harbors of the said State, not included in the district of Sagg-Harbor; and moreover: several towns or landing places of New-Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Elipus, city of Hudson, Underhook, and Albany, as ports of delivery only; a naval-officer, collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the city of New-York; also two surveyors, one to reside at city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudson; and all ships or vessels bound to or from port of delivery within the last named district, shall be obliged to come to, and enter or clear out the city of New-York.

In the state of New-Jersey shall be four districts—

Dists. &

ports in

N. Jersey.

wit: Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Bridgetown, and Great Egg-Harbor, which shall severally be ports of entry. The district of Perth-Amboy shall comprehend all that part of the state of New-Jersey, own by the name of East New-Jersey (that part accepted which is hereafter included in the district Burlington) together with all the waters thereof retrofere within the jurisdiction of the said State; which district the towns or landing places of New-Brunswick, Middletown-Point, Elizabeth-town, and Newark, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, reside at Perth-Amboy. The district of Burlington-
Districts &
ports in
New-Jersey

shall comprehend that part of the said State known by the name of West New-Jersey, which lies to the eastward and northward of the county of Gloucester, with all the waters thereof herefore within the jurisdiction of the said State, including the river and inlet of Little Egg-Harb with the waters emptying into the same, and the sea-coast, found, inlets and harbors thereof, from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlets, in which district the landing places of Lambertton and Little Egg-Harbor shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Burlington, and a surveyor at Little Egg Harbor. The district of Bridgetown shall comprehend the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape-May (such part of the counties Gloucester and Cape-May as shall be herein included in the district of Great Egg-Harbor, excepted) and all the waters thereof heretofore with the jurisdiction of the said State; and the town Salem and Port-Elizabeth, on Maurice river, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall appointed, to reside at Bridgetown. The district of Great Egg-Harbor shall comprehend the river of Great Egg-Harbor, together with all the inlets, found, rivers and creeks, along the sea coast from Brigantine inlet to Cape-May; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Somers’s Point on the said river of Great Egg-Harbor.

The state of Pennsylvania shall be one district, and Philadelphia shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the said port of Philadelphia.

The state of Delaware shall be one district, and the borough of Wilmington shall be the port of entry, to which shall be annexed Newcastle and Port Penn, as ports of delivery only; and a collector
the district shall be appointed, to reside at the port of Wilmington.

In the state of Maryland shall be nine districts—

Baltimore, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snow-

Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-Point, and George-Town. The district of Baltimore shall include Patapsco, Susquehannah, and Elk rivers, and the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the mouth of Magetty-river to the south side of Elk river, inclusive, in which Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-Point, and George-Town shall be ports of delivery; and a collector, naval-officer and fur-veyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the town of Baltimore, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Chester shall include Chester river, and all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the north side of Elk river to the north side of the Eastern-Bay, and Wye river, inclusive; in which Georgetown on Sassafras river, shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Chester, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Oxford shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the north side of Wye river and the Eastern-Bay, to the south side of Great Choptank river, inclusive; and Cambridge shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Oxford, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Vienna shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the south side of Great Choptank river, to the south side of Hooper's Strait, Haynes's Point and Wimico river, inclusive; and Salisbury shall be the port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Vienna, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of
Maryland.

Districts & Snowhill shall include all the waters and shores ports in the sea-coast, from the north line of Virginia, Maryland. the south line of Delaware, together with all waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Wicomico river, to the south side of Pocomoke river, inclusive, so far the jurisdiction of the said state of Maryland tends; to which Sinnipuxent shall be a port delivery for West-India produce only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Snowhill, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Annapolis shall include Mage river, and all the waters and shores from thence Drump-Point, on Patuxent river; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Annapolis, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same. The district of Nottingham shall include all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake-Bay, to Drump-Point, on Patuxent river, together with the said river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the same to which Benedict, Lower Marlborough, Town Creek, and Sylvey’s Landing, shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Nottingham, and a surveyor at Town Creek; and Nottingham shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Cedar Point shall include all the waters of Potomac within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland from Point-look-out to Pomonkey Creek, inclusive to which Nanjemoy, Saint Mary’s and Lewellynsburg, shall be annexed as a port of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Cedar Point; also a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Saint Mary’s and Lewellynsburg; and Cedar Point shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Georgetown shall include all the waters and shores from Pomonkey Creek, on the north side of Potowmack river, to the head
The navigable waters of the said river within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland; to which Igges's landing and Carrollsburg shall be annexed; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Georgetown, which shall be the sole port of entry.

In the state of Virginia shall be twelve districts—

- Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda Hundred and City Point as one port; Yorktown, Tappahannock, Pamocomo river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Foley-Landing, Berrystone, South Quay, and Louisville. The authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, between the south side of the mouth of York river, along the west shore of Chesapeake-Bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the west of Chickahominy river; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry. To the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be annexed Suffolk and Smithfield as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets comprehended within a line drawn from Cape Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up James river to Jordan's point, and up Elizabeth river to the highest tide water thereof; and Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Norfolk; and a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield. To the district of Bermuda Hundred or City Point, shall be annexed Richmond, Petersburg, and Manchester, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Bermuda Hundred or City Point, which shall be the sole port of entry;
also a surveyor for Petersburg to reside thereat, a
surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside
at Richmond; and the authority of the officers
the said district shall extend over all the water
shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended be-
tween Jordan's point and the highest tide waters
James and Appamattox rivers. To the district
Yorktown shall be annexed West-Point and Cu-
berland as ports of delivery only; and a collector
for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Yo-
town, which shall be the sole port of entry; a
surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside
at West-Point; and the authority of the officers
the said district shall extend over all the water
shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended be-
tween the point forming the south shore of the
mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point form-
ing the south shore of the mouth of York river
and thence up the said river to West-Point, and
thence up Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers to the
highest navigable waters thereof. To the district
of Tappahannock shall be annexed Urbanna, Po-
Royal, and Fredericksburg (including Falmouth
as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the
district shall be appointed, to reside at Tappaha-
nock, which shall be the sole port of entry; a
surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Por
Royal, and Fredericksburg; and the authority of
the officers of the said district shall extend over all
the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, com-
prehended between Smith's point, at the mouth
of Potowmack river, and the point forming the
south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river
and thence up the last mentioned river to the high-
est tide water thereof. The district of Yeocomic
river including Kincale, shall extend from Smith's
Point on the south side of Potowmack river, to
Boyd's Hole on the same river, including all the
waters, shores, bays, rivers, creeks, harbors and
lets along the south shore of Potowmack river to Boyd’s Hole aforesaid; and Yeocomico including its falls, shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed to reside on Yeocomico Island. The district of Dumfries including Newkt, shall extend from Boyd’s Hole to Cockpit-Point on the south side of Potowmack river; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Dumfries, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of this district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets comprehended between Boyd’s Hole and Cockpit-Point aforesaid. For the district of Alexandria, a collector and surveyor, to reside at Alexandria, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets on the south side of the river Potowmack, from the last mentioned Cockpit-Point to the highest tide water of the said river. For the district of Foley Landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack Courthouse, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, lyes, bays, harbors and inlets of the county of Accomack. For the district of Cherrystone shall be appointed a collector, to reside at Cherrystone, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, lyes, bays, harbors and inlets comprehended in Northampton county. For the district of Quay a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets in that part of Virginia, comprehended within the limits of the State. For the district of Louisville a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores and inlets included between the rapids and the mouth of Ohio river on the south side thereof.
In the state of North-Carolina shall be five districts: one to be called the district of Wilmington, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from Little River inlet, inclusive, to New River inlet, inclusive; another to be called the district of Newbern, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from New River inlet, exclusive to Ocracoke inlet, inclusive, together with the part of Pampticoe sound which lies southward and westward of the shoal projecting from the mouth of Pampticoe river towards the Royal Shoal; southward of the said Royal Shoal. Another to be called the district of Washington, and to comprehend all that part of Pampticoe sound not included in the district of Newbern, as far north as Marshes. Another to be called the district of Eden, and to comprehend all the waters, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the Marshes, in five, northward and westward, except those included in the district of Cambden. The other to be called the district of Cambden, and to comprehend North River, Pasquotank and Little Rivers, all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the junction of Currituck and Amale Sounds to the north extremity of Back-l That in the district of Wilmington, the town of Wilmington shall be a port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector, naval-officer, surveyor, to reside at the said town of Wilmington. That in the district of Newbern, the town of Newbern shall be a port of entry and delivery, and the towns of Beaufort and Swansborough be ports of delivery only, and there shall be a collector to reside at Newbern, and a surveyor to reside at Beaufort, and one at Swansborough. That in the district of Washington, the town of Washington shall be the sole port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector to reside within
That in the district of Edenton, the town of Edenton shall be a port of entry and delivery, Hertford, Murfreesborough, Princeton, Winton, Bennet's Creek, Plymouth, Windsfor and Skewarkey, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector to reside at the town of Edenton, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Hertford, Winton, Bennet's Creek, Plymouth, Windsfor and Skewarkey; and one at Murfreesborough, for said port for Princeton. That all ships or vessels intending to proceed to Plymouth, Windsfor, Skewarkey, Winton, Bennet's Creek bridge, Murfreesborough, Princeton, shall first come to and enter at the town of Edenton. That in the district of Cambden, kbridge on Sawyer's Creek, shall be the port of entry and delivery, and Nixonton, Indiantown, biggin Creek, Currituck inlet, Pasquotank River bridge, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at Plankbridge on Sawyer's Creek, a surveyor at each of the ports of Nixonton, Indiantown, Currituck inlet, Pasquotank River bridge, and Newbiggin Creek; and that the authority of the officers of each district shall extend to all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets comprehended within such district.

That any vessels coming in at Ocracoke Inlet, that may be under the necessity of employing divers before they pass the Royal Shoal, may be at liberty to enter at any port of entry connected with the waters of said inlet, to which such vessels are bound. And that any vessel coming in at the said Royal Shoal, shall be at liberty to enter at any of entry connected with the waters of the said Royal Shoal, in ballast, with the purpose of loading without the state of South-Carolina, shall be three districts—to wit: Georgetown, Charleston, and Charleston, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Georgetown shall include the shores,
inlets and rivers, from the boundary of North-Carolina to the point of Cape Romain. The district of Charleston shall include all the shores, inlets and rivers, from Cape Romain to Combahee river inclusive: and the district of Beaufort shall include the shores, inlets and rivers, from Combahee river to Back river in Georgia, comprehending also the shores, inlets and harbors formed by the different bars and sea islands lying within each district respectively. At the port of Charleston shall be a collector, naval-officer and surveyor; and a collector at each of the other ports.

In the state of Georgia shall be four districts to wit: Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, and Saint Mary's, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Savannah shall include Savannah river and all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, from the said river to the north point of Ossabaw island, and Great Ogeechee river inclusive; and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at Savannah. The district of Sunbury shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, south of the north point of Ossabaw island and Great Ogeechee river, exclusive, and north of the south point of Sapelo island, inclusive, and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Sunbury. The district of Brunswick shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from south point of Sapelo island, exclusive, to the south point of Jekyll island, inclusive: Frederica shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Brunswick. The district of Saint Mary's shall comprehend the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, and inlets, from the south point of Jekyll island exclusive, to Saint Mary's river, inclusive; a collector for the said district shall be appointed.
Side at Saint Mary's: and in each of the said districts it shall be lawful for the collector to grant permit to unlade at any port or place within the district, and to appoint or put on board any ship or vessel for which a permit is granted, one or more archers or inspectors as may be necessary for the safety of the revenue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to make entry of any ship or vessel which shall arrive from any foreign port or place within the United States, or of the cargo on board such ship or vessel elsewhere than at one of the ports of entry herein before established, nor to unlade said cargo, or any part thereof, elsewhere than one of the ports of delivery herein established: Provided always, That every port of entry shall be a port of delivery: And provided further, that none but ships or vessels of the United States shall be admitted to unlade at any other than the ports following—to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire: Portland and Falmouth, New-En-Hampshire: Dighton, Salem and Beverly, Gloucest-er, Newburyport, Marblehead, Sherburne, Boston and Charlestown, Plymouth, Bath, Frenchman's-Bay, Wiscasset, Machias, and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts: Newport and Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations: New-London and New-Haven, in the state of Con-necticut: New-York, in the state of New-York: East-Amboy, and Burlington, in the state of New-England: Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania: Richmond, Newcastle and Port-Penn, in the state of Delaware: Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Ox- ford, Georgetown on Potowmack, Chestertown, An-Creek, Nottingham, Cedar-Point, Digges's Landing, Snowhill, and Carrollsburgh, in the state of Maryland: Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappan-nock, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg, Urbana, Yorktown, West-Point, Hampton, Bermuda-
Hundred, City-Point, Rocket's Landing, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Plankbridge, in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; and in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, and Saint Mary's, in the state of Georgia; or to make entry in any other district than in one in which they shall be so admitted to unladen: And provided lastly, That no ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the farthest port from which vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope shall be admitted to make entry at any other port, shall be admitted to make entry at any other port the ports following—to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Boston and Charlestown; Newburyport, Salem and Beverly, Gloucester, Poland and Falmouth, in the state of Massachusetts; Newport, and Providence, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; New-London and New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New York, in the state of New-York; Perth-Amboy, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, and Georgetown, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk, Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; and Savannah, in the state of Georgia: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevail the master or commander of any ship or vessel, for making entry with the collector of any district, which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from which she may have failed on the voyage from which she shall then have returned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the follow-
friés—to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Lewburyport, New-London, (except the port of Stonington, in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point, Yorktown, or Tappahannock, (except the port of Stonington, in the said district) and Edenton, shall first come to at the port of entry.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he pass by the port of Town-Creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel: if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbanna, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor for that port a like manifest: if bound to the district of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point, shall, before he pass by Elizabeth-River, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the collector of the port of Hampton, a like manifest: and if bound to the district of Southwest, shall, before he pass by the port of Edenton, shall immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Edenton, a like manifest. and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been so deposited, to
the officer with whom the entries are to be made.

And if the master or commander of any ship vessel shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest manner aforesaid, and as the case shall require, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to recovered with costs of suit, one half to the use the officer with whom such manifest ought to have been deposited, and the other half to the use of collector of the district to which the said ship vessel may be bound: Provided, That if manifest shall have been in either of the said cases previously delivered to any officer of the customs, pursuant the provision hereinafter to be made in that behalf, the depositing of a manifest as aforesaid shall not be necessary: And provided also, That no master any ship or vessel which was absent from the United States on the first day of May last, and which has not since returned within the same, or of any ship or vessel not owned wholly or in part by a citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall incur said penalty, if he shall make oath or affirmation that he had no knowledge of or information concerning the regulation herein contained, unless can be otherwise proved that he had such knowledge or information.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act to enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall severally take an oath diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their respective offices respectively, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States, which oath, if taken by a collector, may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oath within the district to which he belongs; but if taken by another, shall be taken before the collector of the said district, and being certified under the hand at seal of the person by whom the same shall have bet
aministered, shall, within three months thereafter, be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury; in default of taking which oath, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the several officers of the customs shall respectively perform the duties following—to wit: At such of the ports which there shall be appointed a collector, naval-icer and surveyor, the collector shall receive all ports, manifests and documents, to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to the regulations of this act; shall record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests; shall receive the entries of all ships and vessels, and of the goods, wares and merchandise imported in them; shall, together with the naval-icer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, estimate the amount of the duties payable thereupon, endorsing the said amount upon the respective entries; shall receive all monies paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof; shall grant all permits for the unloading and delivery of goods; shall employ proper persons as weighers, guagers, measurers and inspectors at the several ports within his district; and shall provide at public expense, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, for the safe-keeping of goods, and such scales, weights and measures as may be necessary. The naval-officers shall receive copies of all manifests; shall, together with the collector, estimate the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty, keeping a separate record thereof; and shall countersign all permits, clearances, certificates and debentures to be granted by the collector. The surveyor shall superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and guagers within his district;
shall visit and inspect the ships or vessels which arrive within his district, and shall have power put on board each of them one or more inspectors; shall ascertain the proofs of distilled spirits, ranging those which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof; and shall examine whether the goods imported in any ship or vessel, the deliveries thereof, are conformable to the tries of such goods and the permits for landing same; and the said surveyor shall in all cases subject to the control of the collector. And such ports to which a collector and surveyor are assigned, the said collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval officer is requisite at the ports where a naval-officer shall be appointed, which he shall also do in case of the disability or death of the naval-officer. And the ports to which a collector only is assigned, the collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval-officer is requisite aforesaid: and shall also, as far as may be, perform all the duties prescribed to surveyors at the ports where such officers are established. And at ports to which surveyors only are assigned, every surveyor shall perform all the duties herein enjoined upon surveyors; and shall also record the copies of all manifests which shall transmitted to him by the collector; shall record permits granted by such collector, distinguishing gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; and shall take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without a proper permit for that purpose. And at ports of delivery only to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district occasionally and from time to time to employ a proper person or persons to do the duties of a surveyor, who shall be entitled to the like compensation with inspectors, during the time they shall...
employed. And the said collectors, naval-officers and surveyors shall respectively attend in person at the ports to which they are respectively assigned; and shall keep fair and true accounts and records of their transactions as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer having the superintendence of the collection of the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose. And the said collectors shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay only excepted); and shall also once every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be to make such settlement.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several powers, functions and duties, by duly constituted under their hands and seals respectively, for whom in the execution of the trust they shall respectively be answerable.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the disability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities vested in him shall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of such disability or death (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable): And in the event of any there be; and if there be no naval-
officer, upon the surveyor of the port appointed for the residence of such disabled or deceased officer, if any there be; and if none, upon surveyor of the port nearest thereto, and within same district. And in every case of the death of a surveyor, it shall be lawful for collector of the district to nominate some person to perform his duties and exercise his authorities. And the authorities of the persons here empowered to act in the stead of those who shall be disabled or dead, shall continue until successor shall be duly appointed, and ready to enter upon the execution of their respective offices.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from after the first day of October next, no goods, wares or merchandize shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing signed by such master or other person, containing the name or names of the port or ports, places where the goods in such manifest or manifests mentioned, shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places within the United States for which the same respectively consigned or destined, and the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true measurement or tonnage thereof according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the command in charge of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs, and just and particular account of all the cargo so laden or taken on board, whether in packages or loose, together with the marks and numbers, words at length, of the said packages respectively.
with a description of each, as whether leaguer, pe, butt, puncheon, hog's head, barrel, cafe, bale, k, trunks, chest, box, bundle, or other cask or kage, describing the same by its usual name or nomination.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize shall, after the said day of October next, be imported or brought to the United States, in any ship or vessel whatsover, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen, citizen, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, from any foreign port or place, without such manifests or manifests in writing, or shall not be indented and described therein, or shall not agree rewith, in every such case the master or other son having the command or charge of such ship vessel, shall forfeit a sum of money equal to the use of such goods, not included in such manifests: Provided always, That if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, al-officer and surveyor, or the major part of them, where those offices are established at any place, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, that either of the other of the said offices is not published, or to the satisfaction of the court in which a trial shall be had concerning such forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of such ship or vessel been unshipped, after it was taken on board, except such as shall have been specified and accounted for in the report of the master or other son having the charge or command of such ship vessel, and that the manifest or manifests had in lost or mislaid, without fraud or collusion, or the same was or were defaced by accident, or corrected by mistake, in every such case the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That every after or other person having the charge or com-
Masters of vessels to deliver manifests to the officer who shall first go on board, command of any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant inhabitants of the United States, laden with goods and chattels as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall on his arrival within five leagues of the coast thereof, or within any of the bays, harbors, ports, rivers, creeks or inlets thereof, upon demand, produce such manifest or manifests in writing, which such master or other person is herein before required to have on board his said ship or vessel, to such officer or officers of the customs, as shall first come on board his said ship vessel, for his or their inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy or copies (which copy or copies shall be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the command or charge of such ship vessel); and that the officer or officers to whom original manifest or manifests shall have been produced, shall respectively certify upon the back thereof, that the same was or were produced, at the day and year on which the same was or were produced, and that such copy or copies as aforesaid, was or were to him or them delivered, and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies, the day and year on which the same was or were delivered, and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective collectors of several districts, to which the goods by such manifest or manifests shall appear respectively to be consigned; and that the said master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship vessel, shall in like manner produce to the officers or officers of the customs who shall first come on board such ship or vessel upon her arrival within limits of any district of the United States, in which the cargo or any part thereof is intended to be charged or landed, for his or their inspection, such manifest or manifests as aforesaid, and shall also
er to him or them a true copy or copies thereof. (Such copy or copies also to be provided and sub-

"So charge or command of such ship or vessel) the

bised by the said master or other person having

production of which said manifest or manifests, and

de delivery of which said copy or copies thereof.

all also be certified by the said officer or officers

the customs who shall so first come on board the

ld ship or vessel on her arrival within the limits

any such district, upon the back of the said ori-

nal manifest or manifests, with the particular day

and year when such manifest or manifests was or

re produced to such officer or officers, and when

or they so received the said copy or copies thereof; and such officer or officers is and are here-

required forthwith to transmit or cause to be

unmitted, the said copy or copies of the said ma-

manifest or manifests to the collector of that district,

d the said master or person having the charge or

command of the said ship or vessel, shall afterwards

produce and deliver the said original manifest or

manifests to the said collector. Provided always,

that nothing herein contained shall be construed

require of such master or other person having

charge or command of such ship or vessel, the

delivery of more than one copy of each manifest to

the officer or officers aforesaid, who shall first come

board of such ship or vessel, within four leagues

the coast of the United States aforesaid, and one

other copy to such officer or officers as shall first

me on board, within the limits of any district in

which the cargo of such ship or vessel or some

part thereof shall be consigned or destined; or shall

be construed to require the delivery of any such

copy to any other officer; but it shall be sufficient

respect to any such other officer, to produce and

ew to him the said original manifest or manifests,

and the certificate or certificates thereupon.

and another

manifest to

the officer of

the district to

which he is bound.
Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel laden as aforesaid, shall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof, where the cargo of such ship or vessel any part thereof is intended to be discharged, produce such manifest or manifests in writing, to proper officer or officers upon demand thereof, and shall not give an account of the destination such ship or vessel, which he is hereby required to give, upon request of such officer or officers, or to evade the production of the said manifest or manifests, the said master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit for every such refusal, neglect or offence, a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. And if the officer or officers first coming on board, in case within the distance or limits aforesaid, neglect or refuse to certify on the back of said manifest or manifests, the delivery of such copy or copies respectively as are herein before directed to be delivered to said officer or officers; every such officer, so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if at the arrival of any ship or vessel so laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the districts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel shall be unladen for any purpose whatever, from such ship or vessel as aforesaid, within the limits or distance aforesaid, before such ship or vessel shall
to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo or some part thereof, and shall be there duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the customs, to unload the same, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the mate or other person next in command, shall respectively forfeit and pay the

in of one thousand dollars; and the goods, wares and merchandise so unladen and unshipped, shall be forfeited and lost, except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity or distress of weather; which unavoidable accident, necessity or distress, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall give notice and together with two or more of the mariners on board such ship or vessel, shall make proof upon oath before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district, within the limits of which such accident, necessity or distress shall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the first district of the United States within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the said accident, necessity or distress shall have happened not within the limits of any district, within four leagues of the coast of the United States, (which oath the said collector or other chief officer is hereby authorized and required to administer.)

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandise so unladen from on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be put or received into any other ship, vessel or boat, except in the case of such accident, necessity or distress as aforesaid, to be notified and proved as aforesaid, the said master or other person having the charge or command of the ship, vessel or boat into which the said goods shall be so put and received, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall for-
feit treble the value of the said goods; and the ship, boat or vessel shall also be forfeited and

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if ship or vessel which shall have arrived within the limits of any district of the United States from any foreign port or place, shall depart or attempt to depart from the same, unless to proceed on their way to some more interior district to which they be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, with collector of some district of the United States, said master or other person having such charge command shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars. And it shall be lawful for any collector, naval-officer, surveyor, or commander of any of the cutters herein after mentioned, to arrest and bring back, or cause to be arrested and brought back, such ship or vessel, to such port of the United States to which it may be most conveniently do so:

Provided, That if it shall be made to appear by oath of the said master or other person having charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the person next in command, or other sufficient proof to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel shall afterwards come, or to the satisfaction of the court which the prosecution for such penalty may be had, that the said departure, or attempt to depart, occasioned by distress of weather, pursuit or duty of enemies, or other necessity, the said penalty shall not be incurred.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship or vessel from any port or place, at any port the United States established by law, at which an officer of the customs resides, or within harbor, inlet or creek thereof, if the hours
nels at the office of the chief officer of the
ports at such port will permit, or as soon there-
per person having the charge or command of such
or vessel, shall repair to the said office, and shall
report to the said chief officer of the arrival
the said ship or vessel; and within forty-eight
hours after such arrival, shall make a further re-
port to the collector of the district in which such
may be, of the name, burthen and lading of
ship or vessel, whether in packages or flowed
in, and of the particular marks, numbers and
ents of each package, and the place or places,
on or persons to or for which or whom they
respectively consigned or destined, also of the
e or places where she took in her lading, of
country built, from what foreign port or place
last failed, who was master or commander of
during the voyage, who is at the time of such
port master or commander of her, and (if a vessel
the United States) who are owners of her; un-
the whole of such information required on the
nd report as aforesaid, shall have been given at
time of making the first report, in which case
all not be necessary to make a further report.
all in the cases in which the master or person
ning the charge or command of any ship or vessel
in before required to have on board at the
e of her departure from such foreign port or
the United States, a manifest or manifests
the lading of such ship or vessel, or of any part
of, the said master or person having the said
ge or command, shall, at the time of making
said report, deliver the said manifest or mani-
es to the collector to whom the said report shall
made, and shall declare to the truth of such
ifest or manifests, as the same ought to be, in
formity to the directions of this act. And the
master or person having the charge or com-
To make report on oath of what he may have landed since he failed from the port where he loaded. 

mand of any such ship or vessel, shall in each declare that no part of her lading, since her departure from the said foreign port or place from which she shall be so reported to have last failed, has been landed or unladed, or otherwise removed from board of her, except as he shall then specify, together with the cause, time, place and manner; shall further declare, that in case he shall afterward discover or know of any goods, wares or merchandise, other than those by him then reported, will forthwith thereafter make report thereof to the said collector: which report and declarations respectively shall be in writing, signed by the person making the same, and shall be attested by his oath to the best of his knowledge and belief; and said collector is hereby authorized and required to administer the same. And if the said master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to make said reports, or either of them, and declarations, or to deliver the said manifest or manifests, or to take the said oath, as the case may require, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 17. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the master or person having the charge or command of any ship of war or of any ship or vessel employed by any prince or state, as a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, and not permitted by the laws of such prince or state to be employed in the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise in the way of trade, to make such report and entry as aforesaid.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandise brought in which shall be reported by the said master or •
may proceed to a foreign port.

Art. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any ship or vessel in which any goods, wares or merchandize shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, to be landed with the same from district to district in the United States, in order to the landing delivery thereof; and the duties on such of the goods only as shall be landed in any district, be paid or secured to be paid within such dis-
Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall depart from the district in which she shall first arrive, for another district with goods, wares or merchandise brought in such ship or vessel from a foreign port or place, the Master of the ship or vessel shall make report or entry to or with the collector of the district from which she shall about to depart (who is hereby required to give the same) a copy of the report made by such master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, certified by the said collector together with a certificate of the quantity and particulars of the goods which shall appear to him have been landed within his district. And within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel within any other district, the said master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall make report or entry to or with the collector of such other district, producing and filing the said certified copy of his said first report together with a certificate from each collector of any other district within which any of the goods brought in such ship or vessel have been before landed, of the quantity and particulars of such of the said goods, wares or merchandise as shall have been so landed in such district respectively; except in the State of Georgia where such report shall be made within forty-eight hours: Provided always, That the master or person having the charge or command of the ship or vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said ship or vessel first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of duties on the residue of the said goods, according to such estimate as the said collector shall make thereof, with condition that the said residue of
goods shall be duly entered and delivered in
other district or districts of the United States,
which the same shall have been reported to be
entered. And the said bond shall be cancelled or
charged by the production of a certificate or
certificates from the collector or collectors of the
district or districts for which the said goods shall
have been reported, testifying the due entry and
delivery of the said goods in such district or dis-
tricts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the
collector by whom the said bond shall have been
entered, that such entry and delivery were prevented
from some unavoidable accident or casualty, and that
the whole or any part of the said goods shall not
have been lost, that the same has been duly entered
and delivered within the United States. And if the
master or person having charge or command of
such ship or vessel, shall fail by his neglect or
omission to obtain the said copy of his said report from
the collector of the district from which he shall be
about to depart, or of any certificate which he
ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to pro-
ce and shew the same to the collector of any other
district to which the said ship or vessel shall after-
wards proceed, within the time for that purpose
rein before specified, he shall forfeit and pay for
each such neglect or omission five hundred dollars.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the
owner or owners, consignee or consignees of any
ods, wares or merchandize on board of any such
ship or vessel, or in case of his, her or their ab-
cuse or sickness, his, her or their known factor
agent, in his, her or their names, within fifteen
ey after report of the master or person having the
charge or command of such ship or vessel to the
collector of the district for which such goods, wares
or merchandize shall be destined, shall make entry
terof with the said collector, and shall specify in
such entry the particular marks, numbers and con-

Penalty on neglect thereof,

Owner or consignee to
make entry of goods im-
ported upon oath.
Owner or consignee to make entry of goods imported upon oath.

tents of each package or parcel whereof they shall consist, or if in bulk, the quantity and quality, together with the nett prime cost thereof; and shall also produce to the said collector, if any such thing be, the original invoice or invoices, or other documents in lieu thereof, and bill or bills of lading all which shall be done upon the oath of the person by whom such entry shall be made, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, who shall thereby also declare that if he or she afterwards discover or know of any other goods, wares or merchandizes imported in such ship, vessel, belonging or consigned to the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf such entry shall have been made, he or she will forthwith make known the same, in order to the due entry thereon and the payment or securing the payment of duties thereupon: Provided always, That when the particulars of any such goods, wares or merchandize shall be unknown, in lieu of the entry herein before directed to be made, an entry thereof shall be made and received according to the circumstances of the case, the party making the same declaring upon oath all that he or she knows or believes concerning the quantity and particulars of said goods, and that he or she has no other knowledge or information concerning the same; which entry as well the first as the last, shall be made in writing and shall be subscribed by the party making the same.

And in order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted from duty, as the sea stores on board ship or vessel,

Sea stores exempt from duty.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, That the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall particularly specify the said articles in the report to be by him made as aforesaid, designating them as the sea stores of the said fl
wessel; and in the said oath to be taken by such
other or other person, he shall declare that the
icles so specified as sea stores {are truly such, and
bonâ fide put on board the said ship or wessel.
the use of the officers, crew and passengers there-
and were not brought and are not intended by
of merchandize or for sale; whereupon the
articles shall be free from duty: Provided
ays, That if it shall appear to the collector to
om such report shall be made, together with the
al-officer, where there is one, or alone where
ere is none, that the quantities of the said articles
ported as sea stores are excessive, it shall be
ul for the said collector jointly with the said
al-officer, or alone as the case may be, in his
heir discretion, to estimate the amount of the
on such excesses; which shall be forthwith paid
he said master or person having the command
arge of the said ship or wessel to the said col-
or, on pain of forfeiting the value of such ex-
. And if any of the said articles shall be landed
the purpose of being sold, or to be otherwise
al than as the sea stores of the ship or wessel in
ich they were brought, all such as shall be so
led shall be forfeited, and the master or com-
der of such ship or wessel being privy thereto,
morerover forfeit and pay treble the value of
articles so landed.

And also to ascertain what articles ought to be
mpted from duty, as the cloaths, books, house-
furniture, tools or implements of the trade
of persons arriving within the United
es:

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, That due entry
of, as of other goods, wares and merchan-
but separate and distinct from that of any
ter goods, wares or merchandize imported from
ornign port or place, shall be made with the col-

Other arti-
cles exempt
from duty,
to be enter-
ed distinctly
upon oath
by owner,
lector of the district in which the said articles intended to be landed by the owner thereof, his her agent, who shall make oath before the said lector, according to the best of his or her knowledge or belief, touching the person to whom the articles shall belong, and his calling or occupation the arrival or expected arrival of the said person within the United States, and that the said articles are truly intended for the use of the said owner solely, or jointly with his or her family, as they may be, and are not directly nor indirectly imported or intended for sale; which oath shall in writing, endorsed upon the said entry, and subscribed by the party making the same. And in any other case the said party shall be other than the owner the said articles, he or she shall give bond to one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, in a sum equal to what would be amount of the duties on the said articles if import subject to duty, with condition that in a certain time therein to be specified, not exceeding year, a like oath as above directed shall be made by the said owner, and if not made before the collector, shall be produced to him duly authenticated; whereupon a permit shall and may be granted for landing the said articles. And a copy every such entry, and of the oath endorsed therupon, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Treasury for his information.

And whereas by the letter of the act, intituled "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares &c.; merchandizes imported into the United States, articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported to foreign countries, and brought back to the United States, are subject to duty on their importation into the said States; and whereas it was not the intention of Congress that they should be so subject to duty:
Sec. 23. Be it therefore further enacted, That in any case in which a duty may have been heretofore paid on goods, wares or merchandizes of the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to said States, the amount thereof shall be repaid to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been paid, or to his, her or their representatives; and that in every case in which such duty may have accrued, but may not have been paid, the same shall be remitted, and that no such duty shall hereafter be demanded: Provided, That the regulations herein after prescribed for ascertaining the identity of such goods, wares or merchandize, be served and complied with, and that as well in respect to those heretofore imported, as far as may be practicable, as to those hereafter to be imported.

And also to ascertain the identity of articles of growth, product or manufacture of the United States, which having been exported to any foreign country, or place, shall be brought back to the said States:

Sec 24. Be it further enacted, That report and thereof shall be made as in other cases of duties, wares and merchandize imported from a foreign port or place, and proof by oath of the own or persons having knowledge of the facts, shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, with whom such entry shall be, jointly by the naval-officer, if there be a naval-officer, or by the person if there be no naval-officer, that the said articles had been exported from the United States, as their growth, product or manufacture, and of time when, by whom, in what ship or vessel, for what port or place they were so exported; if the said collector shall be other than the collector of the district from which the said articles have been exported, a certificate of the latter shall be produced to the former, testifying the ex-
portation thereof in conformity to the proof afo-
said; whereupon a permit shall and may be gran-

for landing the same: Provided, That if the s
certificate cannot be immediately produced, a
if the proof otherwise required shall be made, a
if bond shall be given, with one or more sureties
the satisfaction of the collector of the district with
which the said articles are intended to be land-

in a sum equal to what the duties would be on
said articles, if they were not of the growth, p
duct or manufacture of the United States; w
condition that the said certificate shall be produ-
within the term of four months, it shall be law
for the said collector to grant a permit for the la-
ing of the said articles, in like manner as if the s
certificate had been produced.

Oaths to be
administer-
ed on entries
by officers
of customs,

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the o

to be taken upon making of any of the reports or
tries aforesaid, whether by the master, or other per
having the charge or command of any ship or ve
sel, or the owner or consignee of any goods, wa
or merchandize, his or her factor or agent, shall
administered by the collector or officer to whom
port or entry shall be made, and where there s
be a naval officer, in the presence of such nav
officer, who shall attend for that purpose, and s
be reduced to writing, and shall be subscribed
the person administering the same, and by the s
naval-officer, if any shall be present: and the s
collector, jointly with the said naval-officer, who
there is a naval-officer, or alone where there s
none, shall according to the best of his or their ju
ment or information, make a gross estimate of th
amount of the duties on the goods, wares or m
chandize to which the entry of any owner
consignee, his or her factor or agent shall rela
t which estimate shall be endorsed upon such ent
and signed by the officer or officers making th
same. And the amount of the said duties acco
to the said estimate, having been first paid or cured, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the collector shall grant a permit to land the goods, wares or merchandise, whereof such entry shall have been made, and then and not otherwise it shall be lawful to land the said goods.

Sec. 26. **And be it further enacted**, That no goods, wares or merchandise brought in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall be unladen or delivered from such ship or vessel, within the United States, but in open day—that is to say, when the rising and setting of the sun, except special licence from the chief officer of the port that purpose, nor at any time without a permit from the collector for such unloading or delivery: and if any goods, wares or merchandise shall be unladen or delivered from any such ship or vessel, contrary to the directions aforesaid, or any of them, the master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, and every other person who shall knowingly be concerned or aiding therein, or removing, storing, or otherwise securing the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay a sum of four hundred dollars for each offence; and shall be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district, to advertise the names of all such persons in a newspaper, printed in the state in which he resides, within twenty days after the respective conviction. And all goods, wares and merchandise so unladen or delivered, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any of the officers of the customs; and where the value there-according to the highest market price of the same, shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be subject like seizure and forfeiture.
Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandise brought in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed or guaged in order to ascertain the duty thereupon, shall be removed from any wharf or place upon which the same may be landed or put before the same shall have been weighed or guaged by or under the direction of a proper officer that purpose; and if any such goods, wares or merchandise shall be removed from such wharf or place, unless with consent of the proper officer before the same shall have been so weighed or guaged, the same shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs.

Goods to be stored by the collector until the duties thereon are ascertained.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That goods, wares or merchandise of which entry shall have been made, without specification of particulars, shall be conveyed to some warehouse or for warehouse, to be designated by the collector, in the parcels or packages containing the same, under the control of some proper officer, until the particulars thereof shall be examined and ascertained; agreeably which the duties thereupon shall be finally adjusted and satisfied. And in every case, if the amount of the duties estimated, or secured to be paid, exceed or fall short of the true amount of the duty on the goods, wares or merchandise imported as the same shall be finally ascertained, the difference shall be made good, or allowed where there shall be an excess, by return of the money, if paid, or credit on the bond which shall have been given for the same, if not paid; and where shall be a deficiency, by payment of such deficiency to the collector.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the collector of any district at whose port any ship or vessel may arrive, and for the surveyor of any port where any such ship or vessel may
and keep on board such ship or vessel, while remaining within such district, or in going from one district to another, one or more inspectors to examine the cargo or contents of such ship or vessel, and to superintend the delivery thereof, or of such thereof as shall be delivered within the United States; and to perform such other duties according to law, as they shall be directed by the collector or surveyor to perform for the better performing the collection of the duties: Provided, that collectors only shall have power to put on ships or vessels, inspectors to go from one district to another. And the said inspector or inspectors shall make known to the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, the duties or they is or are so to perform; and shall not goods, wares or merchandize to be landed unloaded from such ship or vessel, without a proper permit granted, together with the particulars therein specified, and the marks, numbers, kinds and descriptions of the respective packages which shall be delivered pursuant thereto. And the wages or compensation of such inspector or inspectors in going from one district to another, shall be defrayed by the master or person having the charge of the vessel which they respectively go.

sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for all collectors, naval-officers, surveyors, inspectors, and the officers of the revenue cutters in after mentioned, to go on board of ships or vessels in any part of the United States, or within leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their respective districts, for the purposes of demanding the manifests aforesaid, and of examining and searching the said ships or vessels; and the said officers

Inspectors to be put on board of vessels until they are unloaded.

and wages.
respectively shall have free access to the cabin; and every other part of a ship or vessel: and if any box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package, shall be found in the cabin, steerage or forecastle of such ship or vessel, or in any other place separate from the due of the cargo, it shall be the duty of the officer to take a particular account of every box, trunk, chest, cask or package, and the marks, if there be, and a description thereof; and if he judge proper to put a seal or seals on every box, chest, trunk, cask or package; and such count and description shall be by him forwarded to the collector of the district to which such or vessel is bound. And if upon her arrival at port of her entry, the boxes, trunks, chests, or packages so described, or any of them shall missing, or if the seals put thereon be broken, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall feit and pay for every such box, trunk, chest, or package so missing, or of which the seals sha broken, two hundred dollars. And it shall be lawful for the inspectors who may be put board of any ship or vessel, to secure after sunset, each evening, the hatches and other communicaions with the hold of such ship or vessel, locks or other proper fastenings, which fasten shall not be opened, broken or removed, until morning following, or after the rising of the and in presence of the inspector or inspector whom the same shall have been affixed, except special licence from the chief officer of the And if the said locks or other fastenings, or of them, shall be broken or removed during night, or before the said rising of the sun, or w out the presence of the said inspector or inspect the master or person having the charge or com mand of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit and the sum of two hundred dollars.
Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That when the delivery of goods, wares or merchandize from board of any such ship or vessel at any port shall have been completed, the accounts or entries which shall have been kept or made thereof by the officers who shall have been charged with super-

vising the said deliveries, shall be reported to the collector of the district, who, together with the val-officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, shall compare the said accounts and entries with the entry or entries which shall have been made by the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, his, her or their factor or agent. And any difference shall appear, the same shall be noted endorsement on such entry or entries, specifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference shall appear, it shall be noted by like endorsement, that the deliveries have corresponded with the entry; such endorsement or memorandum shall in each case be subscribed by the officer or officers by whom the comparison shall have been made, and by the officer or officers under whose inspection the said deliveries shall have been executed.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if at the expiration of fifteen working days after the time within which the report of the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, required to be made to the collector of a district, aforesaid, there shall be found on board any goods, wares or merchandize, other than shall have been reported for some other district or a reign port or place, the said inspector or inspectors shall take possession thereof, and deliver the same to the order of the collector of the district, king his receipt therefor, and giving a certificate thereof to the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, describing the packages and their marks and numbers. And the goods shall be kept with due and reasonable care of them.
9 months, and if not then claimed, to have them appraised and sold at auction, & pay the net proceeds into the treasury of the United States; care at the charge and risk of the owner or owners for a term of nine months; and if within this time no claim be made for the same, the said collector shall procure an appraisement thereof by two or more reputable merchants, to be certified under their hands, and to remain with him, and shall afterwards cause the said goods to be sold at public auction, and retaining the duties and charges thereon, shall pay the overplus, if any there be, into the treasury of the United States, there to remain the use of the owner or owners, who shall upon due proof of his, her or their property, be entitled to receive the same; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or commander from all claim of the owner. Provided, That where any entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith. Provided further, That the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to ships or vessels laden with salt or coal, but if the said master or owner of any such ship or vessel requires longer time to discharge her cargo, the wages or compensation of the inspector or inspectors for every day's attendance exceeding the said fifteen days, shall be paid by the said master or owner. And if the reason of the delivery of a cargo in different districts, more than the said term of fifteen working days shall in the whole be spent therein, the wages or compensation of the inspector or inspectors will be paid on board of any ship or vessel, in respect to which the said term may be exceeded, shall for every day of such excess be paid by the said master or owner.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That if a package whatever, which shall have been reported as aforesaid, shall be wanting and not found on board such ship or vessel, or if the goods on board the said ship or vessel shall otherwise not agree wi
the report of the master or other person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel; in every such case he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Provided nevertheless, that if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer and surveyor, or a major part of them, where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone where either of the said other officers are not established, or in case of trial for the said penalty, to the satisfaction of the court, that no part of the cargo of such ship or vessel has been un-packed since it was taken on board, except as shall be specified in the said report, or that the disagreement is by accident or mistake; in such case the penalty aforesaid shall not be inflicted.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That the following allowances shall be made for the drafts and tare of the articles subject to duty by weight—that is to say: For draught on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, one pound; on any quantity above one, not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds; any quantity above two, and not exceeding three hundred weight, three pounds; on any quantity above three, and not exceeding ten hundred weight, four pounds; on any quantity above ten, not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, seven pounds; on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds: For tare, on every whole cwt of bohea tea, seventy pounds; on every half cwt, thirty-six pounds; on every quarter chest, twenty pounds; on every chest of hyson or other green tea, the gross weight of which shall be seven-pounds or upwards, twenty pounds; on every cwt of other tea, not less than fifty, or more than twenty pounds gross, eighteen pounds; on all other boxes of tea, according to the invoice therefore; on coffee in bags, two per cent. in bales, three
per cent. in casks, twelve per cent.; on pepper bales, five per cent. in casks, twelve per cent.; sugars, other than loaf sugar, in casks, twelve cent. in boxes, fifteen per cent.; on all other goods according to the invoice thereof. Provided also, That where the original invoices of any of the articles are produced, and the tare or tares appear therein, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the porter or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate the said tare or tares according to such invoice.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an allowance for leakage of two per cent. on the quantity which shall appear by the gauge to be contained in any cask of liquors subject to duty by the gallon.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That if goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties payable, shall receive damage during the voyage, or shall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, it shall be lawful for the collector (and upon the request of the party he is required to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee to appoint another, who being sworn affirmed by the collector, well and truly to appraise such goods, shall appraise or value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated agreeably to such appraisement or valuation. And in respect to such damaged articles as charged with a specific duty, by number, weight or measure, the said appraisers shall certify what in their judgment would have been their value case they had not been so damaged, and there shall be an abatement in the duty in proportion to the difference in value. Provided, That if the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of such goods not accompanied with an original invoice, shall refuse to wait the receipt thereof, in such case the said collector shall take into his custody the
and shall keep or cause the same to be kept in due and reasonable care, at the expense and of the party or parties, until the said invoice arrive, or until the said party or parties shall send to the valuation thereof.

sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That if any or vessel from any foreign port or place, compelled by distress or weather or other necessity, shall into any port or place of the United States, being destined for the same; and if the master persons having charge or command of such or vessel, together with the mate or person next command, shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival, make protest in the usual form upon before a notary public, or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district, the said ship or vessel shall so arrive, who is by empowered to administer the same, setting in the cause and circumstances of such distress necessity, and shall within forty-eight hours after such arrival, make report to the said collector, the said ship or vessel and her cargo as in other cases. And if it shall be made appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the, or other officers usually charged with, and accustomed to ascertaining the condition of ships vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, named for that purpose by the said collector, such wardens or other officers there be, that it is a necessity for unloading the said ship or ves- the said collector shall grant a permit for that pose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors oversee such unloading. And all goods so unla- shall be stored under the direction of the said and collector may grant a permit to unload their cargoes.
may be of a perishable nature (if any there be) as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending such ship or vessel, and her cargo: Provided, That the duties thereupon be first paid. And said goods, or the remainder thereof, may afterwards be reladen on board the said ship or vessel and the said ship or vessel may proceed with fame to the place of her destination, free from other charge than for the storing and safe-keeping of the said goods.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That the valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandize at the place of importation, shall be ascertained by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof if imported from other place or country, exclusive of charges.

Rule for estimating the ad valorem rates of duty at the place of importation.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates: Each pound sterling of Great-Britain, at four dollars and forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France, at eighteen cents an half; each florin or guilder of the United therlands, at thirty-nine cents; each mark of Hamburg, at thirty-three cents and one half; each rix dollar of Denmark, at one hundred cents; each rial of plate of Spain, at ten cents; each escudo of Portugal at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland, at four dollars and forty cents; each tale of China, at one dollar forty-cent; each pagoda of India, at one dollar nine-four cents; each rupee of Bengal, at fifty cents and an half; and all other denominations of money, in value as near as may be to the said rates.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That all duties how to be paid or secured.
granted for landing the same. And where the duties thereof on goods imported in any ship or
el, on account of one person only, or of several
sons jointly interested, shall not exceed fifty dol-
, the same shall be immediately paid; but where
said amount shall exceed fifty dollars, the fame
y, at the option of the proprietor or proprietors,
ignee or consignees, be either immediately paid
secured by bond, with condition for the payment
of, if accruing upon articles of the produce
the West-Indies, in four months; if accruing on
deira wines, in twelve months; if accruing up-
in any other goods, wares or merchantize, other
erals imported from China, in six months; on
bonds, at the like option of the said proprietor or
rietors, consignee or consignees, shall either in-
le one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the
ctor of the district where the said duties shall
ue, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in
custody of the said collector, of so much of the
goods, as shall in his judgment be a sufficient
rity for the amount of the duties for which such
shall have been given, and the charge of the sate-
ing and sale of the goods so deposited; which
ofit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said
ity or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collec-
with due and reasonable care, at the expense and
of the party or parties on whose account the
shall have been made, until the sum specified
uch bond shall have become due, at which time
ich sum shall not be paid, so much of the said
ofited goods as may be necessary, shall be sold
 pubic sale, and the proceeds thereof, after de-
ting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be
ed to the payment of such sum, rendering the
plus and the residue of the said goods, if any
re be, to the person or persons by whom such
ofit shall have been made, or to his, her or their
sentatives. Provided, That no person whose
bond for the payment of duties is due and un-

fied, shall be allowed a future credit for duties,
til such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

Sec. 41. Provided always, and be it further en-

acted, That all teas imported from China, may, at

option of the proprietor or consignee thereof,

deposited in the custody of the collector with the

same shall be entered, or the duties ther-

secured by bond, with one or more sureties, to

satisfaction of the collector, with condition for

payment of such duties within twelve months;

in case of depositing such teas, they shall be at

the charge of the person or persons deposit-

ing the same. And the collector shall deliver such

or part thereof, from time to time, to the persons depositing the same, or to his or their on payment of the duties for such part as may be delivered, and not otherwise; and in case the whole of the duties shall not be paid within eighteen months from the time of the entry made, it shall be duty of the said collector to sell at public auction much of the said teas as shall be sufficient to pay duties then due, together with the charges of sale, safe keeping, and to return the overplus to the persons who shall have deposited such teas or his, her or their representatives; and for teas as have been imported from China in the sent year, the owner or consignee thereof shall be entitled to deposit the same, or to give bond, payable in like manner, and under like regulations are herein before directed for teas which hereafter be imported, notwithstanding the duties on such teas may have been already secured to be paid.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel, shall be paid to the collector by the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, within ten days after his report to said collector; and before such ship or vessel
permitted to clear out; the register of which ship or vessel shall at the time of entry be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until its clearance. And if any ship or vessel shall, or attempt to leave any district of the United States, without paying the said duties, the master person having the charge or command of the same shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor, such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, he said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post above the upper deck; the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall be deducted from the length three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person shall take the length and breadth as above directed, respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That where a bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it became due, the collector shall forthwith cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon, by action suit at law, in the proper court having cogni-
zance thereof; and in all cases of insolvency, where any estate in the hands of executors or
ministrators shall be insufficient to pay all the de-
due from the deceased, the debt due to the Uni-
States, on any such bond, shall be first satisfied

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That if
goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry if
have been made in the office of a collector, if
not be invoiced according to the actual cost ther
at the place of exportation, with design to evade
duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such go-
dares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to
recovered of the person making entry, shall be i-
feited. And in every case in which the said
collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares
merchandize, are not invoiced at a sum equal
that for which they have usually been sold in
place or country from whence they were import
it shall be the duty of such collector to take the
goods, wares and merchandize into his posses-
and retain the same, with reasonable care, at
risk and expense of the owner or owners, confis-
or confignees thereof, until their value at the ti
and place of importation shall be ascertained by
reputable merchants, to be chosen and appoin
as in the case of damaged goods, or goods not
panied with an invoice; and until the du
arising according to such valuation shall be t
paid, or secured to be paid, as required by this
in other cases of importation: Provided, That
of a prosecution for the forfeiture afores
such appraisement shall not be construed to exch
other proof upon the trial, of the actual and r
of the said goods at the said place of exp

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That it'll
be lawful for the collector or other officer of
customs, after entry made of any goods, wares
merchandise, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof; and upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure shall cause the same to be repacked, and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expense of such examination shall be paid by the collector or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages examined shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or merchandise contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited: Provided, That the said forfeiture not be incurred, if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval-officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval-officer, and if there be no naval-officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident and mistake, and not from an intention to defraud revenue.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, That every Dutiable goods concealed, how to be searched for and secured.

and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwelling-house, store, building or other place, they shall upon application on oath to the justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to search for such house, store or other place (in the day only) and there to search for such goods, and any shall be found, to seize and secure the same.
for trial: and all such goods, wares and merchandise, on which the duties shall not have been paid or secured, shall be forfeited.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That all goods and wares and merchandise which shall be seized virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain the custody of the collector or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited they shall be forthwith restored to owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof.

And if any person or persons shall conceal or purchase any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the custom house to make seizure of, and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this act, as well without as within their respective districts.

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other person, executing or aiding and abetting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or mulcted for any thing done in virtue of the power given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and if in such suit the plaintiff be non-suited, judgment pass against him, the defendant shall cover double cost; and in actions, suits or information to be brought, where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed
person, in every such case the onus probandi shall be upon such claimant. And if any person shall
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\[\text{Penalty for impeding officers in the execution of their duty.}\]

\[\text{collectors, naval-officers and surveyors to enter into bonds for performance of duty.}\]

\[ec. 51.\] And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall, within six months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and payable to the United States, with condition for the true and full discharge of the duties of his office according to law—that is to say: The collector of Philadelphia, in the sum of sixty thousand dollars: The collector of New-York, fifty thousand dollars: The collector of Boston and Charlestown, forty thousand dollars: The collectors of Baltimore, and Portland, thirty thousand dollars each: The collectors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, fifteen thousand dollars: The collectors of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington in the state of Delaware, Annapolis, Georgetown in Maryland, Bermuda-hundred and City-point, Alexandria, Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton in the state of North-Carolina, Newport and Providence in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, ten thousand dollars each: The collectors of Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, Newdon, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Ktown, Dumfries, Washington and Cambden, Georgetown in South-Carolina, Beaufort, and Savannah, each five thousand dollars: And all the other collectors in the sum of two thousand dollars. The naval-officers for the ports of Boston

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and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, ten thousand dollars each and all the other naval-officers in the sum of thousand dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, five thousand dollars each; and all other surveyors one thousand dollars each. Which bonds shall be filed in the office of the said comptroller, and be by him finally put in suit for the benefit of the United States upon any breach of the condition thereof, as no provision has been heretofore specially made concerning the officers of the customs who have been heretofore appointed in and for the several ports of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; the said officers respectfully shall, within four months after the passing of this act, give bond with proper sureties for conformity to the provision aforesaid.

Sec. 52. And be it further enacted, That the fees of office and per centage.

Their fees shall be allowed and paid to the collectors, surveyors to be appointed pursuant to this act, the fees and per centage following is to say: To each collector for every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons then and upwards, two dollars and an half; every entrance of any ship or vessel under the then of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of a ship or vessel under one hundred tons burthen, one dollar and an half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; every bond taken officially, forty cents; for every permit to load goods for exportation, twenty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every birth, twenty cents; for every other official document (registers excepted) required by the own master of any vessel not before enumerated, two
es: and where a naval-officer is appointed to
same port, the said fees shall be equally divided
between the collector and the said naval-officer, the
er paying one third of the expence of ne-
ary stationery, and of the rent of an office to be
divided by the collector, at the place assigned for
residence, and as conveniently as may be for
trade of the district: and all fees shall, at the
on of the collector, be either received by him
by the naval-officer, the party receiving to ac-
unt monthly with the other for his proportion
are thereof. To each surveyor for the ad-
asurement of every ship or vessel of one hun-
tal tons and under, one cent per ton; for the ad-
asurement of every ship or vessel, above one hun-
tal tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons,
hundred and fifty cents; for the admeasure-
ent of every ship or vessel above two hundred
, two hundred cents; for all other services
this act to be performed by such surveyor,
board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons
wards, and having on board goods, wares
merchandise subject to duty, three dollars;
the like services on board any ship or vessel of
than one hundred tons burthen, having on
rd goods, wares and merchandise subject to du-
one and an half dollar; on all vessels not ha-
g on board goods, wares and merchandise sub-
to duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees
ll be paid by the master or owner of the ship
vessel in which the said services shall be perform-
to the surveyor by whom they shall be per-
med, if performed by one only for his sole be-
t, but if performed by more than one, to him
shall have the first agency, to be divided in
al parts between him and the other or others
whom the said services shall be performed. To
h inspector there shall be allowed for every day
shall be actually employed in aid of the customs,
um not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five
Pay & fees of inspectors, &c. cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the United States. To measuremenrs, weighers and guagers respectively, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue for measurement of every one hundred bushels of grain, thirty cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt, forty cents; for measurement of every one hundred bushels of coals, fifty cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, two cents; for the gauging and marking of every cask (to be marked in readable characters with his own name and the quantity) eight cents; for computing the contents of, (if requested by the party) marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per cask; for counting the number of bottles of cider, ale or porter, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or less quantity. There also be allowed to the collectors of the districts of New-York and Philadelphia, three fourths of one per centum on the amount of all money by them respectively received on account of duties and to the collector of each of the other districts by this act established, one per centum on amount of all monies by them respectively received on account of duties.

And whereas the allowances aforesaid will afford an adequate compensation to the officers herein after mentioned, by reason of the small portion of business done at the ports to which respectively belong, although the said officers necessary to the accommodation of the inhabitants, the facility of commerce, and the security of revenue. Therefore,

Sec. 53. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the fees and emoluments which shall accrue to the said officers from the provisions aforesaid, they shall severally have and be entitled to the respective allowances following—to wit: The collector of districts of Saint Mary’s in the state of Georgia.
Bunswick, Beaufort, South Quay, Cherrystone, Holly Landing, Annapolis, Yeocomico, Saint Marys, Oxford, Sagg-Harbour, Paffamaquoddy, the thirty some of one hundred dollars each. The collectors of the districts of Sunbury and Penobscot in Massachusetts, the yearly sum of sixty dollars each. The collectors of the districts of Snowhill, Bridgetown, Burlington, Frenchmans-Bay, and Edgartown, the yearly sum of fifty dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Frederickburg, Smithfield, Port-Royal, Suffolk, West-Point, Richmond, Petersburg and Little Egg-Harbour, the yearly sum of eighty dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Swansborough, Urban-Town-Creek, Albany, Hudson, Stonington, El-Greenwich, and Gloucester, fifty dollars each.

Sec. 54. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall cause be affixed and constantly kept in some public conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of rates of fees and duties demandable by law, all shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying the particulars; and in case of failure therein, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, be recovered with costs, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer; and if any officer of the customs shall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compensation or reward, for executing any duty or service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforesaid for the use of the party grieved.

Sec. 55. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be payable in gold or silver coin, at the following rates—that is to say: The gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coins of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every penny weight; The Mexican dol-
lar at one hundred cents; the crown of France
one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England
at one dollar and eleven cents; all silver coin of equal
fineness, at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce,
and cut silver of equal fineness, at one dollar and
eighteen cents per ounce.

Sec. 56. And be it further enacted, That all
drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation
goods, wares and merchandise imported, shall
be paid or allowed by the collector at whose office
said goods, wares and merchandise were origin-
ally entered, and not otherwise, retaining one
centum for the benefit of the United States. And
that the allowances on dried and pickled fish
the fisheries of the United States, and on salt
provisions of the United States, shall be paid
the collector of the district from which the same
shall be exported, without any deduction or ab-

and how to
be allowed.

Sec. 57. Provided always, and be it furt
er enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or
porters of any goods, wares or merchandise, to
the benefit of the said drawbacks or allowances,
he or she shall, previous to putting or lading
the same on board of any ship or vessel for exporta-
tion, give twenty-four hours notice at least to the
collector of the district from which the same are ab-
to be exported, of his, her or their intention
export the same, and of the particulars there
and of the casks, cases, chests, boxes and other
packages or parcels containing the same, or
which the same consist, and of their respect-

proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the said
collector, by the oaths of the person or persons

marks, numbers and contents, and if import-
articles, of the ship or ships, vessel or vessels
which the person or persons for or by whom, 
the place or places from which they were im-
ed. And in respect to the said imported article,

including the said exporter or exporters) through the hands the said articles shall have passed, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, respecting the due importation of the said articles according to law, and in conformity such notice of their identity, and of the payment or securing the payment of the duties thereon. And in respect to the said dried and pickled fish and salted provisions, proof shall be made of the satisfaction of the said collector, according to the circumstances of the case, that the same, if of the fisheries of the United States; if salted provisions, were salted within the United States. And the said collector shall inspect or have to be inspected, the goods, wares or merchandise so notified for exportation; and if they be found to correspond with the notice and of concerning the same, the said collector shall not a permit for lading the same on board the or vessel named in such notice, which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected. And the said exporter or exporters shall make oath that the said goods so noticed for exportation, and laden on board the said ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and not intended to be relanded within the United States; and shall give bond, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, in sum equal to the amount of the drawbacks or advances on such goods, with condition that the goods, or any part thereof shall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United States as settled by the late treaty of peace.

And provided further, That the said drawbacks or allowances shall not be paid until at least six months shall have elapsed from the date when the said collector shall have given a certificate of the fact of the exportation of the goods so notified.
months after the exportation of the said goods and until the said exporter or exporters shall produce to the collector with whom such outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two respectable merchants at the foreign port or place which the same were landed, together with oath of the master and mate of the vessel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery of the exporter or exporters I shall draw on to the collector with whom such outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two respectable merchants at the foreign port or place which the same were landed, together with oath of the master and mate of the vessel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery of the vessel. But in case any vessel shall be cast away, meet with such unavoidable accidents as to prevent the landing such goods, a protest in due form of law, made by the master and mate, or some of the seamen, or in case no such protest can be had, then the oath of the exporter or exporters, one of them, shall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unless there shall be good reason to suspect the truth of such oath, in which case it shall and may be lawful for the collector to require such farther proof as the nature of the case may demand.

Provided lastly, That no goods, wares or merchandise imported, shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid or secured to be paid therein, unless such duties shall amount to twenty dollars at least; nor unless they shall be exported the same casks, cases, chests, boxes or other packages, and from the district or port into which they were originally imported.

Sec. 58. And be it further enacted, That sums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fish, and of salted provisions shall not be paid unless the same shall amount to three dollars at least upon one entry.

Sec. 59. And be it further enacted, That if goods, wares or merchandise, entered for exportation, with intent to draw back the duties, or obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be landed in any port or place...
hin the limits of the United States as aforesaid, such goods, wares and merchantize, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the vessel or vessels from which such goods shall be landed, and the vessels or boats used in landing the same; and all persons concerned therein, shall on conviction and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. And discovery of frauds, and seizure of goods, wares and merchantize, relanded contrary to law, the several officers established by this act, shall have the same powers, and in case of seizure the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case of goods, wages and merchantize imported contrary to law: for measuring, weighing or gauging goods for importation, the same fees shall be allowed as in cases upon the importation thereof.

ec. 60. And be it further enacted, That if any goods, the duties upon which shall have been paid by bond, shall be re-exported by the importers thereof, and if the said bond shall have been due before the expiration of the time herefore limited for payment of the drawback upon such goods, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district from which the said goods shall have been exported, to give farther credit for so much of the sum due upon such bond, as shall be equal to the amount of the said drawback, until the expiration of the said time limited for payment thereupon.

and the better to secure the collection of the duties,

ec. 61. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be empowered to cause cutters to be built and equipped, so many boats or cutters as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue, the expense whereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Goods entitled to drawback or allowance, to be forfeited if landed after entry made.
lars, which shall be paid out of the product of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imposed into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 62. And be it further enacted, That there shall be to each of the said boats or cutters, master, and not more than three mates, first, second, and third, four mariners and two boys; that the compensations and allowances to the officers, mariners and boys respectively, shall be the master thirty dollars per month, and the subsistence of a captain in the army of the United States; to a first mate twenty dollars per month, to a second mate sixteen dollars per month, third mate fourteen dollars per month, and to a boy the subsistence of a lieutenant in the army; to each mariner eight dollars per month, each boy four dollars per month; and to each mariner and boy the same ration of provisions which or shall be allowed to a soldier in the said army. The said allowances for subsistence to be paid in provisions or money at the contract prices, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 63. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the said boats or cutters, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and respectively be deemed officers of the customs, shall have power and authority to go on board every ship or vessel which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the shore thereof, if bound for the United States, and search and examine the same and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board of certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put on fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the holds of ships or vessels, and to remain on board the said ships or vessels until they arrive at their places of destination.
Sec. 64. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, procure and employ such small open row and sail boats in each district, together with the requisite number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board of ships and vessels and otherwise, the better detection of frauds; the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the product of duties.

Sec. 65. And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the customs shall directly or indirectly receive any bribe, reward or recompense conniving, or shall connive at any false entry of ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandise, and shall be thereof convicted, every officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompense or reward for any deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence.

In all cases where an oath is by this act required from a master or other person having command of ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of goods, wares and merchandise, his or her factor or agent, if the person so swearing shall swear falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, both, in the discretion of the court before whom conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months.

Sec. 66. And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, shall be enforced and recovered with costs of suit, in the
name of the United States of America, in the court proper to try the same, and the trial of the fact which may be put in issue, shall be within the judicial district in which any such penalty shall be accrued, and the collector, within whose district the seizure shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to cause suits for the same to be commenced and prosecuted to effect, and to receive, distribute and pay the sum or sums recovered, after first deducting all necessary costs and charges according to law. And that all ships or vessels, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall become forfeited by virtue of this act, shall be seized, belled and prosecuted as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; which court shall cause fourteen days notice to be given of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, with the order of the court thereon, to be inserted in some newspaper, published near the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner for the space of ten days, at or near the place of trial, for a warrant of advertisement a sum not exceeding ten dollars be paid; and proclamation shall be made in manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear to claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, the same shall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any person shall appear to claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, and shall give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law: upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof shall be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful
the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisal shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisal, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form, to the United States, for the payment of a sum, equal to the sum at which the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, so prayed to be delivered, appraised, the court shall by rule, order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, to be delivered to the said claimant, and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court; and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter, pay into the court the amount of the appraised value of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise so condemned, with the costs, the bond shall be put in suit. And when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants; if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person so made the seizure, or the prosecutor be liable for action, suit or judgment, on account of such seizure or prosecution. Provided, That the ship, vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, be after
judgment, forthwith returned to such claimant, claimants, his, her or their agents: And provided, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained in any case under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced, within three years next after the penalty of forfeiture was incurred.

Sec. 67. And be it further enacted, That all such vessels, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, shall be by the proper officer of the court in which such condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder at public auction, by order of such court, and such place as the court may appoint, giving at least fifteen days notice (except in case of perishable goods) in one or more of the public newspapers in the place where such sale shall be, or if no paper is published, in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place therefor which advertising a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be paid.

Appropriation of fines, penalties & forfeitures.

Sec. 68. And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act, (and not otherwise appropriated) shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, disposed of as follows: One moiety shall be the use of the United States, and paid into the treasury thereof; the other moiety shall be divided into equal parts, and paid to the collector and naval officer of the district, and surveyor of the place wherein the same shall have been incurred, or such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer: Provided nevertheless, That in all cases where such penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be recovered in pursuance of information given to such collector, any person other than the naval officer or survey
the district, the one half of such moiety shall given to the informer, and the remainder there- shall be disposed of between the collector, na- officer and surveyor or surveyors, in manner refaid.

Sec. 69. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandise of foreign growth manufacture, subject to the payment of duties, shall be brought into the United States from any port or place in any other manner than by a nor in any ship or vessel of less than thirty tons burthen, except within the district of Loui- siana, nor shall be landed or unladen at any other than is by this act directed, under the penal- of seizure and forfeiture of all such vessels, and the goods, wares or merchandise brought in, ded or unladen, in any other manner. And goods, wares and merchandise brought into United States by land, contrary to this act, shall be forfeited, together with the carriages, es and oxen that shall be employed in convey- the same; provided nothing herein shall be sued to extend to household furniture and thing, belonging to any person or persons ac- lly removing into any part of the United States, the purpose of becoming an inhabitant or in- itants thereof.

Sec. 70. And be it further enacted, That all mat- ters by this act directed to be done to or by the collector of a district, shall and may be done to by the person who in the cases specified in this is or may be authorized to act in the place or of the said collector.

Sec. 71. And be it further enacted, That wherever oath is required by this act, persons conscien- ciously scrupulous shall be permitted to affirm.
Sec. 72. And be it further enacted, That every master or person having the charge or command of a ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place, shall deliver to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall be about to depart, a manifest of the cargo on board the same, shall make oath or affirmation to the truth thereof, whereupon the said collector shall grant a clearance for the said ship or vessel, and her cargo, but without specifying the particulars thereof, unless required by the said master or person having the charge or command. And if any ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart her voyage to such foreign port or place without such clearance, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall forfeit and the sum of two hundred dollars for such offence.

Sec. 73. And be it further enacted, That at the first day of October next, the act, intitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," and also all other acts or parts of acts coming within the purview of such act, shall be repealed, and thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the continuance of the officer appointed in pursuance of the said act; except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, as to the payment of drawbacks and allowances thereon, upon the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise which shall have been imported and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been imposed before or upon the said day, subject nevertheless to the alterations contained and expressed in this present act.
and whereas by the act, intitled, "An act to declare the collection of the duties imposed by law respecting the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," it was declared that the ruble of Russia should be rated at one hundred cents, and by the act intitled, "An act to explain and amend an act intitled, "An act for registering and clearing the coasting trade, and for other purposes," that part of the said first mentioned act which rated the ruble of Russia was repealed made null and void. And whereas it is doubted whether the said repeal can operate with respect to duties incurred prior thereto, as was intended by Congress:

C. 74. Therefore be it enacted and declared, the said repeal shall be deemed to operate in all to all duties which may have arisen or accrued prior thereto.

EDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

PROVED, August the fourth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXXVI.

An ACT to continue in force for a limited Time, Act, intituled, "An act for the temporary Establishment of the Post-Office."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the last session of Congress, intituled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office," be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, August the fourth, 1790.

JOHN WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An ACT for the Relief of John Stewart and John Davidson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the duties accruing on eighteen hundred bushels of salt, imported on the ship Mercury, into the port of Annapolis, the state of Maryland, some time in the month of April last, on account of Messieurs John Stewart and John Davidson, as relates to thirteen hun-
twenty-five bushels thereof, which were casually destroyed by a flood on the night of the same day on which the said salt was landed and stored, shall and the same are hereby remitted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Proved, August the fourth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ACT to provide more effectually for the Settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the individual States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board, to consist of three commissioners, be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States, and the individual States; and the determination of a majority of the said commissioners of the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive; and they shall have power to employ a number of clerks as they may find necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief justice of the United States, or one of the associate or district judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thousand dollars and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly at the treasury of the United States, their respective salaries.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and to determine on such as shall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of Congress, or supported by regular vouchers) so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the states individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any state or district, shall be full to such examination; nor shall the claim of a citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any state, unless the same was allowed by such state before the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred eighty-eight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value, on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the states already maintained in the third section of this act, with interest thereon to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each state, shall find the aggregate of all

On the final settlement, aggregate of all the balances to be apportioned between the states.

Toliquidate to specie value credits and debits of certain states.
balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the states agreeably to the rule herein given; and the difference between such apportionments, and the respective balances, shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the states respectively, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the rule of apportioning to the states the aggregate of the balances first abovementioned, shall be the same as is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the states shall have balances placed to their credit on books of the treasury of the United States, all within twelve months after the same shall have so credited, be entitled to have the same funded, upon the same terms with the other part of the national debt of the United States; but the balances so credited to any state shall not be transferable.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed, or to be employed by the said commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the treasury department.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the powers of the said commissioners shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred nineteen, unless the business shall be sooner completed.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

PROVED, August the fifth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXXIX.

An ACT making further Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the United States.

WHERESAS, by an act, intituled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States; divers duties were laid on goods, wares and merchandize so imported, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement of manufactures: And whereas support of government and the discharge of said debts, render it necessary to encrease the duties:

From and after the first day of December next, the duties specified shall cease and termine; and that upon all goods, wares and merchandize (not herein particularly excepted) which after the said day shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: Madeira wine of the quality of London particular, per gallon thirty-five cents; other Madeira wine, per gallon thirty cents; Sherry wine, per gallon, twenty-cents; other wines, per gallon, twenty cents; distilled spirits, if more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dycas's hydrometer, per gallon, twelve cents; if more than five, and not more than per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twelve and an half cents; if of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, thirteen cents; if above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, fifteen cents; if of more th
From and after the 1st of Dec. next, the present duties on certain specified articles to cease, and other duties imposed in lieu.
dred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; tarred cordage and yarn per one hundred and two pounds, one hundred and fifty cents; twine and paper thread per one hundred and twelve pounds, three hundred cents; salt per bushel, twelve cents; hemp per bushel, ten cents; coal per bushel, three cents; boots per pair, fifty cents; shoes, slippers and go shoes, made of leather, per pair, seven cents; flax and flippers made of flax or stuff, per pair, cents; wool and cotton cards, per dozen, fifteen cents; playing cards, per pack, ten cents; all China ware, looking glasses, window and other glass and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted) twelve and an half per centum ad valorem; marble, slate and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils of marble or flint and generally all stone and earthen ware, books, writing paper, and wrapping paper, paper hangings, paste-boards, parchment and velvet pictures and prints, painters' colors, including lanolin black, except those commonly used in dying, gold and plated ware, gold and silver lace, jewelry and paste work, clocks and watches, shoe knee buckles, grocery, (except the articles before enumerated) namely, cinnamon, cloves, mace, megs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, sugar-candy, oranges, lemons, linseed and generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers and pickles of every sort, oil, gun-powder, must in flour, ten per centum ad valorem; cabin wares, buttons, faddles, gloves of leather, hat beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of the millenary ready made, callings of iron, and and rolled iron, leather tanned or tawed, all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value, except such as are herein otherwise rated, canes, walking-sticks and whips, cloaths ready made, brushes, anchors, all wares of pewter, or copper, all or any of them, medicin...
s, except those commonly used in dying, car-
son and carpeting, all velvets, velverets, fattins and
rser wrought filks, cambrics, muffins, mullinets,
s, laces, gauzes, chintzes, and colored callis-
, and nankeens, seven and an half per centum
valore. All goods, wares and merchandize
ported directly from China or India in ships or
Mels not of the United States, teas excepted,
ve and an half per centum ad valorem. All
ches, chariots, phaetons, chaises, chairs, fols
other carriages, or parts of carriages, fifteen and
half per centum ad valorem; and five per cen-
ad valorem upon all other goods, wares and
chandize, except bullion, tin in pigs, tin-
es, old pewter, brazs teutenague, iron and bras-
s, copper in plates, salt petre, plaister of Paris,
ol, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides,
skins, undressed furs of every kind, the se-
ces of ships or vessels, the cloaths, books, house-
ood furniture, and the tools or implements of the
le or profession of persons who come to reside
the United States, philosophical apparatus, spe-
ly imported for any seminary of learning, all
s intended to be re-exported to a foreign port
lace, in the same ship or vessel in which they
l be imported, and generally, all articles of the
th, product or manufactures of the United
es.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addi-
tion of ten per centum shall be made to the several
s of duties above specified and imposed, in re-
to all goods, wares and merchandize, which
r the said last day of December next, shall be
orted in ships or vessels not of the United States,
pt in the cases in which an additional duty is
in before specially laid on any goods, wares, or
chandizes, which shall be imported in such
s or vessels.

A a
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all duties which shall be paid or secured to be paid by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandise, when upon they shall have been so paid, or secured to be paid, as, within twelve calendar months after payment made or security given, shall be exported from any foreign port or place, except one per cent on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concerning the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid on dried and pickled fish, the fisheries of the United States, and on other provisions salted within the said states, which after said last day of December next shall be exported from any foreign port or place, in lieu of a drawback of the duty on the salt which shall have been expended thereupon, according to the following rates—namely: Dried fish per quintal, ten cents; pickled fish and other salted provisions per bar, ten cents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when duties by this act are imposed, or drawbacks allowed on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, the same shall be deemed to apply in proportion to any quantity, more or less, than the specific quantity.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all duties which by virtue of the act, intitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States," accruing between the time specified in the said act for commencement of the said duties, and the respective times when the collectors entered upon the duties of their respective offices in the several districts, be, and they are hereby remitted and charged, and that in any case in which they m
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several duties imposed by this act shall continue to be acted and paid, until the debts and purposes for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be discharged: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislation of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to any or all of the duties and imposts.

REDEERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

PROVED, August the tenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XL.

Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on continental Establishment, to obtain titles to certain Lands lying North-west of the River bfo, between the Little Miami and Sciota.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress of the seventeenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, relative to certain lands and surveys made by, or on account of the Virginia troops on continental establishment upon lands between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, north-west of the Ohio, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And whereas the agents for such of the troops in the state of Virginia, who served on the continental establishment in the army of the United States...
Recital. States, during the late war, have reported to executive of the said state, that there is not a sufficiency of good land on the south-easterly side of river Ohio, according to the act of cession from said state to the United States, and within the limits assigned by the laws of the said state, to the said troops for the bounty lands due to them in conformity to the said laws: to the intent therefore that the difference between what has already been located for the said troops, on the south-easterly side of the said river, and the aggregate of what is due to the whole of the said troops, be located on the north-western side of the river, and between the Sciota and Little Miami vers, as stipulated by the said state:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war, shall make return to the executive of the state of Virginia of the name of such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates of the line of the said state, who served the army of the United States, on the continent, establishment, during the late war, and who in conformity to the laws of the said state, are entitled to bounty lands; and shall also in such return state the aggregate amount in acres due to the said line of the laws aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it and may be lawful for the said agents to locate and for the use of the said troops, between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami, such a number of acres of good land, as shall, together with the number already located between the said two rivers, and number already located on the south-easterly side of the river Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, so to be returned as aforesaid by the secretary of the department of war.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the agents, as soon as may be after the locations, surveys and allotments are made and completed,
er in regular order, in a book to be by them provided for that purpose, the bounds of each loca-
and survey between the said two rivers, annex-
the name of the officer, non-commissioned officer private originally entitled to each; which en-
s being certified by the said agents or the major-
of them, to be true entries, the book containing
same shall be filed in the office of the Secretary
State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall lawful for the President of the United States to
se letters patent to be made out in such words a
orm as he shall devise and direct, granting to
en person so originally entitled to bounty lands,
his use, and to the use of his heirs or assigns, or
or their legal representative or representatives,
her or their heirs or assigns, the lands designated
he said entries: Provided always, That before
feal of the United States shall be affixed to such
ers patent, the Secretary of the department of
shall have indorsed thereon that the grantee
named, was originally entitled to such bounty
lands, and that he has examined the bounds
of with the book of entries filed in the office
he Secretary of State, and finds the same truly
erted; and every such letters patent shall be
istigned by the Secretary of State, and a mi-
ce of the date thereof, and of the name of the
nee shall be entered of record in his office, in
ook to be specially provided for the purpose.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall the duty of the Secretary of State, as soon as
y be after the letters patent shall be so comple-
and entered of record, to transmit the same to
executive of the state of Virginia, to be by them
vered to each grantee; or in case of his death, or
the right of the grantees shall have been legal-
transfered before such delivery, then to his legal
resentative or representatives, or to one of them.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no
letters patent obtained without fees.
shall be charged for such letters patent and record
the grantees, their heirs or assigns, or to his or the
legal representative or representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United Sta.
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, August the tenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States

CHAPTER XLI.
An ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treas,
to finish the Light-House on Portland-Head
the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre
sentatives of the United States of America,
Congress assembled, That there be appropriated
paid out of the monies arising from the duties
imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding fift
hundred dollars, for the purpose of finishing
light-house on Portland-Head, in the district
Maine; and that the Secretary of the Treas.
under the directions of the President of the Un
States, be authorized to cause the said light-ho
be finished and completed accordingly.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United Sta.
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, August the tenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States
CHAPTER XLII.

ACT to alter the Times for holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the Districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the District Court of Pennsylvania, shall in future be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States in the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, shall for the future be held as follows, to wit: In the district of South-Carolina, the twenty-fifth day of October next, at Charleston, and in each succeeding year at Columbia on the twelfth day of May, and in Charleston on the twenty-fifth day of October; in the district of Georgia on the fifteenth day of October next, Augusta, and in each succeeding year at Savannah on the twenty-fifth day of April, and at Augusta on the fifteenth day of October; except when of those days shall happen to be Sunday, in which case the court shall be held on the Monday following. And all process that was returnable under the former law at Charleston, on the first of October next, and at Augusta on the seventh day of October, shall now be deemed returnable respectively at Charleston on the twenty-fifth of October next, and at Augusta on the fifth day of October next; any thing in the former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial parts of the United States," as directs that the district court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be at Yorktown in the said state, be repealed;
and that in future the district court for Pennsylvania be held in the city of Philadelphia.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBEIN
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

APPROVED, August the eleventh, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States

CHAPTER XLIII.

An ACT declaring the Assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress and is hereby declared to the operation of the Acts of the several States herein after mentioned, so far as the same relate to the levying a duty on the tonnage of ships and vessels for the purposes therein mentioned until the tenth day of January next—
is to say: an act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations at their session held in January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled, "An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Rhode Machine Company, in the town of Providence and for other purposes therein mentioned;" also, an act of the General Assembly of the same State, passed at their session in April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, intituled, "An act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore in Baltimore county;" as also, another act of the General Assembly of the same State, passed at their session in November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, intituled, "A supplement to
intitled, "An act appointing wardens for the
art of Baltimore-town in Baltimore county;" and
so, an act of the state of Georgia, "for levying
and appropriating a duty on tonnage, for the pur-
se of clearing the river Savannah, and removing
wrecks and other obstructions therein."

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, August the eleventh, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XLIV.

ACT for the Relief of disabled Soldiers and Sea-
men lately in the Service of the United States, and
of certain other Persons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That Stephen Ca-
fe, Jeremiah Ryan, Joseph McGibbon, Samuel
Armstrong, Ephraim Mc Coy, Christian Khun, Da-
vel Steele, Joseph Shuttles, and Daniel Culver,
disabled soldiers lately in the service of the United
States, be allowed pensions at the rate of five dol-
ars per month from the time their pay in the army
respectively ceased. That Christian Wolfe, a disa-
bled soldier, be allowed a pension at the rate of
four dollars per month from the date of his dis-
charge. That Edward Scott, a disabled soldier,
allowed a pension at the rate of three dollars per
month from the date of his discharge. That David
Weaver and George Schell, disabled soldiers, be
allowed a pension, at the rate of two dollars
per month, from the date of their respective dis-
charges. That Seth Boardman, a disabled soldier,
be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars and one third of a dollar per month, from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six. That Severinus Koch, a disabled captain of colonel Jacob Klock's regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension, at the rate of five dollars per month, from the twentieth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. That John Younglove, a disabled man of colonel Lewis Van Woort's regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension at the rate of five dollars per month, from the twelfth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. That William White, a disabled private of colonel Williams regiment of New-York militia, be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars and one third of a dollar per month, from the first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. That Jacob Newkerk, a disabled soldier of colonel John Harper's regiment of New-York state troops, be allowed a pension, at the rate of three dollars per month, from the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. That David Poole, a disabled seaman lately in the service of the United States, be allowed a pension of five dollars per month, to commence on the first of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Caleb Brewster, lately a lieutenant, who was wounded and disabled in the service of the United States, allowed three hundred forty-eight dollars and five dollars and seventy cents, the amount of his necessary expense for sustenance and medical assistance, while dangerously ill of his wounds, including the interest of the first of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. And that the said Brewster be allowed a pension equal to his half pay as lieutenant, from the third of November, one thousand seven hun-
red and eighty three, he first having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
dove, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and seventy-eight, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

I Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
of the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
(commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
eighty-three, having returned his
commutation of half pay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Nathaniel
love, a disabled lieutenant, lately in the service
the United States, be allowed a pension, at the rate
of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month,
from the twentieth of May, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of July,
CHAPTER XLV.

An ACT for the Relief of the Persons therein mentioned or described.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Register of the treasury, shall, and is hereby required to grant unto Sarah, the widow of the late major-general Earl of Stirling, who died in the service of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to a sum equal to an annuity for seven years half pay of major-general, to commence as from the fourteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in conformity to the act of the late Congress, passed on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; the amount for which the said certificate is to be granted to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury and on similar principles as other debts of the United States are liquidated and certified.
sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Register of the treasury
shall grant unto Frances Eleanor Laurens, to grant a certificate to
orphan daughter of the late lieutenant-colonel
Registrator of the Register
Laurens, who was killed whilst in the service of the
United States, a certificate to entitle her to
a grant of a certificate grant unto Frances E.
Laurens, who was killed whilst in the service
of the United States, a certificate to entitle her to
an equal to an annuity for seven years half pay
recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury
lieutenant-colonel, to commence as from the
fifty-fifth day of August, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-two, according to the act of
the twenty-fourth day of Au-
one thousand seven hundred and eighty; the
<ors, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers,
whilst in the ser-
hurt, or to be
conformity to any law of this Congress,
who are now
receiving from the register of the treasury, who
shall direct, for a sum
to which the same had been paid, as
may be, which shall be ascertained and cer-
ty of the United States: Therefore,

sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That each of the
ors, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who
are now
the books in the office of the secretary
of the department of war, as a pensioner, or to be
receiving from the register of the treasury, who
shall liquidated and settled in such manner as the
Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, for a sum
to which the same had been paid, as
may be, which shall be ascertained and cer-
ty of the United States: Therefore,
ned the payment of the pensions certified
by the several states. And in case of the death of any person so entitled, the certificate shall pass to his heirs or legal representative or representative

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the widows or orphans of each officer, non-commissioned officers or soldiers who was killed or died whilst in the service of the United States, and who is now placed in the books in the office of the said Secretary, are entitled to a pension, by virtue of any act of the late Congress, or any law of this Congress, an whom provision has not been made by any and to whom any arrears of such pension are awarded, and which have arisen prior to the said fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall receive a certificate therefor in like manner, and on the same principles, as certificate by this act directed to be given to officers, commissioned officers and soldiers, who were wounded or disabled as aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate

Approved, August the eleventh, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON President of the United States

CHAPTER XLVI.

An ACT making certain Appropriations the mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated to the purposes herein after mentioned, to be paid out of monies arising from the duties on goods, wares, merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, the following sums— to wit: The sc
y-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two

Sum granted to A. Skinner, &c.

and seventy-five cents, towards discharging
t in debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late
military of prisoners, on account of the subsi-

T. Pickering, late quartermaster-general, and

ant was not discharged: The sum of one hun-
dred and four thousand three hundred and twenty-
dollars and twenty-two cents, for the several
poses specified in an estimate accompanying the
of the Secretary of the Treasury of the fifth
nt, including one thousand dollars for defray-
he expenses of certain establishments for the
ity of navigation of the like nature with those
ioned in the act, intituled, "An act for the
ishment and support of light-houses, beacons,
and public piers," but not particularly speci-
herein: The sum of one hundred and eighty-
dollars and forty-two cents, for reimbursing
secretary at War an advance by him made on
nt of George Morgan White Eyes, over and
the sum heretofore appropriated on account
said George Morgan White Eyes: The sum
hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-
, for the services and expenses of Isaac Guion,
yed by direction of the President of the Uni-
ates, in relation to the resolution of Congress
 twenty-sixth of August last: The sum of
one dollars and forty-seven cents, for reim-
ng the treasurer of the United States the cofts
m paid on a protested bill: The sum of two
red and fifty dollars, for the salary of an in-
ter of the French language, employed in the
ment of state: The sum of three hundred and
Sum granted for purposes estimated in a report of the secretary of the treasury, twenty-six dollars and six cents, for sundry expenditures by Richard Phillips, on account of his household of the late President of Congress, and certain unsatisfied claims against the same: sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, towards defraying the late loan-officer of Pennsylvania his services in relation to the re-exchange of certificates granted by the state of Pennsylvania, in of certificates of the United States; which sums so included in the said sum of one hundred four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents, are hereby authorized and granted: And the farther sum of fifty thousand dollars, towards discharging such demands of United States, not otherwise provided for, as have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury and which are of a nature according to the usage thereof, to be paid in specie.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBECK
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, August the twelfth 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XLVII.

An ACT making Provision for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

Recital.

IT being desirable by all just and proper means to effect a reduction of the amount of the public debt, and as the application of such surplus revenue as may remain after satisfying the expenses for which appropriations shall have been made by law, will not only contribute to the desirable end, but will be beneficial to the people...
the United States, by raising the price of their United States:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House representatives of the United States of America in
reps assembled, That all such surplus of the pro-
of the duties on goods, wares and merchan-
imported, and on the tonnage of ships or ves-
to the last day of December next, inclusively,
all remain after satisfying the several purposes
which appropriations shall have been made by
to the end of the present session, shall be applied
to the purchase of the debt of the United States,
as market price, if not exceeding the par or
value thereof.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the pur-
to be made of the said debt, shall be made
in the direction of the President of the Senate,
Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secre-
ty of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General
the time being; and who, or any three of whom,
the approbation of the President of the United
shall cause the said purchases to be made in
manner, and under such regulations as shall
ar to them best calculated to fulfill the intent
his act: Provided, That the same be made
ly, and with due regard to the equal benefit
the several States: And provided further, That
void all risk or failure, or delay in the payment
interest stipulated to be paid for and during the
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one,
the act, intituled, "An act making provision
the debt of the United States," such reserva-
shall be made of the said surplus as may be
fiary to make good the said payments, as they
respectively become due, in case of deficiency
the amount of the receipts into the treasury dur-
the said year, on account of the duties on goods,
and merchandise imported, and the tonnage of
or vessels, after the last day of December next.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That account of the application of the said monies shall be ordered for settlement as other public accounts, accompanied with returns of the amount of the debt purchased therewith, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be computed from the time of commencing the purchases aforesaid: and that an and exact report of the proceedings of the said persons, or any three of them, including a statement of the disbursements and purchases made under their direction, specifying the times thereof, prices at which, and the parties from whom the same may be made, shall be laid before Congress within the first fourteen days of each session which may ensue the present, during the execution of said trust.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be borrowed, on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums not exceeding in whole two millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. and that the sum or sums borrowed, be also applied to the purchase of the debt of the United States, under the like direction, in the like manner, and subject to the like restrictions and restrictions with the surplus aforesaid. Provided, that out of the interest arising on the debt to be purchased in manner aforesaid, there shall be appropriated and applied a sum not exceeding the rate of eight per centum per annum on account of principal and interest towards the re-payment the two millions of dollars so to be borrowed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, August the twelfth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States
ESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be requested to be forthwith transmitted to the executives of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, a complete list of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the states of those States respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, annexing the particular sum that is due to each individual, with a request to the executives he said States, to make known to the claimants in the effectual manner, that the said arrears are ready to be charged on proper application.

That the President of the United States be requested to be the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary steps for paying (within the said States respectively) the money appropriated by Congress, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the officers of the lines of the said States respectively.

That the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases where the statement has not been made to the original claimant in per-
fon, or to his representative, be directed to take order making the payment to the original claimant, or to his person or persons only as shall produce a power of attorn duly attested by two justices of the peace of the county which such person or persons reside, authorizing him them to receive a certain specified sum: except where certificates or warrants have been issued under authority of United States for any of the said arrears of pay, and same shall be produced by the claimant or claimants.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, June the seventh, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all treaties made, or which shall be made and promulgated under the authority of the United States, shall from time to time, be published and annexed to their code of laws, by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBER
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June the fourteenth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the clerks in the office of the commissioner of army accounts, are entitled to receive for their services, a sum exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid in the same manner and at the same rate as the salary allowed to the clerks in the department of treasury: and that the auditor and comptroller be authorized to adjust the accounts of the clerks in the said office, upon the same principles as those of the treasury department, agreeably to the appropriation law.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

PROVED, August the second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the expence of procuring seals for the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, shall be defrayed out of the money appropriated by an act of the preceding session, for defraying the contingent charges of government.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, August the second, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all surveys of lands in the Western Territory, made under the direction of the late geographer, Thomas Hutchins, agreeable to contracts for part of the said lands made with the late board of treasury, be returned to, and perfected by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to complete the said contracts: and that the said Secretary be, and hereby authorized to direct the making and compleat any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to comply on the part of the United States with the several contracts aforefaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, August the twelfth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
TREATY OF ALLIANCE
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

O R I G I N A L.
TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

THE Most Christian King
and the United States
North-America—to wit:
New-Hampshire, Massachu-
Its-bay, Rhode-Island, Con-
necticut, New-York, New-
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela-
ware, Maryland, Virginia,
North-Carolina, South-Ca-
rolina, and Georgia, having
this day concluded a treaty
of Amity and Commerce,
for the reciprocal advantage
of their subjects and citi-
zens, have thought it neces-
sary to take into considera-
tion those engagements, and
rendering them useful to
the safety and tranquility of
the two parties; particular-
in cave Great-Britain in

O R I G I N A L.
TRAITÉ D’ALLIANCE
eventuelle et défensive.

L E Roi très Chrétien
et les États Unis de
l’Amérique Septentrionale,
favoir, New-Hampshire, la
Baye de Massachusset, Rhode-
Island, Connecticut, New-
York, New-Jersey, Pennsyl-
vanie, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, Caroline Septen-
trionale, Caroline Meridio-
nale, et Georgia; ayant con-
clu ce jour-là un traité
d’amitié, de bonne intelli-
gence et de commerce, pour
l’avantage réciproque de leurs
sujets et citoyens, ils ont cru
devoir prendre en considé-
ration, les moyens de resser-
rer leurs liaisons, et de les
rendre utiles à la sûreté et
da la tranquillité des deux par-
ties, notamment dans le cas
resentment of that connection and of the good correspondence which is the object of the said treaty, should break the peace with France, either by direct hostilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations, and the peace subsisting between the two crowns: And his Majesty and the said United States, having resolved in that case to join their councils and efforts against the enterprises of their common enemy, the respective plenipotentiaries empowered to concert the clauses and conditions proper to fulfil the said intentions, have, after the most mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

If war should break out between France and Great Britain during the continuance of the present war between the United States and England, his Majesty and the said United States shall make it a common cause and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counsels and their forces, accord-

ou la Grande Brétagne, haine de ces mêmes liaisons et de la bonne correspondance qui forment l'objet dit traité, se porteroit à reprenant le paix avec la France, soit en l'attaquant hostillement, soit en troubant le commerce, et sa navigation d'une manière contraire droit des gens et à la subsistante entre les de couronnes: Et sa Majesté les dits États Unis ayant solu éventuellement d'un dans le cas prévu, leurs seuls et leurs efforts contre entreprises de leur ennemi commun, les plénipotentiaires respectifs, chargés de concerter les clauses et conditions propres à remplir le intentions, ont, après la premère délibération conclu et arrêté les points et articles qui s'ensuivent.

ARTICLE Premier.

Si la guerre éclate entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, pendant la durée de la guerre actuelle entre les dits États Unis et l'Angleterre, Majesté et les dits États Unis feront cause commune s'entraideront mutuellement de leurs bons offices, et de leurs conseils et de leurs forces, selon l'exigence.
to the exigence of con-
jonctures, as becomes good
faithful allies.

**Article II.**
The essential and direct
of the present defensive
ance is to maintain effect-
ly the liberty, sovereign-
and independence abso-
and unlimited, of the
United States, as well
matters of government as
commerce.

**Article III.**
The two contracting par-
shall, each on its own
, and in the manner it
judgemoft proper, make
the efforts in its power a-
their common enemy,
order to attain the end
sposed.

**Article IV.**
The contracting parties a-
that in case either of
should form any par-
ter enterprise in which
concurrence of the other
be desired, the party
ble concurrence is de-
shall readily and with
faith, join to act in
cert for that purpose, as
as circumstances and its
particular situation will

**Article Second.**
Le but essentiel et direct
de la présente alliance défens-
se, est de maintenir effi-
cacement la liberté, la souve-
raineté, et l'indépendance
absolue et illimitée des dits
Etats Unis, tant en matière
politique que de commerce.

**Article Trois.**
Les deux parties contrac-
tantes feront chacune de
leur côté, et de la manière
qu'elles jugeront plus con-
vénable, tous les efforts, qui
feront en leur pouvoir, con-
tre leur ennemi commun,
afin d'atteindre au but qu'el-
les se proposent.

**Article Quatre.**
Les parties contractantes
ont convenus que dans le
cas où l'une d'entre elles for-
meroit quelqu'entreprise par-
ticulièr, pour laquelle de-
feroit le concours de l'autre,
celle-ci, se prêteroit de
bonne foi à un concert fur
cez objet, autant que les cir-
constances et sa propre situa-
tion pourront le lui per-
mettre, et dans ce cas, on
permit; and in that case, they shall regulate, by a particular convention, the quantity and kind of succour to be furnished, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compensation.

**Article V.**

If the United States should think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power, remaining in the northern parts of America, or the islands of Bermudas, those countries or islands in case of success, shall be confederated with, or dependant upon the said United States.

**Article VI.**

The Most Christian King renounces for ever the possession of the islands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the continent of North America, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the pow-

**Article Cinquième.**

Si les Etats-unis jugent propos de tenter la réduction des îles Bermudes et parties septentrionales de l'Amerique, qui font en au pouvoir de la Gra Brétagne, les dites îles contrées, en cas de se trouver dans la condition ou seront dépendantes des dits États Unis.

**Article Six.**

Le Roi très Chrétien renonce à posséder jamais Bermudes, ni aucune parties du continent de mérique septentrionale, avant le traité de Paris mil sept cent soixante trente où en vertu de ce traité, été reconnuës appartenent la couronne de la Gra Brétagne, ou aux États Unis qu'on appelloit ci-devant colonies Britanniques, ou font maintenant, ou ont récemment sous la juriff
f the king and crown of Great-Britain.

**Article VII.**

This Most Christian Majesty shall think proper to seek any of the islands situated in the Gulph of Mexico or near that Gulph, which are at present under power of Great-Britain, he said isles, in case of conflict, shall appertain to crown of France.

**Article VIII.**

Either of the two parties shall not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly achieved, by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war.

**Article IX.**

The contracting parties are, that being resolved to fulfill each on its own part, the clauses and conditions of the present treaty of peace, according to its own virtue and circumstances, it shall be no after claim and sous le pouvoir de la couronne de la Grande Bretagne.

**Article Sept.**

Si sa Majesté très Chrétienne juge à propos d'attaquer aucune des îles situées dans le golphe de Mexique ou près du dit golphe, qui sont actuellement au pouvoir de la Grande Bretagne, toutes les dites îles, en cas de succès, appartiendront à la couronne de France.

**Article Huit.**

Aucune des deux parties ne pourra conclure ni trêve ni paix avec la Grande Bretagne, sans le consentement préalable et formel de l'autre partie, et elles s'engagent mutuellement à ne mettre bas les armes, que lorsque l'indépendance des dits États-Unis aura été assurée formellement ou tacitement par le traité ou les traités qui termineront la guerre.

**Article Neuf.**

Les parties contractantes déclarent, qu'étant résolues de remplir chacune de son côté les clauses et conditions du présent traité d'alliance selon son pouvoir et les circonstances, elles n'auront aucune répétition, ni
of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

**Article X.**

The Most Christian King and the United States agree, to invite or admit other powers who may have received injuries from England, to make common cause with them, and to accede to the present alliance, under such conditions as shall be freely agreed to, and settled between all the parties.

**Article XI.**

The two parties guarantee mutually from the present time, and for ever against all other powers, to wit: The United States to his Most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace: And his Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States, their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and also their possessions, and the additions or conquests, that their confederation may au

cun dédommage pour demander réciproquement, quelque puissé fût l'évenement de la guerre.

**Article Dix.**

Le Roi très Chrétien et Etats Unis sont convenus d'inviter de concert ou d'mettre les puissances, auront des griefs contre l'Angleterre, à faire ce commune avec eux, et à céder à la présente alliance sous les conditions qui ser librement agréées et con nuées entre toutes les parties.

**Article Onze.**

Les deux parties se garantissent mutuellement d'être préservées de toujours et contre tous, fa les Etats Unis à sa Maj est très Chrétienne les poses sions actuelles de la cour ne de France en Amérique ainsi que celles qu'elle pourra acquérir par le futur traité de paix; Et sa Maj esté Chrétienne, garantit de côté aux Etats Unis leur liberté, leur souveraineté, leur indépendance absolue illimitée, tant en matière politique que de commerce, ainsi que leurs possessions, les accroissements ou conquêtes que leur confédération pourra se procurer p.
The present treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged.
changed in the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: On the part of the Most Christian King, Conrad Alexander Gerard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strasbourg, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State; and on the part of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, Deputy to the General Congress from the state of Pennsylvania and President of the Convention of the same state; Silas Deane, heretofore Deputy from the state of Connecticut, and Arthur Lee, Counsellor at Law, have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French language, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, this sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

C. A. GERARD, (l. s.)
B. FRANKLIN, (l. s.)
SILAS DEANE, (l. s.)
ARTHUR LEE, (l. s.)

Fait à Paris, le sixième jour du mois de Fevrier, sept cent soixante dix-huit.

C. A. GERARD, (l. s.)
B. FRANKLIN, (l. s.)
SILAS DEANE, (l. s.)
ARTHUR LEE, (l. s.)
REATY of AMITY and COMMERCE
between the United States of America and His Most Christian Majesty.

ORIGINAl.
TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

THE Most Christian King, and the Thirteenth United States of North America, to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, willing to fix an equitable and permanent manner, the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correspondence and commerce which the parties desire to establish, have judged that the end could not be better attained than by taking for basis of their agreement, most perfect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoiding all those usual sources of debate, embarrassment and discon-
tent; by leaving also each party at liberty to make, respecting commerce and navigation, those interior regulations which it shall find most convenient to itself; and by founding the advantage of commerce solely upon reciprocal utility, and the just rules of free intercourse; referring withal to each party the liberty of admitting at its pleasure, other nations to a participation of the same advantages. It is in the spirit of this intention, and to fulfill these views, that his said Majesty having named and appointed for his plenipotentiary, Conrad Alexander Gerard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strasbourg, Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State; and the United States on their part, having fully empowered Benjamin Franklin, Deputy from the state of Pennsylvania to the General Congress, and President of the Convention of said state; Silas Deane, late Deputy from the state of Connecticut to the said Congress, and Arthur Lee Counsellor at law; the said respective plenipotentiaries after exchanging their powers, and after mature deliberation, barras, et de meconter mens, de laisser à cha-
partie la liberté de faire lativement au commerce
à la navigation les règles
intérieures qui feront à sa
venance, de ne fonder
avantages du commerce
sur son utilité reciproque
sur les loix d'une juste
currence, et de conse
ainsi de part et d'autre l
 liberté de faire partici
chacun selon son gré, les
tres nations, aux mê
avantages. C'est dans
esprit et pour remplir
vues que sa dite Majesté
ant nommé et constitué
son plenipotentiaire le S
Conrad Alexandre Ger
Sindic Royal de la ville
Strasbourg, Secrétaire
Conseil d'État de sa Maj
et les Etats Unis aient
leur côté, munis de leurs
pleins pouvoirs les Si
Benjamin Franklin, Dé
au Congrès Général d
part de l'État de Pennsylva
et Président de la Con
tion du dite État, Si
Deane ci-devant Député
l'État de Connecticut, Ar
Arthur Lee, Conseiller
Loix, les dits plénipo
taires respectifs après
change de leurs pouvoir
après mure délibération.
concluded and agreed on the following articles.

**Article I.**

Here shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and the subjects of the Most Christian King and of the said States; between the countries, cities and towns, situated under the jurisdiction of the Most Christian King, of the said United States, the people and inhabitants of every degree, without exception of persons or places; and the terms hereafter mentioned shall be perpetual between the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and the said United States.

**Article II.**

The Most Christian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant particular favour to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the

**Conclusion et arrêté les points et articles suivants.**

**Article I.**

Il y aura une paix ferme, inviolable et universelle et une amitié vraie et sincère entre Le Roi très Chrétien ses héritiers et successeurs, et entre les États Unis de l'Amérique ainsi qu'entre les sujets de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne et ceux des dits États, comme aussi entre les peuples, îles, villes et places situées sous la juridiction du Roi très Chrétien et des dits États Unis, et entre leurs peuples et habitants de toutes les classes, sans aucune exception de personnes et de lieux; les conditions mentionnées au présent traité seront perpetuelles et permanentes entre Le Roi très Chrétien, ses héritiers et successeurs, et les dits États Unis.
fame favour, freely, if the same concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the same concession was conditional.

**Article III.**

The subjects of the Most Christian King shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities, or towns, of the United States, or any of them, no other, or greater duties, or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nations most favoured are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said states to another, or in going to and from the same, from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy.

**Article IV.**

The subjects, people and inhabitants of the said United States, and each of them, shall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, isles, cities rades, isles, viles et places.
places under the do-
station of his Most Chri-
Majesty, in Europe, any
er, or greater duties or
boths, of what nature foe-
they may be, or by what
he forever called, than
fe which the most favour-
nations are or shall be
qd to pay; and they shall
oy all the rights, liberties,
vileges, immunities, and
mption in trade, naviga-
and commerce, whether
asing from one port in
aid dominions, in Eu-
be, to another, or in go-
ro and from the same,
m and to any part of the
rld, which the said nations
or shall enjoy.

**Article V.**

In the above exemption is
rticularly comprized, the
osition of one hundred
 per ton, established in
rance on foreign ships; un-
when the ships of the
ited States shall load with
merchandize of France
other port of the same
ominion, in which case the
id ships shall pay the duty
ove mentioned so long as
her nations the most fa-
bure shall be obliged to
y it. But it is understood
at the said United States,

la domination de sa Majesté
très Chrétienne en Europe
d’autres ni plus grands droits
ou impôts de quelque nature
qu’ils puissent être et quelque
nom qu’ils puissent avoir que
les nations les plus favorisées
ont, ou seront tenus de
paier, et ils jouiront de tous
les droits, libertés, privilèges,
immunités et exemptions en
fait de négoce, navigation et
commerce soit en passant
d’un port à un autre des dits
Etats du Roi très Chrétien
en Europe, soit en y allant
ou en revenant de quelque
partie ou pour quelque par-
tie du monde que ce soit,
dont les nations fûsîtes
jouissent ou jouiront.

**Article V.**

Dans l’exemption ci-dessus
est nommément compris
l’imposition de cent sous par
tonneau établie en France
sur les navires étrangers, si
ce n’est lorsque les navires
des États-Unis chargeront
des marchandises de France,
dans un port de France, pour
un autre port de la même
domination, auquel cas les
dits navires des dits États
Unis acquitteront le droit
dont il s’agit aussi long temps
que les autres nations les
plus favorisées feront obli-
or any of them, are at liberty when they shall judge it proper, to establish a duty equivalent in the same case.

**Article VI.**

The Most Christian King shall endeavour by all the means in his power to protect and defend all vessels and the effects belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, or roads, or on the seas near to his countries, islands, cities or towns, and to recover and restore to the right owners, their agents or attorneys, all such vessels and effects, which shall be taken within his jurisdiction; and the ships of war of his Most Christian Majesty, or any convoy falling under his authority, shall upon all occasions take under their protection, all vessels belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, and holding the same course, or going

**Article VI.**

Le Roi très Chrétien fe mettra l'acquitter. Bien entendu qu'il sera libre et soustrait à tout esprit contraire. Als d'entre eux d'établir, quand ils jugeront à propos, un droit équivalent à celui dont ils auront jugé pour le même cas pour lequel il est établi dans les ports de sa Majesté très Chrétienne.
the same way, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend the vessels belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King.

**Article VII.**

In like manner the said United States and their ships of war, failing under their authority, shall protect and defend, conformable to the preceding article, all the vessels and effects belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King, and all their endeavours to recover, and cause to be restored, the said vessels and effects that shall have been taken within the jurisdiction of the said United States, any of them.

**Article VIII.**

The Most Christian King will employ his good offices and interposition with the King or Emperor of Morocco, des dits États Unis ou d'aucun d'iceux, les quels tiendront le même cours, et feront la même route, et ils défendront les dits vaifséaux aussi long-temps qu'ils tiendront le même cours et suivront la même route, contre route attaque force ou violence de la même manière qu'ils sont tenus de défendre et de protéger les vaiffeaux appartenans aux sujets de sa Majesté très Chrétienne.

**Article VII.**

Pareillement les dits États Unis et leurs vaifséaux de guerre faisant voile sous leur autorité protégeront et défendront conformément au contenu de l'article précédent, tous les vaifséaux et effets appartenants aux sujets du Roi très Chrétien, et feront tous leurs efforts pour recouvrer et faire restituër les dits vaifséaux et effets qui auront été pris dans l'étendue de la juridiction des dits États et de chacun d'iceux.

**Article VIII.**

Le Roi très Chrétien emploiera ses bons offices et son entremise auprès des Roi ou Empereur de Maroc ou Fiz,
cor Fez, the regencies of Algier, Tunis, and Tripoli, or with any of them; and also with every other Prince, State or Power, of the coast of Barbary, in Africa, and the subjects of the said King, Emperor, States and Powers, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficaciously as possible for the benefit, conveniency and safety of the said United States, and each of them, their subjects, people and inhabitants, and their vessels and effects against all violence, insult, attacks, or depredations, on the part of the said Princes, and States of Barbary, or their subjects.

**Article IX.**

The subjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ships, masters and mariners of the states, provinces and dominions of each party respectively shall abstain and forbear to fish in all places possessed, or which shall be possessed by the other party; the Most Christian King's subjects shall not fish in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coasts or places, which the said United States hold, or shall hereafter hold, and in des Regences d'Alger, Tunis et Tripoli, ou auprès d'elles ainsi que auprès de tout autre Prince, Etat, ou Puissance des côtes de Barbarie en Afrique, des sujets des dits Roi, Empereur, Etats et Puissance de chacun d'iceux à l'effet de pourvoir aussi pleinement et aussi efficacement qu'il se peut à l'avantage commodité et sûreté des États Unis et de chacun d'iceux, ainsi que de leurs vaisseaux et effets contre toute violence, insulte, taque ou déprédations de part des dits Princes et États Barbareques ou de leurs sujets.

**Article IX.**

Les sujets, habitans, marchands, commandans de navires, maîtres et gens de mer, des états, provinces et domaines des deux parties, s'abstiendront et éviteront reciprocuellement de pêcher dans toutes les places possédées, ou qui seront possédées par l'autre partie. Les sujets de la Majesté très Chrétienne ne pêcheront pas dans les havres, bayes, creques, rades, côtes et places des dits États Unis, possédé
of the subjects, people and inhabitants of the said United States, shall not in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coasts or places, which the Most Christian King possesses, or shall hereafter possess; and if any ship or vessel shall be found fishing; contrary to the tenor of said treaty, the said ship or vessel, with its lading, proof being made thereof, shall be confiscated; it is however understood that the exclusion stipulated in the present article, shall take place only as long, and so far as the Most Christian King, or the United States, shall not in that respect have granted an exemption to some other nation.

**Article X.**

The United States, their citizens and inhabitants shall never disturb the subjects of the Most Christian King in the enjoyment and exercise of the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, nor the indefinite and exclusive right which belongs to them on that part of the coast of that island which is signed by the treaty of Utrecht, nor in the rights in the rights of pêche sur les bancs de Terre neuve, non plus que dans la jouissance indéfinie et exclusive qui leur appartient sur la partie des côtes de cette île, désignée dans le traité d'Utrecht, ni
relative to all, and each of toutes et chacune des îles the isles which belong to qui apartiennent à sa Maje his Most Christian Majesty, té très Chrétienne; le tout the whole conformable to conformément au véritable the true sense of the treaties fens des traités d'Utrecht de Utrecht and Paris.

* Article XI. * Article XI.
The subjects and inhabitants of the said United dits Etats Unis ou de l'u States, or any one of them, d'eux ne feront point repute shall not be reputed aubains aubains en France, et con

* The two following Articles were originally agreed to, b afterwards rescinded—to wit: * Article XI. * Article XI.

It is agreed and concluded Il est convenu et arrêté qu that there shall never be any ne fera jamais imposé au duty imposed on the exportation des n droits sur l'exportation des molasses qui pourront être tirés par les sujets d'aucun des Etats-Unis, des îles d'Amérique qui appartiennent ou pourront appartenir à sa Majesté très Chrétienne.

Article XII. Article XII.
In compensation of the exemption stipulated by the pre- En compensation de l'exemption stipulée par l'article précé dent, il est convenu et arrêté qu'il ne fera jamais imposé à ceding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there shall never be any duties imposed qu'il ne fera jamais imposé à never be any duties imposed cun droit sur l'exportation on the exportation of any kind d'aucune espèce de dénées of merchandise which the subjects of his Most Christian fa Majesté très Chrétien Majesty may take from the pourront tirer des pays ou des countries and possessions, pré- sessions actuelles ou futur
France, and consequently all be exempted from the droit d'aubaine, or other similar duty under what name ever. They may by testament, donation, or otherwise, dispose of their goods, moveable and immoveable, favor of such persons as to them shall seem good, and quemensment feront exemts du droit d'aubaine ou autre droit semblable quelque nom qu'il puisse avoir; pourront disposer par testament, donation, ou autrement de leurs biens meubles et immeubles en faveur de telles personnes que bon leur semblera; et leurs héritiers, d'aucun des Treize Etats Unis pour l'usage des îles que fournisent les molasses.

for future, of any of the thirteen United States, for use of the islands which shall furnish molasses.

Act of France rescinding the foregoing articles.

TRANSLATION.

The General Congress of the United States of North America, having represented to the king that the execution of the seventh article of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed the sixth of February last, might be productive of inconveniences; and having therefore desired the suppression of that article, consenting in reason that the twelfth article will likewise be considered of effect: His Majesty in order to give a new proof of his affection, as also of his desire to consolidate the union and correspondence established between the two States, has pleased to consider their

ORIGANAL.

Le Congrès Général des États Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale ayant représenté au Roi que l'exécution de l'article onze du traité d'Amitié et de Commerce, signé le six du mois de Février dernier pourroit entraîner des inconvénients après foi, et ayant désiré en conséquence que cet article demeurât supprimé; consentant en échange que l'article douze soit également regardé comme non avenu, sa Majesté, pour donner aux États Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale une nouvelle preuve de son affection, ainsi que de son désir de consolider l'union et la bonne correspondance établies entre les deux
their heirs, subjects of the said United States, residing whether in France or elsewhere, may succeed them without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this concession contested or impeded under pretext of any rights.

representations: His Majesty has consequently declared, and does declare by these presents, that he consents to the suppression of the eleventh and twelfth aforementioned articles, and that his intention is that they be considered as having never been comprehended in the treaty signed the sixth of February last.

Done at Versailles the first day of the month of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Gravier de Vergennes.

Act of the United States rescinding the foregoing article.

The Most Christian King having been pleased to regard the representations made to him by the General Congress of North America, relative to the rights of those other States, residants sojourn in France or elsewhere, in order, without desiring to obtain letters of naturalization, and without the effect of these concessions being contested or impeded under pretext of any rights.

Faith at Versaille the first day of the month of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Gravier de Vergennes.

Act of the United States rescinding the foregoing article.
merit to the article once du traité de commerce, signé le six Fe\-vrier de la présente année; et sa Majesté ayant consenti en con-
sequence que le dit article demeurât supprimé à condition
que l'article douze du même traité fût également regardé
comme non avenu; le Congrès Général a déclaré et déclare
de son côté qu'il consent à la supression des articles onze et
douze desdits mentionnés, et son in-
tention est, qu'ils soient regardé
come n'ayant jamais été com-
pris dans le traité signé le s\-
ix Fe\-vrier dernier. En foi de
quoi, &c.

B. FRANKLIN, ARTHUR LEE, JOHN ADAMS.
all the dominions of the said States, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the stipulations contained in the present article, but it is at the same time agreed that its contents shall not affect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France against emigrations which shall remain in all their force and vigour, and the United States on their part, or any of them, shall be at liberty to enact such laws, relative to that matter, as to them shall seem proper.

Article XII.
The merchant ships of either of the parties which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whose voyage, and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas, as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but likewise certificates, expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

entière et parfaite reciprocité relativement aux stipulations renfermées dans le présent article. Mais il est convenu en même temps que son contenu ne portera aucune teinte aux lois promulguées en France contre les émigrations, ou qui pourront être promulguées dans suite, les quelles demeureront dans toute leur force et vigueur. Les États-Unis de leur côté ou aux d'entr'eux, feront libres de statuer sur cette matière, telle loi qu'ils jugeront appropriée.

Article XII.
Les navires marchant des deux parties qui seront destinés pour des ports appartenant à une puissance ennemie de l'autre allié dont le voyage ou la nature des marchandises dont feront chargés donneront justes soupçons, feront tenir d'exhiber ce en haute mer, car il dans les ports et havres non seulement leurs passeports mais encore les certificats qui confrateront expressément que leur chargement n'est pas de la qualité de ceux qui sont prohibés comme contrabande,
Article XIII.

If by the exhibiting of the said certificates, the party discover there any of those sorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, or consigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it shall not be lawful to break up the hatches of the ship, or to open any vault, coffers, packs, casks, or any other vessels found therein, or to remove the fullest parcels of her goods, unless such ship belongs to the subjects of France, or to the inhabitants of the said United States, unless the cargo be brought on shore in presence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and inventory thereof made; there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange or alienate the same, in any manner, until after that due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the court of admiralty shall by a sentence pronounced have confiscated the same: having always as the ship itself as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be esteemed free, neither may they be detained on pre-

Article XIII.

Si l'exhibition des dits certificats conduit à découvrir que le navire porte des marchandises prohibées et reconnues pour un port ennemi, il ne sera pas permis de briser les écoutilles des dits navires, ni d'ouvrir aucune caisse, coffre, malle, ballots, tonneaux et autres caisses qui s'y trouveront, ou d'en déplacer et détourner la moindre partie des marchandises qui soit le navire appartenant aux sujets du Roi très Chrétien ou aux habitants des États Unis, jusqu'à ce que la cargaison ait été mise à terre en présence des officiers des cours d'amirauté, et que l'inventaire en ait été fait; mais on ne permettra pas de vendre, échanger ou aliéner les navires ou leur cargaison en manière quelconque, avant que le procès ait été fait et parfait légale-ment pour déclarer la contemptabandé, et que les cours d'amirauté auront prononcé leur confiscation par jugement, sans prejudice néanmoins des navires, ainsi que des marchandises qui en vertu du traité doivent être considérées libres. Il ne sera pas permis de retenir ces
tence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated, as lawful prize: but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof shall consist of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has discovered them, in such case, the captor having received those goods, shall forthwith discharge the ship, and not hinder her by any means, freely to prosecute the voyage on which she was bound. But in case the contraband merchandizes cannot be all received on board the vessel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithstanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the vessel into the nearest port agreeable to what is above directed.

**Article XIV.**

On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party on any ship be-

marchandises sous prétexte qu'elles ont été entachées par les marchandises de contrebande et bien moins encore de les confisquer comme des prises légales. Dans le cas où une partie seulement et non la totalité chargement confisquerait marchandises de contrebande, et que le commandant du vaisseau confisquant à delivrer au corsaire qui aura découverts, alors capitaine qui aura fait prise, après avoir reçu marchandises doit inconditionnellement relâcher le navire et doit l'empêcher en aucune manière de continuera voyager. Mais dans le cas ou les marchandises de contrebande ne pourroient être toutes chargées sur le vaisseau capteur, alors capitaine du dit vaisseau aura le maitre, malgré l'obligation de remettre la contrebande de conduire le patron du plus prochain port, conformément à ce qui est par écrit plus haut.

**Article XIV.**

On est convenu au contraire que tout ce qui se trouvera chargé par les sujets spécifiques sur des navires appartenant aux ennemis.
ging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, whole although it be of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so it were done without knowledge of such declaration, so that the goods of subjects and people of her party, whether they of the nature of such as prohibited or otherwise, such as is aforesaid, were on board any ship belonging to an enemy before war or after the declaration of the same, without knowledge of it, shall always be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without any expense to the proprietors depending the same; but so that if the said merchandizes be contraband it shall be any ways lawful to remove afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term two months being passed after the declaration of war, l'autre partie ou à leurs sujets fera confisqué sans distinction des marchandises prohibées ou non prohibées, ainsi et de même qu'elles appartiennent à l'ennemi, à l'exception toute fois, des effets et marchandises qui auront été mis à bord des dits navires avant la déclaration de guerre, ou même après la dite déclaration, si au moment du chargement on a pu ignorer, de manière que les marchandises des sujets des deux parties, soit qu'elles se trouvent du nombre de celles de contrebande ou autrement, les quelles comme il vient d'être dit auront été mises à bord d'un vaisseau appartenant à l'ennemi avant la guerre ou même après la dite déclaration, l'orfqu'on ignorerait ne feront en aucune manière, sujets à confiscation, mais feront fidèlement et de bonne foi rendus sans délai à leurs propriétaires, qui les réclameront; bien entendu néanmoins qu'il ne soit pas permis de porter dans les ports ennemis les marchandises qui feront de contrebande. Les deux parties contractantes conviennent que le terme de deux mois passés depuis la déclaration de guerre, leurs su-
their respective subjects, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XV.

And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his Most Christian Majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their person and goods.

ARTICLE XVI.

All ships and merchandizes of what nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either State, and shall be delivered to the cus-

ARTICLE XV.

Et afin de pourvoir à la sûreté des sujets des deux parties contractantes, pour qu'il ne soit fait aucun préjudice les vaisseaux de guerre l'autre ou par des armées particulières, il sera fait dene à tous capitaines vaisseaux de la Majesté Chrétienne et des dits États-Unis, et à tous leurs navires de faire aucun dommage infligé à ceux de l'autre partie, et au cas où ils y viendraient, ils en seront nis, et de plus ils feront tenus et obligés en leurs personnes et en leurs biens de repayer tous les dommages et intérêts.

ARTICLE XVI.

Tous vaisseaux et marchandises de quelque nature que ce puisse être lors qu'ils auront été enlevés des mains de quelques pirates en pleine mer, feront amenés de quelque port de l'un des deux États, et feront remis à
of the officers of that
garde des officiers du dit port
in order to be restored
afin d'être rendus, en entier,
to the true proprietor,
à leur veritable propriétaire
as due and sufficient,
aussitôt qu'il aura duement
shall be made concern-
et suffisamment fait constater
he property thereof.
de la propriété.

**Article XVII.**

shall be lawful for the
Les vaisseaux de guerre de
of war of either party,
fa Majesté très Chrétienne et
privateers, freely to car-
ceux des Etats Unis, de même
hither they please,
que ceux que leurs sujets au-
hips and goods taken
ront armés en guerre, pour-
their enemies, without
ront, en toute liberté, con-
g obliged to pay any du-
duire où bon leur semblera
the officers of the ad-
les prises qu'ils auront faites
lty or any other judges;
sur leurs ennemis, sans être
shall such prizes be ar-
obligés à aucun droits, soit
or seized when they
fiers amiraux ou de
shall enter the ports
leurs sujets aux-
to and enter the ports
autres, sans qu’auxli les dits vais-
her party; nor shall the
leurs ennemis, sans être
hers or other officers
faisseaux ou les dites prises en-
place the officers of the
obligés à aucun droits, soit
ad-
will not enter the ports
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y or any other officers
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**Article XVII.**

Les vaisseaux de guerre de
fa Majesté très Chrétienne et
tous des Etats Unis, de même
que ceux que leurs sujets au-
ront armés en guerre, pour-
ront, en toute liberté, con-
duire où bon leur semblera
les prises qu'ils auront faites
sur leurs ennemis, sans être
obligés à aucun droits, soit
des sièurs amiraux ou de
l'amirauté ou d'aucuns au-
tres, sans qu'auxli les dits vais-
seaux ou les dites prises en-
trant dans les havres ou ports
de fa Majesté très Chrétienne
ou des dits Etats Unis puiss-
ent être arrêtés ou saisis, ni
que les officiers des lieux pu-
isent prendre connaissance
de la validité des dites prises,
les quelles pourront sortir et
être conduites franchement
et en toute liberté aux lieux
portés par les commissions
dont les capitaines des dits
vaisseaux, feront obligés de
faire apparaître. Et au con-
traire ne sera donné asile ni
retraite dans leurs ports ou
havres à ceux qui auront fait

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forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

**Article XVIII.**

If any ship belonging to either of the parties, their people or subjects, shall within the coasts or dominions of the other stick upon the sands, or be wrecked, or suffer any other damage, all friendly assistance and relief shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or such as shall be in danger thereof. And letters of safe conduct shall likewise be given to them for their free and quiet passage from thence and the return of every one to his own country.

**Article XIX.**

In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party, with their shipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for seeking of shelter and harbor, to retreat and enter into any of the

des prièes sur les sujets la Majesté ou des dits États-Unis ; et s’ils sont forcés d’y entrer par tempête, ou de sortir le plutôt qu’il possible.

**Article XVIII.**

Dans le cas où un vaisseau appartenant à l’un des États ou à leurs sujets, s’est échoué, fait naufrage, ou souffert quelqu’autre dommage sur les côtes ou la domination de l’une des deux parties, il sera donné tout aide et assistance nécessaire aux personnes naufragées ou qui se trouvent en danger, et il leur sera ordonné de chercher à s’assurer leur passage et retour dans leur patrie.

**Article XIX.**

Lorsque les sujets et habitants de l’un des deux États avec leurs vaisseaux publics et de guerre, particuliers et marchands seront forcés par une tempête, par la poursuite de pirates et des ennemis, par quelqu’autre nécessité urgente de chercher réfugi et un abri, de se retirer.
ers, bays, roads or ports
longing to the other par-
they shall bereceived and
ated with all humanity
kindness, and enjoy all
friendly protection and help;
they shall be permitted
refresh and provide them-
es, at reasonable rates,
viuuals and all things
dful for the sustenance
their persons, or repair-
of their ships, and con-
venience of their voyage;
they shall no ways be
ained or hindered from
urning out of the said
st or roads, but may re-
ve and depart when and
ther they please, without
et or hindrance.

Article XX.
For the better promoting
ommerce on both sides
agreed, that if a war shall
out between the said
ations, six months af-
the proclamation of war,
be allowed to the mer-
nts in the cities and
s where they live for-
ing and transporting their
ds and merchandizes;
if any thing be taken
them, or any injury be
them within that term
entrer dans quelque une des
rivières, bayes, rades ou
ports de l'une des deux par-
ties, ils feront reçus et traités
avec humanité, et jouiront
de toute amitié, protection
et assistance, et il leur sera
permis de se pourvoir de raf-
traichissemens, de vivres, et
de toutes choses nécessaires
pour leur subsistance pour
la réparation de leurs vais-
seaux, et pour continuer
leur voyage, le tout moien-
nant un prix raisonnable, et
ils ne seront retenus en au-
cune manière, ni empêchés
de sortir des dits ports ou
rades, mais pourront se reti-
rer et partir quand, et com-
me il leur plaira, sans au-
cun obstacle ni empêche-
ment.

Article XX.
Afin de promouvoir d'au-
tant mieux le commerce de
deux côtés il est convenu
que dans le cas où la guerre
surviendra entre les deux
nations susdites, il sera ac-
cordé, six mois après la dé-
claration de guerre, aux
marchands dans les villes et
cités qu'ils habitent, pour
rassembler et transporter les
marchandises, et s'il en estenallevé quelque chose ou s'il
leur a été fait quelque injure
by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made for the same.

Article XXI.

No subjects of the Most Christian King shall apply for or take any commission, or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or any of them, or against the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen, subject, or inhabitant of the said United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships, to act as privateers against the subjects of the Most Christian King, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the said King shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or durant le terme préscript dehors, par l'une des de parties, leurs peuples ou jets, il leur sera donné à égard pleine et entière satisfaction.

Article XXI.

Aucun sujet du Roi Chrétien ne prendra de commission ou de lettres marque pour armer quelque vaisseau ou vaisseaux à l'égard de les dits Etats Unis, contre les sujets, peuples ou habitants d'aucun d'eux, de quelque prince ce soit avec lequel les Etats Unis feront en guerre. De même aucun citoyen, ou habitant des dits Etats Unis et de quelqu'un d'entre eux, ne demandera ni n'acceptera aucune commission ou lettres de marque pour armer quelque vaisseau ou vaisseaux pour courir aux sujets de sa Majesté Chrétienne, ou quelques d'entre eux ou leur propriété de quelque prince ou que ce soit avec qui sa Majesté se trouvera en guerre; et si quelqu'un de l'une or de l'autre nation prend
Article XXII.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to subjects of the Most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatsoever to exchange their ships, merchandise, or any other lading; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commissions.

Article XXIII.

It shall be lawful for all singular the subjects of the Most Christian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no different the subjects of marque, he shall punished as a pirate.

Article XXII.

Il ne sera permis à aucun corsaire étranger non appartenant à quelque sujet de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne ou à un citoyen des dits Etats Unis, lequel aura une commission de la part d'un prince ou d'une puissance en guerre avec l'une des deux nations, d'armer leurs vaisseaux dans les ports de l'une des deux parties ni d'y vendre les prises qu'il aura faites, ni décharger en autre manière quelconque les vaisseaux, marchandises ou aucune partie de leur cargaison ; il ne fera même pas permis d'acheter d'autres vivres que ceux qui lui seront nécessaires pour se rendre dans le port le plus voisin du prince ou de l'état dont il tient sa commission.

Article XXIII.

Il fera permis à tous et chacun des sujets du Roi très Chrétien et aux citoyens, peuple et habitans des dits Etats Unis, de naviguer avec leurs bâtimens avec toute liberté et sûreté, sans qu'il puisse être fait d'ex-
tinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the Most Christian King, or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to fail with the ships and merchandizes aforesaid, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforesaid to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof.
could appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiery and in actual service of the enemy.

**Article XXIV.**

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods, all be comprehended arms, eat guns, bombs with the fees, and other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gunpowder, match, lances, spears, alberds, mortars, petards, granades, faltpetre, muskets, musket ball, bucklers, helmets, belts, breast plates, coats of caques, cuirasses, cote de mail, and the like kinds of mailles, and other arms de armes, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, mer les soldats, porte-mouf-
horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These mercantibles which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods; that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, filk, cotton, or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the species whereof they are used to be made, gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices; salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and all sorts of salts; and in general all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind and the sustenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, fail cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors, also ships masts, planks, boards and beams of what trees forever; and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other que ton, baudriers, chevaux avec leurs équipages et tous autres instrumens de guerre quelconques. Les marchandises dénommées ci-après ne feront pas comprisées parmi la contrebande ou choses prohibées, savoir, toutes sortes de draps et toutes autres étoffes de laine, lin, soie, coton ou d'autres matière quelconques; toutes sortes de vetemens avec les etoffes dont on a coutume de les faire, l'or et l'argent mort ou non, l'etain, le fer, laiton, cuivre, airain, charbons, de même que le froment et l'orge, et toute autre forte de bleus et legumes le tabac et toutes les sortes d'épiceries, la viande salée, fumée, poisson salé, fromage et beurre, bière, huiles, vinaigres, et toute espèce de feves et en général toutes provisions servant pour la nourriture de l'homme et pour l'entretien de la vie. De plus, toutes sortes de coton, de chanvre, de lin, du goudron, de pois cordes, cables, voiles, toiles à voiles, et autres choses propres à la construction et réparation des vaisseaux et autres matières quelconque,
ods whatever which have been worked into the form of any instrument or prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be treated contraband, much such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use: all which ill be wholly reckoned among free goods; as like the all other merchandizes things which are not apprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods; so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such as places being only accepted, as are at that time blocked up or invested.

 ARTICLE XXV.
To the end that all manner of diffentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in the case of either of the parties should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally, must.
be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the
name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name
and place of habitation of the master or commander
of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship
really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the
parties, which passport shall be made out and granted
according to the form annexed to this treaty; they
shall likewise be recalled every year, that is if the ship
happens to return home within the space of a year.
It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden are to
be provided not only with passports as above-mention-
ed, but also with certificates, containing the several parti-
culars of the cargo, the place whence the ship failed, and
whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether
any forbidden or contra-band goods be on board the
same; which certificates shall be made out by the of-
ficers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the ac-
customed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advi-
fable to express in the said certificates, the person
to whom the goods on tres de mer ou passeports, que

aux sujets de l’une des de

justin accord qu’il paraisse par là que

le cas où le vaisseau retourne chez lui dans la
de contraband fe

dans le cas ou ils feroient char
tant le détail de la cargaison
le lieu d’où le vaisseau
parti, et la déclaration
marchandises de contreband

de qui pourroient se trouver

les marchandises appartenant

les marchandises appartiennent

aux parties contractantes; leq

porte, devra être expédié

selon le modèle annexé

présent traité. Ces pa-

ports devront également être

renouvelles chaque année

dans le cas où le vaisseau

retourne chez lui dans la

pace d’une année. Il a

convenu également que

vaisseaux susmentionnés de

le cas où ils feroient char

devront être pourvus de

feulement de passeports

aussi de certificats, conténant le détail de la cargaison

le lieu d’où le vaisseau

parti, et la déclaration

marchandises de contreband

de qui pourroient se trouver

abord ; lesquels certifi
devoient être expédiés

la forme accoutumée par

officiers du lieu d’où le vais-

seau aura fait voile, et s’

étant jugé utile ou prud

d’exprimer dans les dits

ports la personne à la qua

les marchandises appartiennent

se trouvera en mer ou en pays,

lui sera fait des portes.

It is likewise agreed, that

such ships being laden

are to be provided not only

with passports as above-

mentioned, but also with

certificates, containing the

several particulars of the

cargo, the place whence

the ship failed, and

whither she is bound, that

so it may be known whether

any forbidden or contra-

band goods be on board the

same; which certificates

shall be made out by the

officers of the place whence

the ship set sail, in the ac-

customed form; and if any

one shall think it fit or advi-

vable to express in the

said certificates, the person

to whom the goods on
The ships of the subjects and inhabitants of either of the parties, coming upon any coasts belonging to either of the said allies, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, they shall be treated according to the general rules prescribed or to be described, relative to the case in question.

If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants either of the parties shall meet with, either failing of the coasts or on the seas, by any ship of war, the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war or vassals, for the avoiding any disorder, shall remain of cannon shot, and may load their boats aboard the merchant ship which they fall so meet with, and may enter her to number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall nent, on pourra le faire librement.

Lorsqu'un bâtiment appartenant aux dits sujets, people et habitants de l'une des deux parties, sera rencontré navigant le long des côtes ou en pleine mer, par un vaisseau de guerre de l'autre, ou par un armateur, le dit vaisseau de guerre, ou armateur, afin d'éviter tout désordre, se tiendra hors de la portée du canon, et pourra envoyer sa chaloupe à bord du bâtiment marchand, et y faire entrer deux ou trois hommes, aux quels le maître ou commandant du bâtiment montrera son passeport, le-
exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chace or force her to quit her intended course.

**Article XXVIII.**

It is also agreed, that all goods when once put on board the ships or vessels of either of the two contracting parties, shall be subject to no farther visitation; but all visitation or search shall be made beforehand, and all prohibited goods shall be stopped on the spot, before the same be put on board, unless there are manifest tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice; nor shall either the persons or goods of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty or the United States, be put under any arrest or molested by any other kind of embargo for that cause; and only the subject of that state to whom the said goods have been or shall be pro-

**Article XXVIII.**

Il est convenu que lorsq les marchandises auront été chargées sur les vaisseaux bâtiments de l'une des deux parties contractantes, et ne pourront plus être auffi visitées par ces parties, ni de chercher en aucune manière, de lui donner la chasse, ou de le forcer de quitter la course qu'il s'est proposé.

Les marchandises auront été chargées sur les vaisseaux bâtiments de l'une des deux parties contractantes, et ne pourront plus être visitées par ces parties, ni de chercher en aucune manière, de lui donner la chasse, ou de le forcer de quitter la course qu'il s'est proposé.
sited, and who shall pre-
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go; and the solest fugets de
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l'etat, auxquels les dites mar-
l'etat, auxquels les dites marchandifes auront été prohi-
bées, et qui le seront eman-
cipés à vendre et aliéner de
pareilles marchandifes, fe-
ront duément punis pour
cette contravention.

**Article XXIX.**

The two contracting par-
grant mutually the lib-
by of having each in the
ports of the other, consuls,
seconsuls, agents and com-
taries, whose functions
will be regulated by a par-
tular agreement.

**Article XXX.**

And the more to favor and
facilitate the commerce which
the subjects of the United
States may have with France,
the Most Christian King will
grant them in Europe one
more free ports, where
they may bring and dispose
all the produce and mer-
candize of the thirteen
United States; and his Ma-
esty will also continue to the
objects of the said States,
the free ports which have
been and are open in the
French islands of America:
all which free ports the
said subjects of the United

**Article XXIX.**

Les deux parties contra-
grantes se sont accordées mu-
tuellement la faculté de tenir
dans leurs ports respectifs
des consuls, vice-consuls, a-
gents et commissaires dont
les fonctions seront reglées
par une convention particu-
lière.

**Article XXX.**

Pour d'autant plus favo-
riser et faciliter le commerce
que les sujets des États Unis
feront avec la France, le
Roïtres Chrétien leur accor-
dera en Europe un ou plu-
sieurs ports Francs dans les-
quels ils pourront amener et
débiter toutes les denrées et
marchandises provenant des
treize États Unis; la Majesté
conservera d'un autre côté
aux sujets des dits États les
ports Francs qui ont été, et
ont ouverts dans les îles
Françaises de l'Amérique.
De tous les quels ports

States shall enjoy the use, agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

**Article XXXI.**

The present treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French language, and they have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, this sixth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

C. A. GERARD, (L. s.)
B. FRANKLIN, (L. s.)
SILAS DEANE, (L. s.)
ARTHUR LEE, (L. s.)

**Etats Unis jouiront conformément aux réglements en déterminent l'usage.**

**Article XXXI.**

Le présent traité sera tifié de part et d'autre, et ratifications seront échangées dans l'espace de mois ou plutôt si faire peut.

En foi de quoi les Pleni tentaires respectifs signé les articles ci-dessus, tant en langue Française qu'en langue Angloise, clarant néanmoins que le présent traité a été originellement rédigé et reté en langue Françoi et ils y ont apposé le chet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris le sixième jour du mois de Février, se sept cent soixante d'hui.

HEIR High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America—to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, desiring to attain in a permanent and suitable manner, the rules to be observed relative to the commerce and correspondence, which they intended to establish between their respective states, counties and inhabitants, have agreed that the said end

HAAR Hoog Mogende de Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden en de Vereenigde Staten van America—te weeten: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island en Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginien, Noord-Carolina, Zuyd-Carolina, en Georgien, geneegen zynde op een bestendige en billyke wyze te bepalen de regelen, die in acht genomen moeten worden, ten opzichte van de correspondentie en commercie, welke zy verlangen vast te stellen tuschen haare respective landen Staten, onderdanen en ingezee-
cannot be better obtained, than by establishing the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement, and by avoiding all those burthensome preferences, which are usually the sources of debate, embarrassment and discontent; by leaving also each party at liberty to make, respecting commerce and navigation, such ulterior regulations as it shall find most convenient to itself; and by founding the advantages of commerce solely upon reciprocal utility, and the just rules of free intercourse, reserving withal to each party the liberty of admitting at its pleasure other nations to a participation of the same advantages.

On these principles their said High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, have named for their plenipotentiaries, from the midst of their assembly, Messieurs, their deputies for the foreign affairs; and the said United States tenen, hebben geoorde, dat het gezegde eynden beeter kan worden berey dan door te stellen tot bazis van haar verdrag, volmaakte egaliteit en reciprocity, en met vermyd van alle die lafteige præfer tien, dewelke doorgaans bronäders zyn van tw verwarring en misnoeg door aan iedere party vryheid te laten, om w gens de commercie en na gatie, verder zulke reg menten te maken, als voor zig zelven het ge gelykst zal oordeelen; door de voordeelen van co mercie, eeniglyk te groe op weederzyds nut, en juyste regels van vrye han over en weer; reserveere by dat alles aan iedere par de vryheid, om, na zelfs goedvinden andere tien te admitteeren tot participieeren aan dezel voordeelen.

Op deeze grondbegin len hebben voorgeene Haar Hoog Mogende Staten Generaal der Ve nigde Nederlanden, tot he ne Plenipotentiariissen, het midden hunner ver dering, benoemd de Hee Derfelver gedeputeer en
America, on their part, have furnished with full powers, Mr. John Adams, the commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, herefore delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts-Bay, and chief justice of the said state, who havereed and concluded as follows, to wit:

Article I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and sincere friendship, between their High Mighties, the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America, and between the subjects and inhabitants of the said parties, and between the countries, lands, cities and places, situated under the jurisdiction of the said United Netherlands, and the said United States of America, their subjects and inhabitants, of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

de buytenlandsche Zaaken;
En de gemelde Vereenigde Staten van America van hunne zyde, met volmacht voorzien den Heer John Adams, laatst commissaris van de Vereenigde Staten van America, aan het Hof van Versailles, geweezen afgevaardigde op het Congres weegens de staten van Massachusets-Baay, en opperregter van den gemelden staat, dewelke zyn overeengekomen, en geaccordeert:

Article I.

Daar zal een vaste, onverbreekelyke en univerfeele vrede, en opregte vriendschap zyn, tuschen Haar Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, en de onderdanen en ingezetenen van de voornoem de parthyen, en tuschen de landen, eilanden, steden en plaatsen, gelegen, onder de jurisdictie van de gemelde Vereenigde Nederlanden, en de gemelde Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, en derzelver onderdanen en ingezetenen van allerley Staat, zonder onder scheid van persoonen en plaatsen.
Article II.
The subjects of the said States General of the United Netherlands, shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities or places, of the United States of America, or any of them, no other nor greater duties or imposts, of whatever nature or denomination they may be, than those which the nations the most favoured, are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another, in the said states, or in going from any of those ports to any foreign port of the world, or from any foreign port of the world to any of those ports.

Article III.
The subjects and inhabitants of the said United States of America, shall pay

De ondernaden van gemelde Staten Genera
der Vereenigde Nederlanden, zullen in de haven, landen, eilanden, of plaatzen van Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, of eenige van d'zelve, geen andere of grotere regten of imposities van vat natuur, die ook mogen zijn, of hoedanig mogen worden betaald, dan die wel de meest gefavoriseerde nationen zijn, of zullen worden verpligt aldaar te betaalen. En zij zullen genieten al de regten, vryheeden, privilegien, immuniteiten en exemprien in handel, na gatien en commercie, het in het gaan van eene haven in de gemelde Staten een andere, of gaande eene enige van deeze havens of van de wereld, of van enige vreemde haven van de wereld, na eenige van deeze havens, welke de gemelde natien reeds genieten of zullen genieten.

Insgeleyks zullen de ondernamen en ingezetenen van de gemelde Vereenig
ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities or places of the said United Netherlands, or any of them, nor other nor greater duties or imposts of whatever nature or denomination they may be, than those which the said nations the most favour, are or shall be obliged to pay: And they shall enjoy the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exceptions in trade, navigation, and commerce, which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another in the said states, or from any place towards any one of those ports, from or to any foreign port of the world.

And the United States of America, in de havens, rheeden, landen, eilanden, steeden of Plaatsten van de gemelde Vereenigde Nederlanden of eenige van dezelve, geen andere of grootere regten of imposities, van wat natuur, die ook mogen zyn of hoedanig dezelve ook genoemt mogen worden, betaalen, dan die, welke de meest gefavoriseerde natien zyn of zullen worden verplicht aldaar te betalen. En zy zullen genieten alle de regten, vryheeden, privilegien, immuniticen, en exemptien in handel, navigatie en commercie, het zy in het gaan van eene haven in de gemelde Staaten na eene andere, of gaande na en van dezelve, van en na eenige vreemde haven van de wereld, welke de meest gefavoriseerde natien reeds genieten of sul len genieten. En zullen de Vereenigde Staten van America, benevens haare ondernamen en ingezetenen, aan die van Haar Hoog Mogende laten het geruít genot van haare regten, omtrent de landen, eilanden en zeeën, in Oost en West-Indien, zonder haar daar in eenig belet of hindernis te doen.
Article IV.

There shall be an entire and perfect liberty of conscience allowed to the subjects and inhabitants of each party, and to their families, and no one shall be molested in regard to his worship, provided he submits as to the public demonstration of it, to the laws of the country: There shall be given moreover, liberty, when any subjects or inhabitants of either party shall die in the territory of the other, to bury them in the usual burying places, or in decent and convenient grounds to be appointed for that purpose, as occasion shall require; and the dead bodies of those who are buried, shall not in any wise be molested. And the two contracting parties shall provide, each one in his jurisdiction, that their respective subjects and inhabitants may henceforward obtain the requisite certificates in cases of deaths, in which they shall be interested.

Article IV.

Er zal eene volle, volkstone en geheele vryheid van conscientie worden toege staen aan de onderdanen en ingezetenen van ieder party, en aan derzelver families, en zal niemand van zake van den Godsdienst worden gemolesteert, men hem omtrent publieke demonstratie onderruppen aan de wetten van het land. Daar en boven zal vrijheid worden gegeven aan de onderdanen en ingezetenen van iedere parthye, die des anderen's territorium omvlden, om begraven te worden in de gewone begrafplaatzen of gevoeglyke decente plaatzen, daartebepaalen, zoo als de leegendheid zal vereystche nogte zullen de doode ghaamen van die geen die begraven zyn eenigfter worden gemolesteert. I zullen de beide contracteerende mogendheden, ieder onder hun gebied, de noorgevoorseninge doen, te eynde de respetfieve onder danen en ingezetenen van behoorlyke bewyzen vanfterfgevallen, waar by de zelve zyn geinteresseert voor taamo zullen kunnen worde gedient.
Article V.

Their High Mightinesses, States General of the United States of America, all endeavour, by all the means in their power, to defend and protect all vessels and other effects, belonging to their subjects and inhabitants respectively, or to any of them, in their ports, harbours, havens, internal seas, rivers, and as far as their jurisdiction extends at sea and to recover, and to be restored to the proprietors, their agents or attorneys, all such vessels and effects, which shall be taken under their jurisdiction: And their vessels of war and convoys, in time when they may have a common enemy, shall take under their protection all vessels belonging to the effects and inhabitants of the party, which shall be laden with contraband goods, according to description which shall be made of them hereafter, places, with which one or the other at war, nor defended for any place blockaded, and which shall hold the

Article V.

Haar Hoog Mogende, de States Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden en de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, zullen trachten zoo veel eenigzints in haar vermogen is, te beschermen en defendeeren alle scheepen en andere effecten toebehorende aan wederzijdsche onderdanen en ingezetenen, of eenige van dezelve, zynde in haare havens of rheën, binnenlandsche zeeën, strogen, rivieren, en zoo verre haare jurisdictie zeewaarts strekt, en wederom te bekomen, ente doen restitueren aan de regte eigenaers, hunne agenten of gevollmachtigden, alle zodanige scheepen, en effecten die, onder haare jurisdictie, zullen genomen worden: en haare convoyeerende oorlog scheepen zullen, voor zoo verre zy eenen gemeenen vyanden mogen hebben, onder haare protecție neemen alle scheepen toebehorende aan elkanders onderdanen en ingezetenen, dewelk geene contrabande goederen, volgens de beschryving, hier na daar van te doen, zullen hebben ingelaaden naar plaatsen, waar meede de eene
fame course or follow the fame route; and they shall
defend such vessels as long as they shall hold the fame
course or follow the fame route, against all attacks,
force and violence of the common enemy, in the fame
manner as they ought to protect and defend the ves-
fels belonging to their own respective subjects.

ARTICLE VI.
The subjects of the con-
trasting parties may, on one
side and on the other, in the
respective countries and
states, dispose of their ef-
fects, by testament, donati-
on, or otherwise; and their
heirs, subjects of one of the
parties, and residing in the
country of the other, or
elsewhere, shall receive such
successions, even ab intestato,
whether in person or by
their attorney or substitute,
even although they shall not
have obtained letters of na-
turalization, without having
the effect of such commissi-
on contested, under pretext

parthy in vrede, en de
dere in oorlog is, en
geen geblocqueerde pla-
gestemineert zyn, en zy
len houden dezelve cour-
of gaan dezelve weg, en
len zodanige scheepen
fendeeren, zoo lang als
dezelve cours houden,
deselve weg gaan, teeg
alle aanvallen, magt en
weld van den gemeenen
and op dezelve wys als
zouden moeten beschern
en defendeeren de scheepstoehoorende aan weel
tyds eigen onderdaanen

ARTICLE VI.
De onderdanen der con-
trakeerende parthyen, ze
len over en weeder in wier-
dyfiche landen en sta-
nen hunne goederen by te-
menten donatien, of an-
fints mogen disponeeren,
hunne erfgenamen, zy
onderdanen van een der par-
thyen in de landen vande
der dere, of wyl elders woonag
zullen dezelve nalatenfch
en ontfangen, zelfs ab
intestato, het zy in perso
het zy by hun procureu
n genmagtigde, choon zy geen
brieven van naturalisatien
zouden mogen hebben ge-
tineert, zonder dat het ef
any rights or prerogatives of any province, city, private person; and if the heirs, to whom such functions may have fallen, shall be minors, the tutors and curators, established by the judge domiciliary of the minors, may govern, act, administer, sell and dispose the effects fallen to said minors by inheritance, and in general, in relation to the said successions effects, use all the rights, fulfill all the functions which belong, by the disposition of the laws, to guardians, tutors and curators: divided nevertheless, that disposition cannot take place, but in cases where the testator shall not have named guardians, tutors, or other legal instrument.

**Article VII.**

It shall be lawful and free the subjects of each part to employ such advocates, and to employ such advocates as they shall think fit in their civil and other business, according to their own judgment and interest.
cates, attorneys, notaries, solicitors, or factors, as they shall judge proper.

**Article VIII.**

Merchants, masters and owners of ships, mariners, men of all kinds, ships and vessels, and all merchandizes and goods in general, and effects of one of the confederates, or of the subjects thereof, shall not be seized, or detained in any of the countries, lands, islands, cities, places, ports, shores, or dominions whatsoever of the other confederate, for any military expedition, public or private use of any one, by arrests, violence, or any colour thereof; much less shall it be permitted to the subjects of either party, to take or extort by force, anything from the subjects of the other party, without the consent of the owner; which, however, is not to be understood of seizures, detentions and arrests, which shall be made by the command and authority of justice, and by the ordinary methods, on account of debts or crimes, in respect whereof, the proceedings must be by way of

**Article VIII.**

Kooplieden, schippers, genaers bootgezellen, lieden, van derdanen, zullen niet gen werden in beftag genomen of aangehouden in nige der landen, eilanden, steden, plaatsen, havens, stranden of dorpen, hoegenaam voor anderen bondgenoot, tot nieuwe militaire expeditie, licq of privaat gebruik iemand, door arrest gevest of eenigsints daar nader aan onderdanen van iedere party iets te neemen of geweld te ontreemden, de onderdanen van de partye fonder bewil- ing van den persoon, die toebehoord: het geen eg niet te verstaan is van aanhalingen, detentien, arresten, welke zullen w
Article IX.

It is further agreed and included, that it shall be fully free for all merchants, commanders of ships, other subjects and inhabitants of the contracting states, in every place, subject to the jurisdiction of two powers respectively, to manage themselves, their business; and moreover to the use of interpreters or brokers, as also in relation to the loading or unloading of their vessels, and every thing which has relation thereto, they shall be, one side and on the other, considered and treated upon footing of natural subjects, or, at least, upon an analogy with the most favored nation.
Article X.

The merchant ships, of either of the parties, coming from the port of an enemy, or from their own, or a neutral port, may navigate freely towards any port of an enemy of the other ally: They shall be, nevertheless, held, whenever it shall be required, to exhibit, as well upon the high seas, as in the ports, their sea-letters, and other documents, described in the twenty-fifth article, stating expressly that their effects are not of the number of those, which are prohibited, as contraband: And not having any contraband goods for an enemy's port, they may freely and without hindrance, pursue their voyage towards the port of an enemy. Nevertheless, it shall not be required to examine the papers of vessels convoyed by vessels of war, but credence shall be given to the word of the officer, who shall conduct the convoy.

Article XI.

If by exhibiting the sea-letters, and other documents, the papers of vessels convoyed by vessels of war, or by the word of the officer, who shall conduct the convoy, they may freely and without hindrance pursue their voyage towards the port of an enemy.

De koopvaardy scheepvaart van een ieder der partijen, komende soo wel van vijandelyke, als eige of neutrale haven, zullen mogen vaaren naar een haven van een vijand van anderen bondgenoot; verpligt zyn, soo dikwijls het gevordert word, haast zeefbrieven en verdere scheidings in het vyf-entwininge tigste artikul beschreiven zool wel op de open zee, in de havens te exhibit expresselyk aantonende, haare goederen niet zyn van het getal dier geene, dewelke als contrabande verboden zyn, en geene contraband goederen voor een vijandlyke haven gelaaden bende, na de haven van vijand, haare reizige vervolgens en onverhindert mogen volgen; dog fal geen tatie van papieren geworden van scheepen, of convoy der oorlog schepen, maar geloof word gegeven aan het woord den officier, het komend leidende.

Article XI.

Indien by het vertoon der zee-brieven en and
ents, described more particularly in the twenty-fifth article of this treaty, the
her party shall discover there are any of those forts goods, which are declared
hibited, and contraband, and that they are consigned to a port under the obedi-
ce of his enemy, it shall not be lawful to break up the hatches of such ship, nor
open any chest, coffers, casks, casks, or other vessels and therein, or to remove
the smallest parcel of her goods, whether the said vessels belongs to the subjects of
eir High Mightinesses, the states General of the United Netherlands, or to the
jects or inhabitants of the said United States of America, unless the lading
brought on shore, in presence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an
ventory thereof made; but there shall be no allowance of fell, exchange or alienate
the same, until after that due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods of contraband, and the court of admiralty, y a sentence pronounced, shall have confiscated the same, saving always as well
bescheiden by het vyf-ent-
twintigste articul van dit
tracitaat nader beschreven,
de andere party ondect,
dat er eenige van die soort
van goederen zyn, dew-
elke verbooden en con-
trabande gedeclaeret zyn,
en geconfigneeert naar een
haven onder de gehoorfaem-
heid van den vyand, zal het
niet geoorloft zyn de luy-
ken van zodanig schip op te
breeken, of eenige kist, kof-
ers, pakken, kafien of ander
vaat-werk, daar in gevonden
wordende te openen of het
gerings deede ete van haare
goederen te verplaatsen, het
fy sodanige scheepen toebe-
hooren aan de onderdanen
van Haar Hoog Mogende de
Staten Generaal der Vereen-
gigde Nederlanden of aan
onderdanen en ingezeeete-
nen van de gemelde Vereen-
gigde Staaten van America,
ten zy de lading aan land
gebracht worde in presentie
van de officieren van het ad-
miraliteits hoff, en een in-
ventaris van defelvegemaakt,
dog fal niet worden toegel-
laten, om defelve op eeni-
gerhande wyze te verkoo-
pen, verruilen of veralienne-
ren, dan, na dat behoorlyke
en wettige procedures te-
the ship itself, as any other goods found therein, which are to be esteemed free, and may not be detained on pretence of their being infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize: But on the contrary, when by the visitation at land, it shall be found that there are no contraband goods in the vessel, and it shall not appear by the papers that he who has taken and carried in the vessel has been able to discover any there, he ought to be condemned in all the charges, damages and interests of them, which he shall have caused, both to the owners of vessels, and to the owners and freighters of cargoes with which they shall be loaded, by his temerity in taking and carrying them in; declaring most expressely the free vessels shall assure the liberty of the effects with which they shall be loaded, and that this liberty shall extend itself equally to the persons who shall be found in a free vessel, who may not be taken out of her, unless they are military men actu- gens zodanige verboden contrabande goederen zullen zijn gehouden, en admiraliteits hof by een pronuntieerde sententie zelve zal hebben gecourageert, daar van altoos aflatende, zoo wel het fezelve, als eenige andere goederen, daarin gevonden werden, welke voor vry worden gehouden, nogtengen dezezelve worden opgehouden, onder voorregie dat die, als't ware de geprohibeerde goederen zouden zijn geïnfecteerd veel min zullen deselve, wettige prys worden geconfigureert: Maar in tegende, wanneer by de visitatie land word bevonden, dat geen contrabande waaren de scheepen zijn, en uyt papieren neit bleek, dat neemer en opbrenger, daar uyt niet had konnen ontdekken, zal deselve moeten worden gecondemneert in alle de kosten en schulden, die hy, zoo aan de eigenaaren der scheepen, als aan de eigenaars en inlaad der goederen, waar mee de scheepen belaadden zullen zijn, door hyne rukeloos.
in the service of an enemy.

A R T I C L E X I I.

On the contrary, it is found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of her party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, although it benot comprehended under the sort of prohibited goods, the whole may be confiscated in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy; except nevertheless such effects and merchandizes as were put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or in the space of six months after it, which effects shall not, in any manner, subject to confiscation, but shall be

A R T I C L E X I I.

In tegendeel is overeengekomen, dat al het geen bevonden zal worden gelaaden te zijn door de onderdanen en ingezetenen van een der beide partijen, in eenig schip de vyanden van den anderen, of aan deszelfs onderdanen toebehoorende, geheel, of schoon niet zynde van de soort van verbodene goederen, mag worden geconfisqueert, op dezelve wys als of het den vyand toequam, uitgesondert zodanige goederen en koopmanschappen, als aan boord van zodanig schip gedaan waren voorde oorlogs-declaratie, of binnen zes maanden na deselve, welke goederen in geenen-
faithfully and without delay restored in nature to the owners who shall claim them, or cause them to be claim-ed, before the confiscation and sale, as all their pro-ceeds, if the claim could not be made but in the space of eight months after the sale, which ought to be public:

Provided nevertheless, that if the said merchandizes are contraband, it shall by no means be lawful to trans-port them afterwards to any port belonging to enemies.

ARTICLE XIII.

And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of subjects and people of either party, that they do not suffer molestation from the vessels of war or privateers of the other party, it shall be forbidden to all commanders of vessels of war and other armed ves-sels of the said States General of the United Nether-lands, and the said United States of America, as well as to all their officers, subjects deele confiscatie zullen derhevig zyn, maar wel getrouwelyk fonder uyt aan de eigenaers, die selve voor de confiscatie verkoop zullen te rug ven gen of doen vragen in na-ra zullen worden gere-tueert, gelyk meede het p venu daar van, indien reclame binnen agt ma den nade verkoping, welke publicq zal moe worden gedaen, eerst ko- gefchiedien, dog zoo, in indien de gemelde koop-schappen, contrabande z het geenzints geoorloft zyn deselve naderhand vervoeren na eenige vens, de vyanden toe hoorende.

ARTICLE XIII.

En ten einde de best gelyke zorg mag worden dragen voor de securiteit de onderdanen en het van een der beide parthy dat dezelve geen overlaft men te lyden van weeg de oorlog-scheepen of kap vande andere parthy, zu alle de bevelhebbers oorlog-scheepen en ge-pende vaartuigen van voororschreeve Staten Ge-raal der Vereenigde Nee landen, en vande gene
people, to give any office or do any damage to life of the other party; if they act to the contrary, they shall be, upon the complaint which shall be made of it, being found guilty after a just examination, punished by their proper judges, and moreover in case of damage and inter- est thereof, by reparation, and in case of pain and obligation their persons and goods.

Article XIV.

For further determining what has been said, all stains of privateers, or persons-out-of vessels armed for war, under commission on account of private persons, shall be held, before the departure, to give sufficient caution, before competent judges, either to entirely responsible for malversations which they commit in their cruizes and voyages, as well as for contraventions of their stains and officers against Vereenigde Staten van America, mits gaders alle der-selver officieren onderdanen en volk, verbooden worden eenige belediging of schade aan die van de andere zyde toe-te-brengen, en zoo zy zullen zij op de eerste klagten; daar over te doen, na be-hoorlyk onderzoek schuldig bevonden wordende, door haar eige regters gestraft worden, endaar en boven verplicht worden satysfaetie te geeven voor alle schade, en den interef daar van, door vergoeding onder pœne en verbintenis van hunne personen en goede-re.

Article XIV.

Tot meerder verklaring van het geen voorschreeve is, zullen alle kaper capiteineen of rheeders van scheepen, op particuliere bestelling en commissie ten oorlog-uitge-rauft, voor dezelve gehouden zyn, voor derfelver vertrek, goede en suffisante cautie te stellen voor de competente regters, of in het geheel te verantwoorden de malverfa-tien, dieze in haare courstien, of op haare reizen zouden mogen begaan, en voor de contraventien van haare ca-
the present treaty, and against the ordinances and edicts which shall be published in consequence of and conformity to it, under pain of forfeiture and nullity of the said commissions.

**Article XV.**

All vessels and merchandizes of whatsoever nature, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers, navigating the high seas without requisite commissions, shall be brought into some port of one of the two states, and deposited in the hands of the officers of that port in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proofs shall be made concerning the property thereof.

**Article XVI.**

If any ships or vessels, belonging to either of the parties, their subjects or people, shall, within the coasts or dominions of the other, stick upon the sands, or be wrecked, piteinen en officieren, tegen het tegen woordig trat- taat ende ordonnantien, en edicten, die gepublice- zullen worden, in krag- en conform de dispositions van dien, oppoene van vervald, en nulliteit der voorfchre- commissien.

**Article XV.**

Alle scheepen en koop- manschappen, van wat n- tuur dezelve ook zijn, d- hernomen zullen worden uyt handen van piratten- zeerovers, fonder behoor- lyke commissie op de op- zee varende, zullen ge- bragt worden in eenigef- ven van eene der beide st- ten, en zullen aan de be- waring der officieren v- die haven worden overgele- vert, ten einde geheel g- restitueert te worden a- den regten eigenaar, zood- als behoorlyk en geno- faam bewys, wegens de- eigendom der zelve, zal g- daan zyn.

**Article XVI.**

Indien eenige scheepen vaartuigen toebehooreen aan een van beyde de parth- en, hunne onderdanen- ingezetenen; op de kuste- of dominien van den and-
or suffer any other seavage, all friendly assistance and relief shall be given to the persons ship wrecked or such as shall be in danger thereof; and the vessels and merchandize or the part of them which have been saved, or the needs of them, if, being shalable, they shall have in fold, being claimed in a year and a day by masters or owners, or agents or attorneys, be restored, paying only reasonable charges, and which must be paid, in same case, for the false, by the proper subjects of the country: there shall be delivered them, safe ducts or passports, for free and safe passage thence, and to return, to one to his own country.

Article XVII.

In case the subjects or people of either party, with shipping, whether public and of war, or private of merchants, be forced ren zullen komen te straften, vergaan, of enige andere zee-ichade te lyden, zal alle vriendelyke assistentie en hulp worden gegeven aan de peroonen schipbreuk geleden hebbende, — of die zig ingevaar daar van zullen bevinden; en de scheepen, goederen en koopmansschappen, en het geen daar vangeborgen zal zyn, of het provenu van dien, by aldien die goederen verderffelyk zynde, zullen wezen ver- kogt, alle door de schippers of door de eigenaars, of van haare gefalte, of volmagt hebbende, binnen jaar en dag gereclameert wordende, worden gerestitueert; mits betaelende alleen de reedel- yke oukoffen, en het geen voor bergloorn door de eyge onderdanen, in het zelve geval, betaalt moet worden; zullende insgelyks brieven van vrygeley aan hun wor- den gegeeven, voor hunne vrye en geruste passage van daar, en retour van een ieder na lyn eigen land.

Article XVII.

Ingewalde de onderdanen of ingezette men van een der beide parthyen met hunne scheepen, het zy publique en ten oorlog varende, of
through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity for seeking of shelter and harbour, to retract and enter into any of the rivers, creeks, bays, ports, roads, or shores, belonging to the other party, they shall be received with all humanity and kindness, and enjoy all friendly protection and help, and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide themselves, at reasonable rates, with victuals, and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships; and they shall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whether they please without any let or hindrance.

**Article XVIII.**

For the better promoting of commerce, on both sides it is agreed, that if a war by fondere en ter koop dy uitgerust, door on mig weer, najaaging van rovers of vyanden, of en andere dringende nood, wongen zullen worden, bekoming van een fe plaats en haaven, zig t ireeren en binnen te laten in eenige der rivieren, euen, baayen, havens, den of stranden, toeren, rende aan de andere thye, zullen deselve men schievendheid en gewilligheid werden ongen, en alle vriendelyke teectie en hulp genietend zal hun worden toegezegd te ververschen, en vianderen, teegens rekyke prylen met victu en alle dingen benoodig onderhoud van haare foonen of reparatie van fcheepen, en zy zullen geenerley wys worden gehouden, of verhinder de gemelde havens of den te vertrekken, maar gen verzylen en gaan neer en waar het hun haagt, zonder eenig bed verhinderung.

**Article XVIII.**

Tot des te beeter vert zetting der weederfye commercie, is over eene
uld break out, between
or High Mughtinesses the
H General of the United
herlands, and the United
tes of America, there shall
ays be granted to the sub-
s on each side, the term
nine months after the date
the rupture, or the pro-
nation of war, to the
that they may retire, h
their effects, and tran-
them where they please.
ich it shall be lawful for-
m to do, as well as to fell
 transport their effects and
ods, in all freedom and
hout any hindrance, and
hout being able to pro-
d, during the said term
nine months, to any arrest	heir effects, much less of
ir persons; on the con-
ry, there shall be given
m, for their vessels and
ir effects, which they
uld carry away, passports
afe conducts for the
arest ports of their respec-
te countries, and for the
ne necessary for the voy-
e. And no prize made at
shall be adjudged lawful,
least, if the declaration of
ur was not or could not be
own, in the last port, n
ich the vessel taken, has
itted, but for whatever
ay have been taken from
komen, dat indien een oor-
log mogt komen te ontstaan,
tussen haar Hoog Mogen-
de de Staten Generaal der
Vereenigde Nederlanden,
en de Vereenigde Staten
van America, altyd aan de
onderdanen van de een of
andere zijde zal worden ge-
geeven den tyd van neegen
maanden, na dato van de
rupture of proclamatie van
oorlog, om haar te mogen
retireeren met haare effec-
ten, endezelve te vervoeren,
waar het haar believen zal,
het welk haar geoorloft zal
zyn te mogen doen; als
meede te mogen verkoopen
of transporteeren haare goe-
deren en meubilien in alle
vryheid; fonder dat men
haar daarin eenig belet zal-
doen; ook zonder gedaan
ende den tyd van de voor-
schreeve neegen maanden te
mogen proceedereen tot eenig
arrest van haare effeften, veel
min van haare perloonen,
maar zullen inteegendeel
voor haare scheepen, en ef-
fecten, die zy zullen willen
meedervoeren worden gege-
ven pasporten van vry ge-
leide tot de naefte havenen
in elkanders Landen voor
den tyd, to de reizen nodig.
Ook zullen geen prylen op
zee genomen voor wettig
the subjects and inhabitants of either party, and for the offences which may have been given them, in the interval of the said terms, a complete satisfaction shall be given them.

**Article XIX.**

No subject of their High Mightinesse the States General of the United Netherlands, shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States of America, or any of them, or the subjects and inhabitants of the said United States or any of them, or against the property of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States of America may happen to be at war; nor shall any subject or inhabitant of the said United States of America, or any of them, genomen gehouden mog worden, ten minsten indi de oorlogs-declaratie, n bekend was geweest of h kunnen zijn in de hav die het geenoome schip l laat heeft verlaten, maar voor al, het geen aan onderdanen ingenheeter van weederfyd en binnen voorschreeve termynen, o nomen mogt zyn, en de leedigingen, die hun aan daan zouden mogen zij volkoomen fatisfactie geg ven worden.

**Article XIX.**

Geen onderdaan van h Hoog Mogende de Staat Generaal der Vereenig Nederlanden, zullen mog verfoeken of aanneern eenige commissien, of lett de marque tot het wapen van eenig schip, of scheepen einde als kapers te age ren teegens de gemelde Vereenigde Staten van merica of eenige der zelv of teegens de onderdan of ingezeetenen der gemel Vereenigde Staten, of een ige der zelven, of teegens de eigendom der ingezeetenen van eenige der zelven, wie eenige prins of staat, in wien de voorschreeve Vereenigde Staten van Am
Jy for or take any com-

Article XX.

If the vessels of the sub-

rifica in oorlog mogten zyn; 
nachte zal eenige onderdaen 
of ingezetenen van de gemel-
de Vereenigde Staten van 
America, of eenige derselve, 
eenige commissie off lettres 
de marque verfoeken of 
aanneemen, tot het wapenen 
vан eenig schip of scheepen, 
on ter kaap te vaaren te-
gens de Hoog Mogende 
Heeren Staten Generaal 
der Vereenigde Nederlanden, 
of tegen de onderdaen 
of ingezetenen van gemelde Haar Hoog Mogende, 
of eenige van deelke, of den 
eigendom van eenige der-
zelve, van eenige Prins of 
Staat, met wien haar Hoog 
Mogende in oorlog zullen 
zyn; en indien eenig per-
foon van een van beide na-
tien zodanige commissie of 
lettres de marque zal aan-
neemen zal derselve als een 
zeerover worden getraff.
be obliged to pay, neither for the vessels nor the cargoes, any duties of entry in or out, nor to render any account of their cargoes, at least if there is not just cause to presume that they carry to an enemy merchandizes of contraband.

**Article XXI.**

The two contracting parties grant to each other mutually, the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, confuls, vice-confuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointing, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement, whenever either party chooses, to make such appointments.

**Article XXII.**

This treaty shall not be understood in any manner to derogate from the ninth, tenth, nineteenth and twenty-fourth articles of the treaty with France, as they were numbered in the same treaty, concluded the sixth of
February 1778, and which take the articles ninth, tenth, seventeenth and twelfth of the treaty of commerce now subsisting between the United States of America, and the crown of France: nor shall it hinder his Catholic Majesty from acceding to that treaty, and enjoying the advantages the said four articles.

**Article XXIII.**

If at any time the United States of America shall judge necessary to commence negotiations with the King or Emperor of Morocco and Z, and with the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis or Tripoli, or with any of them, obtain passports for the security of their navigation the Mediterranean sea, their High Mightinesses profite that upon the requisition which the United States of America shall make of it, they will second such negotiations in the most favourable manner, by means of their consuls, residing near the said King, Emperor and Regencies.

ten, zynde de 9, 10, 17 en 22 articulen van het tractaat van commerce, soo als het nu in kragt is, tuschen de Vereenigde Staten van America en de kroon van Vrankryk: en zal meede niet beletten, dat syne Catholicque Majesteit aan t'elve zoude accedeeeren, en van het beenefcie der gemelde vier articulen jouisseeren.

**Article XXIII.**

By aldien de Vereenigde Staten van America, t'eeniger tyd nodig mogten vinden, om by den koning of keizer van Marocco of Fez, mitsgaders by de regeeringen van Algiers, Tunis of Tripoli, of by eenige van dezelve, negotiatien te entameeren tot het verkrygen van pasporten, ter beveiliging van hunne navigatie op de Middellandsche zee, zoo beloven haar Hoog Mogende op het aanzoek van Hooggifgedagte Vereenigde Staten, die negotiatien door middel van hunne by den voorgeschreeve koning of keizer en regeeringen, resideerende consuls op de favorabelste wyze te zullen fecondeeren.
CONTRABAND.

Article XXIV.
The liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all sorts of merchandizes, excepting only those which are distinguished under the name of contraband, or merchandizes prohibited: and under this denomination of contraband and merchandizes prohibited, shall be comprehended only warlike stores and arms, as mortars, artillery, with their artifices and appurtenances, fufils, pistols, bombs, grenades, gun-powder, faltpetre, sulphur, match, bullets and balls, pikes, sabres, lances, halberts, casques, cuirasses, and other sorts of arms; as also soldiers, horses, saddles and furniture for horses; all other effects and merchandizes, not before specified expressly, and even all sorts of naval matters, however proper they may be for the construction and equipment of vessels of war, or for the manufacture of one or another sort of machines of war by land or sea, shall not be judged contraband, neither by the letter, nor according to any pretended in-

CONTRABANDE.

Article XXIV.
De vryheid van navigatie en commercie zal zigh strekken tot alle soorten wapens en koopmanschappen, uitsluitend alleen deeze, wel onderzonderen zyn onder den naam van contraband of verbode goederen, zullen alleen de geheele goederen, onder deeze benaming v: contrabande of verbode goederen, zullen alleen de grepen zyn van oorlogs munitien, of wapenen, als mortieren, geschoots met vuurwerken, en het geraad toebehoort; geweerd pijstooien, bomben, granaten, buspulver, falpeets zwavel, lonten, koogels, paken, zwaarden, lancien, haarden, casquetten, cuirassen, en dergelyk soort van wapentuig, ook soldaten paarden, zadels, en toerings van paarden. Alle a: dere goederen en koopmanschappen, hier boven gebruikte, zijn geschikt, tot het boven of equipeeren van oorlogscheepen, of tot het maken van het een of ander co
retation whatever, ought, or can they be commanded under the notion effects prohibited or con-
and. So that all effects merchandizes, which not expressly before ed, may, without any ex-
ion, and in perfect liber-
be transported by the effects and inhabitants of allies, from and to
es belonging to the en-
excepting only the
es which at the fame shall be besieged, block-
r invested; and those
only shall be held for
which are surrounded 
y by some of the bell-
nt powers.

Article XXV.

To the end that all differ-
and quarrel may be ed and prevented, it has agreed, that in case that
of the two parties hap-
to be at war, the vessels 
ging to the subjects or 
itants of the other ally, 

toghtuig, te water of te lan-
de, zullen mits dien nog 
volgens den letter, nog vol-
gen eenige voor te wende 
interpretation van dezelve, 
hoe ook genaamt onder ver-
boodene of contrabande goe-
deren, begreepen kunnen of 
mogen worden: zoo dat alle 
dezelve goederen, waaren en 
koopmanschappen, hier bo-
en niet uit drukkelijk ge-
noemt, sonder eenig onder-
scheid zullen mogen wor-
den getransporteert en ver-
voert in alie vryheid, door 
de onderdanen en ingezec-
tenen van beide bondgenoo-
ten, van en na plaatfen, aan 
den vyand toebehoorende, 
zodanige steeden of plaat-
ten alleen uitgesondert, 
welke op die tyt beleegert, 
gebloqueert of geinvesteert 
zyn, waar voor alleenlyk 
worden gehouden de zulke, 
die door een der oorlogvoe-
rrende mogendheeden van na 
by ingeslooten worden ge-
houden.

Article XXV.

Ten einde alle differentie en 
twift mag werden vermyd 
en voorgekomen, is over 
een gekomen, dat ingeval 
een van beide de parthyen 
in oorlog mogt komen te 
geraken, de schepenen en 
vaartuigen, toebehoorende 

M m
shall be provided with sea-
letters or passports, expres-
sing the name, the property
and the burthen of the ves-
sel, as also the name and the
place of abode of the master,
or commander of the said
vessel, to the end, that there-
by it may appear, that the
vessel really and truly be-
longs to subjects or inhabi-
tants of one of the parties;
which passports shall be
drawn and distributed, ac-
cording to the form annexed
to this treaty, each time that
the vessel shall return, she
should have such her pass-
port renewed, or at least,
they ought not to be of more
ancient date than two years,
before the vessel has been re-
turned to her own country.

It has been also agreed,
that such vessels, being load-
ed, ought to be provided not
only with the said passports
or sea-letters, but also with
a general passport, or with
particular passports or mani-
fefts, or other public docu-
ments, which are ordinar-
ly given to vessels outward
bound in the ports from
whence the vessels have fet

t aan de onderdanen of zeetenen van de andere,
lieerde, met zee-brieven paaportionen, moeten we
voorsien, expresseerende
naam, eigendom en de gi
van het schip of vaartuig
meede den naam, plaat
woning van den schip
of bevelhebber van het
melde schip of vaartuig
einde daar by mag bly
dat het schip recèel en in
heid aan de onderdan
ingezeeten van een
parthyen toebehoord,
pasport zal worden
maakt en uitgegeeven,
gen het formulier, agt
traàstat gevoegt. De
zullen ieder, reize de
schip thuws is gewee
nieuw verleent moeten
of ten minsten nietoude
zen zyn, als twee jaar, v
vyd, dat het schip la
thuys geweest.

Het is insgelyks ve
stelt, dat zodenige sch
of vaartuigen gelaadenz
moeten wezen voorsien
alleen met pasporten o
briev bovengemeld;
ook met een generaal p
of particuliere pasport
manifesten, of andere
licque documenten, die
havnen, van waar de
pen laat gekomen zy
in the last place, contain-
a specification of the
place, containing
of that of her destination;
or, instead of all these,
certificates from the
officials, places and colonies,
in which the vessel came,
in the usual form, to
end that it may be
wn, whether there are
effects prohibited or con-
and, on board the vessels,
whether they are de
to be carried to an ene-
country or not; and
ase any one judges pro-
to express in the said
uments, the persons to
on the effects on board
ng, he may do it freely,
out, however, being
nd to do it; and the
ession of such expression
not and ought not to
le a confiscation.

**Article XXVI.**

If the vessels of the said
jects or inhabitants of ei-
or of the parties, failing
ing the coasts or on the
th seas, are met by a ves-
of war, or privateer, or
other armed vessel of the other party, the said vessels of war, privateers, or armed vessels, for avoiding all disorder, shall remain without the reach of cannon, but may send their boats on board the merchant vessel, which they shall meet in this manner, upon which they may not pass more than two or three men, to whom the master or commander shall exhibit his passport, containing the property of the vessel, according to the form annexed to this treaty: And the vessel, after having exhibited such a passport, sea-letter and other documents, shall be free to continue her voyage, so that it shall not be lawful to molest her, or search her in any manner, nor to give her chace nor to force her to alter her course.

**Article XXVII.**

It shall be lawful for merchants, captains and commanders of vessels, whether

en worden door eenig fe van oorlog, kaper, of ge pend vaartuig van de and party, zullen de ge de orlog-scheepen, ka of gewapende vaartui tot vermyding van alle ordre, buiten bereik van geschat blijven, dog hu booten mogen zenden boord van het koopvaar schip, welke za op die zullen ontmoeten, en op zelve mogen overgaan getalle alleen van twe drie man, aan wien de fe per of bevelhebber van danig schip of vaartuig pasport zal vertoonen, houdende den eigendom het schip of vaartuig in volge het formulier, a dit tractaat gevoegd, en het schip of vaartuig na vertoonig van dusdanig port, zee-brief en verdere scheiden vry en liber zyn. deizelfs reis te vervol gezoo dat niet geoorloft zyn het zelve op eenigerl de wyze te molesteeren doorzoeken, nog jagt op te maken, of het selve forceeren, haare voorge men cours te verlaten.

**Article XXVII.**

Het zal geoorloft zyn kooplieden, capiteins, en velhebbers van scheepen,
public and of war, or private
of merchants, belonging
to the said United States of
America, or any of them, or
their subjects and inha-
tants, to take freely into
their service, and receive on
board of their vessels, in any
art or place in the jurisdic-
tion of their High Mighty-
flles aforefaid, seamen or
hers, natives or inhabitants
any of the said states, upon
t such conditions as they shall
ree on, without being sub-
for this, to any fine, pen-
y, punishment, process or
prehension whatsoever.

And reciprocally, all mer-
ants, captains and com-
anders, belonging to the
id. United Netherlands,
all enjoy, in all the ports
and places under the obedi-
cnce of the said United
ates of America, the same
rivilege of engaging and re-
sieving seamen or others,
atives or inhabitants of any
buntry of the denomination
f the said States General;
zy publicque en ten oor-
log, of particuliere en ter
koopvardy varende, toeben-
hoorende aan de gemelde
Vereenigde Staten van A-
merica, of eenige van de-
zelve, of aan de onderdan-
en en ingezetenen van een-
ge derzelver, vryelykin hun-
ne dienst aan te neemen, en
aan boord van haare gemel-
de scheepen te ontvangen, in
iedere der havens of plaat-
fen onder de juridictie van
voornoemde Haar Hoog
Mogende, eenige bootsgge-
zellen of anderen, zynde
inboorlingen of ingezee-
tenen van eenige der gemel-
de Staten, op zulke voor-
waarden, als zal werden
over eengekomen, zonder
daar voor aan eenige boete,
pêne, straffe, proces of ber-
isping hoegenaamd onder-
heevig te zyn.

En zullen reciprocelyk
alle kooplieden, capiteinen
en bevelhebbers van scheep-
en, behoorende tot de
voorschreven Vereenigde
Nederlanden, in alle de ha-
vens en plaatsen, onder het
gebied van de gemelde Ver-
eenigde Staten van Amer-
ica, het zelve woorregt gen-
ietentot aanneemening en ont-
fangen van bootsggezellen of
anderen, zynde inboorlin-
Provided, that neither on one side nor the other, they may not take into their service such of their countrymen who have already engaged in the service of the other party contracting, whether in war or trade, and whether they meet them by land or sea; at least if the captains or masters under the command of whom such persons may be found, will not of his own consent discharge them from their service; upon pain of being otherwise treated and punished as deserters.

**Article XXVIII.**

The affair of the refraction shall be regulated in all equity and justice, by the magistrates of cities respectively, where it shall be judged that there is any room to complain in this respect.

**Article XXIX.**

The present treaty shall be ratified and approved by
their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and by the United States of America; and the acts of ratification shall be delivered, in good and proper form, on one side and on the other, in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature.

faith of which, we the Deputies and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, in virtue of our respective authorities and full powers, have signed the present treaty, and opposed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at the Hague the eighth of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S.) John Adams.

en geapprobeert by Hoogftegemelde Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en Hoog gemelde Vereenigde Staten van America, en zullen de acten van ratificarien van de eene en de anderezydeingoaede en de behoorlyke forme woede overgeleverd binnen den tyd van zes maanden, ofte eerder zo het zelve kan geschieden, te rekenen van den dag van de ondertekening.

Ten oirkonde deezes, hebben wy Gedeputeerden, en Plenipotentiarisen van de Heeren Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en Minister Plenipotentiaris der Vereenigde Staten van America, uitkragte van onze respectieve authorifatie en plein pouvoir, deeze onderteekent, en met onze gewoone cachetten bekrachtigt.

In den Hage den agstten October, een duyfent seeven honderd twee en tagtig.

(L.S.) George Van Randwyck.
(L.S.) B. V. D. Santheuvel.
(L.S.) P. V. Bleiswyk.
(L.S.) W. C. H. Van Lynden.
(L.S.) D. I. Van Heeckeren.
(L.S.) Joan Van Kuffeler.
(L.S.) F. G. Van Dedem tot den Gelder.
(L.S.) H. Tjaffens.
CONVENTION between the Lords the States General of the United Nether-lands, and the United States of America, concerning Vessels re-captured.

The Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America, being inclined to establish some uniform principles with relation to prizes made by vessels of war, and commissioned by the two contracting powers, upon their common enemies, and to vessels of thesubjects of either party, captured by the enemy, and re-captured by vessels of war commissioned by either party, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

The vessels of either of the two nations re-captured by the privateers of the other, shall be restored to the first proprietor, if such vessels have not been four and twenty hours in the power of the enemy, provided the owner

De scheepen van eene der beide natien door kapers van den andere hernomen, zullen aan den eersten eigenaar wedergegeven worden, in dien die scheepen nog geen vier en twintig uuren in de magt van den vyand geweest
the vessel re-captured, therefore one third of the
value of the vessel, as also that of the cargo,
cannons and apparel, which third shall be valued agreement, between the
third shall be valued agreement, between the parties interested; or, if they not agree thereon among
themselves, they shall address themselves to the arms of the admiralty, or the place where the privateer who has re-taken the
del shall have conducted

**Article II.**

If the vessel re-captured been more than twenty-four hours in the power of the enemy, she shall belong entirely to the privateer who re-taken her.

**Article III.**

In case a vessel shall have been re-captured by a vessel war, belonging to the General of the United Netherlands, or to the General of the United States of America, shall be restored to the owner, he paying a tenth part of the value of ship, her cargo, cannons and apparel, if she has been captured in the interval of twenty-four hours, and the

**Article II.**

Indien het hernomen schip langer dan vier en twintig uuren in 's vyands magt geweest is, zal het in'tgeheel aan den kaper, die het zelven hernomen heeft, het schip toebehooren.

**Article III.**

Ingevalle een schip zal hernomen geweest zijn door een oorlog-schip of vaartuig, toebehoorende aan de Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden of aan de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, zal het zelve aan den eerste eigenaar wedergegeven worden, mits betaalde een dertigste gedeelte van de waarde van het schip en dezelfs laading, canons,
tenth part if she has been re-captured after the twenty-four hours; which sums shall be distributed in form of gratifications to the crews of the vessels which shall have re-taken her. The valuation of the said thirtieth parts and tenth parts, shall be regulated according to the tenour of the first article of the present convention.

**Article IV.**

The restitution of prizes, whether they may have been retaken by vessels of war or by privateers, in the mean time and until requisite and sufficient proofs can be given of the property of vessels recaptured, shall be admitted in a reasonable time, under sufficient sureties for the observation of the aforesaid articles.

**Article V.**

The vessels of war and privateers, of one and of the other of the two nations, shall be reciprocally, both in Europe and in the other parts of the world, admitted and scheepstoerusting, aldien het binnen de vier twintig uuren hernomen en het tiende gedeelte zet het naa de vier en twintig uuren hernomen is: wanneer sommen als een gratificatie verdeeld zullen worden onder de equipagien van de scheepen die het zelven hernomen zullen hebben.

De begroting der bovenmelde dertigste en tien gedeeltens zal gereguleerd worden naar luid van de eerste artikul der jegenswoordige conventie.

**Article IV.**

De restitution der prijzen, of of kapers hernomen, ondertusschen en tot dat hoorlyk en voldoende bewijs van den eigendom der henzelfe schepen gegeven kan worden, onder sufficiënte, both van de eenen en de andere nationen, zullen wederzijds, zoo in Europa als in de andere weerdelen van de wereld, geadmitteert worden.

**Article V.**

De oorlog en kaperschepen van de eene en de andere der beide nationen zullen wederzyds, zoo in Europa als in de andere werelddeelen in elkanders respect.
the respective ports of
with their prizes, which
according to the formal-
prize shall have been
as far as may be
with the twenty-
commerce: Provided al-
prizes by the vessels of the
Countries, shall be de-
conformably to the
and regulations estab-
the United Nether-
as likewise, that of
made by American
be judged ac-
the laws and re-
determined by the
United States of America.

**Article VI.**

Moreover, it shall be free
the States General of the
as well for the United States of
America, to make such re-
as they shall judge
necessary, relative to the con-
which their respective
vessels and privateers ought
hold in relation to the
vessels which they shall
have taken and conducted
tive havens toegelaten wor-
den met hunne pryzen, wel-
ke aldaar zullen mogen ont-
laden en verkocht worden,
naar de formaliteiten gebru-
ikelyk in den staat, alwaar
de prys zal wezen opge-
bragt, soo ver het be staanbaar
is met het 22ste articul van
het traftaat van commercie;
met dien verstande, dat de
wettigheid der pryzen door
Nederlandsche scheepen ge-
maakt zal beslist worden,
naar luid der wetten en re-
glementen, te deezer sake
in de Vereenigde, Neder-
landen, vaft gesteld, gelijk
ook die der pryzen door
Americaansche scheepen ge-
maakt, zal beoordeelt wor-
den volgens de wetten en re-
glementen byde Vereenigde
Staten van America bepaald.

**Article VI.**

Voor het overige zal het
aan de Staten Generaal der
Vereenigde Nederlanden, als
meede aan de Vereenigde
Staten van America, vry
staan, zodanige reglemen-
ten te maken als zij zullen
oordeelen te behooren; met
betrekking tot het gedrag’t
geen hunne scheepen en ka-
pers weederjds verplicht
zullen wezen te houden,
into the ports of the two powers.

In faith of which, We the Deputies and Plenipotentiaries of the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, have, in virtue of our respective authorities and full powers, signed these presents, and confirmed the same with the seal of our arms.

Done at the Hague, the eighth of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S.) John Adams.

(L.S.) Ten opzigt der scheepenzy genomen, en opgebruzullen hebben in de hander beiden mogendheeden.

Ten oirkonde deezes, heben Wy Gedeputeerden en Plenipotentiairissen van de Heeren Staten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden, en Minister Plenipotentiaris der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, uyt kracht van onze respective authorities en plein pouvoir, dee onderteekent en met onze gewoone cachetten krachtig.

GEDAAN in's Hage, de agtsten October, een duysten seeven honden twee en tagtig.

(L.S.) George VanRandwyck.
(L.S.) B. V. D. Santheuwel.
(L.S.) P. V. Bleiswyck.
(L.S.) W. C. H. Van Lynde.
(L.S.) D. J. Van Heckeren.
(L.S.) Joan Van Kuffeler.
(L.S.) F. G. Van Dodem t den Gelder.
(L.S.) H. Tjaaffens.
PROVISIONAL ARTICLES between the United States of America, and His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLES agreed upon, by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty, for treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of His said Majesty, on the one Part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of Peace with the Commissioner of His said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other Part, to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace, proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great-Britain and the said United States; but which Treaty is not to be concluded until Terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and His Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly.

Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States; it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty, on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages, (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property
and territorial rights of the same, and every part there.

And that all disputes which might arise in future, on

subject of the boundaries of the said United States may;

prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the fol-

lowing are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.

**ARTICLE II.**

From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. the

angle which is formed by a line, drawn due north from

the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along

said Highlands which divide those rivers, that em-

themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those whi

fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost he

of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle

that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; fro

thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it stri

the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the m

dle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the m

dle of said lake until it strikes the communication by wa

between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the m

dle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the m

dle of said lake until it arrives at the water commu

nication between that lake and lake Huron; thence alo

the middle of said water communication into the La

Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to t

water communication between that lake and Lake Su

rior; thence through Lake Superior northward of i

fles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; then

through the middle of said Long Lake, and the wat

communication between it and the Lake of the Wood

to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the fa

lake to the most north-western point thereof, and fro

thence on a due west course to the river Mississipi; then

by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said riv

Mississipi until it shall intersect the northernmost part

the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a li

to be drawn due east from the determination of the li

last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees nor

of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachico
Catabouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its mouth with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which lie the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean, from where which fall into the river St. Lawrence: comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the seas of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as are, or heretofore have been within the limits of the province of Nova-Scotia.

**Article III.**

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both nations used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island); and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.
ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall a earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, may be restored to them, they refunding to any person who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where a has been given) which such persons may have paid purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debt, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just right.

ARTICLE VI.

That there shall be no future confiscations made, in any prosecutions commenced against any person or p
is for, or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either his person, liberty or property, and that those who may in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set free, liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be dis-

**ARTICLE VII.**

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, where-

in hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, without causing any destruction, or carrying away negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from said United States, and from every port, place and bour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, relating to any of the said States, or their citizens, which the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to proper states and persons to whom they belong.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

**ARTICLE IX.**

In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed,
that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

_D O N E at PARIS, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two._

RICHARD OSWALD, (L. s.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L. s.)
E. FRANKLIN, (L. s.)
JOHN JAY, (L. s.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L. s.)

_Witness,_
CALEB WHITEFOORD, Secretary to the British Commission
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission

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**Translation of the Original Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between his Majesty the King of Sweden and the United States of North-America.**

The King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c. &c. and the Thirteen United States of North-America—to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, desiring to establish in a stable and permanent manner the rules which
ght to be observed relative to the correspondence and commerce which the two
eries have judged necessary to establish between their respective countries, states
subjects; his Majesty of the United States have thought that they could not
accomplish that end by taking for a basis of his arrangements the mutual
interest and advantage both nations thereby adding all those burdensome preferences, which are
fully sources of debate, barragem and discon-
et, and by leaving each party at liberty to make, selecting navigation and commerce, those interior
ations which shall be most convenient to itself.

With this view, his Majesty the King of Sweden nominated and appointed, for his plenipotentiary, Count Gustavus Philip de Creutz, his ambassador extraordinary to his Most Christian Majesty, and knight commander of his orders; the United States, on their part have fully empowered Benjamin Franklin, their minister plenipotentiary to his Most Christian
-

Dans cette vue sa Majesté le Roi de Suede a nommé et constitué pour son plénipotentiaire le Comte Guffav
Philippe de Creutz, son ambassadeur extraordinaire près sa Majesté très Chrétienne et Chevalier commandeur de ses ordres; et les États Unis ont de leur côté pourvu de leurs pleinpouvoirs le Sieur Benjamin Franklin, leur ministre plénipotentiaire près sa Majesté très Chrétienne;
Majesty: the said plenipotentaries, after exchanging their full powers, and after mature deliberation in consequence thereof, have agreed upon, concluded and signed the following articles:

**Article I.**

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and a true and sincere friendship between the King of Sweden, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and the subjects of his Majesty and those of the said States, and between the countries, islands, cities, and towns situated under the jurisdiction of the King and of the said United States, without any exception of persons or places; and the conditions agreed to in this present treaty, shall be perpetual and permanent between the King, his heirs and successors, and the said United States.

**Article II.**

The King and the United States engage mutually, not to grant hereafter any particular favour to other nations in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the said States, and the said United States, and the said States, and the said United States, and the said United States, and the said United States.

Il y aura une paix fermement, une amitié vraie et sincère entre le Roi de Suede, ses héritiers et successeurs, entre les Etats Unis de l'Amérique, ainsi qu'entre les dits Etats, sans exception de personnes et lieux; les conditions fixées dans le présent traité, devant être perpétuelles et permanentes entre le Roi, ses héritiers et successeurs, et les dits Etats Unis.
Article III.

The subjects of the King of Sweden shall not pay in any of the ports, havens, roads, counties, islands, cities and towns of the United States, or in any of them, any other or greater duties or imposts than what nature soever they may be, than those which the most favoured nations or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another of the United States, or in going to or from the same, from to any part of the world however.

Article IV.

The subjects and inhabitants of the said United States shall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, islands, cities and towns under the mune à l'autre partie; et celle-ci jouirra de cette faveur gratuitement si la concession est gratuite; ou en accordant la même compensation si la concession est conditionnelle.

Article IV.

Les sujets et habitants des États-Unis ne payeront dans les ports, havres, rades, îles, villes et places de la domination du Roi de Suede,
dominion of the King of Sweden, any other or greater duties or imposts of what nature foever they may be, or by what name foever called, than those which the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce which the said nations do or shall enjoy, whether in passing from one port to another of the dominion of his said Majesty, or in going to or from the same, from or to any part of the world whatever.

**Article V.**

There shall be granted a full, perfect and entire liberty of conscience to the inhabitants and subjects of each party, and no person shall be molested on account of his worship, provided he submits so far as regards the public demonstration of it to the laws of the country. Moreover, liberty shall be granted, when any of the subjects or inhabitants of either party die in the territory of the other, to bury them in convenient and decent places.

**d’autres ni de plus grands**

**droits ou impôts, de quelle nature qu’ils puissent être et quelque nom qu’ils puissent avoir, que ces nations les plus favorisées font ou feront nus de payer; et ils jouiront de tous les droits, libertés, privilèges, immunités et exemptions en fait de navigation, navigation et commerce dont jouiffent ou jouiront les dites nations, soit passant d’un port à un autre de la domination de Sa Majesté, soit en y allant ou en revenant de quelque partie du monde ou pour quelque partie du monde que ce soit.**

**Article V.**

Il sera accordé une pleine liberté de conscience aux habitants sujets de chaque partie, personne ne sera molestée l’égard de son culte, moyennant qu’il se soumette quant à la démonstration publique aux lois du pays. De plus on permettra aux habitants et sujets de chaque partie, qui décèdent dans le territoire de l’autre partie, d’être enterrés dans les droits convenables et de céans qui seront assignés.
The subjects of the contracting parties in the respective states, may freely dispose of their goods and effects either by testament, donation or otherwise in favour of such persons as they think proper; and their heirs in whatever place they shall reside, shall receive the succession even ab intestato, either in person or by their attorney, without having occasion to take out letters of naturalization. These inheritances, as well as the capitals and effects, which are subjects of the two parties, in changing their abode, shall be desirous of removing from the place of their domicile, shall be exempted from all duty called "droit de déraison," on the part of the government of the two states respectively. But nothing contained in this effect, and the two parties may obtain the certificates of the purpose; and the contracting parties will provide each in its jurisdiction, that the subjects and inhabitants respectively may obtain certificates of the death, in case the delivery of them is required.

Art. VI.

Les sujets des parties contractantes pourront dans les états respectifs disposer librement de leurs fonds et biens, soit par testament, donation ou autrement en faveur de telles personnes que bon leur semblera, et leurs héritiers dans quelque endroit où ils demeureront, pourront recevoir ces successions, même ab intestato, soit en personne, soit par un procureur, sans qu'ils aient besoin d'obtenir des lettres de naturalisation. Ces héritages, aussi bien que les capitaux et fonds que les sujets des deux parties, en changeant de demeure, voudront faire sortir de l'endroit de leur domicile, seront exempts de tout droit de déraison, de la part du gouvernement des deux états respectifs. Mais il est convenu en même temps, que le contenu de cet article ne dérogera en au-
this article shall in any manner derogate from the ordinances published in Sweden against emigrations, or which may hereafter be published, which shall remain in full force and vigour. The United States on their part, or any of them, shall be at liberty to make respecting this matter, such laws as they think proper.

**Article VII.**

All and every the subjects and inhabitants of the kingdom of Sweden, as well as those of the United States, shall be permitted to navigate with their vessels in all safety and freedom, and without any regard to those to whom the merchandizes and cargoes may belong, from any port whatever; and the subjects and inhabitants of the two states shall likewise be permitted to sail and trade with their vessels, and with the same liberty and safety to frequent the places, ports and havens of powers, enemies to both or either of the contracting parties, without being in any wise molested or troubled, and to carry on a commerce not only directly from the ports of an enemy to a neutral

**Article VII.**

Il sera permis à tous et chacun des sujets et habitants du Royaume de Suede, ainsi qu'à ceux des États Unis de naviguer avec leurs bateaux et cargemens en toute sûreté et liberté, et sans distinction de ceux à qui les marchandises et leurs chargemens appartiendront, de quelque parenté que ce soit. Il sera permis également aux sujets et habitants des deux États de naviguer et de négocier avec leurs vaisseaux et marchandises dans les places, ports et havres des puissances ennemies des deux parties contractantes, ou l'une d'elles, sans être aucunement inquiétés ni troublés, et de faire le commerce non seulement directement des ports de l'ennemi...
rt, but even from one part of an enemy to another part of an enemy, whether under the jurifdiction the same or of different nations. And as it is acknowledged by this treaty, with respect to ships and merchandizes, that free ships shall make the merchan-
des free, and that every thing which shall be on board of ships belonging to objects of the one or the other of the contracting par-
ties, shall be considered as even though the cargo of a part of it should belong to the enemies of one or the other of the contracting parties, it is nevertheless pro-
ed, that contraband goods, which being intercepted, will always be excepted; that contraband goods, always being intercepted, will be proceeded against according to the spirit of the following articles. It likewise agreed, that the liberty be extended to persons who may be on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either of the parties, they shall not be driven out of the free ship, and if they are soldiers in actual service of the said enemies.

à un port neutre, mais en-
core d'un port ennemi à un autre port ennemi; soit qu'il se trouve sous la jurif-
diction d'un même ou de différents princes. Et comme il est reçu par le présent traité par rapport aux navires et aux marchandises, que les vais-
seaux libres rendront les mar-
chandises libres, et que l'on regardera comme libres tout ce qui sera à bord des navires appartenants aux sujets d'une ou de l'autre des parties con-
traictantes, quand même le chargement ou partie d'ice-

lui appartiendrait aux enne-

mis de l'un des deux; bien entendu néanmoins que les marchandises de contreban-
de feront toujours exceptées, les quelles étant interceptées, il sera procédé conformément à l'esprit des articles suivants. Il est également convenu que cette même li-
berté s'étendra aux personne-
nes qui naviguent sur un vaisseau libre; de manière que quoi qu'elles soient en-

nemies des deux parties ou de l'une d'elles, elles ne feront point tirées du vaisseau libre, si ce n'est que ce su-
fent des gens de guerre actu-
ellement au service des dits ennemis.
Article VIII.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, except those only which are expressed in the following article, and are distinguished by the name of contraband goods.

Article IX.

Under the name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, cannon balls, arquebuses, muskets, mortars, bombs, petards, granadoes, faucifles, pitch balls, carriages for ordnance, musket refts, bandoleers, cannon powder, matches, saltpetre, sulphur, bullets, pikes, fbrves, swords, morions, helmets, cuirasses, halberds, javelins, pistols and their holfters, belts, bayonets, horses with their harness, and all other like kinds of arms and instruments of war for the use of troops.

Article X.

These which follow shall not be reckoned in the number of prohibited goods—that is to say: All sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures of wool, flax, filk,
Cotton or any other materials, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the things of which they are commonly made, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, brass, on, lead, copper, latten, flax, wheat, barley, and all sorts of corn or pulse, tobacco, all kinds of spices, fish, cheese, butter, beer, wines, sugar, all sorts of provisions which serve for the nourishment and sustenance of man, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, pitch, ropes, cables, sail-cloth, anchors, and all sorts of trees and other things proper for building or repairing ships; or shall any goods be considered as contraband, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument for the purpose of war by land or by sea, much as such have been prepared or wrought up for any other use: all which shall be reckoned free goods, likewise all others which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing article; so that they shall not by any means be reckoned free goods, or by any other use: all which shall be reckoned free goods, likewise all others which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing article; so that they shall not by any
pretended interpretation be comprehended among pro-
hibited or contraband goods; on the contrary, they may
be freely transported by the subjects of the King and of
the United States, even to places belonging to an ene-
my, such places only except-
ed as are besieged, blocked
or invested, and those places
only shall be considered as
such, which are nearly sur-
rounded by one of the belli-
gerent powers.

**Article XI.**

In order to avoid and pre-
vent both sides all disputes
and discord, it is agreed, that
in case one of the parties
shall be engaged in a war,
the ships and vessels belong-
ing to the subjects or inha-
bitants of the other shall
be furnished with sea-letters
or passports, expressing the
name, property and port of
the vessel, and also the name
moins celles qui font pré-
parées ou travaillées pour to
autre usage. Toutes ces
chose, seront censées me-
chandises libres, de mê-
que toutes celles qui ne fera
point comprises et spécia-
lement désignées dans l'art
précédent, de sorte qu'êl
ne pourront sous aucune
térpretation pretendue celles être comprises sous
effets prohibés, ou de con-
trebande; au contraire elles
pourront être librement tra-
portées par les sujets du 1
et des Etats Unis, mé-
dans les lieux ennemis,
cpté seulement dans placs affiégees, bloquées
investies, et pour telles,
ront tenués uniquement
places entourées de prés
quelqu'une des puisflar
belligérantes.

**Article XI.**

Afin d'écarter et de pre-
vien ne part et d'autre to
fortes de discussions et
discorde, il a été con-
que dans le cas où l'une
deux parties se trouveront
gagée dans une guerre,
vaillieux et bâtiments
parfendants aux sujets ou
abitants de l'autre devront
munis de lettres de mer
passeports, exprimant l'end
place of abode of the master or commander of the vessel, in order that it thereby appear that the vessel really and truly belongs to the subjects of one or the other party. These passports, which shall be drawn up in good and due form, shall be renewed every time the vessel remains home in the course of the year. It is also agreed, that the said vessels when returned shall be provided not only with sea-letters, but also with certificates containing a particular account of the cargo, the place from which the vessel sailed, and that of her destination, in order that it may be known whether they carry any of the prohibited or contraband merchandizes, mentioned in the 9th article of the present treaty; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place from which the vessel shall part.

**Article XII.**

Although the vessels of one and of the other party may navigate freely with all safety, as is explained in the 7th article, the propriété et le port du navire, ainsi que le nom et la demeure du maître ou commandant du dit vaisseau afin qu'il apparaisse par-la que le dit vaisseau appartient réellement et véritablement aux sujets de l'une ou de l'autre partie. Ces passeports qui seront dressés et expédiés en due et bonne forme, devront également être renouvelés toutes les fois que le vaisseau revient chez lui dans le cours de l’an. Il est encore convenu que ces dits vaisseaux chargés devront être pourvus non seulement de lettres de mer, mais aussi de certificats contenant les détails de la cargaison, le lieu d’où le vaisseau est parti et celui de sa destination, afin que l’on puisse connaître s’ils ne portent aucune des marchandises défendues ou de contrebande spécifiées dans l’article 9. du présent traité, lesquels certificats seront également expédiés par les officiers du lieu d’où le vaisseau partira.

**Article XII.**

Quoique les vaisseaux de l’une et de l’autre partie pourront naviguer librement et avec toute sûreté comme il est expliqué à l’ar-
they shall nevertheless be bound at all times when required, to exhibit as well on the high sea as in port, their passports and certificates abovementioned. And not having contraband merchandise on board for an enemy's port, they may freely and without hindrance pursue their voyage to the place of their destination. Nevertheless, the exhibition of papers shall not be demanded of merchant ships under the convoy of vessels of war, but credit shall be given to the word of the officer commanding the convoy.

**Article XIII.**

If on producing the said certificates, it be discovered that the vessel carries some of the goods which are declared to be prohibited or contraband, and which are consigned to an enemy's port, it shall not however be lawful to break up the hatches of such ships, nor to open any chest, coffers, packs, casks or vessels, nor to remove or displace the smallest part of the merchandises, until the cargo has been landed in the pre-

**Article XIII.**

Si en produisant les dits certificats il fut découvert que le navire porte quelques uns de ces effets qui sont déclarés prohibés ou de contrebande, et qui sont consignés pour un port ennemi, ne fera cependant pas permis de rompre les écoulis des dits navires, ni d'ouvrir aucune caisse, coffre, mal ballot et tonneau, ou d'en placer ni d'en détourner moindre partie des marchandises, jufqu'à ce que la cagaison ait été mise à terre.
of officers appointed for the purpose, and until inventory thereof has been taken; nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange or detain the cargo or any part thereof, until legal proceedings shall have been had against the prohibited merchandise, and sentence shall have been passed declaring them liable to confiscation, having nevertheless as well the ships themselves as the other merchandise which shall have been found therein, which by virtue of this present treaty shall be esteemed free, and which are not to be detained on pretence of their having been loaded with prohibited merchandise, and which shall not be confiscated as lawful prize. And in case the merchandise be found a part of the cargo, and be master of the vessel agrees, consents and offers to deliver them to the vessel, it has discovered them, in that case the latter, after receiving the merchandise which are good prize, shall immediately let the vessel go, and shall not by any means hinder her from pursuing her voyage to the place of her destination. When a vessel is taken and brought préférence des officiers préposés à cet effet, et que l'inventaire en ait été fait. Encore ne fera-t-il pas permis de vendre, échanger ou aliéner la cargaison ou quelque partie d'icelle, avant qu'on aura procédé légalement au sujet des marchandises prohibées et qu'elles auront été déclarées confisquées par sentence ; à la réserve néanmoins, tant des navires même que des autres marchandises qui y auront été trouvées et qui en vertu du présent traité doivent être censées libres; lesquelles ne peuvent être retenues sous prétexte qu'elles ont été chargées avec des marchandises défendues, et encore moins être confisquées comme une prise légitime. Et supposées que lesdites marchandises de contrebande, ne faisant qu'une partie de la charge, le patron du navire agréé, consentit et offrit de les livrer au vaisseau qui les aura découvertes; en ce cas, celui-ci, après avoir reçu les marchandises, de bonne prise, fera tenu de laisser aller aussitôt le bâtiment, et ne l'empêchera en aucune manière de poursuivre sa route vers le lieu de sa destination. Tout navire pris et amené
into any of the ports of the contracting parties, if upon examination she be found to be loaded only with merchandise declared to be free, the owner or he who has made the prize, shall be bound to pay all costs and damages to the master of the vessel unjustly detained.

**Article XIV.**

It is likewise agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects of either of the two contracting parties, on a ship belonging to the enemies of the other party, the whole effects, although not of the number of those declared contraband, shall be confiscated as if they belonged to the enemy, excepting nevertheless such goods and merchandise as were put on board before the declaration of war, and even six months after the declaration, after which term none shall be presumed to be ignorant of it, which merchandise shall not in any manner be subject to confiscation, but shall be faithfully and specifically delivered to the owners, who shall claim or cause them to be claimed before confiscation, but shall be faithfully and specifically delivered to the owners, who shall claim or cause them to be claimed before confiscation.

**Article XIV.**

On est également convenu que tout ce qui se trouve chargé par les sujets d'une des deux parties dans un vaisseau appartenant aux ennemis de l'autre partie, si ces effets ne soient au nombre de ceux clares de contrebande, comme s'ils appartenent à l'ennemi même ; l'exception néanmoins des effets et marchandises qui seront été chargées sur les vaisseaux ennemis avant déclaration de guerre, même six mois après la déclaration, après lequel terme l'on ne sera pas censé d'avoir l'ignorer ; les marchandises ne seront aucune manière sujettes à confiscation, mais feront réduites en nature fidélement au profit des propriétaires qui les réclameront.
and sale, as also their seeds, if the claim be made within eight months, could not be made fooner than the sale, which is to be public: provided nevertheless, that if the said merchandise be contraband, it not be in any wise lawful to carry them afterwards port belonging to the.ny.

Article XV.

And that more effectual may be taken for the security of the two contracting parties, that they suffer no injury or damage to the other party or by pri-
s, all captains and commanders of ships of his Swe-
Majesty and of the United States, and all their sub-
shall be forbidden by law injury or damage to of the other party, and by act to the contrary, being found guilty on examination by their proper,
s, they shall be bound to give satisfaction for all damages and the interest of, and to make them under pain and obligation of their persons and belongings.

Article XV.

Et afin de pourvoir plus efficacement à la sûreté des deux parties contractantes, pour qu'il ne leur soit fait aucun préjudice par les vaisseaux de guerre de l'autre partie ou par des armateurs particuliers, il sera fait défense à tous les capitaines et commandants de vaisseaux de sa Majesté Suedoise et des États Unis, et tous leurs sujets de faire aucun dommage ou infirmité à ceux de l'autre partie ; et au cas qu'ils y contreviennent, ayant été trouvés coupables, après l'examen fait par leurs propres juges, ils seront tenus de donner satisfaction de tout dommage et intérêt ; et de les bonifier sous peine et obligation de leurs personnes et biens.
Article XVI.

For this cause, every individual who is desirous of fitting out a privateer, shall before he receives letters patent, or special commission, be obliged to give bond with sufficient sureties, before a competent judge, for a sufficient sum to answer all damages and wrongs which the owner of the privateer, his officers or others in his employ may commit during the cruise, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, and contrary to the edicts published by either party, whether by the King of Sweden or by the United States, in virtue of this same treaty, and also under the penalty of having the said letters patent and special commission revoked and made void.

Article XVII.

One of the contracting parties being at war and the other remaining neuter, if it should happen that a merchant ship of the neutral power be taken by the enemy of the other party, and afterwards retaken by a ship of war or privateer of the power at war, also ships of neutral merchant ship of the neutral power shall be afterwards retaken by a merchant ship of the neutral power, it shall be at the expense of the party, whether by the King of Sweden or by the United States, in virtue of this same treaty, and also under the penalty of having the said letters patent and special commission revoked and made void.

Pour cette cause, voulant ar en course sera obligé, au que de recevoir les pater ou ses commissions spécif de donner par devant juge compétent, caution perfonnons solvables, cha solidairement pour une f me suffisante, afin de rep dre de tous les domm et torts que l'armateur, officiers, ou autres éta fon service, pourroient en leurs courses, contr teneur du présent trait contre les édits faits de et d'autre en vertu du me traité par le Roi Suede et par les Etats U même sous peine de rév tion et caffation des dite tentes et commiffions ciales.
They may be, quelle nature qu’elles puiffent être lors qu’elles auront été enlevées des mains de quelque pirate ou écumeur de mer, elles feront emmenées dans quelque port de l’un des deux États, et feront remises à la garde des officiers du dit port, afin d’être rendus en entier à leur véritable propriétaire, suffisant qu’il aura produit des preuves suffisantes de la propriété. Les marchands patrons et propriétaires des navires, matelots, gens de toute forte, vaisseliers et bâtiments et en général aucunes marchandises ni aucun effet de chacun des allies ou de leurs sujets, ne pourront être affujetis à aucun embargo, ni retenus dans aucun des pays, territoires, îles, villes, places, ports, rivages ou domaines quelconques de l’autre allié, pour quelque expédition militaire, usage public ou particulier de qui que ce soit, par saisie, par force ou de quelque manière semblable. D’autant moins sera-t-il permis aux sujets de chacune des parties de prendre, ou enlever par force, quelque chose aux sujets de l’autre partie, sans le consentement du propriétaire ; ce qui néanmoins, ne doit
by the authority of justice, and according to the ordinary course for debts or faults of the subject, for which process shall be had in the way of right according to the forms of justice.

**Article XVIII.**

If it should happen that the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war at the same time with a common enemy, the following points shall be observed on both sides.

1st. If the ships of one of the two nations, re-taken by the privateers of the other, have not been in the power of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, they shall be restored to the original owner, on payment of one third of the value of the ship and cargo. If on the contrary, the vessel retaken has been more than twenty-four hours in the power of the enemy, it shall belong wholly to him who has retaken it.

2d. In case, during the interval of twenty-four hours, a vessel be retaken by a man of war of either of the two parties, it shall be restored...
the original owner, on the value of the vessel and go, and a tenth part if it has been retaken after the forty-four hours, which shall be distributed as gratification among the men of war that have made the recapture.

3d. The prizes made in the above-mentioned, will be restored to the owners, after proof made of property, upon giving security for the part coming to him who has recovered the vessel from the hands of the enemy.

4th. The men of war and veteers of the two nations will reciprocally be admitted with their prizes into other ports; but the prizes shall not be unloaded fold there until the legitimacy of a prize made by ships shall have been determined according to the laws and regulations established in Sweden, as also of the prizes made by vessels shall have determined according to the laws and regulations established by the United States of America.

ra rendu au premier propriétaire, moyennant qu’il paye un tiers de la valeur du navire et de sa cargaison, et le dixième, s’il a été repris après les vingt-quatre heures, les quelles sommes seront distribuées en guise de gratification aux équipages des vaisseaux qui l’auront repris.

3. Les prises faites de la manière susdite seront restituées aux propriétaires, après les preuves faites de la propriété, en donnant caution pour la part qui en revient à celui qui a tiré le navire des mains de l’ennemi.

4. Les vaisseaux de guerre et armateurs des deux nations seront reciprocement admis avec leurs prises, dans les ports respectifs de chacune, mais ces prises ne pourront y être déchargées ni vendues qu’après que la légimité de la prise faite par des bateaux Suédois aura été décidée selon les loix et réglement établis en Suède; tout comme celle des prises faites par des bateaux Américains, sera jugée selon les loix et réglementés determined par les États Unis de l’Amérique.
5th. Moreover, the King of Sweden and the United States of America shall be at liberty to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary respecting the conduct which their men of war and privateers respectively shall be bound to observe, with regard to vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two powers.

**Article XIX.**

The ships of war of His Swedish Majesty and those of the United States, and also those which their subjects shall have armed for war, may with all freedom conduct the prizes which they shall have made from their enemies into the ports which are open in time of war to other friendly nations; and the said prizes upon entering the said ports shall not be subject to arrest or seizure, nor shall the officers of the places take cognizance of the validity of the said prizes, which may depart and be conducted freely and with all liberty to the places pointed out in their commissions, which the captains of the said vessels shall be obliged to show.

5. Au surplus il sera liberaux Roi de Sue de l'Amérique, de faire tels régle explained que devront tenir leurs vaisseaux et armateurs respectivement à l'égard des bâtiments qu'ils auront pris et conduits dans les ports des deux puissances.

**Article XIX.**

Les vaisseaux de guerre de la Majesté Suedoise et ceux des États-Unis, de même que ceux que leurs sujets auront armés en guerre pourront en toute liberté conduire les prises qu'ils auront faites fur leurs ennemis dans les ports ouverts en temps de guerre aux autres nations amies, sans que les officiers des lieux puissent être arrestés ou faits, ni que les officiers des lieux puissent prendre connaissance de la validité de dites prises, lesquelles pourront sortir être conduites franchement et en toute liberté aux lieux portés par les commissions dont les capitaines des dits vaisseaux feront obligés de faire montre.
Article XX.
In case any vessel belonging to either of the two states, or to their subjects, shall be stranded, shipwrecked, or suffer any other damage on the coasts or under the dominion of either of the parties, all aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or who may be in danger thereof, and supports shall be granted to them to secure their return to their own country. The ships and merchandizes wrecked, or their proceeds, the effects have been sold, being claimed in a year and day, by the owners or their attorney, shall be restored, in their paying the costs of salvage, conformable to the laws and customs of the two nations.

Article XXI.
When the subjects and inhabitants of the two parties, with their vessels, whether they be public and equipped for war, or private and employed in commerce, shall be forced by tempest, or by pursuit of privateers and enemies, or by any other urgent necessity, to retire and enter any of the rivers, pays, roads or ports or either

Article XX.
Au cas que quelque vaisseau appartenant à l’un des deux états, ou à leurs sujets aura échoué, fait naufrage ou souffert quelque autre dommage sur les côtes ou sous la domination de l’une des deux parties, il sera donné toute aide et assistance aux personnes naufragées ou qui se trouvent en danger, et il leur sera accordé des passeports pour assurer leur retour dans leur patrie. Les navires et marchandises naufragées ou leur provenu, si ces effets eussent été vendus, étant reclamés dans l’an et jour par les propriétaires, ou leur ayant caufe, feront restitués, en payant les frais de sauvetage, conformément aux loix et coutumes des deux nations.

Article XXI.
Lorsque les sujets et habitants de l’une des deux parties avec leurs vaisseaux soit publics, soit équipés en guerre, soit particuliers, ou employés au commerce, seront forcés par une tempête, par la poursuite des corsaires et des ennemis, ou par quelqu’autre nécessité urgente, de se retirer et d’entrer dans quelqu’une des rivières,
of the two parties, they shall be received and treated with all humanity and politeness, and they shall enjoy all friendship, protection and assistance, and they shall be at liberty to supply themselves with refreshments, provisions and every thing necessary for their sustenance, for the repair of their vessels, and for continuing their voyage; provided always that they pay a reasonable price: and they shall not in any manner be detained or hindered from failing out of the said ports or roads, but they may retire and depart when and as they please without any obstacle or hindrance.

Article XXII.

In order to favour commerce on both sides as much as possible, it is agreed, that in case a war should break out between the said two nations, which God forbid, the term of nine months after the declaration of war, shall be allowed to the merchants and subjects respectively on one side and the other, in order that they may withdraw with their effects and moveables, which they shall be at liberty to carry bayes, rades ou ports, d l'une des deux parties, ils seront reçus et traités avec humanité et honnêteté, et jouiront de toute amitié, protection et assistance, et leur sera permis de faire voir de rafraîchissements, de vivres et de toute chose nécessaires pour leur subsistance, pour la réparation de leurs vaisseaux et pour continuer leur voyage, le tout moyennant un prix raisonnable, et ils ne seront retenus en aucune manière, ni empêchés de sortir des dits ports ou rades, mais pourront se retirer et partir quand et comme il leur plaira, sans aucune obstacle ni empêchement.

Article XXII.

Afin de favoriser d'autan plus le commerce des deux côtés, il est convenu que dans le cas où la guerre sur viendroit entre les deux nations susdites, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaîse, il sera accordé un temps de neuf mois après la déclaration de guerre, aux marchands et sujets respectifs de part et d'autre, pour pouvoir se retirer avec leurs effets et meubles, lesquels, ils pourront transporter, ou faire vendre où ils voudront,
or to fell where they
safe, without the least ob-
cle; nor shall any seize
air effects, and much less
air persons, during the
nine months; but on
contrary, passports which
will be valid for a time ne-
mary for their return, shall
given them for their ves-
, and the effects which
y shall be willing to car-
with them. And if any
thing is taken from them,
if any injury is done to
m by one of the parties,
people and subjects,
ing the term above pre-
bed, full and entire sati-
ion shall be made to
m on that account. The
vmented passports
also serve as a safe con-
t against all insults or
es which privateers may
empt against their persons
effects.

**Article XXIII.**

No subject of the King of
eden shall take a commis-
or letters of marque for
ning any vessel to act as a
vateer against the United
es of America, or any
hem, or against the sub-
es, people or inhabitants
he said United States, or
of them, or against the

sans qu’on y mette le moin-
dre obstacle, ni qu’on puiff-
se arrêter les effets, et en-
core moins les personnes
pendant les dits neuf mois;
mais qu’au contraire on leur
donnera, pour leurs vaiffeaux et effets qu’ils vou-
dront prendre avec eux, des
passports valables pour le
temps qui sera nécessaire pour
leur retour ; mais s’il leur
est enlevé quelque chose, ou
s’il leur a été fait quelqu’injure, durant le terme pré-
orié déssus par l’une des
parties, leurs peuples et su-
jets, il leur sera donné à cet
égard pleine et entière sati-
sation. Ces passeports
fusmentionnés serviront é-
galement de faufconduits
contre toutes infultes ou
prises queles armateurs pour-
ront intenter de faire con-
tre leurs personnes et leurs
effets.

**Article XXIII.**

Aucun sujet du Roi de
Suede ne prendra de com-
misison ou lettre de marque
pour armer quelquevaisséau,
afin d’agir comme corfaire
contre les Etats Unis de
l’Amérique ou quelques uns
d’entre eux, ou contre les
sujets, peuples, ou habitants
d’icieux, ou contre la pro-
property of the inhabitants of the said States, from any prince or state whatever, with whom the said United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any vessel to cruise against the subjects of His Swedish Majesty, or any of them, or their property, from any prince or state whatever with whom His said Majesty shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate.

**Article XXIV.**

The vessels of the subjects of either of the parties coming upon any of the coasts belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload their cargoes or to break bulk, shall not be obliged to do it, but on the contrary shall enjoy all the franchises and exemptions which are granted by the rules subsisting with respect to that object.

**Article XXIV.**

Les vaisseaux des sujets ou habitants d'une des deux parties, abordant à quelle côte de la dépendance l'autre, mais n'ayant point de désir d'entrer au port, y étant entré, ne doivent pas de décharger leur cargaison ou rompre le chargement, n'y feront point de décharge, mais au contraire profitent de toutes les franchises et exemptions accordées à cet objet.
**Article XXV.**

When a vessel belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of either of the parties, being on the high sea, shall meet by a ship of war or privateer of the other, the ship of war or privateer, avoiding all disorder, shall main out of cannon shot, it may always send their boat to the merchant ship, and cause two or three men to go on board of her, to demand the master or commander of the said vessel shall exhibit his passport, stating the property of the vessel; and when the said vessel shall have exhibited her passport, he shall be at liberty to continue her voyage, and it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase or force her to quit her intended course.

**Article XXVI.**

The two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries, whose functions shall be regulated by a particular agreement.

**Article XXV.**

Lorsqu'un vaisseau appartenant aux sujets et habitans de l'une des deux parties, naviguant en pleine mer, sera rencontré par un vaisseau de guerre, ou armateur, de l'autre, le dit vaisseau de guerre ou armateur, pour éviter tout désordre, le tiendra hors de la portée du navire marchand et y faire entrer deux ou trois hommes auxquels le maître ou commandant du dit navire, montrera son passeport, qui constate la propriété du navire; et après que le dit bâtiment aura exhibé le passeport, il lui sera libre de continuer son voyage; et il ne fera pas permis de le molestre ni de chercher en aucune manière à lui donner la chasse ou à le forcer de quitter la course qu'il s'etoit proposé.

Les deux parties contractantes se font accordé mutuellement la faculté de tenir dans leurs ports respectifs des consuls, vice-consuls, agents et commissaires, dont les fonctions seront régies par une convention particulière.
Article XXVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of eight months, or sooner if possible, counting from the day of the signature.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Gustav Philip Comte de Creutz. (L. s.)

Separate Article.

The King of Sweden and the United States of North America, agree that the present treaty shall have its full effect for the space of fifteen years, counting from the day of the ratification, and the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the liberty of renewing it at the end of that term.

Done at Paris, the third of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Gustav Philip Comte de Creutz. (L. s.)

Article XXVII.

Le présent traité sera tienne de part et d'autre et les ratifications feront échangées dans l'espace de huit mois, ou plutôt, si faire peut; à compter du jour de la signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris le troisième jour d'avril, l'an de Grâce mil sept cent quatre-vingt-trois.

Gustav Philip Comte de Creutz. (L. s.)

Article Séparé.

Le Roi de Suede et les États Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale font convenus que le présent traité aura son plein effet pendant l'espace de quinze ans de sécurité à compter du jour de sa ratification; et les deux parties contractantes se sont réservées la faculté de le renouveler au bout de ce terme.

Fait à Paris le troisième jour d'avril, l'an de Grâce mil sept cent quatre-vingt-trois.

Gustav Philip Comte de Creutz. (L. s.)

B. Franklin (L. s.)
Separate Articles.

Article I.

His Swedish Majesty shall use all the means in his power to protect and defend the vessels and effects belonging to the citizens or inhabitants of the United States of North America, and every of them, which shall be in the ports, havens, roads, or on the seas near the countries, lands, cities and towns of his said Majesty, and shall use his utmost endeavours to recover and restore to the right owners, all such vessels and effects which shall be taken from them within their jurisdiction.

Article II.

In like manner, the United States of North America shall protect and defend their vessels and effects belonging to the subjects of His Swedish Majesty, which shall be in the ports, havens or roads, or on the seas near to the countries, islands, cities and towns of the said States, and shall use their utmost efforts to recover and restore the right owners, all such vessels and effects which shall have been taken from them within their jurisdiction.

Articles Séparés.

Article I.

Sa Majesté Suedoise fera usage de tous les moyens qui sont dans son pouvoir pour protéger et défendre les vaisseaux et effets, appartenans aux citoyens ou habitans des États Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale et à chacun d'iceux qui feront dans les ports, havres ou rades ou dans les mers près des pays, îles, contrées, villes et places de sa dite Majesté, et fera tous ses efforts pour recouvrir et faire restituer aux propriétaires légitimes tous les vaisseaux et effets qui leur seront pris dans l'étendue de sa juridiction.

Article II.

De même les États Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale protégeront et défendront les vaisseaux et effets, appartenans aux sujets de sa Majesté Suedoise qui feront dans les ports, havres ou rades, ou dans les mers près des pays, îles, contrées, villes et places des dits États, et feront tous leurs efforts pour recouvrir et faire restituer aux propriétaires légitimes, tous les vaisseaux et effets qui leur seront pris dans l'étendue de leur juridiction.
Article III.

If in any future war at sea, the contracting powers resolve to remain neutral, and as such, to obey the strictest neutrality, then it is agreed, that if the merchant ships of either party should happen to be in a part of the sea where the ships of war of the same nation are not stationed, or if they are met on the high sea, without being able to have recourse to their own convoys, in that case the commander of the ships of war of the other party, if required, shall in good faith and sincerity give them all necessary assistance; and in such case, the ships of war and frigates of either of the powers shall protect and support the merchant ships of the other; provided nevertheless, that the ships claiming assistance are not engaged in any illicit commerce contrary to the principles of the neutrality.

Article IV.

It is agreed and concluded that all merchants, captains of merchant ships or

Article III.

Si durant une guerre à l'issue du temps à venir, les deux puissances contractantes prétendent se retirer et observer comme les, la plus exacte neutralité alors on est convenu que l'arrivoit que les vaisseaux des marchands de l'une des puissances, se trouvaient dans le parage où les vaisseaux de guerre de la même nation auraient pas stationnés, bien s'ils se rencontrent pleine mer sans pouvoir avoir recours à leurs propres convois, dans ce cas le commandant des vaisseaux de guerre de l'autre puissance s'il en est requis, doit donner bonne foi et sincèrement prêter les secours dont pourront avoir besoin, et tel cas les vaisseaux de guerre et frigates de l'une des puissances serviront de secours en et d'appui aux vaisseaux des marchands de l'autre, entendu cependant, que réclamans n'auraient aucun commerce illicite contraires aux principes de la neutralité.

Article IV.

Il est convenu et arrêté que tous les marchands, cap- tains des navires marchan
mer subjects of His Swedish majesty, shall have full liber-
in all places under the do-
nion or jurisdiction of the
United States of America, manage their own affairs
to employ in the man-
agement of them whomsoe-
ver they please; and they
shall not be obliged to make
of any interpreter or bro-
er, nor to pay them any re-
ward unless they make use
of them. Moreover the mast-
er of ships shall not be
liged, in loading or un-
loading their vessels to em-
ploy labourers appointed by
public authority for that
purpose; but they shall be at
liberty, themselves to
load or unload their vessels
to employ in loading or
unloading them whomsoever
they think proper without
paying reward under the ti-
of salary to any other
person whatever; and they
shall not be obliged to turn
over any kind of merchanti-
ble goods to other vessels nor to
receive them on board their
own nor to wait for their la-
ing longer than they please,
and all and every of the citi-
zens, people and inhabitants
of the United States of Ame-
rica shall reciprocally have
and enjoy the same privileges
ou autres sujets de la Majesté
Suedoise, auront l’entièré li-
berté dans toutes les places
de la domination ou jurifi-
diction des États Unis de
l’Amerique, de conduire
eux-mêmes leurs propres af-
faires, et d’employer qui il
leur plaira pour les conduire,
et quils ne feront point obli-
gés de se servir d’aucun in-
terprète ou courtier, ni leur
payer aucun honoraire à
moins qu’ils ne s’en servent.
En outre, les maîtres des na-
vires ne feront point obli-
gés, chargeant ou déchar-
geant leurs navires, de se
servir des ouvriers qui peu-
vent être établis pour cet ef-
fet par l’autorité publique;
mais ils feront entièrement
libres de charger ou de dé-
charger eux-mêmes leurs
vaissellemens d’employer pour
charger ou décharger ceux
qu’ils croiront propres pour
cet effet, sans payer aucuns
honoraires à titre de salaire
à aucune autre personne que
ce soit, et ils ne pourront
être forcés de verser aucune
espèce de marchandises dans
d’autres vaissellemens ou de les
recevoir à leur bord et d’at-
tendre pour être chargés,
plus long-temps qu’il ne leur
plaira, et tous et un chacun
des citoyens, peuples et ha-
and liberties in all places un-
der the jurisdiction of the
said realm.

**Article V.**

It is agreed that when
merchandizes shall have been
put on board the ships or
vessels of either of the con-
tracting parties they shall
not be subjected to any ex-
amination; but all examina-
tion and search must be be-
fore lading, and the prohi-
bited merchandizes must be
stopped on the spot before
they are embarked, unless
there is full evidence or proof
of fraudulent practice on the
part of the owner of the ship
or of him who has the com-
mand of her; in which case
only he shall be responsible
and subject to the laws of the
country in which he may be.
In all other cases, neither
the subjects of either of the
contracting parties who shall
be with their vessels in the
ports of the other, nor their
merchandizes shall be seized
or molested on account of
contraband goods, which
they shall have wanted to
take on board, nor shall any
kind of embargo be laid on

**Article V.**

Il est convenu que lors
les marchandises auront
chargées sur les vaisseaux
bâtiments de l'une des de
parties contractantes, e
ne pourront plus être a
jetties à aucune visite; to
visite et recherche dev
être faite avant le char
ment, et les marchand
probées devant être a
tétes sur la plage avant
pouvoir être embarquées;
moins qu'on ait des indi
manisfêtes ou des preuves
verleme fraudeux de
part du propriétaire du
vire ou de celui qui en a
commandement. Dans
cas seul, il en sera respon
ble et soumis aux loix
pais où il s'est trouve. Dans
aucun autre cas, ni les fuj
d'une des parties contrac
tes, se trouveront avec let
navires dans les ports
l'autre, ni leurs marchan
des, ne pourront être arrêt
ou molestés pour cause
contrebande, qu'ils aura
kind of embargo be laid on

voulu prendre à leur bor
ir ships, subjects or cits

ni aucune espèce d’embargo

of the state whose mer-
mis sur leurs navires, les lu-

andizes are declared con-
fjets ou citoyens de l’état où

band, or the exportation
fes marchandises sont decla-

which is forbidden, those
réées de contrebande, ou dont

y who shall have sold or
la sortie est défendue et qui

ended to sell or alienate
néanmoins auront vendu ou

with merchandize, being li-
voulu vendre et aliéner les

to punishment for such
dites marchandises, devant

travention.
e être les seuls qui seront du-

Fait à Paris le trois A-

ventement. vu

April, in the year of our

voulu vendre et aliéner les

lord one thousand seven

citoyens de l’état où

undred and eighty-three.

marchandises, sont decla-

TAV Philip Comte de Creutz. B. Franklin.

(L. s.) (L. s.)

O R I G I N A L.

TINITIVE TREATY of PEACE between the United

States of America and His Britannic Majesty.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the

hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince

forces the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great-

ain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke

brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince

ctor of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and of the

ited States of America, to forget all past misuder-

ings and differences that have unhappily interrupted

good correspondence and friendship which they mu-

ly wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial

satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, up-

the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual con-

cence, as may promote and secure to both perpetual
peace and harmony: And having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the provisional articles, signed at Paris, on the thirtieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, by the commissioners empowered on each part, with articles were agreed to be inserted in, and to constitute a treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France, having since been concluded, his Britannic majesty and the United States of America in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles abovementioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esquire, Member the Parliament of Great-Britain; and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esquire, late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Verfailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said state, Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States to the High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, late Delegate Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, President of Convention of the said state, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Verfailles; John Jay, Esquire, late President of Congress, Chief Justice of the state of New-York, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid, to be the Plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rh-
and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-
york, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia,
be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats
with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and succe-
rs, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety
and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

ARTICLE II.

And that all disputes which might arise in future, on
the subject of the boundaries of the said United States
may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared,
at the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.
from the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle
which is formed by a line, drawn due north from the
source of Saint Croix river to the Highlands; along the
said Highlands which divide those rivers, that empty
themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from thence which
fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head
Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of
that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from
thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes
the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the mid-
dle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the mid-
dle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water
between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the mid-
dle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the
middle of said lake until it arrives at the water commu-
nication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along
the middle of said water communication into the Lake
Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the
water communication between that lake and Lake Supe-
or; thence through Lake Superior northward of the
es Royal and Philipaux, to the Long Lake; thence through
the middle of said Long Lake, and the water
communication between it and the Lake of the Woods,
the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said
lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from
hence on a due west course to the river Missippí; thence
by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river
Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands now are, or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not dry or cure the same on that island); and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Madalen islands, and Labrador, to long as the same fl
remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of reconciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace would universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any as been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons
who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by del
marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with a
lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just right.

ARTICLE VI.

That there shall be no future confiscations made, or
any prosecutions commenced against any person or per-
sions for, or by reason of the part which he or they may
have taken in the present war; and that no person shall
on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either
in his person, liberty or property; and that those who
may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of
ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediate-
ly set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be
continued.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between
Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between
subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, where-
all hostilities both by sea and land shall from hencefor-
time cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at lib-
ty; and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient spe-
dy, and without causing any destruction, or carrying av
any negroes or other property of the American inhab-
tants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from
the said United States, and from every post, place, harbor within the same; leaving in all fortifications
American artillery that may be therein; and shall
order and cause all archives, records, deeds and pap-
als, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which
in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands
of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to
the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ARTICLE VIII.

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source
to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to
subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United
States.
ARTICLE IX.
In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

ARTICLE X.
The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, in the space of six months, or sooner possible, to be computed from the day of the signature the present treaty. In witnesses whereof, we the undernamed, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have in their names in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our ms to be affixed thereto.

DONE at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

D. HARTLEY, (L. s.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L. s.)
B. FRANKLIN, (L. s.)
JOHN JAY. (L. s.)

ORIGINAL.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Fort Stanwix, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, between Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States in Congress assembled, on the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations on the other.

THE United States of America give peace to the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas and Cayugas, and receive them into their protection upon the following conditions:
ARTICLE I.

Six hostages shall be immediately delivered to the commissioners by the said nations, to remain in possession of the United States, till all the prisoners, white and black, who were taken by the said Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas and Cayugas, or by any of them in the late war, from among the people of the United States, shall be delivered up.

ARTICLE II.

The Oneida and Tuscarora nations shall be secured the possession of the lands on which they are settled.

ARTICLE III.

A line shall be drawn, beginning at the mouth of the creek about four miles east of Niagara, called Oyonwaya or Johnston's Landing Place, upon the lake named by the Indians Ofwego, and by us Ontario; from thence southerly in a direction always four miles east of the carryi path, between Lake Erie and Ontario, to the mouth of Tehosororon or Buffalo Creek on Lake Erie; thence south to the north boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; then west to the end of the said north boundary; thence south along the west boundary of the said State, to the river Ohio; the laid line from the mouth of the Oyonwayea the Ohio, shall be the western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations, so that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United States, all claims to the country west of the said boundary, and then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit east and north of the same, reserving only six miles square round the fort Ofwego, to the United States, for the support of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commissioners of the United States in consideration of the present circumstances of the Six Nations, at in execution of the humane and liberal views of the United States upon the signing of the above articles, will ord
goods to be delivered to the said Six Nations for their use and comfort.

Olivee Wolcott,
Richard Butler,
Arthur Lee,

Onogwenvadahonji, his X mark. (L. S.)
Toowighnatocon, his X mark. (L.S.)
Oheadarighton, his X mark. (L.S.)
Kendarindgon, his mark. (L. S.)
Tayagonendagighti, his X mark. (L. S.)
Te honwacquhribi, his X mark. (L. S.)
Otyadonenghti, his X mark. (L. S.)
Dagabeiri, his X mark. (L. S.)
Oraghgoanendagen, his X mark. (L. S.)
Ononghsawenghti, his X mark. (L. S.)
Tharondawagen, his X mark. (L. S.)
Kayentholgke, his X mark. (L. S.)


ORIGINAL ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Fort M'Intosh, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations of the other.

The Commissioners Plenipotentionary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wiant, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa nations of Indians, on the following conditions.

Tt
ARTICLE I.

Three chiefs, one from among the Wiandot, and two from among the Delaware nations, shall be delivered up to the commissioners of the United States, to be by them retained till all the prisoners white and black taken by the said nations or any of them, shall be restored.

ARTICLE II.

The said Indian nations do acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary line between the United States and the Wiandot and Delaware nations, shall begin at the mouth of the river Cayahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which Branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami Ome river, and down the south-east side of the same its mouth; thence along the south shore of lake Erie, the mouth of Cayahoga where it began.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines to the Wiandot and Delaware nations, live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation now live thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of Miami or Ome river, and the same at the portage on the branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, at the same on the lake of Sanduske where the fort former stood, and also two miles square on each side of the low rapids of Sanduske river, which posts and the lands;
Ceded to them, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States.

**ARTICLE V.**
If any citizen of the said United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please.

**ARTICLE VI.**
The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same, or any part of it.

**ARTICLE VII.**
The post of Detroit, with a district beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, on the west end of lake Erie, and running west six miles up the southern bank of the said river, thence northerly and always six miles west of the strait, till it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be also reserved to the sole use of the United States.

**ARTICLE VIII.**
In the same manner the post of Michillimachena with dependences and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the use of the United States.

**ARTICLE IX.**
If any Indian or Indians shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver them up at the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States.
ARTICLE X.

The commissioners of the United States, in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon the treaty's being signed, will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, Kelelamand lieutenant-colonel Henry, Hengue Pushees or the Big C Wicocalind or captain White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands given to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America, or as any other person or persons the said nations.

Geo. Clark, (L. s.)
Richard Butler, (L. s.)
Arthur Lee. (L. s.)
Daunghquat, his x mark. (L. s.)
Abraham Kuhn, his x mark. (L. s.)
Ottawerreri, his x mark. (L. s.)
Hobocan, his x mark. (L. s.)
Walandightun, his x mark. (L. s.)
Talapoxic, his x mark. (L. s.)
Wingenum, his x mark. (L. s.)
Packelant, his x mark. (L. s.)
Gingewanno, his x mark. (L. s.)
Waanoos, his x mark. (L. s.)
Konalewassie, his x mark. (L. s.)
Shawnaqum, his x mark. (L. s.)
Quecookkia. his x mark. (L. s.)

TRAITÉ d' AMITIÉ et de COMMERC E entre sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, et les Etats Unis, de l' AMERIQUE.

S A Majesté le Roi de Prusse, &c. &c. et les Etats Unis de l'Amérique, désirant de fixer d'une manière permanente et équitable les règles qui doivent être observées relativement à la correspondance et au commerce à établir entre les Etats respectifs des deux parties; sa Majesté et les Etats Unis ont cru ne pouvoir mieux remplir ce but, qu'en posant pour base de leurs engagemens la plus parfaite égalité et reciprocité.

Dans cette vue sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse a nommé et constitué pour son Plénipotentiaire le Baron Frédéric Guillaume de Thulemeier, son Conseiller Privé d'Ambassade et Envoyé Extraordinaire auprès de leurs Hautes Puissances les Etats Généraux des Provinces Unies; et les Etats Unis ont de leur côte pourvu de leurs plénumpouvoirs le Sieur John Adams ci-devant l'un de leurs Ministres Plénipotentiaires pour traiter de la paix, Delegué au Congrès de la
gefs from the state of Massa-
fachusets, and Chief Justice of the state, and now Mi-

nister Plenipotentiary of the United States with His Brit-
tannic Majesty; Doctor Benjamin Franklin, late

Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles and

another of their Ministers Plenipotentiary for negoti-
ating a peace; and Thomas Jefferson, heretofore a Dele-
gate in Congress from the state of Virginia, and Go-

vernor of the said state, and

now Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of His most Chris-
tian Majesty, which respec-
tive Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full

powers, and on mature deli-

beration, have concluded, settled and signed the fol-

lowing articles.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and sincere friendship be-
tween His Majesty the King of Prussia, his heirs, succe-
sors and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citi-
zens, on the other, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura une paix fermée, inviolable et universelle, une amitié sincère entre

Majesté le Roi de Prusse, héritiers, successeurs et jets, d’une part, et les Etats Unis d’Amerique et leurs citoyens, d’autre part, sans exception de personnes ou lieux.
Article II.

The subjects of His Majesty the King of Prussia may frequent all the coasts and entries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there in all forts produce, manufactures and merchandize; and shall within the said United States no other or greater ies, charges or fees whatever, than the most favorized nations are or shall be inged to pay; and they ll enjoy all the rights, privilages and exemptions inigation and commerce, ich the most favoured ion does or shall enjoy; omitting themselves ne-theless to the laws and iges there established, and which are submitted the zens of the United States, the citizens and subjects the most favoured na-

Article III.

In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all e coasts and countries of Majesty the King ofussia, and reside and trade ere in all forts of produce, manufactures and merchan-zize, and shall pay in the do-

Article II.

Les sujets de la Majesté le Roi de Prusse pourront fréquenter toutes les côtes et tous les pays des Etats Unis de l'Amérique, y résider et trafiquer en toutes fortes de productions, manufactures et marchandises, et ne payeront d'autres ni de plus forts impôts, charges ou droits dans les dits États Unis, que ceux que les nations les plus favorisées font, ou feront obligées de payer; et ils jouiront de tous les droits, privilèges et exemptions dans la navigation et le commerce dont jouit, ou jouira la nation la plus favorisée; se soumettant néanmoins aux loix et usages y établis, et auxquels sont fournis les citoyens des États Unis et les citoyens et sujets des nations les plus favorisées.

Article III.

Pareillement les citoyens des États Unis de l'Amérique pourront fréquenter toutes les côtes et tous les pays de la Majesté le Roi de Prusse, y résider et trafiquer en toutes fortes de productions, manufactures et marchandises et ne payeront
minions of his said Majesty no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves nevertheless to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations d'autres ni plus forts ni plus forts pots, charges ou droits des domaines de sa dite Majeste, que ceux que la nation la plus favorisée est, sera obligée de payer, et jouiront des tous les droits, privilèges et exemptions dans la navigation et le commerce, dont jouit ou jouera la nation la plus favorisée soumettant néanmoins à ses loix et usages y établis, aux quels sont soumis les fujets, de sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, et les sujets et citoyens des nations les plus favorisées.

**Article IV.**

More especially each party shall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures and merchandize, in their own or any other vessels to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects or citizens of that other freely to purchase them; and thence to take the produce, manufactures and merchandize of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like manner be free to sell them, paying in both cases such duties, charges and fees only, as are or shall be paid

**Article IV.**

En particulier chacune des deux nations aura le droit d'importer ses propres productions, manufactures marchandises à bord de leurs propres bâtiments ou de l'autre, dans toutes les parties des domaines de l'autre où il sera permis à tous fujets et citoyens de l'autre nation de les acheter librement; comme aussi d'y charger les productions, manufactures et marchandises de l'autre que tous les dits fujets ou citoyens auront la liberté de leur vendre; en parlant dans l'un et l'autre des tels impôts, droits et charges.
the most favoured nation, evertheless the King ofussia and the United States, de each of them, reserve to themselves the right, where nation restrains the importation of merchandise to the vessels of the entry of which it is the wth or manufacture, to publish against such nation retaliating regulations; and the right to prohibit, in their respective countries, importation and exportation of all merchandise whatsoever, when reasons of be shall require it. In this the subjects or citizens either of the contracting parties shall not import nor port the merchandise prohibited by the other; but one of the contracting parties permits any other on to import or export same merchandise, the citizens or subjects of the er shall immediately enthe same liberty.

**Article V.**

The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other fects or citizens of either y, shall not, within the U u

**Article V.**

Les marchands, commandants de vaisseaux, et autres fujets ou citoyens de chacune des deux nations, ne feront u u

**The text is in French and English.**
ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any fort of merchandize into any other vessels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

**Article VI.**

That the vessels of either party loading within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harassed or detained, it is agreed, that all examinations of goods required by the laws, shall be made before they are laden on board the vessel, and that there shall be no examination after; nor shall the vessel be searched at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally, in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is; but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel be seized or detained for that cause.

**Article VI.**

Pour éviter que les vaisseaux de l'une des deux parties contradictantes ne soient point inutilement mole ou détenus dans les ports ou sous la juridiction de l'autre, il a été convenu que les examenations des marchandises, donnée par les loix, se fassent avant qu'elles ne soient chargées sur le navire, et enfin il ne sera point de recherche à bord du vaisseau, à moins qu'il n'y ait chargé clandestinement et illégalement des marchandises prohibées. Dans ce cas, celui par l'ordre duquel elles ont été portées à bord, ou celui qui les a portées sans ordre, fera des loix du pays où il se trouve, fans que l'équipage soit mole, ni les autres marchandises ou le vaisseau saisis ou détenus par cette raison.
**Article VII.**

Each party shall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction, by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to the right owners, all vessels and effects which shall be taken from them within the extent of their jurisdiction.

**Article VIII.**

The vessels of the subjects citizens of either party, being on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart and to pursue their voyage, without detention, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges or whatsoever, except those established for vessels entering into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of port itself, or of other

**Article VII.**

Chacune des deux parties contractantes tâchera, par tous les moyens qui seront en son pouvoir, de protéger et de défendre tous les vaisseaux et autres effets appartenants aux citoyens ou sujets de l'autre, et se trouvant dans l'étendue de sa juridiction par mer ou par terre: et elle employera tous ses efforts pour recouvrer et faire restituer aux propriétaires légitimes les vaisseaux et effets qui leur auront été enlevés dans l'étendue de la dite juridiction.

**Article VIII.**

Les vaisseaux des sujets ou citoyens d'une des deux parties contractantes, arrivant sur une côte appartenante à l'autre, mais n'ayant pas désiré d'entrer au port, ou y étant entrés, ne désirant pas de décharger leurs cargaisons, ou de recom- mencer leur charge, auront la liberté de repartir et de poursuivre leur route sans empechement, et sans être obligés de rendre compte de leur cargaison, ni de payer aucun impôt, chargés, et droits quelconques, excepté ceux établis sur les vaisseaux une fois entrés dans le port,
establisheiments for the safety and convenience of naviga-
tors, which duties, charges and fees shall be the same, and
shall be paid on the same footing as in the case of sub-
jects or citizens of the coun-
try where they are establis-
ed.

**Article IX.**

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foun-
dered or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the
domination of the other, their respective subjects or citizens
shall receive, as well for themselves as for their ves-
fels and effects, the same af-

sistance which would be due
to the inhabitants of the
country where the damage
happens, and shall pay the
same charges and dues only as
the said inhabitants would be
subject to pay in a like case:
and if the operations of re-
pair shall require that the
whole or any part of their
cargo be unladed, they shall
pay no duties, charges or
fees on the part which they
shall relade and carry away.
The ancient and barbarous
right to wrecks of the sea
shall be entirely abolished,
et destinés à l'entretien
port même ou à d'aut
établissemens qui ont po
but la sûreté et la comm
dité des navigateurs, lesqu
droits, chargés et impôts
ront les mêmes et se par
ront sur le même pied qu
font acquittés par les suj
ou citoyens de l'état où
font établis.

**Article IX.**

Au cas que quelque ve-
seau appartenant à l'une
deux parties contractan
auront fait naufrage, écho
ou souffert quelque dom-
mage sur les côtes
sous la domination de l'aut
les sujets ou citoyens respec
nent recevront, tant pour
que pour leurs vaissel
contidents, la même assistan
t qui auront été fournie à
habitans du pays où l'acc
dent arrive ; et ils payeront
feulement les mêmes ch
gés et droits, auxquels des
habitants auront été
affujettis en pareil cas.

La réparation du vaiss
exige que la cargaison dé
chargée en tout ou en pa
artie, ils ne payeront n
impôt, charge, ou doit
de ce qui sera rembarqué et
emporté. L'ancien et ba
bare droit de naufrage a
with respect to the subjects of the two contracting parties.

**Article X.**
The citizens or subjects of such party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise; and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the habitants of the country wherein the said goods are, all be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, and for so long a time as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question shall arise among several claimants, to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and

entièrement aboli à l'égard des sujets ou citoyens des deux parties contradictantes.

**Article X.**
Les citoyens ou sujets de l'une des deux parties contradictantes auront dans les états de l'autre la liberté de disposer de leurs biens personnels, soit par testament, donation ou autrement, et leurs héritiers étant sujets ou citoyens de l'autre partie contradictante, succéderont à leurs biens, soit en vertu d'un testament, ou *ab intestato*, et ils pourront en prendre possession, soit en personne, soit par d'autres agissant en leur place, et en disposeront à leur volonté, en ne payant d'autres droits que ceux auxquels les habitants du pays où la succession est devenu vacante, sont assujettis en pareille occurrence. Et en cas d'absence des héritiers, on prendra aussi long-temps que le bien qui leur font échus, les mêmes soins qu'on aurait pris en pareille occasion des biens des natifs du pays, jusqu'à ce que le propriétaire légitime ait agréé des arrangements pour recueillir l'héritage. S'il s'éleve des contestations entre différents pretendants ayant droit à la
judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Article XI.

The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship, is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party, within the jurisdiction of the other, without being liable to molestation in that respect, for any cause other than an insult on the religion of o-

succession, elles seront dépourvues de tout droit de représailles, et des biens-fonds venant à passer, les juges de quelque personne possédant des biens-fonds sur le territoire de l'une des parties contractantes, ces biens-fonds venant à passer, les lois du pays, à un citoyen ou sujet de l'autre partie, celui-ci, si par fa qualité d'étranger il est inhabile de les posséder, obtient un délai convenable pour les vendre et pour en retirer le produit, sans obstacle, exempt de tout droit de représailles, de la part du gouvernement des États respectifs. Mais cet article ne déroge en aucune manière à la force des lois qui ont déjà été publiées ou qui le seront dans l'avenir, par fa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, pour prévenir l'emigration de ses sujets.

Article XI.

Il fera accordé la plus parfaite liberté de conscience et de culte aux citoyens sujets de chaque partie contractante dans les États de l'autre, et personne ne sera molesté à cet égard pour quelque cause que ce soit, si ce n'est pour insulter à
lers. Moreover, when the subjects or citizens of the one party, shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

**Article XII.**

If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers, shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, that state as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on

**Article XII.**

Si l'une des parties contractantes étoit en guerre avec une autre puissance, la libre correspondance et le commerce des citoyens ou sujets de la partie qui demeure neutre envers les puissances belligérantes, ne feront point interrompus. Au contraire, et dans ce cas, comme en pleine paix, les vaisseaux de la partie neutre pourront naviger en toute sûreté dans les ports et sur les côtes des puissances belligérantes, les vaisseaux libres rendant les marchandises libres, en tant qu'on regardera comme libre tout ce qui fera à bord d'un navire appartenant à la partie neutre, quand même ces effets appartiendroient à l'ennemi de l'autre. La même
board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy.

**Article XIII.**

And in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting the merchandize heretofore called contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of the parties to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying however a reasonable compensation for the loss of property to individuals.

**Article XIII.**

Dans le cas où l'une des parties contractantes se trouvera en guerre avec une autre puissance, il a été convenu que pour prévenir les difficultés et les discussions qui pourraient survenir, ordinairement par rapport aux marchandises ci-devant appelées contrebande, telles que armes, munitions, etc., chargées à bord des vaisseaux des citoyens ou sujets de l'une des parties, et destinés pour l'ennemi de l'autre, n'auront pour effet d'entrainer la perte de la propriété des individus. Néanmoins il sera permis d'arrêter ces forces de vaines et effets, et de les retenir pendant tout le temps que le preneur croira nécessaire de faire pour prévenir les inconvenients et le dommage qui
And in the same case where one of the parties is engaged in war with another, that the vessels of the neutral party may be readily and certainly known, it is reed, that they shall be provided with sea-letters, or seals, which shall ex-

cels the name, the property X

pourroient en refuUer autre-

ment; mais dans ce caso on

accordera une compensation

raisonable pour les perdes

qui auront été occasionnées

par la fafie. Et il sera per-

mis en outre aux preneurs
d'employer à leur service,
en tout, en partie, les

munitions militaires déte-

nuës, en en payant aux pro-

priétaires la pleine valeur,
da déterminer sur le prix qui

aura cours à l'endroit de

leur destination; mais que

dans le cas énoncé, d'un

vaifleau arrêté pour des ar-
ticles ci-devant appelés con-
trebande, si le maitre du na-
vire consentoît à delivrer les
marchandises susceptes, il
aura la liberté de le faire, et
le navire ne sera plus amené
dans le port, ni détenu plus
long-temps, mais aura toute
liberté de poursuivre sa
route.

ARTICLE XIV.

Dans le cas où l'une des
deux parties contractantes
le trouveroît engageé dans
une guerre avec une autre
puissance, et afin que les
vaiffeaux de la partie neu-
tre foient promptement et
furemment reconnus, on est
convenu qu'ils devront être
munis de lettres de mer ou
and burthen of the vessel, as also the name and dwelling of the master, which passeports shall be made out in good and due forms (to be settled by conventions between the parties whenever occasion shall require) shall be renewed as often as the vessel shall return into port; and shall be exhibited whenever required, as well in the open sea as in port. But if the said vessel be under convoy of one or more vessels of war, belonging to the neutral party, the simple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the said vessel belongs to the party of which he is, shall be considered as establishing the fact, and shall relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

**Article XV.**

And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated, that when the vessels of the neutral party, failing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, public or private, of the other party, such vessel of war shall not approach within cannon-shot of the said neutral vessel, nor passeports, exprimant le propriétaire, et le port navire, ainsi que le nom de la demeure du maître.

passeports, qui feront établis en bonne et due forme (à déterminer par des conventions entre les parties lorsque l’occasion le requerra) devront être renouvelés toutes les fois que le navire retournera dans le port, et seront exhibés chaque requisition tant pleine mer que dans le port. Mais si le navire se trouve sous le convoi d’un ou d’autres vaisseaux de guerre appartenant à la partie neu-

tal félicitera que l’officier commandant du convoi déclare que le navire est de fon-
ti moyennant quoi une simple déclaration fera étalé le fait, et fera les deux parties de telle visite ultérieure.

**Article XV.**

Pour prévenir entièrement tout désordre et toute violence en pareil cas, il est stipulé que lorsque des navires, de la partie neutre, navigeant sans convoy, contrebent quelque vaisseau de guerre public ou particulier de l’autre part, le vaisseau de guerre n’approchera le navire neut
more than two or three men in their boat on board the fame, to examine her letters or passports. And persons belonging to any ship of war, public or pri-
tate, who shall molest or inter-
efer in any manner what-
tever, the people, vessels or effets of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for da-
ges and interest, sufficient com-
mity for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

**Article XVI.**

It is agreed that the sub-
tes or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels and effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, nor liable, for any military ex-
plition, or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest, for debts contracted or offences com-
mitted by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdicction of the other, qu' au dela de la portée du canon, et n'enverra pas plus de deux ou trois hommes dans sa chaloupe à bord, pour examiner les lettres de mer ou passports. Et toutes les personnes appartenant à quelque vaisseau de guerre public ou particulier, qui molestèrent ou insultèrent en quelque manière que ce soit l'équipage, les vaisseaux ou effets de l'autre partie, seront responsables en leurs personnes et en leurs biens, de tous dommages et intérêts ; pour lesquels il sera donné caution suffisante par tous les commandans de vaisseaux armés en course, avant qu'ils reçoivent leurs commissions.

**Article XVI.**

Il a été convenu que les sujets ou citoyens de l'une des parties contractantes, leurs vaisseaux ni effets, ne pourront être astreints à aucun embargo, ni retenus de la part de l'autre pour quelque expédition militaire, usage public ou particulier de qui que ce soit. Et dans les cas de saisie, de détention, ou d'arrêt, soit pour dettes contractées, ou offences commises par quelque citoyen ou sujet de l'une des parties.
the same shall be made and
prosecuted by order and au-
thority of law only, and ac-
cording to the regular course
of proceedings usual in such
cases.

**Article XVII.**

If any vessel or effects of
the neutral power be taken
by an enemy of the other,
or by a pirate, and retaken
by that other, they shall be
brought into some port of
one of the parties, and de-
levered into the custody of the
officers of that port, in order
to be restored entire to the
true proprietor as soon as
due proof shall be made con-
cerning the property thereof.

**Article XVIII.**

If the citizens or subjects
of either party, in danger
from tempests, pirates, ene-
mies or other accident, shall
take refuge with their vessels
or effects, within the har-
bours or jurisdiction of the
other, they shall be received,
protected and treated with
humanity and kindness, and
shall be permitted to furnish
themselves, at reasonable
prices, with all refreshments,
provisions and other things
contractantes dans la ju-
diction de l'autre, on pa-
edra uniquement par
dre et autorité de la justice
faisant suivant les voyes ordinai-
en pareil cas usitées.

**Article XVII.**

S'il arrivoit que les bi-
mens où effets de la pu-
fance neutre fussent pris par
l'ennemi de l'autre, ou par
un pirate, et ensuite re-
prise par la puissance en guer-
ils feront conduits dans
port de l'une des deux pa-
ties contractantes et remi-
la garde des officiers du
port, afin d'être réstitués
entier au propriétaire lé
time, dès qu'il aura d'év-
ment constaté son droit
propriété.

**Article XVIII.**

Lorsque les citoyens
sujets de l'une des deux pa-
ties contractantes seront ré-
cés par des tempêtes, par
poursuite des corsaires
ou effets dans les havres,
dans la juridiction de
tribunal, ils seront reçus, pro-
gés et traités avec humanité
et honnêteté. Il leur sera permis de se pourvoir à
necessary for their subsistence, health and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

Article XIX.

The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, all carry freely wherever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of the admiralty, or of the customs, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process, then they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to shew. But no vessel which shall have made prizes on the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France, shall have a right of asylum in the ports or havens of the said United States; and if such be forced therein by tempest or dangers of the sea, they shall be

Article XIX.

Les vaisseaux de guerre publics et particuliers des deux parties contractantes pourront conduire en toute liberté, par tout où il leur plaira, les vaisseaux et effets qu'ils auront pris sur leurs ennemis, sans être obligés de payer aucun impôt, charges ou droits aux officiers de l'amirauté, des douanes ou autres. Ces prises ne pourront être non plus ni arrêtées, ni visitées, ni soumises à des procédures légales, en entrant dans le port de l'autre partie, mais elles pourront en sortir librement, et être conduites en tout temps par le vaisseau neuronal aux endroits portés par les commissions, dont l'officier commandant le dit vaisseau sera obligé de faire montre. Mais tout vaisseau qui aura fait des prises sur les sujets de sa Majesté très Chrétienne le Roi de France, ne fauroid obtenir un droit d'asile dans les ports ou havres des États Unis; et s'il
obliged to depart as soon as possible, according to the tenor of the treaties existing between his said Most Christian Majesty and the said United States.

**Article XX.**

No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against that other.

**Article XXI.**

If the two contracting parties should be engaged in war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1st. If a vessel of one of the parties, retaken by a privateer of the other, shall not être forcé d'y entrer par les tempêtes ou dangers de mer il sera obligé d'en repandre le plutôt possible, conformément à la teneur des traités subsistant entre sa Majesté très Chrétienne et les États-Unis.

**Article XXI.**

S'il arrivait que les deux parties contractantes fussent en même temps en guerre contre un ennemi commun on observera de part et autre les points suivants. Si les bateaux des deux nations repris par les armateurs de l'autre
have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, she shall be restored to the first owner for the third of the value of the vessel and cargo; but if she all have been more than twenty-four hours in possession of the enemy, she shall belong wholly to the recapture. 2d. If in the same case the recapture were by a public vessel of war of the one party, restitution shall be made to the owner for one thirtyeth part of the value of the vessel and cargo, if she shall not have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and the tenth of the said value, where she shall have been longer, which sums shall be distributed in gratuities to the recaptors. 3d. The restitution in the cases aforesaid, shall be after due proof of property, and surety given or the part to which the recaptors are entitled. 4th. The vessels of war, public and private, of the two parties, shall be reciprocally admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each; but the said prizes shall not be discharged nor sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to

n'ont pas été au pouvoir de l'ennemi au de la de vingt-quatre heures, ils feront restitués, au premier propriétaire moyennant le payement du tiers de la valeur du bâtiment et de la cargaison : si au contraire le vaisseau repris a été plus de vingt-quatre heures au pouvoir de l'ennemi, il appartendra en entier à celui qui l'a repris. 2. Dans le cas qu'un navire est repris par un vaisseau de guerre de l'une des puissances contractantes, il sera rendu au propriétaire, moyennant qu'il paye un trentième du navire et de la cargaison, si le bâtiment n'a pas été plus de vingt-quatre heures au pouvoir de l'ennemi, et le dixième de cette valeur, s'il y a été plus long-temps, lesquelles sommes feront distribuées en guise de gratification à ceux qui l'auront repris. 3. Dans ces cas la restitution n'aura lieu qu'après les preuves faites de la propriété sous caution de la quote-part qui en revient à celui qui a repris le navire. 4. Les vaisseaux de guerre publics et particuliers des deux parties contractantes feront admis réciproquement avec leurs prises dans les
the laws and regulations of the states to which the cap-
tor belongs, but by the judi-
catures of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. 5th. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, public and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

Article XXII.

Where the parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall upon all occasions take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course, against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party of which they are.

Article XXII.

Lorsque les parties contractantes seront engagées en guerre contre un ennemi commun, ou qu’elles seront neutres toutes deux, les vaisseaux, de guerre de l’un prendront en toute occasion sous leur protection les navires de l’autre, qui feront avec eux la même route, ils les défendront, aussi longtemps qu’ils feront voile et semblable, contre toute force et violence et de la manière qu’ils protégéroient et défendroient les navires de leur propre nation.
Article XXIII.

S'il survient une guerre entre les parties contractantes, les marchands de l'un des deux états qui résideront dans l'autre, auront la permission d'y rester encore neuf mois, pour recueillir leurs dettes actives, et arranger leurs affaires, après quoi ils pourront partir en toute liberté et importer tous leurs biens, sans être molestés ni empêchés. Les femmes et les enfans, les gens de lettres de toutes les facultés, les cultivateurs, artisans, manufacturiers et pêcheurs, qui ne sont point armés et qui habitent des villes, villages ou places qui ne font pas fortifiés, et en général tous ceux dont la vocation tend à la subsistance et à l'avantage commun du genre humain, auront la liberté de continuer leurs professions respectives, et ne feront point molestés en leurs personnes, ni leurs maisons, ou leurs biens incendiés, ou autrement détruits, ni leurs champs ravagés par les armées de l'ennemi au pouvoir duquel ils pourroient tomber par les événemens de la guerre, mais si l'on se trouve dans la nécessité de prendre quelque chose de leurs propriétés...
employed in exchanging the
products of different places,
and thereby rendering the
necessaries, conveniencies
and comforts of human life
more easy to be obtained,
and more general, shall be
allowed to pass free and un-
molested; and neither of
the contracting powers shall
grant or issue any commis-
ion to any private armed
vessels, empowering them to
take or destroy such trading
vessels or interrupt such com-
merce.

Article XXIV.

And to prevent the de-
struction of prisoners of war,
by sending them into distant
and inclement countries, or
by crowding them into close
and noxious places, the two
contracting parties solemnly
pledge themselves to each
other, and to the world, that
they will not adopt any such
practice; that neither will
send the prisoners whom
they may take from the oth-
er into the East-Indies, or
any other parts of Asia or
Africa, but that they shall be

pour l'usage de l'armée en
nemie, la valeur en être
payée à un prix raisonné.
Tous les vaisseaux m-
chands et commerçans, e-
ployés à l'échange des pro-
duits de différents
droits, et par conséquent
destinés à faciliter et rep-
dre les nécessités les co-
modités et les douceurs
la vie, passeront libres et
sans être molestés.
Les deux puissances con-
tantes s'engagent à n'or-
corder aucune commission
des vaisseaux armés en coi-
qui les autorisât à prêter
ou à détruire ces fortes
vaisseaux marchands ou
interrrompre le commerce

Article XXIV.

Afin d'adoucir le sort
prisonniers de guerre, et
les point exposer à être
voyés dans des climats éloi-
nés et rigoureux, ou res-
dant dans des habitations etro-
ites et malfaisantes, les deux
contractantes s'engagent
folemment l'une en l'autre,
et à la face de l'un
vers, qu'elles n'adoptent
aucun de ces usages ;
les prisonniers qu'elles per-
roient faire l'une sur l'autre
ne seront transportés ni
Indes Orientales, ni
ed in some part of their
ominions in Europe or A-
ica, in wholesome situa-
s; that they shall not be
ined in dungeons, pri-
ships, nor prifons, nor be
into irons, nor bound,
otherwise restrained in
use of their limbs; that
officers shall be enlarged
their paroles within con-
sent districts, and have
notable quarters, and
common men be disposed
cantonments open and
tensive enough for air and
rice, and lodged in bar-
ks as roomily and good
re provided by the party
whose power they are for
ir troops; that the
icers shall also be daily
ished by the party in
of power they are, with
any rations, and of the
ne articles and quality as
allowed by them, either
kind or by commutation,
officers of equal rank in
ir own army; and all o-
ers shall be daily furnish-
them with such ration as
allow to a common fol-
ir in their own service;
value whereof shall be
id'by the other party on a
ual adjustment of ac-
tnts for the subsistence of
ifoners at the close of the
aucune contrée de l'Asie ou
de l'Afrique, mais qu'on
leur assignera en Europe ou
en Amerique, dans les terri-
toires respectifs des parties
contractantes, un séjour fi-
tué dans un air sain ; qu'ils
ne seront point confinés dans
des cachots, ni dans des pri-
sions ni dans des vaisseaux
de prison; qu'ils ne feront
pas mis au fers, ni garotés,
ni autrement privés de l'u-
fage de leurs membres ; que
les officiers seront relâchés
fur leur parole d'honneur
 dans l'enceinte de certains
distRICTS qui leur seront fix-
és, et qu'on leur accordera
des logemens commodes ;
que les simples soldats seront
distribués dans des canto-
nemens ouverts, assez vastes
pour prendre l'air et l'exer-
cice, et qu'ils seront logés
dans des barraques aussi spa-
tieuses et aussi commodes
que le font celles des troupes
de la puissance au pouvoir
delaquelle se trouvent les
prisonniers. Que cette puif-
fance fera pourvoir journel-
lement les officiers d'autant
de rations, composées des
mêmes articles et de la même
qualité, dont jouissent en
nature ou en équivalent les
officiers du même rang qui
font à son propre service;
war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them, be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever; that each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends, and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as qu'elle fournira égales-\n\ntant de ces dépenses fera\n\ndebout a la solde de la propre armée. Le mo-\n\ntant de ces dépenses fera payé par l'autre puissance d'après une liquidation compte à arrêter reçu\n\nment pour l'entretien des prisonniers à la fin de la guerre; et ces comptes ne\r\nport point confondus ou lâchés avec d'autres comptes ni la solde qui en est rétenue comme compensé ou repréfilées, pour une autre article ou telle au\n\npretention réelle ou supposée. Il fera permis à chacun de deux puissances d'entretenir un commissaire de leur choix dans chaque cantonnement des prisonniers qui font au pouvoir de l'autre ces commissaires, auront liberté de visiter les prisonniers, aussi souvent qu'ils désireront, ils pourront également recevoir et distribuer les douceurs que leurs parens ou amis des prisonniers leur feront parvenir. Enfin il leur sera libre \nd'honneur, ou qu'un aut
annulling or suspending this article; but on the contrary, at the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

**Article XXV.**

The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointment, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party shall chuse to make such appointment; but if any such consuls shall exist the next preceding article; but on the contrary, at the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

**Article XXV.**

Les deux parties contractantes se sont accordé mutuellement la faculté de tenir dans leurs ports respectifs des consuls, vice-consuls, agents et commissaires de leur choix et dont les fonctions seront déterminées par un arrangement particulier, lorsque l'une des deux puissances aura nommé à ces postes. Mais dans le cas
erclife commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

**Article XXVI.**

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted, to such other nation, or on yielding the compensation where such nation does the same.

**Article XXVII.**

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years from the exchange of ratifications; and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such a war, shall continue in force until the treaty, or another of these consuls should wish to make this commerce, he will be furnished with the same laws and usages, as those furnished to the parts of their nation to the right where it resides.

**Article XXVII.**

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse et les États Unis de l'Amérique font convenus que le présent traité aura force pendant l'espace de dix ans à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications, et qui si l'expiration de ce terme arrivait dans le cours d'une guerre entre eux les articles ci-dessus stipulé pour régler leur conduite et temps de guerre, conserveront toute leur force, jusqu'
In conclusion of the treaty which shall re-establish peace; and that this treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its signature.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries before mentioned, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures.

F. G. DE THULEMEIER. (l. s.)
A la Haye le 10, Septembre, 1785.

JOHN ADAMS. (l. s.)
London, August 5, 1785.

B. FRANKLIN. (l. s.)
Passy, July 9, 1785.

TH. JEFFERSON. (l. s.)
Paris, July 28, 1785.

ORIGINAL.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded atHopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlan Mcintosh, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one Part, and the Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees of the other.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions.
ARTICLE I.
The Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokee shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: The shall also restore all the Negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.
The Commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the Head-Men and Warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.
The said Indians for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.
The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds, between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river, on the Teneffee; thence running north-eaft to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Teneffee; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a north-eaft line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river; thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Camp creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichuckey; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the North-Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boun-
and along the same south-west over the top of the onee mountain till it shall strike Tugalo river; thence direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence the head of the south fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

Any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands toward or southward of the said boundary which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, the person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, the Indians may punish him or not as they please: provided nevertheless, That this article shall not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad Holstein rivers, whose particular situation shall be determined by the United States in Congress assembled for decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE VI.

Any Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the nation, or the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States: provided, That the punishment shall not be greater than the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the murder robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen of the United States; and the punishment
shall be in presence of some of the Cherokees, if any shall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice of the time of such tended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tri

**ARTICLE VIII.**

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

**ARTICLE IX.**

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such a manner as they think proper.

**ARTICLE X.**

Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of Cherokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

**ARTICLE XI.**

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of United States, of any designs which they may know suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States.

**ARTICLE XII.**

That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interest, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.
ARTICLE XIII.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace ten by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America, and all the Cherokees, We their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this twenty-eighth of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Benjamin Hawkins, (L. s.)
dw. Pickens, (L. s.)
s. Martin, (L. s.)
cb'n. M'Intosh. (L. s.)
avatee, or Corn Tass'd of Toquo, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
halavette, or

Hanging Man of Chota, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
iskegatabu, or

Long Fellow of Chistohee, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
iskwha, or

Abraham of Chilkowa, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
olakysa, or Prince of Noth, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)

The Gritzs of Chicamaga, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
matota, or

The Rising Fawn of Highwassay, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
uckasee, or

Young Tarrapin of Allajoy, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
opstaka, or

The Waker of Oostanawa, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
ntola, or Gun Rod of Seteco, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
nsuokanail,

Buffalo White Calf New Cussee, his \( \times \) mark. (L. s.)
Koʃtaycakt, or
Sharp Fellow Wataga, his ≈ mark. (L.
Chonoʃtia, of Cowe, his ≈ mark. (L.
Cheʃcoonwoho,
Bird in close of Tomotlug, his ≈ mark. (L.
Tuckafee, or Tarrapin of Hightowa, his ≈ mark. (L.
Cheʃeʃoia, or the Rabbit of Tlaaco, his ≈ mark. (L.
Cheʃeʃeʃoeta, or
Yellow Bird of the Pine Log, his ≈ mark. (L.
Sketoʃksja,
Second Man of Tillico, his ≈ mark. (L.
Chokaʃatahe,
Chickasaw Killer Taʃonta, his ≈ mark. (L.
Onaʃoota, of Koʃoʃee, his ≈ mark. (L.
Okoʃeʃeta, or
Sower Mush of Kooloquo, his ≈ mark. (L.
Umatoʃeʃha, the
Water Hunter, Choikamawga, his ≈ mark. (L.
Wyʃuka, of Lookout Mountain, his ≈ mark. (L.
Tuʃca, or Tom of Chatuga, his ≈ mark. (L.
Wiʃl, of Akoha, his ≈ mark. (L.
Necatee, of Sawta, his ≈ mark. (L.
Amokontakona, Kutcło, his mark. (L.
Kowetataheec, in Frog-Town, his mark. (L.
Keʃuʃ, Talko, his mark. (L.
Tuʃatiffa, of Chaway, his mark. (L.
Wotʃuʃuka, the Way Layer, Chota, his mark. (L.
Tatiʃuʃta, or Porpus of Tilaff, his mark. (L.
John, of Little Tallico, his mark. (L.
Skeʃeleʃ, his mark. (L.
Akonoʃueʃia, the Cabin, his mark. (L.
Cheʃaʃoka, of Kawetakac, his mark. (L.
Yellow Bird, his mark. (L.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part; and Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacoba; Yockahoopoie, leading Chief of Bugtoogolo; Mingohopoie, leading Chief of Husbooqua; Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congtooo; Pooishemaltubie, Gorget Captain of Senayazo; and thirteen small Medal Chiefs of the first Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw Nation, of the other part.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to all the Choctaw nation, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions.

ARTICLE I.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if there be in the Choctaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the
United States of America, is and shall be the following viz. Beginning at a point on the thirty-first degree north latitude, where the Eastern boundary of the Nation shall touch the same; thence east along the same thirty-first degree of north latitude, being the Southern boundary of the United States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the twelfth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, while they were under the protection of the King of Great-Britain; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary, until it shall meet the northern boundary the said lands; thence westerly along the said northern boundary, until it shall meet the western boundary thereof; thence southerly along the same to the beginning; laying and reserving for the establishment of trading posts three tracts or parcels of land of six miles square each, such places as the United States in Congress assembled shall think proper; which posts, and the lands annexed to the same, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Indians to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder or other capital crime on any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or the same up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled: Provided that t.
punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Choctaws, if any will attend at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity to do, due notice, practicable, of the time of such intended punishment all be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be ratified on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, if by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.
ARTICLE X.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribes or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade interest of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and Friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and the Choctaw nation on the other part, shall be universal and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and all the Choctaws, we their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Benjamin Hawkins, (L. s)
Andrew Pickens, (L. s)
Jos. Martin, (L. s)
Tockenahoma, his mark. (L. s)
Tockehoopoe, his mark. (L. s)
Mingohoopoe, his mark. (L. s)
Tobocob, his mark. (L. s)
Pooahomaftuby, his mark. (L. s)
Poobahooma, his mark. (L. s)
Tuscoonooboope, his mark. (L. s)
Shinshemaftuby, his mark. (L. s)
Toopakooma, his mark. (L. s)
Stoonokoohoopgie, his mark. (L. s)
Tchakidbay, his mark. (L. s)
Pooahomaftuby, his mark. (L. s)

ORIGINAL ARTICLES of a TREATY, concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickins, and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the one part; and Piomingo, Head Warrior and First Minister of the Chickasaw Nation; Mingatufika, one of the Leading Chiefs; and Latopoia, First Beloved Man of the said Nation, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws, of the other part.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America give peace to the Chickasaw Nation, and receive them into the favour and protection of the said States, on the following conditions.
ARTICLE I.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens; if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, such person, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is and shall be the following viz. Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennesse, at a point in a line to be run north-eaft, which shall strike the Tennesse, at the mouth of Duck river thence running westerly along the said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern banks thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same, to the Choctaw line or Natches district; thence along the said line, the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaw claimed, and lived and hunted on, the twenty-ninth November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Thence the said boundary eastwardly, shall be the land allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks, saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Musco Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo, a circle, the diameter of which shall be five miles.
ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands reby allotted to the Chickasaws to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States America, and the Chickasaws may punish him or not they please.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled: Provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the robbery or murder or other capital crime had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws, if any will attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of such intended punishment, shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

* The name of the river not in the original.
ARTICLE VII.

It is understood, that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, if by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns in the Chickasaws to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE X.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade interests of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and the Chickasaw nation on the other part, shall be universal, and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.
WITNESS of all and every thing herein contained, between the said States and Chickalaws, We their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Benjamin Hawkins, (L. S.)
Andrew Pickens, (L. S.)
Jos. Martin. (L. S.)
Piomingo, his \( \times \) mark. (L. S.)
Mingatushka, his \( \times \) mark. (L. S.)
Latopioa. his \( \times \) mark. (L. S.)


ORIGINAL

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at the Mouth of the Great Miami, on the north-western Bank of the Ohio, the thirty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one Part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawanoe Nation, of the other part.

ARTICLE I.

THREE hostages shall be immediately delivered to the Commissioners, to remain in the possession of the United States until all the prisoners, white and black, taken in the late war from among the citizens of the United States, by the Shawanoe nation, or by any other Indians residing in their towns, shall be restored.

ARTICLE II.

The Shawanoe nation, do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace, made between
them and the King of Great Britain, the fourteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

**ARTICLE III.**

If any Indian or Indians of the Shawanoe nation, or any other Indian or Indians residing in their towns, shall commit murder or robbery on, or do any injury to the citizens of the United States, or any of them, that nation shall deliver such offender or offenders to the officer commanding the nearest post of the United States, to be punished according to the ordinances of Congress; and in like manner, any citizen of the United States, who shall do injury to any Indian of the Shawanoe nation, or to any other Indian or Indians residing in their towns, and under their protection, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The Shawanoe nation having knowledge of the intention of any nation or body of Indians to make war on the citizens of the United States, or of their counselling together for that purpose, and neglecting to give information thereof to the commanding officer of the nearest post of the United States, shall be considered as parties in such war, and be punished accordingly: and the United States shall in like manner inform the Shawanoes of any injuries designed against them.

**ARTICLE V.**

The United States do grant peace to the Shawanoe nation, and do receive them into their friendship and protection.

**ARTICLE VI.**

The United States do allot to the Shawanoe nation lands within their territory to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the W andots and Delaware nations, at the place where the branch of the Great Miami which falls into the Ohio intersects said line; then down the river Miami, to the for
that river, next below the old fort which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; thence due west to the river de la Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash, beyond which lines none of the Shawanoes in their settlement and possessions; and the Shawanoes do relinquish to the United States, all title, or pretense of title, they ever had to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described.

ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall presume to settle upon the lands allotted to the Shawanoes by this treaty, he or they shall be put out of the protection of the United States.

TESTIMONY whereof, the Parties hereunto have affixed their hands and seals, the day and year first above-mentioned.

G. Clark, (L. s.)
Richard Butler, (L. s.)
Saml. H. Parsons, (L. s.)
Aweecony, his X mark. (L. s.)
Kakawiplathy, his X mark. (L. s.)
Malunthy, his X mark. (L. s.)
Musquauconocah, his X mark. (L. s.)
Meanymfeacah, his X mark. (L. s.)
Wayaucovela, his X mark. (L. s.)
Nibipecoa, his X mark. (L. s.)
Nibinescoce, his X mark. (L. s.)

Att'tst.—Alexander Campbell, Sec'y Commissioners.

WITNESSES.

J. Finney, Maj. B. B.
Jos. Doyle, Capt. B. B.
athan McDowell, Ensign.
ohn Saffenger,
ery Gowy,
agy Gallesway, his X mark.
ohn Boggs,
TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between the United States of America, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known,

WHEREAS the United States of America in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister, or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce; to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting to the United States in Congress assembled, for their ratification; and by one other commission bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals to appoint such agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers, to commence and prosecute the said negociations and conferen...
For the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas we the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris, October the eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said commission we were authorised to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit:

In the Name of Almighty God.

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book, and sealed with our royal seal, at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Haban, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

Article I.

We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to the Honorable Thomas
Barclay, the agent of the United States now at our court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

**ARTICLE II.**

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

**ARTICLE III.**

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, all there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

**ARTICLE IV.**

A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if the commander of a ship of war either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

**ARTICLE V.**

If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet vessels at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

**ARTICLE VI.**

If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States or their effects, to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like
anner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, all make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

ARTICLE VII.

If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a danger at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

ARTICLE IX.

If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore in any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going nearer without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

ARTICLE X.

If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers within gun shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.
ARTICLE XI.

If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels fail from the ports of the United States, a vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessel failing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ARTICLE XII.

If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commandant of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

ARTICLE XIII.

If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the former with an equal number of guns, not with more or less.

ARTICLE XIV.

The commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favoured nation for the time being; and the citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

ARTICLE XV.

Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel, he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.
ARTICLE XVI.

In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on one side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this change may be effected by a merchant or any other person authorized by either of the parties.

ARTICLE XVII.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited the other Christian nations.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at all liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

ARTICLE XX.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with
each other, the consul shall decide between the parties and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall immediately granted to him.

**ARTICLE XXI.**

If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make an escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

**ARTICLE XXII.**

If an American citizen shall die in our country, and if will shall appear, the consul shall take possession of the effects, and if there shall be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, but if the heir to the person deceased be preferred, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will, as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

**ARTICLE XXIII.**

The Consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any sea-port of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing, for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

**ARTICLE XXIV.**

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony sha
main notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friend-
application shall be made for an arrangement, and until
an application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made
arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties,
the months shall be granted to all the subjects of both
parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their
property. And it is further declared, that whatever in-

gences in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of
the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States
shall be equally entitled to them.

ARTICLE XXV.

This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help
of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the be-
mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the
led month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand
d hundred.

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the translation
ed by Isaac Cardoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the
ty between the Emperor of Morocco, and the United
ates of America.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

I, the under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben
adelkack Fennish, do certify, that His Imperial Majesty,
master, (whom God preserve) having concluded a
aty of peace and commerce with the United States of
america, has ordered me, the better to compleat it, and in
dition of the tenth article of the treaty, to declare,
That if any vessel belonging to the United States, shall be
in any of the ports of his Majesty’s dominions, or within
gun-shot of his forts, she shall be protected as much as
possible; and no vessel whatever, belonging either to
Moorish or Christian Powers, with whom the United
States may be at war, shall be permitted to follow one gage her, as we now deem the citizens of America to good friends."

And, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan,* in the year one thousand two hundred.

The servant of the King, my Master, whom God prefers.

Taher Ben Abdelkack Fennish.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cardoza Nunez, interpreter of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fennish in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his Majesty.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

Now know ye, That we the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled for the final ratification.

In testimony whereof, we have signed the same with names and seals, at the places of our respective residences and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS, (L. s.)
London, January 25th, 1787.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, (L. s.)
Paris, January 1st, 1787.

NOTE.

* The Ramadan of the year of the Hegira 1200, commenced on the 1 June, in the year of our Lord, 1786.
CONVENTION between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, for the Purpose of defining and establishing the Functions and Privileges of their respective Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

SA Majesté le Roi très Chrétien, et les Etats Unis de l’Amérique, s’étant accordés mutuellement par l’art. XXIX. du traité d’amitié et de commerce conclu entre eux, la liberté de tenir dans leurs États et ports respectifs, des consuls et vice-consuls, agents et commis-faires, et voulant en conséquence déterminer et fixer d’une manière réciproque et permanente, les fonctions et prérogatives des consuls et vice-consuls qu’ils ont jugé convenable d’établir de préférence, sa Majesté très Chrétienne a nommé le Sieur Comte de Montmorin de St. Herent, maréchal de ses camps et armées, chevalier de ses ordres et de la toison-d’or, son conseiller en tous ses conseils, ministre et secrétaire d’état et de ses commandements et finances, ayant le département des affaires étrangères; et les États
of his Commandments and Finances, having the Department of Foreign Affairs; and the United States have nominated the Sieur Thomas Jefferson, citizen of the United States of America, and their Minister Plenipotentiary near the King, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed on what follows:

**Article I.**

The consuls and vice-consuls named by the Most Christian King and the United States, shall be bound to present their commissions according to the forms which shall be established respectively by the Most Christian King within his dominions, and by the Congress within the United States. There shall be delivered to them, without any charges, the exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions; and on exhibiting the said exequatur, the governors, commanders, heads of justice, bodies corporate, tribunals and other officers having authority in the ports and places of their consulates, shall cause them to enjoy immediately, and

Les consults et vice-consuls nommés par le Roi très chrestien et les États-Unis seront tenus de présenter leurs commissions selon la forme qui trouvera établie respectivement par le Roi très Chrestien dans ses États, et par le Congrès dans les États-Unis. On leur délivrera sans aucun frais l’exequatur nécessaire à l’exercice de leurs fonctions, et sur l’exhibition qu’ils feront du dit exequatur, les gouverneurs, commandants, chefs de justice, les corps tribunaux ou les autres officiers ayant autorité dans les ports et lieux de leurs consulats les y feront jouir aussitôt et sans difficulté des prééminences, autorité, et privilèges accordés reciprocement, sans qu’
puissent exiger des dits consulfs et vice-consulfs aucun droit sous aucun prétexte quelconque.

**Article II.**

Les consulfs et vice-consulfs et les personnes attachées à leurs fonctions, savoir, leurs chanceliers et secrétaires, jouiront d'une pleine et entière immunité pour leur chancellerie et les papiers qui y feront renfermes. Ils feront exempts de tout service personnel, logement des gens de guerre, milice, guet, garde, tutelle, curatelle, ainsi que de tous droits, taxes, impositions et charges quelconques, à l'exception seule, de tous les meubles et immeubles dont ils seraient propriétaires ou possesseurs, lesquels seront soumis à toutes les taxes, imposées sur ceux de tous autres particuliers, et à tous égards ils demeureront sujets aux loix du pays comme les nationaux. Ceux des dits consulfs et vice-consulfs qui feront le commerce feront respectivement soumis à toutes les taxes, charges et impositions établies sur les autres négociants. Ils

**Article II.**

The consulfs and vice-consulfs, and persons attached to their functions—that is to y: Their chancellors and secretaries shall enjoy a full and entire immunity for their chancery and the papers which shall be therein contained. They shall be exempt from all personal service, from soldiers billets, militia, watch, guard, guardianship, trusteeship, as well as from all duties, taxes, impositions and charges whatsoever, except on the estate real and personal of which they may be the proprietors or possessors, which shall be subject to the taxes imposed on the estates of all other individuals. And in all other instances they shall be subject to the laws of the and as the natives are. Those of the said consulfs and vice-consulfs who shall exercise commerce shall be respectively subject to all taxes, charges and impositions estab-
blighted on other merchants. They shall place over the outward door of their house the arms of their sovereign; but this mark of indication shall not give to the said house any privilege of asylum for any person or property whatsoever.

**Article III.**

The respective consuls and vice-consuls may establish agents in the different ports and places of their departments where necessity shall require. These agents may be chosen among the merchants, either national or foreign, and furnished with a commission from one of the said consuls: They shall confine themselves respectively to the rendering to their respective merchants, navigators and vessels, all possible service, and to inform the nearest consul of the wants of the said merchants, navigators and vessels, without the said agents otherwise participating in the immunities, rights and privileges attributed to consuls and vice-consuls, and without power under any pretex whatever to exact from the the said merchants any duty or emolument whatsoever.

**Article III.**

Les-consuls et vice-consuls respectifs pourront établir des agents dans les différents ports et lieux de leurs départements où le besoin le exigera; ces agents pourront être choisis parmi les négociants nationaux, étrangers, et munis de commission de l'un des dits consuls. Ils se renfermeront respectivement à rendre aux commerçants, navigateurs, bâtiments respectifs, tous les services possibles, et à informer le consul le plus proche des besoins des dits commerçants, navigateurs et bâtiments, sans que les dits agents puissent autrement participer aux immunités, droits et privilèges attribués aux consuls et vice-consuls, et sans pouvoir sous aucun prétexte que ce soit, exiger aucun droit ou émolument quelconque des dits commerçants.
ARTICLE IV.

The consuls and vice-consuls respectively may establish a chancery, where shall be deposited the consular determinations, acts and proceedings, as also testaments, obligations, contracts, and other acts done by or between persons of their nation, and effects left by described persons, or saved from shipwreck. They may consequentluy appoint fit persons to act in the said chancery, receive and swear them in, commit to them the custody of the seal, and authority to seal commissions, sentences and other consular acts, and also to discharge the functions of notary and registrar of the consulate.

ARTICLE V.

The Consuls and Vice-consuls respectively shall have the exclusive right of receiving in their chancery, on board of vessels, the declarations and all other the acts, which the captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants of their nation may choose to make there, even their testaments and other disposals by last will:

ARTICLE IV.

Les consuls et vice-consuls respectifs pourront établir une chancellerie où seront déposés les délibérations, actes et procédures consulaires, ainsi que les testaments, obligations, contrats, et autres actes faits par les nationaux ou entre eux, et les effets laissés par mort, ou sauvés des naufrages. Ils pourront en conséquence commettre à l'exercice de la dite chancellerie des personnes capables, les recevoir, leur faire prêter serment, leur donner la garde du sceau et le droit de sceller les commissions, jugements et autres actes consulaires, ainsi que d'y remplir les fonctions de notaire et greffiers du consulat.

ARTICLE V.

Les consuls et vice-consuls respectifs auront le droit exclusif de recevoir dans leur chancellerie, ou à bord des bâtiments, les déclarations et tous les autres actes que les capitaines, patrons, équipages, passagers, et négociants de leur nation voudront y passer, même leur testament et autres dispositions de dernière volonté, et les disposi-
And the copies of the said acts, duly authenticated by the said consuls or vice-consuls, under the seal of their consulate, shall receive faith in law, equally as their originals would, in all the tribunals of the dominions of the Most Christian King, and of the United States. They shall also have, and exclusively, in case of the absence of the testamentary executor, administrator or legal heir, the right to inventory, liquidate and proceed to the sale of the personal estate left by subjects or citizens of their nation, who shall die within the extent of their consulate; they shall proceed therein with the assistance of two merchants of their said nation, or for want of them, of any other at their choice, and shall cause to be deposited in their chancery, the effects and papers of the said estates; and no officer, military, judicial, or of the police of the country, shall disturb them or interfere therein, in any manner whatsoever: but the said consuls and vice-consuls shall not deliver up the said effects, nor the proceeds thereof, to the lawful heirs, or to their order, till they...
ill have caused to be paid debts which the deceafed shall have contracted in the country; for which purpose creditors shall have a right to attach the said effects in their hands, as they might those of any other individual whatever, and proceed to obtain sale of them till payment of what shall be due, and duly discharged, after the term of one year in time of peace, and of two in time of war, if the demand in dispute cannot be formed before the end of this term against the heirs who shall resist themselves. And order that the heirs may not be unjustly kept out of the effects of the deceafed, the consuls and vice-consuls all notify his death in some of the gazettes published within their consulates, les défunts auront pu avoir contractées dans le pais, à l'effet de quoi les créanciers auront droit de saisir les dits effets dans leurs mains, de même que dans celles de tout autre individu quelconque, et en poursuivre la vente jusqu'au paiement de ce qui leur sera légitimement dû; lorsque les dettes n'auront été contractées par jugement, par acte, ou par billet dont la signature sera reconnue, le paiement ne pourra en être ordonné qu'en fournisant par le créancier caution suffisante et domiciliée de rendre les sommes indues, perçues principal, intérêts et frais; lesquelles cautions cependant demeurerezont duëment déchargées après une année, en temps de paix, et deux, en temps de guerre, si la demande en décharge ne peut être formée avant ces délais contre les héritiers qui se présenteront. Et afin de ne pas faire injustement attendre aux héritiers les effets du défunt, les consuls et vice-consuls feront annoncer sa mort dans quel'qu'une des gazettes qui se publient dans l'étendue de leur consulat, et qu'ils retiendront les dits effets sous leurs mains pendant quatre
and that they shall retain the said effects in their hands four months to answer all demands which shall be presented; and they shall be bound after this delay to deliver to the persons succeeding thereto, what shall be more than sufficient for the demands which shall have been formed.

**Article VI.**

The consuls and vice-consuls respectively shall receive the declarations, protests and reports of all captains and masters of their respective nation on account of average losses sustained at sea: and these captains and masters shall lodge in the chancery of the said consuls and vice-consuls, the acts which they may have made in other ports on account of the accidents which may have happened to them on their voyage. If a subject of the Most Christian King and a citizen of the United States, or a foreigner, are interested in the said cargo, the average shall be settled by the tribunals of the country, and not by the consuls or vice-consuls; but when only the subjects or citizens of their own nation shall be mois, pour répondre à toutes les demandes qui se présenteront: et ils feront tenus après ce délai, de délivrer aux héritiers l’excédent de montant des demandes qui auront été formées.

**Article VI.**

Les consuls et vice-consuls respectifs recevront les déclarations, protestations, rapports de tous capitains et patrons de leur nation: respectivement pour raison d’avaries écluyées à la mer, et ces capitaines et patrons remettront dans la chancellerie dits consuls et vice-consuls les actes qu’ils auront faits dans d’autres ports pour les accidents qui leur feront révés pendant leur voyage. Si un sujet du Roi très Chrétien et un habitant des États-Unis, ou un étranger fo interêssé dans la dite cargaison, l’avarie sera réglée par les tribunaux du pays, non par les consuls et vice-consuls, mais lorsqu’il n’aura d’intéressés que les sujets ou citoyens de leur propre nation, les consuls ou les vice-consuls respectifs non
Article VII.

In cases where, by tempest, other accident, French ships or vessels shall be stranded on the coasts of the United States, and ships or vessels of the United States shall be stranded on the coasts of the dominions of the Most Christian King, the consul or vice-consul nearest to the place of shipwreck shall do whatever he may judge proper, as well for the purpose of saving the said ship or vessel, its cargo and appendances, as for the securing the security of the effects of merchandise saved. He may take an inventory of them, without the intermeddling of any officers of the military, of the customs, of justice or of the police of the country, otherwise than to give to the consuls, vice-consuls, captain and crew of the vessel shipwrecked or stranded, all the succour and your which they shall ask, either for the protection and security of the cargo and of the effects saved, or to prevent all distress.

Article VII.

Dans le cas où, par tempête, ou autres accidents, des vaisseaux ou bâtiments Français échoueront sur les côtes des États Unis, et des vaisseaux et bâtiments des États Unis échoueront sur les côtes des États de la Majesté très Chrétienne, le consul ou le vice-consul, le plus proche du lieu du naufrage, pourra faire tout ce qu’il jugera convenable, tant pour sauver le dit vaisseau ou bâtiment, son chargement et appartenances, que pour le magasinage et la sûreté des effets sauvés et marchandises. Il pourra en faire l’inventaire, sans qu’aucuns officiers militaires, des douanes, de justice ou de police du pays, puissent s’y immiscer autrement que pour faciliter aux consuls et vice-consuls, capitaine et équipage du vaisseau naufragé, ou échoué, tous les secours et faveurs qu’ils leur demanderont, soit pour la célérité, et la sûreté du sauvetage et des effets sauvés, soit pour éviter tous défords. Pour
turbance. And in order to prevent all kind of dispute and discussion in the said cases of shipwreck, it is agreed, that when there shall be no consul or vice-consul to attend to the saving of the wreck, or that the residence of the said consul or vice-consul (he not being at the place of the wreck) shall be more distant from the said place than that of the competent judge of the country, the latter shall immediately proceed therein, with all the dispatch, certainty and precautions prescribed by the respective laws; but the said territorial judge shall retire on the arrival of the consul or vice-consul, and shall deliver over to him the report of his proceedings, the expences of which the consul or vice-consul shall cause to be reimbursed to him, as well as those of saving the wreck. The merchandise and effects saved shall be deposited in the nearest custom-house, or other place of safety, with the inventory thereof which shall have been made by the consul or vice-consul, or by the judge who shall have proceeded in their absence, that the said effects and merchan-
be may be afterwards de-
ferred, (after levying there-
with the colts) and without
m of process, to the own-
, who being furnished
an order for their deli-
, from the nearest con-
or vice-consul, shall re-
im them by themselves,
by their order, either for
purpose of re-exporting
merchandise, in which
they shall pay no kind
duty of exportation, or
that of selling them in
country, if they be not
hibited there; and in
last case, the said mer-
andise, if they be dam-
ed, shall be allowed an
atement of entrance du-
s, proportioned to the
mage they have sustained,
ich shall be ascertained
the affidavits taken at the
ne the vessel was wrecked
struck.

Article VIII.
The consuls or vice-cons-
s shall exercise police o-
or all the vessels of their
pective nations, and shall
ve on board the said ves-
all power and jurisdic-
on civil matters, in all
disputes which may there-
e; they shall have an en-
tre inspection over the said
main-levée du consul ou
vice-consul le plus proche,
les réclameront par eux-mê-
mes, ou par leurs mandatai-
res soit pour réexporter les
marchandises, et dans ce cas
elles ne paieront aucune ef-
pèce de droits de forte, soit
pour les vendre dans le pays,
fi elles n'y font pas prohib-
ées; et dans ce dernier cas,
les dites marchandises se
trouvant avariées, on leur
accordera une modération
sur les droits d'entrée pro-
portionné au dommage souf-
fert, lequel sera constaté par
le procès verbal dressé lors
du naufrage ou l'échoue-
ment.

Article VIII.
Les consuls ou vice-con-
s exerceront la police sur
tous les bâtiments de leurs
ations respectives, et auront
à bord des dits bâtiments tout
pouvoir et juridiction en
matière civile dans toutes
les disuctions qui pourront
y survenir; ils auront une
entièbre inspection sur les dits
bâtiments, leurs équipages
Their vessels, their crew and the changes and substitutions there to be made. For which purpose they may go on board the said vessels whenever they may judge it necessary. Well understood that the functions hereby allowed shall be confined to the interior of the vessels, and that they shall not take place in any case which shall have any interference with the police of the ports where the said vessels shall be.

**Article IX.**

The consuls and vice-consuls may cause to be arrested the captains, officers, mariners, sailors, and all other persons being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said consuls and vice-consuls shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said defectors in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's roll, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand so proved (saying how-

et les changements et replacements a y faire, pour quel effet ils pourront transporter a bord des bateaux toutes les personnes ci-dessus énoncées si nécessaire, bien entendu que les fonctions qui ci-devant énoncées sont concentrées dans l'intérieur des bâtiments, et qu'elles ne pourront avoir dans aucun cas qui a quelque rapport avec la police des ports où les dits bâtiments se trouveront.

**Article IX.**

Les consuls et vice-consuls pourront faire arrêter les capitaines, officiers, marins, matelots et toutes les personnes faisant partie des équipages des bâtiments, pour les renvoyer et faire transporter hors du pays. Auquel effet les consuls et vice-consuls s'adresseront aux tribunaux, juges, et officiers compétents et leur feront, par écrit, la demande des dits défendeurs en justifiant par l'exhibition des registres des bâtiments rôle d'équipage, que ces hommes faisaient partie d'aucuns équipages. Et à cette demande, ainsi ju
In cases where the respective subjects or citizens shall have committed any crime, or breach of the peace, they shall be amenable to the judges of the country.

When the said offenders shall be a part of the crew of a vessel of their nation, and shall have withdrawn themselves on board the said vessel, they may be there seized and arrested by order of the judges of the country: These shall give notice thereof to the said consuls and vice-consuls for the search, seizure and arrest of the said defectors, who shall then be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Article X.

In cases where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice-consuls for the search, seizure and arrest of the said defectors, who shall then be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Article X.

Dans le cas où les sujets ou citoyens respectifs auront commis quelque crime ou infraction de la tranquillité publique, ils seront justiciables des juges du pays.

Article XI.

Lorsque les dits coupables seront partie de l'équipage de l'un des bateaux de leur nation, et se seront retirés à bord des dits navires, ils pourront y être saisis et arrêtés par l'ordre des juges territoriaux: ceux-ci en préviendront le consul ou
the consul or vice-consul, who may repair on board if he thinks proper: But this notification shall not in any case delay execution of the order in question. The persons arrested shall not afterwards be set at liberty until the consul or vice-consul shall have been notified thereof; and they shall be delivered to him, if he requires it, to be put again on board of the vessel on which they were arrested, or of others of their nation, and to be sent out of the country.

**Article XII.**

All differences and suits between the subjects of the Most Christian King, in the United States, or between the citizens of the United States, within the dominions of the Most Christian King, and particularly all disputes relative to the wages and terms of engagement of the crews of the respective vessels, and all differences of whatever nature they be, which may arise between the privates of the said crews, or between any of them and their captains, or between the captains of different vessels of their nation, shall be determined by the respective consul or vice-consul, lequel pourra rendre à bord s'il le juge propos: mais cette prévenance ne pourra en aucun cas retarder l'exécution de l'ordre dont il est question. Les personnes arrêtées ne pourront en suite être mises en liberté qu'après que le consul ou vice-consul en aura été prévenu, et elles l'auront été remises s'il le requiert pour être reconduites sur le bâtiments où elles auront été arrêtées, ou autres de leur nation, et être renvoyées hors du pays.

**Article XII.**

Tous différends et procès entre les sujets du Roi très Chrétien dans les Etats Unis ou entre les citoyens des Etats Unis dans les Etats du Roi très Chrétien, et notamment toutes les disputation relatives aux salaires et conditions des engagements de équipages des bâtiments respectifs, et tous différends de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui pourroient s'élever entre les hommes des dits équipages, ou entre quelques-uns d'eux, et leurs capitaines ou entre les capitaines de divers bâtiments nationaux, feront terminés par les consuls et vice-consuls respectifs,
enuls and vice-consuls, eì- er by a reference to arbitrators, or by a summary judgment, and without costs. To officer of the country, evil or military, shall inter-れて therein, or take any part however in the matter: and e appeals from the said insular sentences shall be rried before the tribunals of France or of the United states, to whom it may ap-er to take cognizance thereof.

**Article XIII.**
The general utility of commerce having caused to in the dominions of the Most Chris- 

teen King, particular tribu- 

als and forms for expedi- the decision of commercial affairs, the mer- 

nants of the United States all enjoy the benefit of these establishments; and the cengref of the United sates will provide in the manner the most conforma- 

to its laws, for the establish- of equivalent ad- 

vantages in favour of the nish merchants, for the prompt dispatch and deci- 
	on. of affairs of the same nature.

**Article XIII.**
L'utilité générale du com": merce ayant fait établir dans les etats du Roi très Chré- 

tien des tribunaux et des formes particulières pour ac- 

célérer la décision des affaires de commerce, les négociants des Etats Unis jou- 

iront du bénéfice de ces établissements, et le Congrés des Etats Unis pourvoira de la manière la plus conforme à ses loix, à l'établissement des avantages équivalents en faveur des negociants Fran- 

cais pour la prompte expé- 

dition et décision des affaires de la même nature.
ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects of the Most Christian King, and the citizens of the United States, who shall prove by legal evidence, that they are of the said nations respectively, shall in consequence enjoy an exemption from all personal service in the place of their settlement.

ARTICLE XV.

If any other nation acquires by virtue of any convention whatever, a treatment more favourable with respect to the consular preeminent powers, consuls and vice-consuls of the Most Christian King, or of the United States, reciprocally shall participate therein, agreeable to the terms stipulated by the second, third and fourth articles of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the Most Christian King and the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall be in full force during the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of ratifications, which shall be given in

ARTICLE XIV.

Les sujets du Roi très Chrétien et les citoyens des États-Unis, qui justifieront authentiquement être du corps de la nation respectivement jouiront en conséquence de l'exemption de tout service personnel dans le lieu de leur établissement.

ARTICLE XV.

Si quelqu'autre nation acquiert, en vertu d'un convention quelconque, un traitement plus favorable relativement aux prééminences, pouvoirs, autorité et privilèges consulaires, les consuls et vice-consuls du Roi Chrétien ou des États-Unis, réciproquement, y participeront, aux termes stipulés par les articles deux, trois et quatre, du traité d'amitié et de commerce conclu entre le Roi très Chrétien et les États-Unis.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente convention aura son plein effet pendant l'espace de douze ans compté du jour de l'échange des ratifications, lesquelles seront données en bonne
TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said Nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek Nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements: The President of the United States, by Henry Knox, Secretary for the Department of War, whom hath constituted with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the Creek Nation by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, representing the said Nation, we agreed to the following articles.
ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and the individuals, towns and tribes of the Upper, Middle and Lower Creeks and Semanoyles, composing the Creek Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE II.

The undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, themselves and all parts of the Creek Nation within the limits of the United States, do acknowledge themselves and the said parts of the Creek Nation, to be under protection of the United States of America, and of other sovereign whosoever; and they also stipulate that the said Creek Nation will not hold any treaty with individual State, or with individuals of any State.

ARTICLE III.

The Creek Nation shall deliver as soon as practicable to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States, stationed at the Rock-Landing on the Oconee river, all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes, who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation. And if any such prisoners or negroes should not be delivered, on or before the first day of June ensuing, the Governor of Georgia may empower three persons to represent to the said nation, in order to claim and receive for prisoners and negroes.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Creek Nation is, and shall be, from where the old line strikes the river Savannah; thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of fame, commonly called the Keowee, where a north line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect; thence along the said line in a south-westerly direction to Tugalo river; thence to the top of the Chehee mountain; thence to the head or source of
in south branch of the Oconee river, called the Ap- 
achee; thence down the middle of the said main south 
branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with the Oak-
leeec, which form the river Altamaha; and thence 
down the middle of the said Altamaha to the old line on 
the said river, and thence along the said old line to the 
er St. Mary's.

And, in order to preclude forever all disputes relatively 
the head or source of the main south branch of the river 
Oconee, at the place where it shall be intersected by the 
the aforesaid, from the Currahee mountain, the same shall 
ascertained by an able surveyor on the part of the 
United States, who shall be assisted by three old citizens 
Georgia, who may be appointed by the Governor of the 
old state, and three old Creek chiefs, to be appointed by 
the said nation; and the said surveyor, citizens and chiefs 
shall assemble for this purpose, on the first day of October, 
the thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, at the Rock-
landing on the said river Oconee, and thence proceed to 
certain the said head or source of the main south branch 
the said river, at the place where it shall be intersected 
the line aforesaid, to be drawn from the Currahee 
mountain. And in order that the said boundary shall be 
dered distinct and well known, it shall be marked by a 
line of felled trees at least twenty feet wide, and the trees 
topped on each side from the said Currahee mountain, 
the head or source of the said main south branch of the 
Oconee river, and thence down the margin of the said main 
south branch and river Oconee for the distance of twen-
miles, or as much farther as may be necessary to mark 
distinctly the said boundary. And in order to extinguish 
forever all claims of the Creek nation, or any part there-
fore to any of the land lying to the northward and east-
ward of the boundary herein described, it is hereby agreed, 

in addition to the considerations heretofore made for the 
land, that the United States will cause certain valu-
able Indian goods now in the state of Georgia, to be deli-
ered to the said Creek nation; and the said United States
will also cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars to be paid annually to the said Creek nation. At the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, do hereby for themselves and the whole Creek nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above-mentioned, lease, quit claim, relinquish and cede, all the land to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described.

**ARTICLE V.**

The United States solemnly guarantee to the Creek Nation, all their lands within the limits of the United States to the westward and southward of the boundary described in the preceding article.

**ARTICLE VI.**

If any citizen of the United States, or other person being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creek lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him or not, they please.

**ARTICLE VII.**

No citizen, or inhabitant of the United States shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the Creek land. Nor shall any such citizen or inhabitant go into the Creek country, without a passport first obtained from the Governor of some one of the United States, or the officer the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest military post on the frontiers, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

If any Creek Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime on any of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States the Creek nation, or town, or tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.
ARTICLE IX.
If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to the Creek nation of Indians, and shall there commit any time upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which if committed within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such State or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall proceed against the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the State district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ARTICLE X.
In cases of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal all be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor, and shall have been refused.

ARTICLE XI.
The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs, which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.
That the Creek Nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said Nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further to assist the said Nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send
fuch, and fo many perfon to reside in faid nation as the
may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number
who fhall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. The
perfon shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for
cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office
but they fhall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ARTICLE XIII.
All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth
ceafe; and the contracting parties will carry the forefear
y treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE XIV.
This treaty fhall take effect and be obligatory on the
contracting parties, as soon as the fame fhall have been
ratified by the President of the United States, with the
advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined
between the United States of America and the who
Creek Nations, the parties have hereunto fet their hands
and feals, in the city of New-York, within the United
States, this seventh day of August, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War, and Sole Commissioner
 treating with the Creek nation of India

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of Indians.
ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, (L. s
\{ Fus Ketche Mico, or Birdtail King, X (L. s
Cufetahs. \{ Neatblock, or Second Man, XXX (L. s
\{ Halletemaltile, or Blue Giver, (L. s
Little) \{ Opay Mico, or the Singer,
Tallifee. \{ Tokefbajou, or Samoniac,
Big Tallifee. \{ Hopothe Mico, or Tallifee King,
\{ Opototache, or Long Side,
Tuckabatchy. \{ Soboleffee, or Young Second Man,
\{ Ocbhebajeu, or Aleck Cornel,
ARTICLES of AGREEMENT and CONFEDERATION made and entered into by Andrew and Thomas Lewis, Esquires, Commissioners for, and in behalf of the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA of the one part; and Capt. White Eyes, Capt. John Kill Buck, junior, and Capt. Pipe, Deputies and Chief Men of the DELAWARE NATION of the other part.

ARTICLE I.

THAT all offences or acts of hostilities by one, or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.
ARTICLE II.

That a perpetual peace and friendship shall from henceforth take place, and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other in due proportion to their abilities, their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation: and that if either of them shall discover at hostile designs forming against the other, they shall give the earliest notice thereof, that timeous measures may be taken to prevent their ill effect.

ARTICLE III.

And whereas the United States are engaged in a just and necessary war, in defence and support of life, liberty and independence, against the King of England and his adherents, and as said King is yet possessed of several posts and forts on the lakes and other places, the reduction of which is of great importance to the peace and security of the contracting parties, and as the most practicable way for the troops of the United States to some of the posts or forts is by passing through the country of the Delaware Nation, the aforesaid deputies on behalf of themselves and their nation, do hereby stipulate and agree to give a passage through their country to the troops aforesaid, and to conduct by the nearest and best ways to the posts or towns of the enemies of the United States, the said troops such supplies of corn, meat, horses or whatever may be in their power for the accommodation of such troops, on the commanding officer's &c. paying or engaging to pay the full value of whatever they can supply them with. And the said deputies, on the behalf of their nation, engage to join the troops of the United States aforesaid, with such a number of their best and most expert warriors as they can spare, consistent with their own safety, and act in concert with them; and for the better security of the old men, women and children of the aforesaid nation, whilst their warriors are engaged
against the common enemy, it is agreed on the part of the United States, that a fort of sufficient strength and capacity be built at the expense of the said States, with such distance as it may be in the power of the said Delaware Nation to give, in the most convenient place and advantageous situation, as shall be agreed on by the commanding officer of the troops aforesaid, with the advice and concurrence of the deputies of the aforesaid Delaware Nation, which fort shall be garrisoned by such a number of troops of the United States, as the commanding officer can spare for the present, and hereafter by such numbers, as the wise men of the United States in Council, all think most conducive to the common good.

ARTICLE IV.

For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties, against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or offenders by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs and usages of the contracting parties and natural justice: The mode of such trials to be hereafter fixed by the wise men of the United States in Congress assembled, with the assistance of such deputies of the Delaware Nation, as may be appointed to act in concert with them in adjusting this matter to their mutual liking. And it is further agreed between the parties aforesaid, that neither shall entertain or give countenance to the enemies of the other, or protect their respective States, criminal fugitives, servants or slaves, but the same to apprehend, and secure and deliver to the State or States, to which such enemies, criminals, servants or slaves respectively belong.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas the confederation entered into by the Delaware Nation and the United States, renders the first de-
pendant on the latter for all the articles of clothing, utensils and implements of war, and it is judged not on reasonable, but indispensably necessary, that the aforesaid Nation be supplied with such articles from time to time as far as the United States may have it in their power, by a well regulated trade, under the conduct of an intelligent and candid agent with an adequate salary, one more influenced by the love of his country, and a constant attention to the duties of his department by promoting the common interest, than the sinister purposes of converting and binding all the duties of his office to his private emolument.

Convinced of the necessity of such measures, the Commissioners of the United States, at the earnest solicitation of the deputies aforesaid, have engaged in behalf of the United States, that such a trade shall be afforded said nation, conducted on such principles of mutual interest as the wisdom of the United States in Congress assembled shall think most conducive to adopt for their mutual convenience.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored by every artifice in their power to possess the Indians in general with an opinion, that it is the design of the States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians and take possession of their country: to obviate such false suggestion, the United States do engage to guarantee to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights in the fullest and most ample manner, as it has been bounded by former treaties, as long as they the said Delaware nation shall abide by, and hold fast the chain of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed on between the contracting parties (should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties) to invite any other tribes who have been friend to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a state whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress: Provided nothing contained in this article to be
considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress. And it is also the intent and meaning of this article, that no protection or countenance shall be afforded to any who are at present our enemies, by which they might escape the punishment they deserve.

WITNESS whereof the Parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals at Fort Pitt, September seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Andrew Lewis, (L. s.)
Thomas Lewis. (L. s.)
White Eyes, his ♦ mark. (L. s.)
The Pipe, his ♦ mark. (L. s.)
John Kill Buck, his ♦ mark. (L. s.)

IN PRESENCE OF
DEPARTMENT of STATE, to wit.

I HEREBY certify that the proof-sheets of an edition of the Acts of Congress passed at the session which began on the 4th of January, 1790, as also of Treaties of the United States, under the title of 'Acts passed at the second session of the Congress of the United States of America,' printed in this present year 1791, Philadelphia, by Francis Childs and John Swaine, in 405 pages octavo, have, from page 3 to page 405, inclusive, been carefully collated by sworn Clerks, with the original rolls deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the following are the variations of the said proof-sheets from the rolls.

Proof Sheets.          Rolls.
Page 220, Line 33, representations 227, 5, conflater
                       representations       conflater

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this 6th day of August, 1791.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.
ARTICLES of a TREATY made at Fort-Harmar, between Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West of the River Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; for removing all Causes of Controversy, regulating Trade, and settling Boundaries, with the Indian Nations in the Northern Department, of the one Part; and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatima and Sac Nations on the other Part.

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did by their Commissioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esquires, duly pointed for that Purpose; at a Treaty holden with the Wyandots, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, at Fort McIntosh, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas, and take them into their friendship and protection; And whereas at the said treaty it was provided that all prisoners that had been made by these nations, or either of them, should be delivered up to the United States. And whereas the said nations have now agreed to and with the aforesaid Arthur St. Clair, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except so far as are altered by these presents. And there are now in the possession of some individuals of these nations, certain prisoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the said United States, in violation of the treaties subsisting between the United States and them; the said nations agree to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever they may have come into their possession) to the said Governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar, or in his absence to the officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement they do now agree to deliver into his hands, two persons of the...
Wyandot Nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages, until the said prisoners are restored; after which they shall be sent back to their nation.

ARTICLE II.

And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and said nations, that a boundary line should be fixed between the lands those nations and the territory of the United States which boundary is as follows, viz.—Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the same river to the portage between that and the Tuscarora branch of Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence, then westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami river which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, then along the said portage to the Great Miami Omie river, and down the south-east side of the same to the mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga, where it began. And the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, and in consideration of the peace then granted to them the said United States, and the presents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the value of six thousand dollars, now delivered to them by the late Arthur St. Clair, the receipt whereof they do hereby know, do by these presents renew and confirm the said boundary line; to the end that the same may remain as a division line between the lands of the United States of America, and the lands of said nations, forever. And the undersigned Indians do hereby in their own name and the names of their respective nations and tribes, their heirs and descendants, for the consideration above mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede to the said United States, all the land east, south and west of the line above described, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same; for them the said United States to have and hold the same in true and absolute propriety for ever.
ARTICLE III.
The United States of America do by these presents relinquish and quit-claim to the said nations respectively, all lands lying between the limits above described, for them the said Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwise occupy as they shall see fit: But the said nations, or either of them, shall not be at liberty to fell or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power except the United States; nor to the subjects or citizens any other sovereign power, nor to the subjects or citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.
It is agreed between the said United States and the said nations, that the individuals of said nations shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they mean themselves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the subjects or citizens of the said United States.

ARTICLE V.
It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the nations before mentioned, shall commit a murder or robbery on any of the citizens of the United States, the nation or tribe which the offender belongs, on complaint being made, all deliver up the person or persons complained of, at the nearest post of the United States; to the end that he or they may be tried, and if found guilty, punished according to the laws established in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, for the punishment of such offences, if the same shall have been committed within the said territory; or according to the laws of the state where the offence may have been committed, if the same has happened in any of the United States. In like manner, if any subject or citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the said nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he or they shall be arrested, tried and punished agreeable to the laws of the state or of the territory wherein the offence was committed; that nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now established between the United States and said nations.
ARTICLE VI.

And whereas the practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much, to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and if persisted in cannot fail to involve both the United States of America and the Indians in endless animosity, it is agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides; nevertheless, should some individuals of defiance of this agreement, and of the laws provided against such offenses, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws of the respective states, territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, where the offence may have been committed, will adopt of: And all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens or subjects of the United States, or by citizens or subjects of the United States from any of the Indian nations, may be reclaimed, into whose possession ever they may have passed, and upon due proof shall restored; any sales in market ouvert, notwithstanding And the civil magistrates in the United States respective and in the territory of the United States north-west the Ohio, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians claiming such stolen horses.

ARTICLE VII.

Trade shall be opened with the said nations, and do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to persons and property of such as may be duly licensed reside among them for the purposes of trade, and to the agents, factors and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at their towns or at their hunting camps, a trader, who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Governor of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, or the time being, or under the hand and seal of one of the deputies for the management of Indian affairs; to the end that they may not be imposed upon in their traffick. As if any person or persons shall intrude themselves without such licence, they promise to apprehend him or them, and to bring them to the said Governor, or one of his deputies for the purpose before mentioned, to be dealt with a
And that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such licences, they further engage to give information to the said Governor, or one of his deputys, of the names of all traders residing among them from time to time, and at least once in every year.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should any nation of Indians meditate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned nations, or either of them, they hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the Governor, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any nation with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavour to prevent the same, and in like manner give formation of such attempt to the said Governor or commanding officer, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States: In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian nations, of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that all come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE IX.

If any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the said nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit.

ARTICLE X.

The United States renew the reservations heretofore made in the before mentioned treaty at Fort McIntosh, for the establishment of trading posts in manner and form following; that is to say: Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie river; six miles square at the portage pond that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio;
fix miles square upon the lake Sandusky where the it formerly stood; and two miles square upon each side t Lower Rapids on Sandusky river, which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be for the use and under the government of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

The post at Detroit, with a district of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of Lake Erie, and running up the southern bank of said river six miles; thence northerly, and always six miles west of the Strait, until it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be reserved for the use of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner the post at Michilimackinac, with dependencies, and twelve miles square about the fan shall be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

The United States of America do hereby renew the peace and friendship entered into with the said nations at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort M'Intosh; and the said nations again acknowledge the selves, and all their tribes, to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.

The United States of America do also receive into the friendship and protection, the nations of the Pattiwatin and Sacs; and do hereby establish a league of peace a amity between them respectively; and all the articles this treaty, so far as they apply to these nations, are be considered as made and concluded in all, and every part expressly with them and each of them.

ARTICLE XV.

And whereas in describing the boundary before mentioned, the words, if strictly construed, would carry from the portage on that branch of the Miami, which runs into the Ohio, over to the river Au Glaize; which was neither the intention of the Indians, nor of the Commissioners; it is hereby declared, that the line shall run from the said portage directly to the first Fork of the Miami River, which is to the southward and eastward.
the Miami village, thence down the main Branch of the Miami-River to the said Village, and thence down that river to Lake Erie, and along the margin of the Lake to the place of beginning.

**Done at Fort-Harmar, on the Muskingum, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. In witness whereof the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.**

**AR. St. CLAIR.**

PETOUTEWATAMIE,  
KONATIKINA,  
TEPAKEE,  
KESHEYYIVA,  
MESASS,  
PAUSHQUASH,  
PAWASICKO,  
WEWISKIA,  
NEAGEY,  
WINDIGO,  
WAPASKEA,  
NEQUEA,  
CAPTAIN PIPE,  
WINGENOND,  
PEKELAN,  
TEATAWAY,  
NANAMAKEAK,  
WETENASA,  
SOSKENE,  
PESWANAKUM,  
TEYANDAT 'ON 'TEC,  
CHEYAYE,  
DOUEYENTEAT,  
TARHE,  
TERHATAW,  
DATASAAY,  
MAUDORONK,  
SKAHOMAT,  

(L. S.)  

Sacs, Clupeways, Ottawas, Peoutewatamie.  
Delawares.  
Clupeways.  
Wyandots.
IN PRESENCE OF

Jos. Harmar, Lt. Col. Comt. 1st U. S. Regt. and Brig. Genl. by Brevet,
Richard Butler,
Jno. Gibson,
Will. Mc. Curdey, Capt.
A. Hartshorn, Enfn.
Frans. Luse, Enf.
J. Williams, Jun.
Wm. Wilson,
Joseph Nicholas,
James Rinken.

BE it remembered, That the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawanese, at the treaty held at the Miami, and have declared, that as the Shawanese have been so restless, and caused so much trouble both to them and to the United States, if they were not now be at peace, they will dispossess them, and take the country into their own hands; for that the country is theirs of right, and the Shawanese are only living upon it by their permission. They further lay claim to all the country west of the Miami boundary, from the village of the Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under the management and direction.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Whereas the Wyandots have represented, that within the reservation from the river Rosine, along the Straits, they have two villages from which they cannot with convenience remove; it is agreed, that they shall remain in possession of the same, and shall not be in any manner disturbed therein.
Acts

Passed at the
Third Session
of the
Congress
of the
United States
of
America,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia,
on Monday the sixth of December,
in the year m,dcc,xc:

And of the
Independence of the United States
the fifteenth.

To which is added an
Appendix,
containing
Resolves, &c. of the Old Congress.

Philadelphia:
Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine,
Printers to the United States.
m,dcc,xci.
CHAPTER I.

An ACT supplementary to the act, intitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

WHEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the same may arise:—Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, intitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

Provisions of the act for collection of duties, extended to the act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.
States," as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforefaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, December twenty-seventh, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER II.

An Act to provide for the unlading of Ships Vessels, in Cases of Obstruction by Ice.

WHEREAS it sometimes happens, that ships or vessels, are obstructed by ice in the passage to the ports of their destination, and it necessary that provision should be made for unlading such ships or vessels:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where ship or vessel shall be prevented by ice from getting to the port at which her cargo is intended to delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector the district, in which such ship or vessel may be obstructed, to receive the report and entry of a such ship or vessel, and with the consent of the val-officer (where there is one) to grant a permit.
mits for unloading or landing the goods, wares or
merchandize imported in such ship or vessel at any
place within his district, which shall appear to him
be most convenient and proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the report
of entry of such ship or vessel, and of her cargo, or
part thereof, and all persons concerned therein,
shall be under and subject to the same rules, regu-
lations, restrictions, penalties and provisions, as if
the said ship or vessel had arrived at the port of her
destination, and had there proceeded to the delivery
of her cargo.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January the seventh, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER III.

An ACT to continue an ACT, intituled, "An ACT
declaring the Assent of Congress to certain ACTs of
the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-
Island and Providence Plantations," so far as the
same respects the States of Georgia, and Rhode-
Island and Providence Plantations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the act passed
the last session of Congress, intituled, "An act de-
announcing the assent of Congress to certain acts
the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island
and Providence Plantations," shall be continue
and is hereby declared to be in full force, so far
as the same respects the states of Georgia, and
Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the
farther term of one year, and from thence to the
end of the then next session of Congress, and no
longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January the tenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER IV.

An ACT declaring the Consent of Congress, that
new State be formed within the Jurisdiction
the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted in
this Union, by the Name of the State of Ken
tucky.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Com-
monwealth of Virginia, by an act entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independant State, passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have consented, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and at
According to its actual boundaries at the time of signing the act aforesaid, should be formed into new State: And whereas a convention of dele-
tes, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to consent, at, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky:"

Section 1. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Congress doth consent, at the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdic-
tion of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and ac-
cording to its actual boundaries, on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be form-
into a new State, separate from, and independant, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

Sec. 2. **And be it further enacted and declared, that upon the aforesaid first day of June, one thou-
and seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new State, by the name and title of the State of Ken-
tucky, shall be received and admitted into this Uni-
ion, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the fourth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER V.

An ACT declaring the Consent of Congress to a certain ACT of the State of Maryland.

BE IT ENACTED by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, made and passed at a session begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in November last, intituled, "An act to empower the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned," until the tenth day of January next, and from thence until the end of the then next session of Congress and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the ninth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER VI.

An ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government during the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated the several sums, and for the several purposes following, to wit: A sum not exceeding two hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-three cents, for defraying the expenses of the civil lift, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the statement, number one, accompanying his report to the House of Representatives of the sixth instant, including the contingencies of the several executive officers, and of the two Houses of Congress, which are hereby authorized and granted: a sum not exceeding fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents, for satisfying the several objects specified in the statement, number two, accompanying the report aforesaid, all of which, as may not have been heretofore provided for by law, being hereby authorized: and a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, for the use of the department of war, pursuant to the statement, number three, accompanying the report aforesaid, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for defraying the expenses of an expedition lately carried on against certain Indian tribes; and the sum of eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty cents, being the amount of one year's pensions to invalids, together with the contingencies of the said department,
which are hereby authorized: Which several sums shall be paid out of the funds following, namely, The sum of six hundred thousand dollars which, by the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," is reserved yearly for the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence; the amount of such surpluses as may remain in the treasury, after satisfying the purposes for which appropriations were made, by the acts respectively, intituled, "An act making appropriations for the service of the present year," passed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety," passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; "An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned," passed the twelfth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the produce, during the present year, of such duties as shall be laid in the present session of Congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the 11th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER VII.

ACT for the Admission of the State of Vermont into this Union.

The State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United States, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said State, by the name and style of "the State of Vermont," shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

REDE RICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, proved, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACT to continue in Force, for a limited Time, an Act passed at the first Session of Congress, intituled, "An act to regulate Processes in the Courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America Congress assembled, That an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one
thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, intituled "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," shall be, and the same hereafter is continued in force, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER IX.

An Act regulating the Number of Representatives to be chosen by the States of Kentucky and Vermont.

Until actual enumeration of inhabitants Kentucky and Vermont entitled to 2 representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the States of Kentucky and Vermont shall each be entitled to choose two Representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the twenty-fifth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER X.

In ACT to INCORPORATE the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the establishment of a bank for the United States, upon a foundation sufficiently extensive to answer the purposes intended thereby, and at the same time upon the principles which afford adequate security for an upright and prudent administration thereof, will be very conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances; will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans, for the use of the government, in sudden emergencies; and will be productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general; Therefore,

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a bank of the United States shall be established; the capital stock whereof shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares, each share being four hundred dollars; and that subscriptions, towards constituting the said stock, shall, on the first Monday of April next, be opened at the city of Philadelphia, under the superintendence of such persons, not less than three, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States (who is hereby empowered to appoint the said persons accordingly) which subscriptions shall continue open, until the whole of the said stock shall have been subscribed,

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic, to subscribe for such or so many shares, as he, she, or they shall think fit, not exceeding one thou.
fand, except as shall be hereafter directed relatively to the United States; and that the sums, respectively subscribed, except on behalf of the United States, shall be payable one fourth in gold and silver, and three fourths in that part of the public debt to be subscribed, and when to be paid,

Subscribers to be a body politic.

By what name and having to continue.

Powers.

Limitation of stock.

To have a seal, and establish bye-laws.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all those who shall become subscribers to the said bank, the successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic by the name and style of The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States; and shall so continue, until the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven: And that name, shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive possession, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments goods, chattels and effects of what kind, nature or quality soever, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alienate or dispose of to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever. And also to make, have, and use a common seal and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regula
sons, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to law, or to the constitution thereof (for which purpose, general meetings of the stockholders shall and may be called by the directors, and in the manner hereinafter specified) and generally to and execute all and singular acts, matters and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to; subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for the well ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors; of whom there shall be an election on the first Monday of January in each year, by the stockholders or proprietors of the capital stock of the said corporation, and by plurality of the votes actually given; and those who shall be duly chosen at any election, shall be capable of serving as directors, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday of January next ensuing the time of such election, and no longer. And the said directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number as President.

Sec. 5. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, as soon as the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver, shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the said stock, notice thereof shall be given, by the persons under whose superintendance the same shall have been made, in at least two public gazettes printed in the city of Philadelphia; and the said persons shall, at the same time in like manner, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of ninety days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of directors; and it shall
be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the persons, who shall then and there be chosen, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday in January next ensuing the time of making the same, and shall forthwith thereafter commence the operation of the said bank, at the said city of Philadelphia.

And provided further, That, in case it should at any time happen, that an election of directors should not be made upon any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful, on any other day to hold and make an election of directors in such manner as shall have been regulated by the law and ordinances of the said corporation. And provided lastly, That, in case of the death, resignation, absence from the United States, or removal of director by the stockholders, his place may be filled up, by a new choice, for the remainder of that year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation, for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be described, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, viz.
I. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions allowing: That is to say, for one share, and not more than two shares, one vote: For every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: or every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote: For every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: And for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote;—But no person, co-partnership, or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been held three calender months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

II. Not more than three fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible or the next succeeding year: But the director, who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

III. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a director.

IV. No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

V. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transactio of business, of whom, the president shall always be one, except in case of
fickness, or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, who, he, by writing under his hand, shall nominate for the purpose.

VI. Any number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who, together shall be proprietors of two hundred shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice, in two public gazettes at the place where the bank is kept, and specifying, in such notice, the object or objects of such meeting.

VII. Every cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

VIII. The lands, tenements and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

IX. The total amount of the debts, which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, shall not exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorized by a law
In case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their natural and private capacities; and an action of debt, may in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, of either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for and answerable with the said excess. Such of the said directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respective-ly exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their offence or dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

X. The said corporation may sell any part of the public debt whereof its stock shall be composed, but shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatsoever; nor shall directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed due time; or of goods which shall be the produce of its lands. Neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or discounts.

XI. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government
of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

And bills, &c. shall

XII. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the law and ordinances of the same.

XIII. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by indorsement thereupon, under the hand or hand of such person or persons, and of his, her, or the assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own names. And bills or notes, which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them, in his, her, or the private or natural capacity or capacities; and shall be assignable and negotiable, in like manner, as they were so issued by such private person or persons—that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable by indorsement, in like manner and with the like effect, as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable.
bearer, shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only.

XIV. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors adviseable; and once in every three years, the directors shall lay before the stockholders, a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts, which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit; and of the surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum, subscribed by any person, co-partnership, or body politic, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

XV. It shall be lawful for the directors aforesaid, to establish offices wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, and upon the same terms, and in the same manner, as shall be practised at the bank; and to commit the management of the said offices, and the making of the said discounts, to such persons, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper; not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank.

XVI. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to in-
pect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statements. Provided, That this shall not be construed to imply right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons for the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandise, commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provision of this act, all and every person and persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given, and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half thereof to the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorized thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whole order, agreement, consent, approbation, or connivance, for unlawful advance or loan, shall have been made upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, treble the value or amount of the sum or sums which shall have been so unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States; to be disposed of by law an not otherwise.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the bills or notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time or times, within eighteen months after the first day of April next, to cause a subscription to be made to the stock of the said corporation, as part of the aforesaid capital stock of ten millions of dollars, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars; to be paid out of the monies which shall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" and the other entitled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the bank an equal sum, to be applied to the purposes, for which the said monies shall have been procured; reimbursable in ten years, by equal annual installments; or at any time sooner, or in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation hereby created; for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February the twenty-fifth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XI.

An ACT supplementary to the Act, intitled, "A Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscriptions to the stock of the bank of the United States, as provided by the act, intitled, "A act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," shall not be opened until the first Monday in July next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first payment as by the said act is directed to be in the six per cent. certificates of the United States, may be deferred until the first Monday in January next.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no person, corporation, or body politic, except in behalf of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after the said first Monday in July next subscribe in any one day, for more than thirty shares.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay into the hands of the persons who shall be appointed to receive the same, the specie proportion required by the said act to be then paid. And if any such subscriber shall fail to make any of the future payments, he shall forfeit the sum so by him first paid, for the use of the corporation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That such part of the public debt, including the assumed debt, as is funded at an interest of three per cent. may be
aid to the bank, in like manner with the debt funded at six per cent. computing the value of the former at one half the value of the latter, and reserving to the subscribers who shall have paid three per cent. stock, the privilege of redeeming the same with six per cent. stock, at the above rate of computation, at any time before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; unless the three per cent. stock shall have been previously disposed of by the directors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the second, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

C H A P T E R XII.

An ACT giving effect to the Laws of the United States within the State of Vermont.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, ought to have, and shall have, the same force and effect within the state of Vermont, as elsewhere within the United States.

And to the end that the act, intitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," may be duly administered within the said state of Vermont,
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, to be denominated Vermont District; and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the said district, and be called a district-judge and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in May next, and the three other sessions progressively on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterward. The said district court shall be held alternately: the towns of Rutland and Windsor, beginning the first.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same hereby is annexed to the eastern circuit. And there shall be held annually in the said district one circuit court; the first session shall commence on the seventeenth day of June next, and the subsequent sessions on the like day of June afterwards, except when any of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, and the session shall commence on the day following and the said sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held at the town of Bennington.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from the time of his appointment, and to be paid quarter-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the regulations, provisions, directions, authorities, penalties, and other matters whatsoever, (except as here contained and expressed in and by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Vermont, as if the same were, in relation thereto, repeated and reenacted in and by this present act.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the enumeration of the inhabitants of the said state shall commence on the first Monday of April next, and shall close within five calendar months thereafter.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the marshal of the district of Vermont shall receive in full compensation for all the duties and services confined to, and enjoined upon him in and by this act in taking the enumeration aforesaid, two hundred dollars.

And that the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels," may be carried into effect in the said state of Vermont:

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the said duties, there shall be in the said state of Vermont one district; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Allburgh on Lake Champlain, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district, of any goods, wares or merchandise, not the growth or manufacture of the United States.

Provided nevertheless, That the exception contained in the sixty-ninth section of the act last above mentioned, relative to the district of Louisville, shall be and is hereby extended to the said port of Allburgh.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the second, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XIII.

An ACT to explain and amend an ACT, intituled "An ACT making further Provision for the payment of the Debts of the United States."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duty of one cent per pound, laid by the act "making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," on bar and other lead, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all manufactures wholly of lead, or in which lead is the chief article, which shall hereafter be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duty of seven and a half per cent ad valorem, laid by the act aforesaid on chintzes, and coloured calicoes, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all printed, stained and coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, which hereafter shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place.

Provided always, That nothing in this act sha in any wise affect the true construction or meaning of the act aforesaid in relation to any of the above described articles brought into the United States before the passing of this act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the second 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XIV.

An ACT fixing the Time for the next annual Meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next, the first annual meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of October next.

REDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the second, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XV.

An ACT repealing, after the last Day of June next, the Duties heretofore laid upon distilled Spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon Spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the last day of June next, the duties laid upon distilled spirits by the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the
Duties to be paid on spirits imported; United States, shall cease; and that upon all distilled spirits which shall be imported into the United States after that day, from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, forty cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, under the same regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and other penalties, as those heretofore laid; the act concerning which shall be deemed to be in full force for the collection of the duties herein before imposed, except to the alterations contained in this act.

and the payment thereof how to be secured.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said duties, when the amount thereof shall not exceed fifty dollars, shall be immediately paid; but when the said amount shall exceed fifty, and shall not amount to more than five hundred dollars, may, at the option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, be either immediately paid, or secured by bond with condition for the payment thereof in fut
months; and if the amount of the said duties shall exceed five hundred dollars, the same may be immediately paid or secured by bond, with condition or the payment thereof in six months; which bond, in either case, at the like option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, shall either include one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, or person acting as such, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in the custody of the said collector, or person acting as such, of so much of the said spirits as shall in his judgment be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the said bond shall have been given, and the charges of the safe keeping and sale of the spirits so deposited; which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, or person acting as such, with due and reasonable care at the expense and risk of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made; and if at the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond for the payment of the duties thereby intended to be secured, the same shall not be paid, then the said deposited spirits shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of the whole sum of the duties for which such deposit shall have been made, rendering the overplus of the said proceeds, and the residue of the said spirits, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her or their representatives.

Sec. 4. In order to a due collection of the duties imposed by this act, Be it further enacted, That the United States shall be divided into fourteen districts, each consisting of one state, but subject to alterations by the President of the United States, from time to time, by adding to the smaller such portions of the greater as shall in his judgment best
tend to secure and facilitate the collection of the
revenue; which districts it shall be lawful for the
President of the United States to subdivide into
surveys of inspection, and the same to alter at his
discretion. That the President be authorized to ap-
point, with the advice and consent of the Senate,
a supervisor to each district, and as many inspectors
to each survey therein as he shall judge necessary, placing the latter under the direction of the former.

Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful
for the President, with the advice and consent of
the Senate, in his discretion to appoint, such and
so many officers of the customs to be inspectors in
any survey of inspection as he shall deem advisable
to employ in the execution of this act: Provided al-
so, That where, in the judgment of the President,
a supervisor can discharge the duties of that of-
fice, and also that of inspector, he may direct the
same: And provided further, That if the appoint-
ment of the inspectors of surveys, or any part of
them, shall not be made during the present ses-
son of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby
empowered to make such appointments during the
receils of the Senate, by granting commissions which
shall expire at the end of their next sesson.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the super-
visors, inspectors and officers to be appointed by
virtue of this act, and who shall be charged to
take bonds for securing the payment of the duties
upon spirits distilled within the United States, and
with the receipt of monies in discharge of such du-
ties, shall keep fair and true accounts and records
of their transactions in their respective offices, in
such manner and form as may be directed by the
proper department or officer having the superin-
tendance of the collection of the revenue, and shall
at all times submit their books, papers and accounts
to the inspection of such persons as are or may be
appointed for that purpose, and shall at all times, as to the order of the officer, who is or shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act, and shall also once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it is, or shall be to make such settlement.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds, in relation to the duties on spirits imposed by this act, which oath or affirmation may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district or survey to which he belongs, and being certified under the hand and seal of the magistrate by whom the same shall have been administered, shall within three months thereafter be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, in default of taking which oath or affirmation, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for each district, shall establish one or more offices within the same, as may be necessary; and in order that the said offices may be publicly known, there shall be painted or written in large legible characters upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house, building or place in which any such office shall be kept, these words, "OFFICE OF INSPECTION;"
and if any person shall paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the said words, upon any other than such house or building, he or she shall forfeit and pay for so doing, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That within forty-eight hours after any ship or vessel, having on board any distilled spirits brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall arrive within any port of the United States, whether the same be the first port of arrival of such ship or vessel, or not, the master or person having the command or charge thereof, shall report to one of the inspectors of the port at which the ship so arrived, the place from which the last sailed, with her name and burden, and the quantity and kinds of the said spirits on board of her, and the casks, vessels or cases containing them, with their marks and numbers; on pain of forfeiting the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector or other officer, or person acting as collector with whom entry shall have been made of any of the said spirits, pursuant to the act, intitled, "A act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," shall forthwith, after such entry certify and transmit the same, particularly as it shall have been made with him to the proper officer of inspection, of the port where it shall be intended to commence the delivery of the spirits so entered, or any part thereof: for which purpose, every proprietor, importer or consignee, making such entry, shall deliver two manifest of the contents (upon one of which the said certificate shall be given) and shall at the time

Report to be made to inspectors of importation of spirits;

which the collector shall certify and send to the officer of inspection where the spirits shall be delivered.
thereof declare the port at which the said delivery
shall be so intended to be commenced, to the col-
lector or officer with whom the same shall be made.
And every permit granted by such collector, for
the landing of any of the said spirits, shall previous
to such landing, be produced to the said officer of
inspection, who shall make a minute in some pro-
per book, of the contents thereof, and shall endorse
thereupon the word "INSPECTED," the time
then, and his own name: after which he shall
return it to the person by whom it shall have been
produced; and then, and not otherwise it shall be
useful to land the spirits therein specified; and
the said spirits shall be landed without such en-
forcement upon the permit for that purpose granted,
the master or person having charge of the ship or
vessel from which the same shall have been so landed,
all for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of five
hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when-
er it shall be intended that any ship or vessel shall
proceed with the whole or any part of the spirits
which shall have been brought in such ship or ves-
sel from any foreign port or place, from one port
in the United States to another port in the said
United States, whether in the same or in different
States, the master or person having the command
charge of such ship or vessel, shall previous to
her departure, apply to the officer of inspection, to
him report was made, for the port from which
he is about to depart, for a certificate of the quan-
ty and particulars of such of the said spirits as shall
have been certified or reported to him to have been
entered as imported in such ship or vessel, and of
much thereof as shall appear to him to have been
landed out of her at such port; which certificate
the said officer shall forthwith grant. And the

Endorse-
ment on
permits by
inspectors
necessary
previous to
the landing
of it; and

penalty on
failure
thereof,

Spirits
brought in-
to one port,
intended to
be sent to
another in
the United
States,

shall be so
certified by
an inspec-
tor;
and penalty on masters of vessels for neglecting to comply herewith; master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall within twenty-four hours after her arrival at the port to which she shall be bound, deliver the said certificate to the proper officer of inspection of such last mentioned port. And if such ship or vessel shall proceed from one port to another within the United States, with the whole or any part of the spirits brought in her aforesaid, without having first obtained such certificate; or if within twenty-four hours after her arrival at such other port, the said certificate shall not be delivered to the proper officer of inspection there, the master or person having the command or charge of the said ship or vessel, shall in either case forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; and the spirits on board of her at her said arrival, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of inspection.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all spirits which shall be imported as aforesaid, shall be landed under the inspection of the officer or office of inspection for the place where the same shall be landed, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture thereof; for which purpose the said officer or officers shall, at all reasonable times, attend: Provided that this shall not be construed to exclude the inspection of the officers of the customs as now established and practiced.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the officers of inspection under whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall upon landing thereof, and as soon as the casks, vessels and cases containing the same shall be gauged or measured brand or otherwise mark in durable character the several casks, vessels or cases containing the same, with progressive numbers; and also with the name of the ship or vessel wherein the same was landed.
were imported, and of the port of entry, and the proof and quantity thereof; together with other marks, if any other shall be deemed edful, as the respective supervisors of the revenue by direct. And the said officer shall keep a book, herein he shall enter the name of each vessel in which any of the said spirits shall be so imported, and of the port of entry and of delivery, and of the master of such vessel, and of each importer, and of several casks, vessels and cases containing the same, and the marks of each: and if such officer is not the chief inspector within the survey, he shall as on as may be thereafter, make an exact transcript of each entry, and deliver the same to such officer, who shall keep a like book for recording the said transcript.

Sec. 13. And it be further enacted, That the officer of inspection within whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, or his her agent, a certificate to remain with him or her, the whole quantity of the said spirits which shall have been so landed; which certificate, besides the id quantity, shall specify the name of such proprietor, importer or consignee, and of the vessel from which which the said spirits shall have been landed, and of the marks of each cask, vessel or case containing the same. And the said officer shall deliver the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her agent, a like certificate for each cask, vessel or case; which shall accompany the same heretofore it shall be sent, as evidence of it’s being lawfully imported. And the officer granting the said certificates, shall make regular and exact entries in the book to be by him kept as aforesaid, for all spirits for which the same shall be granted, as particularly as therein described. And the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her

Officer of inspection to certify the quantity of spirits landed,

which shall serve to shew the legality of its importation and to make entries thereof;
agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said
spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasees
thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought
to accompany the same; on pain of forfeiting the
sum of fifty dollars, for each cask, vessel or case
with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That upon
all spirits which after the said last day of June next
shall be distilled within the United States, whole
or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign
materials, there shall be paid for their use the duties
following; that is to say—For every gallon of those
spirits more than ten per cent below proof, accord-
ing to Dic平's hydrometer, eleven cents. For
every gallon of those spirits under five and
more than ten per cent below proof, according to
the same hydrometer, twelve cents. For every
gallon of those spirits of proof and not more than
five per cent below proof, according to the same
hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of
those spirits above proof, and not exceeding twenty
per cent, according to the same hydrometer, four
ten cents. For every gallon of those spirits more
than twenty and not more than forty per cent
above proof, according to the same hydrometer,
twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits
more than forty per cent above proof, according to
Dic平's hydrometer, thirty cents.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That upon
all spirits which after the said last day of June next
shall be distilled within the United States, from an
article of the growth or produce of the United
States, in any city, town or village, there shall be
paid for their use the duties following; that is to
say—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten
per cent below proof, according to Dic平's hydrom-
eter, nine cents. For every gallon of those spi-
pirits under five and not more than ten per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be collected under the management of the supervisors of the revenue,

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be paid or secured previous to the removal thereof from the distilleries at which they are respectively made. And it shall be at the option of the proprietor or proprietors of each distillery, or of his, her or their agent having the superintendence thereof, either to pay the said duties previous to such removal, with an abatement at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, or to secure the payment of the same, by giving bond quarter-yearly, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the chief officer of inspection within whose survey such distillery shall be, and in such sum as the said officer shall direct, with condition for the payment and paid, of the duties upon all such of the said spirits as shall be removed from such distillery, within three months next ensuing the date of the bond, at the expiration of nine months from the said date.
Sec. 18. **And be it further enacted**, That the supervisor of each district shall appoint proper officers to have the charge and survey of the distilleries within the same, assigning to each, one or more distilleries as he may think proper, who shall attend such distillery at all reasonable times, for the execution of the duties by this act enjoined on him.

Sec. 19. **And be it further enacted**, That previous to the removal of the said spirits from any distillery, the officer within whose charge and survey the same may be, shall brand or otherwise mark each cask containing the same, in durable characters, and with progressive numbers, and with the name of the acting owner or other manager of such distillery, and of the place where the same was situate, and with the quantity therein, to be ascertained by actual gauging, and with the proof thereof. And the duties thereupon having been first paid, or secured, as above provided, the said officer shall grant a certificate for each cask of the said spirits, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent, purporting that the duty thereon hath been paid or secured, as the case may be, and describing each cask by its marks; and shall enter in a book for that purpose to be kept, all the spirits distilled at such distillery, and removed from the same; and the marks of each cask, and the persons for whose use, and the places to which removed, and the time of each removal, and the amount of the duties on the spirits so removed. And if any of the said spirits shall be removed from any such distillery without having been branded or marked as aforesaid, or without such certificate as aforesaid, the same, together with the cask or casks containing, and the horses or cattle, with the carriages, their harness and tackling, and the vessel or boat with its tackle and apparel employed in removing them, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any...
officer of inspection. And the superintendent or manager of such distillery, shall also forfeit the full value of the spirits so removed, to be computed at the highest price of the like spirits in the market.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That no spirits shall be removed from any such distillery at any other times than between sun-rising and sun-setting, except by consent and in presence of the officer having the charge and survey thereof, on pain of forfeiture of such spirits, or of the value thereof at the highest price in the market, to be recovered with costs of suit from the acting owner or manager of such distillery.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That upon stills which after the last day of June next, shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there shall be paid for the use of the United States, the yearly duty of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine-measure, of the capacity or content of each and every such still, including the head thereof.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the evidence of the employment of the said stills shall be, their being erected in stone, brick or some other manner whereby they shall be in a condition to be worked.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the said duties on stills shall be collected under the management of the supervisor in each district, who shall appoint and assign proper officers for the surveys of the said stills and the admasurement thereof, and the collection of the duties thereupon; and the said duties shall be paid half-yearly, within the first fifteen days of January and July, upon demand.
of the proprietor or proprietors of each still, at his, her or their dwelling, by the proper officer charged with the survey thereof: And in case of refusal or neglect to pay, the amount of the duties so refused or neglected to be paid, may either be recovered with costs of suit in an action of debt in the name of the supervisor of the district, within which such refusal shall happen, for the use of the United States, or may be levied by distress and sale of goods of the person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay, rendering the overplus (if any there be after payment of the said amount and the charges of distress and sale) to the said person or persons.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if the proprietor of any such still, finding himself or herself aggrieved by the said rates, shall enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, from day to day when such still shall be employed, the quantity of spirits distilled from, and the quantity from time to time sold or otherwise disposed of, and to whom and when, and shall produce the said book to the officer of inspection within whose survey such still shall be, and shall make oath or affirmation that the same doth contain to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, true entries made at their respective dates, of all the spirits distilled within the time to which such entries shall relate, from such still, and of the disposition thereof; and shall also declare upon such oath or affirmation, the quantity of such spirits then remaining on hand, it shall be lawful in every such case for the said officer to whom the said book shall be produced, and he is hereby required to estimate the duties upon such still, according to the quantity so stated to have been actually made therefrom at the rate of nine cents per gallon, which, and no more, shall be paid for the same: Provided, That if the said entries shall be
made by any person other than the said proprietor, a like oath or affirmation shall be made by such person.

And the more effectually to prevent the evasion of the duties hereby imposed on spirits distilled within the United States,

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, That every person who shall be a maker or distiller of spirits from molasses, sugar or other foreign materials, or from materials the growth and production of the United States, shall write or paint, or cause to be written or painted upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house or other building or place made use of, or intended to be made use of by him or her for the distillation or keeping of spiritous liquors, and upon the door or usual entrance of each vault, cellar or apartment within the same, in which any of the said liquors shall be at any time by him or her distilled, deposited or kept, or intended so to be, the words "Distiller of Spirits;" and every such distiller shall within three days before he or she shall begin to distil therein, make particular entry in writing, at the nearest office of inspection, in or within ten miles thereof, of every such house, building or place, and of each vault, cellar or apartment within the same, in which he or she shall intend to carry on the business of distilling, or to keep any spirits by him or her distilled. And if any such distiller shall omit to paint or write, or cause to be painted or written the words aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, upon any such house or other building or place, or vault, cellar or apartment thereof, or shall, in case the same be situate within the said distance of ten miles of any office of inspection, omit to make entry thereof as aforesaid, such distiller shall for every such omission or neglect, forfeit one hundred dollars, and all the penalty in case of neglect thereof.
spirits which he or she shall keep therein, or the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price of such spirits in the market; to be recovered by action, with costs of suit, in any court proper to try the same, in the name of the supervisor of the district within which such omission or neglect or omission shall be, for the use of the United States

provided always, and be it further enacted, That: the said entry to be made by persons who shall be distillers of spirits, on the first day of July next, shall be made on that day, or within three days thereafter, accompanied (except where the duty hereby imposed are charged on the still) with a true and particular account or inventory of the spirits on that day and at the time, in every or any house, building or place by him or her entered; and the casks, cases and vessels containing the same with their marks and numbers, and the quantities and qualities of the spirits therein contained, in case of neglect, for the pain of forfeiting for neglect to make such entry or to deliver such account, the sum of one hundred dollars, and all the spirits by him or her had kept in any such house, building or place; to be recovered as aforesaid.

Supervisors to inspect entered buildings, 
&c.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein an house, building or place shall be situate, where entry shall be made as aforesaid, shall as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected by some proper officer or officers of inspection, every such house or other building or place within his district, and shall take or cause to be taken, an exact account of the spirits therein respectively contained, and shall mark cause to be marked in durable characters, the several casks, cases or vessels containing the same with progressive numbers, and also with the name of each distiller to whom the same may belong,
in whose custody the same may be, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of spirits therein contained, and these words, "Old Stock." And the inspector of each survey shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name of every distiller, and the particulars of such old stock in the possession of each, designating the several casks, cases and vessels containing the same, and their respective quantities, kinds, roofs and marks, and shall also give a certificate to every such distiller of the quantity and particulars of such old stock in his or her possession, and a separate certificate for each cask, case or vessel describing the same, which certificate shall accompany the same wherever it shall be sent, and to each distiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificates or certificates that ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That every importer of distilled spirits, who, on the first day of July next, shall have in his or her possession any distilled spirits, shall, within three days thereafter, make due entry thereof with the officer of inspection within whose survey the same shall then be; who shall mark the casks, vessels or cases containing such spirits, in like manner as is herein before directed touching such spirits as shall be in the possession of distillers on the first day of July next, and shall grant the like certificates therefor as for such spirits, which certificates shall accompany the respective casks, cases and vessels to which they shall relate, wherever they shall be sent, and such importer, his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or cer-
tificates which ought to accompany the same, or pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel with which such certificate shall not be delivered. And if any such importer or importer shall refuse or neglect to make such entry at the time and in the manner herein directed, all such spirits as shall not be so entered shall be forfeited, and the importer or importers in whose custody the same shall be found, shall moreover forfeit the full equal to the full value thereof, according to the highest price of such spirits in the market.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any cask, case, or vessel containing distilled spirits which by the foregoing provisions of this act ought to be marked and accompanied with a certificate, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such marks and certificate, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture, and it shall be lawful for any officer of inspection to seize them as forfeited, and if, upon the trial in consequence of such seizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits seized, shall not prove that the same were imported into the United States according to law, or were distilled as mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were distilled at one of the stills mentioned in the twentieth section of this act, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers of inspection of each survey at all times in the day time, upon request, to enter into all and every the houses, store-houses, ware-houses, buildings and places which shall have been entered in manner aforesaid, and by tainting gauging or otherwise, to take an account of the quantity, kinds and proofs of the said spirits therei
Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall rub out or deface any of the marks set upon any cask, vessel or case pursuant to the directions of this act, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That no cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, marked as "Old Stock," shall be made use of by any distiller of spirits, for putting or keeping therein any spirits other than those which were contained therein when so marked, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred dollars for every cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case wherein any such spirits shall be so put or kept; neither shall any such distiller have or keep any distilled spirits in any such cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, longer than for the space of one year from the said last day of June next, on pain of forfeiting the said spirits: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to casks or vessels, capable of containing two hundred gallons and upwards, and which are not intended to be removed.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in case any of the said spirits shall be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed in any place whatsoever, with intent to evade the duties thereby imposed upon them, they shall be forfeited. And for the better discovery of any such spirits so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, it shall be lawful for any judge of any court of the United States, or either of them, or for any justice of the peace, upon reasonable cause of suspicion, to be made out to the satisfaction of such judge or justice, by the oath or
affirmation of any person or persons, by special warrant or warrants under their respective hands and seals, to authorize any of the officers of inspection, by day, in the presence of a constable or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every such place or places in which any of the said spirits shall be suspected to be so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, and to seize and carry away any of the said spirits which shall be there found so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, as forfeited.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no spirituous liquors except gin or cordials in cases, jugs or bottles, shall be brought from any foreign port or place, in casks of less capacity than fifty gallons at the least, on pain of forfeiting of the said spirits, and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought: Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forfeit any spirits for being imported or brought into the United States, in other casks or vessels than as aforesaid, or the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought, if such spirits shall be for the use of the seamen on board such ship or vessel, and shall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each seaman.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That in every case in which any of the said spirits shall be forfeited by virtue of this act, the casks, vessels and cases containing the same, shall also be forfeited.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That every distiller of spirits, on which the duty is hereby charged by the gallon, shall keep or cause to be kept, an exact account of the said spirits, which he or the shall sell, send out or distil, distinguishing their several kinds and proofs; and shall every day
make a just and true entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of the quantities and particulars of the said spirits by him or her sold, sent out or distilled on the preceding day; specifying the marks of the several casks in which they shall be so sold or sent out, and the person to whom and for whose use they shall be so sold or sent out: which said books shall be prepared for the making such entries, and shall be delivered upon demand, to the said distillers, by the supervisors of the revenue of the several districts, or by such person or persons as they shall respectively for that purpose appoint, and shall be severally returned or delivered at the end of each year, or when the same shall be respectively filled up, (which shall first happen) to the proper officers of inspection; and the truth of the entries made therein shall be verified, upon the oath or affirmation of the person by whom those entries shall have been made, and as often as the said books shall be furnished upon like demand by the proper officers of inspection, to the said distillers respectively. And the said books shall from time to time while in the possession of the said distillers, lie open for the inspection of, and upon request shall be shewn to the proper officers of inspection under whose survey the said distillers shall respectively be, who may take such minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, as they may think fit. And if any such distiller, shall neglect or refuse to keep such book or books, or to make such entries therein, or to shew the same upon request, to the proper officer of inspection, or not return the same according to the directions of this act, he or she shall forfeit for every such refusal or neglect, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That the penalties by this act imposed on distillers for neglect, the sum of one hundred dollars.
not to extend in certain cases.

Proof of spirits how distinguished.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That the several kinds of proof herein before specified, shall in marking the casks, vessels and cases containing any distilled spirits, be distinguished corresponding with the order in which they are mentioned by the words "FIRST PROOF"—"SECOND PROOF"—"THIRD PROOF"—"FOURTH PROOF"—"FIFTH PROOF"—"SIXTH PROOF". And that it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide and furnish to the officers of inspection and of the customs, proper instruments for ascertaining the said several proofs.

Proceedings in case of seizures by officers of inspection.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution or action which may be brought against any supervisor or other officer of inspection, for any seizure by him made, it shall be necessary for such supervisor or officer to justify himself by making it appear that there was probable cause for making the said seizure; upon which, and not otherwise, a verdict shall pass in his favor. And in any such action or prosecution, or in any action or prosecution which may be brought against such supervisor or other officer, for irregular or improper conduct in the execution of his duty, the trial shall be by jury. And in any action for a seizure, in which a verdict shall pass for such officer, the jury shall nevertheless assess reasonable damages for any prejudice or waste (according to the true amount in value thereof) which shall be shewn by good
proof to have happened to the spirits seized, in consequence of such seizure; and also for the detention of the same, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the true value of the said spirits at the time of such seizure, from that time to the time of restoration thereof; which shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: Provided, That no damages shall be asessed when the seizure was made for want of the proper certificate or certificates, or by reason of a refusal to shew any officer of inspection, upon his request, the spirits in any entered house, building or place: And provided also, that if it shall appear from the verdict of the jury, that any such prejudice or waste was sustained by the negligence of the officer, he shall be responsible therefor to the United States.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That if any supervisor or other officer of inspection, in any criminal prosecution against him, shall be convicted of oppression or extortion in the execution of his office, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and shall also forfeit his office.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That no fees to be taken for any certificate to be issued or granted pursuant to this act.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That if any of the said supervisors or other officers of inspection, shall neglect to perform any of the duties hereby enjoined upon them respectively, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, whereby any person or persons shall be injured or suffer damage, such person or persons shall and may have an action founded upon this act, against such,
supervisors or other officers, and shall recover full damages for the same, together with costs of suit.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That any action or suit to be brought against any person or persons, for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and unless brought in a court of the United States, shall be laid in the county in which the cause of action shall have arisen; and the defendant or defendant in any such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and on the trial thereof give this act and the special matter, in evidence; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become nonsuited, or discontinued, his, her or their action or prosecution, or judgment shall be given against such plaintiff or plaintiffs upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have costs awarded to him, her or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

And in order that persons who may have incurred any of the penalties of this act, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, may be relieved from such penalties,

Sec. 43. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the judge of the district within which such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred at any time within one year after the last day of June next, upon petition of the party who shall have incurred the same, to enquire in a summary way into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of such district; to the end that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to
be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such penalty or forfeiture, if it shall appear to him that such penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence, or any design or intention of fraud, and to cause any spirits which may have been seized to be restored to the proprietor or proprietors, upon such terms and conditions as shall appear to him reasonable.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That the one half of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, except as above provided, shall be for the benefit of the person or persons who shall make a seizure, or who shall first discover the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred; and the other half to the use of the United States. And such penalty and forfeiture shall be recoverable with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the person or persons intitled thereto, or by information, in the name of the United States of America; and it shall be the duty of the attorney of the district wherein any such penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, upon application to him, to institute or bring such information accordingly: Provided always, That no officer of inspection other than chief officer, or officers of a survey, shall be intitled to the benefit of any forfeiture unless notice of the seizure by him made, shall be by him given within forty-eight hours next after such seizure, to the said chief officer or officers; but in such case the United States shall have the entire benefit of such forfeiture.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged any of the cer...
Punishment for persons convicted of counterfeiting certificates herein before directed to be given, or who knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue certificate with any of the said spirits, or shall fraudulently alter or erase any such certificate after the same shall be given, or knowingly or willingly publish or make use of such certificate if counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered or erased, every person so offending, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That an officer of revenue, in order to corrupt, persuade or prevail upon such officer, either to do any act or acts contrary to his duty in the execution of this act, or to neglect or omit to do any act or thing which he ought to do in the execution of this act, or to connive at or to conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties hereby imposed on any of the said spirits, or not to discover the same, every such person or persons, shall for such offence, whether the same offer or proposal be accepted or not, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any supervisor or other officer of inspection, in
the execution of this act or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue or cause to be rescued, any of the said spirits after the same shall have been seized by any such supervisor or other officer, or shall attempt or endeavor so to do, all and every person and persons so offending, shall, for every such offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 49. And be it further enacted, That if any supervisor or other officer, shall enter into any collusion with any person or persons for violating or evading any of the provisions of this act, or the duties hereby imposed, or shall fraudulently concur in the delivery of any of the said spirits, out of any house, building or place, wherein the same are deposited, without payment or security for the payment of the duties thereupon, or shall falsely or fraudulently mark any cask, case or vessel, contrary to any of the said provisions, or shall embezzle the public money or otherwise be guilty of fraud in his office, such supervisor or other officer shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and upon conviction of any of the said offences, shall forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified for holding any other office under the United States.

Sec. 50. And be it further enacted, That in every case in which an oath or affirmation is required by virtue of this act, it shall be lawful for the supervisors of the revenue, or any of them, or their lawful deputy, or the lawful deputy of one of them, where not more than one in a district, to administer and take such oath or affirmation. And that wherever there are more than one supervisor for one district, a majority of them may execute all
and any of the powers and authorities hereby vested in the supervisors of the revenue: Provided, That this shall not be construed to make a majority necessary in any case in which, according to the nature of the appointment or service, and the true intent of this act, the authority is or ought to be several.

And for the encouragement of the export-trade of the United States:

Sec. 51. Be it further enacted, That if any of the said spirits (whereupon any of the duties, imposed by this act shall have been paid or secured to be paid) shall after the last day of June next, be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place, there shall be an allowance to the exporter or exporters thereof, by way of draw-back, equal to the duties thereupon, according to the rates in each case by this act imposed, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled within the United States, from molasses, which shall be so exported, three cent per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molasses by the said act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States Provided always, That the said allowance shall not be made, unless the said exporter or exporters shall observe the regulations herein after prescribed: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the provisions in the said former act, concerning drawbacks or allowances, in nature thereof, upon spirits imported prior to the first day of July next.

Sec. 52. And be it further enacted, That in order to intitle the said exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowances, he, she or they, shall previous to putting or lading any of the said spirits
on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at the least, to the proper officer of inspection of the port from which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the same, and of the number of casks, vessels and cases, or either of them, containing the said spirits so intended to be exported, and of the respective marks thereof, and of the place or places where the said spirits shall be then deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which they shall be so intended to be exported. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the casks, vessels and cases so noticed for exportation, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of the spirits therein, together with the certificates which ought to accompany the same according to the directions of this act, which shall be produced to him for that purpose; and if he shall find that the said casks, vessels and cases have the proper marks according to the directions of this act, and that the spirits herein correspond with the said certificates, he shall thereupon brand each cask, vessel or case with the word "Exportation;" and the said spirits shall, after such inspection, be laden on board the same ship or vessel, of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer who shall have examined the same, and whose duty it shall be to attend for that purpose. And after the said spirits shall be laden on board such ship or vessel, the certificates aforesaid shall be delivered to the said officer, who shall certify to the collector of the said district, the amount and particulars of the spirits so exported, and shall also deliver the said certificates which shall have been by him received, to the said collector, which shall be a voucher to him, for payment of the said allowance.
Sec. 53. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath, or affirmation, that the said spirits so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States; and that he or she doth verily believe that the duties thereupon charged by this act, have been duly paid, or secured to be paid; and shall also give bond to the collector, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master, or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel in which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported; the other, such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value in the judgment of the said collector, of the said spirits so intended to be exported, with condition that the said spirits (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) shall be really and truly exported to, and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said spirits shall not be unshipped from on board of the said ship or vessel, whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbors of the United States or relanded in any other part of the same (ship wreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.

Sec. 54. Provided also, and be it further enacted That the said allowance shall not be paid until five months after the said spirits shall have been so exported: And provided also, That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel, on board of which any such spirits are laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such spirits are laden, that such ship or vessel is not
going to proceed the voyage intended or the
voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector
to grant a permit for the relanding the same.

Sec. 55. And be it further enacted, That if any
of the said spirits, after the same shall have been
shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any
purpose whatever, either within the limits of any
part of the United States, or within four leagues of
the coast thereof, or shall be relanded within the
United States, from on board the ship or vessel
wherein the same shall have been laden for export-
tion, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on,
or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of
necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from
perishing, which shall be immediately made known
o the principal officer of the customs, residing at
the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall
be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise,
then not only the spirits so unshipped, together
with the casks, vessels and cases containing the same,
but also the ship or vessel in or on board which the
same shall have been so shipped or laden, together
with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and
apparel; and also the ship, vessel or boat into which
the said spirits shall be unshipped or put, after the
unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furni-
ture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall be for-
feited, and may be seized by any officer of the cus-
toms, or of inspection.

Sec. 56. And be it further enacted, That the said
allowance shall not be made when the said spirits
shall be exported in any other than a ship or vessel
of the burthen of thirty tons and upwards, to be
ascertained to the satisfaction of the collector of
the district from which the same shall be intended
to be exported.
Sec. 57. And be it further enacted, That the bonds to be given as aforesaid, shall and may be discharged by producing within one year from the respective dates thereof (if the same be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa, and if the delivery of the spirits in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul or other agent of the United States resides a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no such consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants residing at the said place; and if there be not two such merchants residing at the said place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants testifying the delivery of the said spirits at the said place. Which certificate shall in each case be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master and mate, or other like officer of the vessel in which the said spirits shall have been exported; and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the said place: Provided always, That in the case of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying, shall not be deemed necessary: And provided further, That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States; or such bonds shall and may be discharged upon proof that the spirits so exported, were taken by enemies or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the same being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two.
of them, of the place from which such spirits shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such spirits, shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said spirits, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed, shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards; in all which cases the proofs aforesaid shall be referred to the comptroller of the treasury, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Sec. 58. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States from time to time, to make such allowances to the said supervisors, inspectors, and to the deputies and officers by them to be appointed and employed for their respective services in the execution of this act, to be paid out of the product of the said duties, as he shall deem reasonable and proper: Provided always, That the aggregate amount of the allowances to all the said supervisors, inspectors and other officers, shall not exceed seven per cent of the whole product of the duties arising from the spirits distilled within the United States: And provided also, That such allowance shall not exceed the annual amount of forty-five thousand dollars, until the same shall be further ascertained by law.

Sec. 59. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect as to all matters therein contained, in respect to which no special commencement is hereby provided (except as to the appointment of officers and regulation of the districts and surveys) from and immediately after the last day of June next.
Sec. 60. And be it further enacted, That the nett product of the duties herein before specified, which shall be raised, levied and collected by virtue of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest of the several and respective loans which had been made in foreign countries, prior to the fourth day of August last; and also upon all and every the loan and loans which have been and shall be made, and obtained pursuant to the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" and according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, and of the several provisions and engagements therein contained and expressed, and subject to the like priorities and reservations as are made and contained in and by the said act, in respect to the monies therein appropriated, and subject to this farther reservation, that is to say—

Of the nett amount or product during the present year, of the duties laid by this act, in addition to those heretofore laid upon spirits imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, and of the duties laid by this act on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; to be disposed of towards such purposes for which appropriations shall be made during the present session. And to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to the appropriation hereby made, and may never be diverted to any other purpose until the final redemption, or reimbursement of the loans or sums for the payment of the interest whereof they are appropriated, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof, separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, impost, excise, and taxes whatsoever, except those heretofore laid and appropriated to the same purposes.
Sec. 61. And be it further enacted, That the unappropriated surplus, if any there shall be, of the revenue arising under this act, at the end of this and every succeeding year, shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt, in like manner as is directed by the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt;" and provided by the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" unless the said surplus, or any part thereof, shall be required for the public exigencies of the United States, and shall, by special acts of Congress, be appropriated thereto.

Sec. 62. And be it further enacted, That the several duties imposed by this act, shall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purposes for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be fully discharged and satisfied, and no longer. Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the legislature of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the said duties and imposts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XVI.

An ACT making an Appropriation for the Purpose therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of
effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States, with the new Emperor of Morocco, there be, and hereby is appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the monies which prior to the first day of January next shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stalls by the act entitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act, on imported spirits beyond those which would have arisen by the act entitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States." And the President is hereby authorized to take on loan, the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the fund established for the above mentioned appropriation is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid, and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XVII.

An ACT to amend “An ACT, for establishing the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the United States.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled, “An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States,” as requires that the whole of the district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located on the river Potowmac, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States, shall be located above the mouth of the Eastern Branch, be and is hereby repealed, and that it shall be lawful for the President to make any part of the territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria, and the territory so to be included, shall form a part of the district not exceeding ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States, in like manner and to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been within the purview of the above recited act: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwise than on the Maryland side of the river Potowmac, as required by the aforesaid act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
CHAPTER XVIII.

An ACT supplemental to the Act "establishing the Treasury Department," and for a further Compensation to certain Officers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eighth section of the act, intituled, "An act to establish the treasury-department," passed the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the treasury department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were specially named therein, except as to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk and other officer already appointed in any of the departments of the United States, (and who have not, since their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of the justices of the supreme court, or one of the judges of a district court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and also an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, subscribed by such clerk, and certified by the person administering the same, shall be filed in the office of the person employing such clerk.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow to each clerk such compensation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same: provided, That the whole sum to be expended for clerks in any such office (except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk employed therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority forefaid, That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, to the Register, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their respective salaries, and to be paid the same manner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAP T E R XIX.

An ACT relative to the Rix-Dollar of Denmark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act,
intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for
the collection of the duties imposed by law on
goods, wares and merchandise imported into the
United States, and on the tonnage of ships or ves-
sels," as hath rated the rix-dollar of Denmark at
one hundred cents, be, and the same is hereby re-
pealed; and that this repeal shall be deemed to
operate in respect to all duties which have already
arisen or accrued, as well as to such as shall here-
after arise or accrue.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XX.

An ACT in addition to an Act, intituled, "An Ac
to establish the Salaries of the Executive Officers of Government, with their Assistants and Clerks.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou-
of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from
and after the passing of this act, there shall be
owed to the chief clerk of the auditor, the annu-
sum of two hundred dollars, in addition to the
alary allowed to him by the act, intituled, "An
ct establishing the Salaries of the executive office
of government, with their assistants and clerks,"
e paid at the treasury of the United States, in quarterely payments, and from like appropriations may be assigned for the payment of the other salaries mentioned in the above recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to the clerks employed in the several offices attached to the seat of government, in addition to their respective salaries, their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the removal of Congress from the city of New-York, to the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed to the assistant secretary of the treasury, in addition to his salary for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, four hundred dollars, to be paid in the same manner as his salary.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXI.

An ACT for making Compensations to the Commissioners of Loans, for extraordinary Expenses.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the
Commissioners of loans in the several States shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts, such sums as shall appear to have been necessarily expended by them in the purchase of stationary for the use of their several offices, from the commencement of the same to the first day of October next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of loans in the several States shall be allowed in the settlement of their several accounts, such sums as shall have necessarily expended for the hire of clerks to assist in executing the duties of their several offices, from the commencement of the same to the first day of October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXII.

An ACT providing Compensations for the Officers of the Judicial Courts of the United States, and for Jurors and Witnesses, and for other Purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to the several officers following in addition to the fees (except milage to the marshals) to which
they are otherwise by law intitled, and also to jurors and witnesses, in the courts of the United States, the following respective compensations, that is to say: To the attorney of the United States for the district, for his expenses and time in traveling from the place of his abode to any court of the United States, on which his attendance shall be requisite, at the rate of ten cents per mile going, and the same allowance for returning; to the clerk of the district court, for attending in the district or circuit court, five dollars per day, and the like compensation for traveling, as is above allowed to the attorney for the district; to the clerk of the supreme court for attending in court, eight dollars per day; to the marshal of the district, for attending the supreme, circuit or district courts, five dollars per day; for summoning a grand jury, three dollars, and for summoning a petit jury, two dollars, and for serving and returning a writ, five cents per mile for his necessary travel; to the grand and petit jurors, each fifty cents per day for attending in court, and for traveling, at the rate of fifty cents for every ten miles from their respective places of abode, to the place where the court is held, and the like allowance for returning; to witnesses summoned on the part of the United States, or in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for any capital offence in any of the courts thereof, the same compensation as is above allowed to grand and petit jurors. That the several officers above specified shall be deemed to have been intitled to the above respective compensations, from the time of their respective appointments; and that the grand and petit jurors and witnesses, who have heretofore attended, shall also be deemed intitled to the above compensation, in like manner as those who shall hereafter attend. That there shall also be paid to the marshal, the amount of the expense for fuel, candles, and other reasonable contingen-
cies for holding a court, as hath accrued or shall accrue; and the compensations to the grand and petit jurors and witnesses shall be included in the account of, and paid to the marshal, to the use of, and be by him accordingly paid over to the several persons intitled to the same: and the accounts of the several officers for the compensations aforesaid (except milage to the marshal, for the service of writs in civil causes) having been previously examined and certified by the judge of the district, shall be passed in the usual manner at, and the amount thereof paid out of the treasury of the United States. And a sum arising from the fines and forfeitures to the United States, and equal to the amount thereof, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the above accounts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That instead of the provisions in that respect heretofore made, the first session of the circuit courts in the eastern circuit, after the passing of this act, shall commence at the times following, that is to say: In New York district, on the fifth, and in Connecticut district, on the twenty-fifth days of April next; in Massachusetts district, on the twelfth, and in New-Hampshire district on the twenty-fourth days of May next; and in Rhode-Island district, on the seventh day of June next; and the subsequent sessions in the respective districts, on the like days of every sixth calendar month thereafter, except when any of those days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the sessions shall commence on the next day following. And the sessions of the said circuit court shall be held in New-Hampshire district, at Portsmouth and Exeter, alternately, beginning at the first: In Massachusetts district, at Boston; in Rhode-Island district, at Newport and Providence, alternately, beginning at the first; in Connecticut district, at Hartford and New-Haven, alternately,
beginning at the last; and in New-York district, at the city of New-York only.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, instead of the provisions in the act for that purpose, the sessions of the circuit court for the district of Virginia, shall be held in the city of Richmond only.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXIII.

An Act to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled, “An Act for the temporary Establishment of the Post-Office.”

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the first session of Congress, intituled, “An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office,” be, and the same is hereby continued in full force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.
Letters on public service to officers of the treasury to be conveyed free of postage.

Mail to be extended from Albany to Bennington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the treasurer, comptroller and auditor of the treasury, and the assistant to the secretary of the treasury, on public service, shall be received and conveyed by the post, free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general shall be and he is hereby authorized to extend the carrying the mail from Albany, in the state of New-York, to Bennington in the state of Vermont.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXIV.

An ACT to continue in force the Act therein mentioned, and to make further Provision for the payment of Pensions to Invalids, and for the support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and Public Piers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congreß assembled, That the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeiture and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases therein mentioned," shall be and is hereby continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the yearly pensions which have been allowed by or in pursuance of any act or law of the United States, to persons who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall for the space of one year from the fourth day of March next, be paid out of the treasury of the United States, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all expenses which shall accrue from the first day of July next, inclusively for the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the first day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, notwithstanding such light-houses, beacons, buoys, or public piers, with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded to or vested in the United States, by the state or states respectively, in which the same may be, and that the said time be further allowed to the states respectively, to make such cession. Provided, That nothing in the said act shall be construed to limit or restrain the power of the President of the United States, to grant pardons for offences against the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXV.

An ACT supplementary to the Act, making Provision for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

WHEREAS it hath been made known to Congress that the President of the United States, in consequence of "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," hath caused a certain loan to be made in Holland, on account of the United States, to the amount of three millions of florins, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and reimbursable in six yearly installments, commencing in the year one thousand eight hundred, and ending in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, or at any time sooner, in whole or in part, at the option of the United States.

And whereas it hath been also stated to Congress, that the charges upon the said loan have amounted to four and a half per centum, whereby a doubt hath arisen, whether the said loan be within the meaning of the said last mentioned act, which limits the rate of interest to five per centum per annum;

And whereas it is expedient that the said doubt be removed;

BE it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, That the loan aforesaid shall be deemed and construed to be within the true intent and meaning of the said act, intituled "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," and that any farther loan, to the extent of the principal sum authorized to be borrowed by the said act, the interest whereof shall be five per centum per annum, and the charges whereof shall
not exceed the said rate of four and a half per centum, shall, in like manner, be deemed and construed to be within the true intent and meaning of the said act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXVI.

An ACT making farther Provision for the Collection of the Duties by Law imposed on Teas, and to prolong the Term for the Payment of the Duties on Wines.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the following regulations concerning teas may be conducive both to the accommodation of the importers thereof, and to the security of the revenue;

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the provisions contained in the fortieth and forty-first sections of the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," as they regard the payment, or securing the payment of the duties on
Importers of teas, it shall be lawful for every importer of teas, if he or she shall elect so to do, to give his or her bond to the collector of the district in which any of the said teas shall be landed, in double the amount of the duties thereupon, with condition for the payment of the said duties in two years from the date of such bond; which bond shall be accepted by such collector, without surety, upon the terms following; that is to say: The teas, for the duties whereof the said bond shall be accepted, shall be deposited at the expense and risk of the said importer, in one or more storehouses, as the case may require, to be agreed upon between the said importer and the inspector, or other officer of inspection of the revenue, for the port where the said teas shall be landed; and upon every such storehouse, the said inspector or officer of inspection shall cause to be affixed two locks, the key of one of which locks shall be kept by such importer, his or her agent, and the key of the other of which locks shall be kept by the said inspector, or by such other person as he shall depute and appoint in that behalf; whose duty it shall be to attend at all reasonable times for the purpose of delivering the said teas out of the said storehouse or storehouses. But no delivery shall be made of any of the said teas without a permit in writing, under the hand of the said inspector or officer of inspection. And in order to the obtaining of such permit, it shall be necessary that the duties upon the teas, for which the same shall be required, be first paid, or, at the option of the party or parties applying for the same, secured to be paid in manner following; that is to say: The said party or parties shall give bond with one or more sureties or sureties to the satisfaction of the said inspector, in double the amount of the duties upon the quantity of teas in each case to be delivered, with condition for the payment of the said duties,
if the same shall not exceed one hundred dollars in four months; or, if the same shall exceed one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or, if the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months: Provided always, That the time to be allowed for the payment of the duties upon any parcel of teas to be delivered, shall not be such as to extend the credit for such duties beyond the term of two years originally allowed upon the depositing of the said teas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the duties on any parcel of teas, which shall have been deposited as aforesaid, shall not have been paid or secured to be paid in manner last specified, within the term of two years, according to the condition of the obligation to be given to the collector of the district, within which the same shall have been landed, it shall be the duty of the said collector to cause so much of the said teas, as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, and retaining the sum which shall not have been so paid or secured of the said duties, together with the expenses of safe keeping and sale of the said teas, shall return the overplus, if any, to the owner or owners thereof, his, her or their agent or lawful representative.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the bonds which have been or shall be directed to be given, by this or any other act, for monies or duties to be paid or performed to the United States, shall be taken in the name of the United States of America; unless special direction shall have been given to take them in some other name. And the bonds to be taken as aforesaid, by any inspector of the revenue, shall be delivered by him forthwith to the collector of the district within which the teas, to which they may relate, shall have been landed, in delivery to collector of the district wherein they are to be collected.
order to the collection of the monies therein specified. And the permits which shall have been granted by such inspector, for the delivery of any teas, out of any storehouse wherein they shall have been deposited, shall be received by such collector towards satisfying any bond, which shall have been, in the first instance, taken by the said collector, touching the said teas; which permits shall therefore specify the amount of the duties which shall have been paid or secured upon the teas to be delivered in virtue thereof; and the name of the ship or vessel in which they shall have been imported, and of the importer or importers thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all teas, which after the first day of April next, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, shall be landed under the care of the inspectors of the revenue for the ports where the same shall be respectively landed; and for that purpose every permit which shall be granted by any collector, for landing the same, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who by an endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when; after which, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful to land the teas mentioned in such permit. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof; and each chest, box or package containing any teas, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, and with the name of the vessel in which the same shall have been imported. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such chest, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported,
and the number thereof to accompany the same
wheresoever it shall be sent.

And whereas, for the payment of the duties accruing on Madeira wines, and which may be secured by bond, the term of twelve months is allowed; and it is proper to extend, in like manner, the payment of the duties accruing on other wines;

Sec. 5. Therefore, Be it enacted, That for the payment of the duties on other than Madeira wines, and which shall be secured by bond, such bond shall be taken with condition for the payment of the duties in twelve months, in like manner as by law is directed for the payment of the duties on Madeira wines.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER XVII.

An ACT for granting Lands to the Inhabitants and Settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois Country, in the Territory north-west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their Possessions.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred acres of land be given to each of those
granted to each head of a family, & persons, who in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, were heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, on the Mississippi, and who since that time have removed from one of the said places to the other. And the governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio is hereby directed, to cause the same to be laid out for them, at their own expense either at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, as they shall severally elect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted and declared, That the heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois country in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, who afterwards removed without the limits of the said territory, are notwithstanding, entitled to the donation of four hundred acres of land made by the resolve of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and the governor of the said territory, upon application to him for that purpose, is hereby directed to cause the same to be laid out for such heads of families or their heirs; and shall also cause to be laid off and confirmed to such persons the several tracts of land which they may have possessed, and which before the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three may have been allotted to them according to the laws and usages of the government under which they had respectively settled: Provided nevertheless, That if such persons or their heirs do not return and occupy the said lands within five years, such lands shall be considered as forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That one hundred and fifty acres of land, heretofore in possession of the Piankeshaw Indians, and now under actual improvement, and constituting a part of the village of Vincennes, be given to the persons who are severally in possession of the said land.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That where lands have been actually improved and cultivated at Vincennes, or in the Illinois country, under a supposed grant of the same, by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grant, the governor of the said territory be, and he hereby is empowered to confirm to the persons who made such improvements, their heirs or assigns, the lands supposed to have been granted as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as he, in his discretion, may judge reasonable, not exceeding to any one person, four hundred acres.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a tract of land, containing about five thousand four hundred acres, which for many years has been fenced and used by the inhabitants of Vincennes as a common, also a tract of land including the villages of Cohos and Prairie du Pont, and heretofore used by the inhabitants of the said villages as a common, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of Vincennes and of the said villages respectively, to be used by them as a common, until otherwise disposed of by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the governor of the said territory be authorized to make a grant of land not exceeding one hundred acres, to each person who hath not obtained any donation of land from the United States, and who, on the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, and has done militia duty, the said land to be laid out at the expense of the grantees, and in such form and place as the said governor shall direct. Provided nevertheless, That no claim founded upon purchase or otherwise, shall be admitted within a tract of land heretofore occupied by the Kaskaskia nation of Indians, and included in the lands herebefore used as a common to be appropriated thereto.
ing their village, which is hereby appropriated to the use of the said Indians.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That two lots of land heretofore in the occupation of the priests at Cahokia, and situated near that village, be, and the same is hereby granted in fee to P. Gibault; and that a tract of land at Kaskaskia, formerly occupied by the Jefuits, be laid off and confirmed to St. Jam Beouvois, who claims the same in virtue of a pur chase thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of Congress of the twenty-eighth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight as refers to the locations of certain tracts of land directed to be run out and reserved for donations to the ancient settlers in the Illinois country, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the government of the said territory is directed to lay out the same agreeably to the act of Congress of the twentieth of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
CHAPTER XXVIII.

An ACT for raising and adding another Regiment to the Military Establishment of the United States, and for making farther Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be raised an additional regiment of infantry, which, exclusive of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and twelve non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said regiment shall be organized in the same manner as the regiment of infantry described in the act intitled, "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the troops aforesaid by this act to be raised, including the officers, shall receive the same pay and allowances, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects, excepting the bounty herein-after mentioned, as are stipulated for the troops of the United States, in the before-mentioned act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, who has enlisted or shall enlist pursuant to the act aforesaid, or who shall enlist pursuant to this act, shall be intitled to receive six dollars as a bounty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case the President of the United States should deem the
employment of a major-general, brigadier-general, a quarter-master and chaplain, or either of them, essential to the public interest, that he be, and he hereby is empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the same accordingly. And a major-general so appointed may chuse his aid de camp, and a brigadier-general, his brigade-major, from the captains or subalterns of the line. Provided always, That the major-general and brigadier-general so to be appointed, shall respectively, continue in pay during such term only, as the President of the United States in his discretion shall deem it requisite for the public service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case a major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-master, aid de camp, brigade-major and chaplain should be appointed, their pay and allowances shall be, respectively, as herein mentioned: The major-general shall be intitled to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, monthly pay, twenty dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence fifteen rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract-price. The brigadier-general shall be intitled to ninety-four dollars, monthly pay, with sixteen dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence twelve rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract-price. That the quarter-master shall be intitled to the same pay, rations and forage, as the lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment. That the aid de camp be intitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the brigade-major be intitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the chaplain be intitled to fifty dollars per month, including pay, rations and forage.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if, in the opinion of the President, it will be conducive to the good of the service, to engage a body of militia to serve as cavalry, they furnishing their own horses, arms and provisions, it shall be lawful for him to offer such allowances to encourage their engaging in the service, for such time and on such terms, as he shall deem it expedient to prescribe.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if the President should be of opinion, that it will be conducive to the public service, to employ troops inlisted under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of the militia, which in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, he is authorized to call into the service of the United States, it shall be lawful for him to raise, for a term not exceeding six months (to be discharged sooner if the public service will permit) a corps, not exceeding two thousand non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, with a suitable number of commissioned officers. And in case it shall appear probable to the President, that the regiment directed to be raised by the aforesaid act and by this act, will not be completed in time to prosecute such military operations as exigencies may require, it shall be lawful for the President to make a substitute for the deficiency, by raising such farther number of levies, or by calling into the service of the United States such a body of militia as shall be equal thereto.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he hereby is empowered to organize the said levies, and alone to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, in the manner he may judge proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates
and musicians of the militia or said corps of levies, shall during the time of their service, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and they shall be intituled to the same pay, rations and forage, and, in case of wounds or disability in the line of their duty, to the same compensation as the troops of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said corps of levies, shall be intituled to receive such proportional quantity of clothing, as their time of service shall bear to the annual allowance of clothing to the troops of the United States, subject, however, to a proportional deduction from their pay.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That each of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said levies, shall be intituled to receive three dollars as a bounty.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in case the nature of the service, upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, should require a greater number of surgeon's mates than are provided for in the before-mentioned act, the President of the United States may engage, from time to time, such additional number of surgeon's mates, as he shall judge necessary.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit men for the said regiments, shall be intituled to receive for every recruit who shall be duly inlisted and mustered, the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense, for one year, of the additional
regiment to be raised by virtue of this act; for defraying the expense, for a like term, of the officers mentioned in the seventh section of this act; for defraying the expense of the said militia-horse, militia-foot, and levies, which may be called into, or engaged for the service of the United States, pursuant to this act; for defraying the expense of such surgeon's mates, as may be appointed pursuant to the eleventh section of this act; for defraying the expense of recruiting the said two regiments; and for defraying the expense of any military posts which the President shall judge expedient and proper to establish, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum, not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents, to be paid out of the monies, which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, intitled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same;" together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits, beyond those which would have arisen by the act, intitled, "An act making farther provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

And to the end that the public service may not be impeded for want of necessary means;

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and the fund effa-
blished for the above-mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid; and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
President of the United States.
Congress of the United States:

At the third session,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to collate with, and correct by the original rolls, the laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, to be by him printed. And that a certificate of their having been collated and corrected be annexed to the said edition. Provided, That such collation and correction be at the expense of the said Andrew Brown, or such other printer, and that the person or persons to be by him or them employed in that service, be approved by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
Assembly of France the peculiar sensibility of Congress to
the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by
the enlightened and free representatives of a great nation
in their decree of the eleventh of June, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the second, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representa
tives of the United States of America in Congre
assembled, That a mint shall be established under such r
gulations as shall be directed by law.

Resolved, That the President of the United States b
and he is hereby authorized to cause to be engaged, suc
principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the precede
ing resolution into effect, and to stipulate the terms an
conditions of their service, and also to cause to be procure
such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpo

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President of the United States.
RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested, to cause an estimate to be laid before Congress at their next session, of the quantity and situation of the lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by any of the citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States, by the state of North Carolina, and within the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

WHEREAS Congress did, by a resolution of the twenty-third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, recommend to the several states to pass laws making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States; in order therefore to ensure the administration of justice,

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any state shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the marshal in such state, under the direction of the judge of the district, be authorised to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States,
until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUILENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, March the third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON;
President of the United States.

END OF THE THIRD SESSION.
APPENDIX.

To render this Edition of the Acts as complete as possible, such of the Ordinances, Resolves, &c. of the old Congress as were deemed useful, are subjoined by way of Appendix.

By the United States in Congress assembled,

February 22, 1782.

Resolved, That the Department of Foreign Affairs be under the direction of such officer, as the United States in Congress assembled have already for that purpose appointed, or shall hereafter appoint, who shall be styled, "Secretary to the United States of America for the Department of Foreign Affairs;" shall reside where Congress or a committee of the States shall sit, and hold his office during the pleasure of Congress.

That the books, records and other papers of the United States, that relate to this department, be committed to his custody, to which, and all other papers of his office, any member of Congress shall have access: Provided, That no copy shall be taken of matters of a secret nature, without the special leave of Congress.

That the correspondence and communications with the ministers, consuls and agents of the United States, in foreign countries, and with the ministers and other officers of foreign powers with Congress, be carried on through the office of foreign affairs by the said Secretary, who is also impowered to correspond with all other persons from whom he may expect to receive useful information relative to his department: Provided always, That letters
to the ministers of the United States, or ministers of foreign powers, which have a direct reference to treaties or conventions proposed to be entered into, or instructions relative thereto, or other great national subjects, shall be submitted to the inspection, and receive the approbation of Congress before they shall be transmitted.

That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs correspond with the Governors or Presidents of all or any of the United States, affording them such information from his department as may be useful to their states or to the United States, stating complaints that may have been urged against the government of any of the said states, or the subjects thereof, by the subjects of foreign powers, so that justice may be done agreeably to the laws of such state, or the charge proved to be groundless, and the honor of the government vindicated.

He shall receive the applications of all foreigners relative to his department, which are designed to be submitted to Congress, and advise the mode in which the memorials and evidence shall be stated in order to afford Congress the most comprehensive view of the subject; and if he conceives it necessary, accompany such memorial with his report thereon: he may concert measures with the ministers or officers of foreign powers, amicably to procure the redress of private injuries, which any citizen of the United States may have received from a foreign power or the subjects thereof, making minutes of all his transactions relative thereto, and entering the letters at large which have passed on such occasions.

He shall report on all cases expressly referred to him for that purpose by Congress, and on all others touching his department, in which he may conceive it necessary.

And that he may acquire that intimate knowledge of the sentiments of Congress, which is necessary for his direction, he may at all times attend upon Congress, and shall particularly attend when summoned or ordered by the President.
He may give information to Congress respecting his department, explain and answer objections to his reports, when under consideration, if required by a member and no objection be made by Congress: he shall answer to such enquiries respecting his department as may be put from the chair by order of Congress, and to questions stated in writing about matters of fact which lie within his knowledge, when put by the President at the request of a member, and not disapproved of by Congress; the answers to such questions may, at the option of the Secretary, be delivered to him in writing.

He shall have free access to the papers and records of the United States, in the custody of their Secretary, or in the offices of finance and war or elsewhere; he may be furnished with copies, or take extracts therefrom, when he shall find it necessary.

He shall use means to obtain from the ministers and agents of the said United States in foreign countries, an abstract of their present state, their commerce, finances, naval and military strength, and the characters of sovereigns and ministers, and every other political information which may be useful to the United States.

All letters to sovereign powers, letters of credence, plans of treaties, conventions, manifeftoes, instructions, passports, safe-conducts, and other acts of Congress relative to the department of foreign affairs, when the substance thereof shall have been previously agreed to in Congress, shall be reduced to form in the office of foreign affairs, and submitted to the opinion of Congress, and when passed, signed and attested, sent to the office of foreign affairs to be countersigned and forwarded.

If an original paper is of such a nature as cannot be safely transmitted without cyphers, a copy in cyphers, signed by the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, shall be considered as authentic, and the ministers of the United States at foreign courts, may govern themselves thereby in the like manner as if the originals had been transmitted.
APPENDIX.

And for the better execution of the duties hereby assigned him, he is authorised to appoint a secretary, and one, or if necessary more clerks, to assist him in the business of his office.

Resolved, That the salaries annexed to this department shall be as follows:

To the Secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs, the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of office expences, to commence from the first day of October last.

To the secretary one thousand dollars per annum.
To the clerks each five hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, and each of the persons employed under him, shall take an oath before a judge of the state where Congress shall sit, for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts, and an oath of fidelity to the United States, before they enter upon office.

March 16, 1784.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the interest of the United States to appoint any person not a citizen thereof, to the office of Minister, Chargé des Affaires Consul, Vice-Consul, or to any other civil department in a foreign country; and that a copy of this resolve be transmitted to Messieurs Adams, Franklin and Jay, Ministers of the said States in Europe.

An ORDINANCE for ascertaining the Powers and Duties of the Secretary at War.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the powers and duty of the Secretary at War shall be as follows—to wit: To examine into the present state of the war department, the returns and present state
of the troops, ordnance, arms, ammunition, cloathing and supplies of the troops of these states, and report the same to Congress: to keep exact and regular returns of all the forces of these states, and of all the military stores, equipments and supplies in the magazines of the United States, or in other places for their use; and to receive into his care, from the officers in whose possession they may be, all such as are not in actual service: to form estimates of all such stores, equipments and supplies as may be requisite for the military service, and for keeping up competent magazines, and to report the same to the commissioners of the treasury of the United States, that measures may be taken in due time for procuring the same: to prepare estimates for paying and recruiting the troops of these United States: to carry into effect all ordinances and resolves of Congress for raising and equipping troops for the service of the United States, and for inspecting the said troops; and to direct the arrangement, destination and operation of such troops as are or may be in service, subject to the orders of Congress or of the Committee of the States in the recess of Congress: to make out, seal and counter-sign the commissions of all such military officers as shall be employed in the service of the United States: to take order for the transportation, safe-keeping and distributing the necessary supplies for such troops and garrisons as may be kept up by the United States. He shall appoint and remove at pleasure all persons employed under him, and shall be responsible for their conduct in office; all which appointments shall be immediately certified to Congress, and such certificate, or the substance thereof, registered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary of Congress. He shall keep a public and convenient office in the place where Congress shall reside. He shall, at least once a year, visit all the magazines and deposits of public stores, and report the state of them with proper arrangements to Congress; and shall twice a year, or oftener if thereto required, settle the accounts of his department. That as well the Secretary at War as his assistants or clerks, before they shall enter on
the duties of their office, shall respectively take and subscribe an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the United States, and for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in them; and which oaths or affirmations shall be administered by the Secretary of Congress, and a certificate thereof filed in his office. The oath of fidelity shall be in the words following—"I, A. B. appointed to the office of do acknowledge that I do owe faith and true allegiance to the United States of America; and I do swear (or affirm) that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States in their freedom, sovereignty and independence, against all opposition whatsoever." And the oath of office shall be in the words following—"I, A. B. appointed to the office of do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and impartially execute the office of which I am so appointed, according to the best of my skill and judgment; and that I will not disclose or reveal any thing that shall come to my knowledge in the execution of the said office, or from the confidence I may thereby acquire, which in my own judgment or by the injunction of my superiors ought to be kept secret." That the form of the oath of fidelity heretofore prescribed by Congress and all former resolutions of Congress relative to the department of war, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of our sovereignty and independence the ninth.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, President.

CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.
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An ORDINANCE for the Government of the Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district.—And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses;—and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or by bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be
transferred by delivery; saving, however to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.
The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of processes, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof—and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have
been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum: and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possess of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to
Congrefs; five of whom Congrefs shall appoint and com-
mifion to serve as members of the council five years, un-
less sooner removed. And the governor, legislative coun-
cil, and house of representatives, shall have authority to
make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the
district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this
ordinance established and declared. And all bills having
pafTed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in
the council, shall be referred to the governor for his af-
fent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any
force without his afsent. The governor shall have power
to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly,
when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary and
such other officers as Congrefs shall appoint in the district,
shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office;
the governor before the president of Congrefs, and all
other officers before the governor. As soon as a legisla-
ture shall be formed in the district, the council and house
assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint
ballot, to elect a delegate to Congrefs, who shall have a
seat in Congrefs, with a right of debating, but not of vot-
ing during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil
and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these
republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix
and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, con-
stitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall
be formed in the said territory: to provide also for the es-
tablishment of states, and permanent government therein,
and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on
an equal footing with the original states, at as early pe-
riods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority afo-
said, That the following articles shall be considered as
articles of compact between the original states, and the
people and states in the said territory, and forever remain
unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:
Article the first. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Article the second. The inhabitants of the said territory, shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud previously formed.

Article the third. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article the fourth. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, sub-
ject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein, as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory, shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the districts or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Article the fifth. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the
sai'd direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states, shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states, shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Article the sixth. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid,

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

WILLM. GRAYSON, Chairman.

CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.
WHEREAS doubts have in certain instances arisen whether foreign consuls residing in the United States are entitled to an exemption from such legal imposts and duties on merchandises by them imported for their own use, as are payable by other subjects of their respective nations.

Resolved, That no consuls of any nation are entitled to such exemptions in the United States.

FEBRUARY 12, 1788.

Resolved, That the Secretary for foreign affairs, for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, upon application made to him for that purpose, to grant in the usual form, sea-letters for any vessels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and distant voyages, at his discretion: Provided always, That it be made appear to him, by oath or affirmation, or by such other evidence as shall by him be deemed satisfactory, by the person or persons applying therefor, that the vessel or vessels for which such sea-letters shall be required, shall, together with all and every part of her cargo be owned entirely and commanded by officers citizens of the United States, and shall be navigated for the most part by the same. That for this purpose the Secretary for foreign affairs be, and he is hereby instructed to procure a sufficient number of blank sea-letters, drafted in the usual form, and signed by the President of Congress, for the purposes aforesaid; and that the same when filled up, be sealed with the seal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congress.

JUNE 20, 1788.

The Committee consisting of Mr. Williamson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Kearney and Mr. Win-
gan and his associates, respecting a tract of land in the Illinois country, on the Mississipi, having reported thereon, and their report being amended to read as follows: "That there are sundry French settlements on the river Mississipi, within the tract which Mr. Morgan and his associates propose to purchase. Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskies there is a village which appears to have contained near eighty families, from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia village. There are also four or five families at fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles farther up the river. The heads of families in those villages appear each of them to have had a certain quantity of arable land allotted to them, and a proportionate quantity of meadow and of wood-land or pasture. Your committee are of the opinion, that from any general sale which may be made of the lands on the Mississipi, there should at least be a reserve of so much land as may satisfy all the just claims of the ancient settlers on that river, and that they should be confirmed in the possession of such lands as they may have had at the beginning of the late revolution, which may have been allotted to them according to the laws or usages of the governments under which they have respectively settled. And whereas an additional quantity of land may be necessary for the support of those people whenever the settlement shall encrease, and the Indian trade, by which they have chiefly subsisted, shall become less profitable, your committee are of the opinion that such allowance should also be made to them within the reserved limits. Your committee observe that in the contract which is already made for the sale of a tract of land in the western country, the purchasers are to be charged with surveying three lots which are reserved for the benefit of the United States. They conceive that future contractors may be relieved from this expense, but they would propose that every agreement hereafter to be made, shall be equally binding on the contracting parties; whereupon they submit the following resolves.
That the board of treasury be authorised to contract with any person or persons for a grant of a tract of land, which shall be bounded as follows: Beginning on the river Au Yale, in the parallel of latitude of the mouth of Little Wabash river; thence running due north to the parallel of latitude which passes through the mouth of Wood river; thence west to the Mississippi at the mouth of Wood river; thence down the river Mississippi to the mouth of the river Au Yale; thence up the said river to the place of beginning, under the exceptions and reservations hereinafter mentioned.

That the purcaisher or purchasers shall oblige themselves to lay off the tract at their own expense, into townships or fractional parts of townships, and to divide the same into lots according to the land ordinance of the 20th May, 1785, compleat returns of which are to be made to the board of treasury. The lot No. 16, in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes contained in the said ordinance; and the lot No. 29, in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes of religion; and that each of the several townships shall be thus laid off before the original purchaser or purchasers shall have disposed of the same, or made any settlement therein. The price to be not less than two thirds of a dollar per acre for the contents of the said tract, except the reservations and gifts herein mentioned, payable in specie, loan-office certificates reduced to specie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States; the principal only of the said certificates to be received in payment; and the board of treasury, for such interest as may be due on the certificates rendered in payment as aforesaid, prior to the first day of January, 1787, shall issue indents for interest to the possessors, which shall be receivable in payment as other indents for interest of the existing requisitions of Congress; and for such interest as may be due on the said certificates between that period and the time of payment, the board shall issue indents, the payment of which to be provided for hereafter. That part of the purchase-money,
not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be paid down upon the closing of the contract, and the remainder of the purchase money whenever the Indian claim shall have been extinguished, and the boundary line of the tract run by the geographer of the United States or his assistant; the contents of the land which is to be sold ascertained, and a plot of the same returned to the office of the treasury board, on which payment a grant shall be made, and the purchaser or purchasers shall have the right of entry and occupancy.

That separate tracts shall be reserved for satisfying the claims of the antient settlers, which shall be included within the following boundary—viz. A straight line to be extended from the mouth of the little river Marie, below the river Kaskaskies, to the old French fort on the east side of the said river Kaskaskies, and opposite the Kaskaskie village; thence north three miles; thence west across the Kaskaskies river to the ridge of rocks and high land which extend from the Kaskaskies to the Illinois rivers; then along the west side or foot of the said ridge of rocks and high land, to the parallel that runs two miles north of the church at Kahokia; thence west to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the mouth of the river Marie.

That measures be immediately taken for confirming in their possessions and titles, the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers on those lands, who on or before the year 1783, had professed themselves citizens of the United States or any of them, and for laying off the several tracts which they rightfully claim within the described limits; and for laying off for the benefit of the said inhabitants, three additional tracts adjoining the several villages Kaskaskies, La Prairie du Rochers, and Kahokia, in the form of a parallelogram, extending from the river Mississippi eastward, to the ridge of rocks before described, and of such extent as shall contain four hundred acres for each of the families now living at either of the villages of Kaskaskies, La Prairie du Rochers, Kahokia, fort Chartres, or St. Philip's. The additional reserved tract adjoining the
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village of Kaskaskies shall be for the heads of families in that village; the tract adjoining La Prairie du Rochers for the heads of families in that village; and the tract adjoining Kahokia for the heads of families in that village, as also for those at fort Chartres and St. Philip's. Such additional donations of four hundred acres each to be distributed by lot, and immediate possession given: Provided nevertheless, That no person thus obtaining possession of such donation lands shall have power to alienate the same, until he or she, or his or her heirs shall have resided at least three years from the time of such distribution, within that district; at the end of which period, every such resident shall obtain a title to the reserved lot; and all lots not thus conveyed to residents, shall revert to the United States.

That whenever the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers aforesaid shall have been confirmed in their possessions and titles, and the amount of the same ascertained, and the three additional parallelograms for future donations, and a tract of land one mile square on the Mississippi, extending as far above as below fort Chartres, and including the said fort, the buildings and improvements adjoining the same, shall be laid off; the whole remainder of the soil within the reserved limits above described, shall be considered as appertaining to the general purchase, and shall be conveyed accordingly.

That measures be immediately taken to extinguish the Indian claim, if any such exists, to the land bordering on the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to a determined station on the Mississippi, that shall be sixty or eighty miles north from the mouth of the Illinois river, and extending from the Mississippi as far eastward as may be.

That the Governor of the Western Territory be instructed to repair to the French settlements on the Mississippi, at and above the Kaskaskies: that he examine the titles and possessions of the settlers as above described, in order to determine what quantity of land they may severally claim, which shall be laid off for them at their own
expence; and that he take an account of the several heads of families living within the reserved limits, in order that he may determine the quantity of land that is to be laid off in the several parallelograms, which shall be laid off accordingly by the geographer of the United States or his assistant, at the expense of the United States.

That the geographer of the United States be instructed to take the latitude of the mouth of the river Au Vafe, and the mouth of Wood river, and of the north-east and southern angle of the tract; and that in executing all other large surveys, he take the latitude of three or four of the chief corners."

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

August 26, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the early, unsolicited and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of these states, and merit the approbation of Congress; and that in consideration of these services, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States.

October 3, 1785.

Resolved, That the board of treasury take order for paying to Mr. Thomas Paine, the sum of three thousand dollars, for the considerations mentioned in the resolution of the 26th of August last.
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In Congress July 4, 1776.

The UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the THIRTEEN United States of America.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abrogate it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an
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absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
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He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of confraternity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by autho-
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Rity of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.


New-Jersey.
APPENDIX.

Pennsylvania.

{Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilfon,
George Rofs.

Delaware.

{Caesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.

{William Chase,
Thomas Stone,
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferfon,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Neflon, jun.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

Virginia.

{William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jun.
Thomas Lynch, jun.
Arthur Middleton.

North-Carolina.

{Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.
Department of State, to wit.

I HEREBY certify that an edition of the Acts of Congress, passed at the session which began on the 6th day of December 1790, under the title of 'Acts passed at the third session of the Congress of the United States of America,' printed in this present year 1791, at Philadelphia, by Francis Childs and John Swaine, in 94 pages octavo, have, from page 3 to page 94, inclusive, been carefully collated by sworn Clerks, with the original rolls deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and have been rendered conformable therewith:

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this 6th day of August, 1791.

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.
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N. B. The Numerals i, ii, iii, refer to the respective Sessions in which the Laws were passed.

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iii. f. 7. p. 33.

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500 dollars penalty on omitting to make it

iii. f. 8. p. 34.

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and declare where the delivery is to commence

iii. f. 9. p. 34.

Permits granted by collectors for landing spirits, shall, under a penalty of 500
dollars, be produced to the officer of inspection, previous to the landing,
and he shall minute the same in his book, endorse on the permit "In-
spected," the time when, and his own name, and return it

iii. f. 9. p. 35.

Vessels intending to proceed from one port in the United States to another, with
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Times; but this clause shall not exclude the inspection by the officers of the customs. III. § 11. p. 36.

Officers of inspection, after the landing and gauging of imported spirits, shall brand or mark the casks or vessels in which the spirits shall be contained, with progressive numbers, the name of the ship, the proof, and quantity of the spirits, and in such other way as the supervisors may direct; they shall keep a book of entries; what entries shall be made therein; and if the acting officer is not the chief inspector within the survey, he shall transmit a transcript of each entry to the chief officer, who shall keep a like book for recording the said transcript. III. § 12. p. 36.

The chief officer of inspection shall give a certificate to the importer, or his agent, specifying the quantity of spirits landed, the name of the proprietor, &c. of the vessel, and of the marks of each cask or cafe, and also a like certificate for each cask or cafe, which shall always accompany the same; entries to be made of the spirits for which such certificates are granted; and under a penalty of 50 dollars for each cask or cafe where it is not done; the proper certificate shall be delivered upon the sale of any of the said spirits to the purchaser thereof. III. § 13. p. 37.

After the 30th June, 1791, the following duties shall be paid upon all spirits distilled within the United States, wholly or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials—to wit: If more than 10 per cent. below proof, 11 cents; if under 5 and not more than 10 per cent. below proof, 12 cents; if proof and not more than 5 per cent below proof, 13 cents; if above proof and not exceeding 20 per cent. 15 cents; if more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, 20 cents; and if more than 40 per cent. above proof, 30 cents per gallon. III. § 14. p. 38.

And after the same time the following duties shall be paid upon all spirits distilled within the United States, from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village—to wit: If more than 10 per cent. below proof, 9 cents; if under 5 and not more than 10 per cent. below proof, 10 cents; if proof and not more than 5 per cent. below proof, 11 cents; if above proof but not exceeding 20 per cent. 13 cents; if more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, 17 cents; and if more than 40 per cent. above proof, 25 cents per gallon. III. § 15. p. 38.

The duties on spirits distilled within the United States to be collected under the management of the supervisors of the revenue. III. § 16. p. 38.

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The casks to be marked, and how, before the spirits are removed from the distilleries; and the proper officer, on the duties being paid, or secured, shall grant a certificate for each cask, always to accompany the same:
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On every still, employed in distilling spirits from materials of domestic growth or production, in any other place than a city, town, or village, there shall be paid a duty of 60 cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity, or content, of each still, including the head; and the evidence of their employment shall be their being erected in stone, &c. whereby they are in a condition to be worked - iii. f. 21, 22. p. 41.

The duty on stills to be collected under the management of the supervisor, who shall appoint proper officers for the survey and admeasurement thereof, and the collection thereupon. The duties payable half-yearly; of whom, where, and when to be demanded; and how to be recovered in case of neglect or refusal to pay them - iii. f. 23. p. 41.

The proprietors of stills, if they think they are aggrieved by the above rates, may keep a book of the quantities of spirits which they distill, and having qualified to the truth thereof, the proper officer shall estimate the duties upon the respective stills according to the quantities so stated, at the rate of 9 cents per gallon - iii. f. 24. p. 42.

Distillers, whether from foreign or domestic materials, shall, on the front of their distilleries, and on the doors of their stores, in which the liquors are kept, mark these words "DISTILLER OF SPIRITS;" and shall enter such places, within three days before they distill therein, at the nearest office of inspection, under a penalty of 100 dollars, and forfeiture of the spirits so kept, or the value - iii. f. 25. p. 43.

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Every importer of distilled spirits, under penalty of forfeiting the same and the full value thereof, to make due entry of the quantity on hand on the 1st of July; in what manner the inspector shall mark the casks, &c. certificates to be granted of the general quantity, and for each cask, those with the latter to pass upon sales under penalty of forfeiting 50 dollars, iii. f. 27. p. 45.
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Any person defacing the brand marks shall forfeit and pay for each offence 100 dollars,

Casks, &c. marked "Old Stock," shall not be used to contain any other liquor than what was therein contained at the time of marking, under penalty of 100 dols. for every cask, &c. nor shall distilled spirits be kept in such casks longer than one year from the last of June, 1791, on pain of forfeiting the spirits: this section not to extend to vessels of 200 gallons capacity and upwards, which are not intended to be removed,

Spirits concealed to defraud the revenue shall be forfeited; and any judge or justice of the peace, upon reasonable cause of suspicion shewn upon oath or affirmation, may grant a warrant to authorize any officer of inspection, by day, in the presence of a peace officer, to enter suspected places, and seize the spirits concealed as forfeited.

No spirituous liquors, except gin or cordials, in cases, jugs or bottles, to be imported in casks of less than 50 gallons capacity, on pain of forfeiting the spirits, and the ship in which they are brought; but this not to extend to spirits for the use of the seamen on board, at the rate of 4 gallons for each.

Wherever the spirits are forfeited, the cask or vessel containing them shall also be forfeited.

Distillers of spirits on which the duty is charged by the gallon, shall keep an account of what they sell, send out or distill; and, under penalty of 100 dols. shall keep books of entries; what entries shall be made therein; the books to be prepared by the supervisors, &c. and delivered upon demand to the distillers, who shall return them at the end of each year, or when filled up, and verify the entries upon oath or affirmation; new books to be delivered on the return of the old; and the books to be open to the proper officers of inspection, who may take transcripts thereof.

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JUDICIARY.
Salaries of the chief justice and the other justices of the supreme court; of the district judges; and of the attorney-general; the amount of each; to commence from their respective appointments; and to be paid quarterly at the treasury.

District Court.
The United States divided into 13 districts, and a district court consisting of one judge, residing in the district, and a district court established in each; to be held 4 times in every year; the times and places prescribed.

The district judge may hold special courts at his discretion, at either of the places appointed for holding the stated courts, or at such other place in the district as the nature of the business and his discretion shall direct.

The records of the district court shall be kept at either of the places appointed for holding the same, which the judge may appoint.

The court, in case of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a session, may, by written order to the marshal, be adjourned by the marshal to such day, antecedent to the next stated session, as in the order shall be appointed.

In case of the death of the judge, and his vacancy not being supplied, all proceedings pending before the court, shall be continued till the next stated session after the appointment and acceptance of office by his successor.

The court may appoint their clerk (who shall also be clerk of the circuit court) and he shall take the oath of office, and give sureties (approved by the court) to the United States in 2000 dollars for the faithful performance of his duty.

District judges to take an oath of office.

This court, exclusively of the courts of the several states, has cognizance—

1. Of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within the district, or upon the high seas; where no other punishment than whipping not exceeding 30 stripes, a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, is to be inflicted.

This court has exclusive original cognizance—

2. Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of 10 or more tons burden, within the district as well as upon the high seas; saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it.
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3. Of all seizures on land, or on other waters than those described in pl. 2, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States

4. Of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only, in violation of the law of nations, or a treaty of the United States.

5. Of all suits at common law where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of 100 dollars

This court has cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the states, or the circuit courts—

6. Of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description in pl. 1

The trials of issues in fact in this court in all causes, except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, shall be by jury

The district courts in Kentucky and in Maine district to have other jurisdiction; and how appeals or writs of error shall be brought and tried

i. f. 9. p. 127.

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i. f. 10. p. 127.

No civil suit shall be brought before this court, against an inhabitant of the United States, by any original process in any other district, than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ

i. f. 11. p. 128.

No district court shall have cognizance of any suit to recover on a promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted there to recover if no assignment had been made, except in the case of foreign bills of exchange

i. f. 11. p. 128.

This court may grant new trials; administer oaths, &c. punish contempts; and make rules

i. f. 17. p. 132.

In what cases the examination of witnesses in this court shall be reduced to writing

i. f. 30. p. 139.

Circuit Court.

The United States divided into three circuits, (the districts of Maine and Kentucky excepted) viz. the Eastern, the Middle, and the Southern Circuit

i. f. 4. p. 123.

The Eastern Circuit shall consist of the districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York; the Middle Circuit shall consist of the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and the Southern Circuit shall consist of the districts of North and South Carolina and Georgia

i. f. 4. p. 123.

Two circuit courts are to be held annually in each district of the circuits, consisting of any two justices of the supreme court, and the district judge; any two of whom shall be a quorum: but the district judge shall not vote on appeal or error from his own decision; though he may assign the reasons of his decision

i. f. 4. p. 123.

The times and places of holding the sessions of the circuit court prescribed

i. f. 5. p. 123.

The circuit courts have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal
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causes, at any other than the stated times, at their discretion, or the discretion of the supreme court — i. f. 5. p. 124.
The court may be adjourned from day to day, by any of its judges, or if none are present, by the marshal of the district, until a quorum shall be convened, — i. f. 6. p. 124.
The clerk of the district court to be the clerk of the circuit court in the districts respectively — i. f. 7. p. 125.
This court shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states—
1. Of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, 500 dollars, and
(1.) The United States are plaintiffs or petitioners,
(2.) Or an alien is a party,
(3.) Or the suit is between a citizen of the State where brought, and a citizen of another State — i. f. 11. p. 128.
This court has exclusive cognizance—
2. Of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where the Judiciary Act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct, i. f. 11. p. 128.
This court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court—
3. Of the crimes and offences cognizable therein — i. f. 11. p. 128.
This court has appellate jurisdiction from the district court, i. f. 11. p. 128.
No person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action before a circuit court — i. f. 11. p. 128.
No civil suit shall be brought before a circuit court against an inhabitant of the United States by any original process in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ — i. f. 11. p. 128.
The circuit court shall not have cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other choses in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted there to recover if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange,

Causes commenced in a state court, exceeding 500 dollars, exclusive of costs, brought
1. Against an alien; or,
2. By a citizen of the state against the citizen of another state, may be transferred to the circuit court, if the defendant, at the time of entering his appearance in the state court,
1. Files a petition for the removal into the next circuit court:
2. And offers surety for entering in the circuit court, on the first day of its sessions, copies of the process against him, and for his appearing and entering special bail, if special bail was originally requisite:
Whereupon the court shall accept the security, proceed no farther, and the bail originally taken shall be discharged: and the copies being entered, the circuit court shall proceed as if the cause had been brought there by original process — i. f. 12. p. 128, 129.
Attachments by original process out of a state court, shall be valid upon a removal into the circuit court to answer the final judgment there, in like manner as they would have been by the laws of the state,

i. f. 12. p. 128. 129.
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Causes commenced in a state court between citizens, exceeding 500 dollars, in which the title to land is concerned, may be removed by either party before the trial, under the following regulations:

1. That the state (on affidavit if required) that he claims and shall rely on a title under a grant from another state, and produce the original grant, or an exemplification (except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his power), and move that the adverse party inform the court whether he claims under a grant from the state where the suit is pending.

2. If the adverse party does not give such information, he shall not be allowed to plead such grant, or give it in evidence on the trial.

3. If he informs he does claim under such grant, the mover may transfer the cause for trial to the next circuit court to be held in the district; but if he is defendant, it must be on the same terms as in other cases.

4. Neither party removing the cause shall be allowed to plead, or give evidence of, any other title than that stated by him on the removal as aforesaid.

The trials of issues in fact in the circuit court, shall, in all suits, except of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, be by jury.

This court may grant new trials; administer oaths; punish contempts; and make rules.

Execution on a judgment in this court may be stayed, on motion of either party (at the discretion of the court, and on such security as they may judge proper) for 42 days from the judgment, to give time to file a petition for a new trial.

If the petition is filed within the 42 days, with the allowance on it of either of the judges (which the judge may either grant or refuse), execution shall be farther stayed to the next session of the court.

If a new trial is granted, the former judgment shall be thereby rendered void.

The circuit court, in causes in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, must cause the facts on which they found their decree, fully to appear on the record, either from the pleadings and decree, or a certificate stated by the parties, or, if they disagree, by the court.

In an action brought originally in the circuit court, if the plaintiff, or petitioner in equity, other than the United States, recovers less than 500 dollars; or a libellant upon his own appeal less than 300 dollars, he shall not be allowed, but may be adjudged to pay, costs.

In what cases the circuit court may direct deposition to be taken in perpetuum rei memoriam.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The court to consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any four of whom may be a quorum; and all of whom must take an oath of office.

The associate justices to have precedence according to the date of their commissions; or when these are of equal date, according to their age.
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The court meets twice annually, viz. the 1st Monday of February, and the 1st Monday of August, at the seat of government — i. s. i. p. 120.
The court may be adjourned by any one or more of its judges being present, from day to day, till a quorum be convened — i. s. 6. p. 124.
The court may appoint their clerk, who shall take an oath of office prescribed by the law, and give bond with sufficient sureties (approved by the court) to the United States, in 2000 dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, &c. — i. s. 7. p. 125.
This court has exclusive jurisdiction—
1. Of all controversies of a civil nature where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens.
2. And of suits or proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers, or their domestics or domestic servants, so far as a court of law can have consistently with the law of nations, i. s. 13. p. 130.
This court shall have original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature—
1. Between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens.
2. Of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party — i. s. 13. p. 130.
This court has appellate jurisdiction from—
1. The circuit courts.
2. The courts of the several states, in the cases particularly specified under the article Appeal. See Post. — i. s. 13. p. 130.
This court has power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction,
i. s. 13. p. 130.
This court may issue writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usage of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office under the authority of the United States — i. s. 13. p. 130.
The trials of issues in fact in the supreme court, in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, shall be by jury — i. s. 13. p. 130.
This court may grant new trials; administer oaths, and punish contempts; and make rules — i. s. 17. p. 132.

Abatement.
If there are two, or more, plaintiffs, or defendants, the writ or action shall not abate by the death of one of them; which being suggested on the record, the cause shall proceed — i. s. 31. p. 142.
No writ, process, or judgement, or other proceedings in civil cases, shall abate, be qualified, or be reversed for any defect or want of form, except defects assigned in cases of demurrer, as causes thereof, i. s. 31. p. 142.

Appeal and Writ of Error.
From final decrees in a district court, in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter exceeds 300 dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal lies to the next circuit court in the district; but a special provision as to the district court of Maine — i. s. 21. p. 133.
Final decrees and judgments in civil actions in a district court, where the matter exceeds 50 dollars, exclusive of costs, may be re-examined and reversed, or affirmed, in a circuit court upon a writ of error; the writ to be returned with—
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1. A transcript of the record, and assignment of errors, and prayer for reversal.

2. A citation to the adverse party, signed by the judge of the district court, or a justice of the supreme court, the adverse party having at least 20 days notice - - i. f. 22. p. 133.

Upon a writ of error of final judgments and decrees in civil actions; and suits in equity in a circuit court, brought there originally, or removed from the state courts, or district courts, where the matter exceeds 2000 dollars, exclusive of costs, may be re-examined and reversed, or affirmed in the supreme court, the citation being signed by a judge of the circuit court, or justice of the supreme court, with 30 days notice to the adverse party,

i. f. 22. p. 133.

There shall be no reversal in the circuit court, or supreme court, on a writ of error, for error in ruling any plea in abatement, other than a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, or such plea to a petition in equity, as in nature of a demurrer, or for any error in fact - i. f. 22. p. 133.

Writs of error shall not be brought but within five years after the judgment or decree; or in case of an infant, female covert, non comp. ment. or prisoner, then within 5 years, exclusive of the disability,

i. f. 22. p. 133.

Every justice signing a citation on any writ of error, shall take security, that the plaintiff in error prosecute his writ to effect, and answer all damages and costs if he fail - - i. f. 22. p. 133.

Writ of error only a supersedeas and stay of execution where it is served, by a copy of it being left for the adverse party in the clerk's office, where the record remains, within 10 days, Sundays exclusive, after rendering the judgment, or passing the decree complained of - i. f. 23. p. 134.

Execution shall not issue for 10 days after judgment or decree, where a writ of error may be a supersedeas - - i. f. 23. p. 134.

Where upon writ of error the supreme court or circuit court shall affirm the judgment or decree, they shall adjudge or decree to the respondent in error, just damages for his delay, and single or double costs at their discretion - - i. f. 23. p. 134.

When a judgment or decree shall be reversed in a circuit court, that court shall proceed to render such judgment or decree as the district court ought to have done - - i. f. 24. p. 135.

On reversals in the supreme court they shall proceed to render the same judgment or decree that the court below ought to have done; except where the reversal is in favor of the plaintiff or petitioner in the original suit, and the damages to be assessed or matter to be decreed are uncertain, in which case they shall remand the cause for a final decision,

i. f. 24. p. 135.

The supreme court shall not issue execution in causes that are removed before them by writs of error, but shall send a special mandate to the circuit court to award execution thereupon - i. f. 24. p. 135.

Writ of error lies upon a final judgment, or decree, in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question,

1. The validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity:
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2. The validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of being repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favour of such validity:

3. The construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption specially claimed by either party, under such clause, treaty, statute, or commission


The citation in such cases to be signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor of the court rendering the judgment or decree, or by a justice of the supreme court of the United States; and the proceedings to be the same as on a writ of error from the judgment of a circuit court; except that, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, the court may, if it has been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision, and award execution


No other error to be assigned, or regarded as ground of reversal, in such last mentioned cases, than what appears on the record, and immediately respects the questions of validity or construction aforesaid, I. S. 25. p. 136.

In what cases of appeal, the testimony of witnesses reduced to writing at the hearing of the cause, may be read

I. S. 30. p. 139.

Attorney of the District.

An attorney for the United States to be appointed in each district, who shall take an oath of office; and shall prosecute in such district, all delinquents for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned, except before the supreme court, where that is holden

I. S. 35. p. 144, 145.

The district attorney to receive a compensation in such fees, for his services, as shall be taxed in the respective courts

I. S. 35. p. 145.

Attorney-General.

An attorney-general for the United States to be appointed; he shall take an oath of office; he shall prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court in which the United States shall be concerned; and he shall give his advice and opinion upon questions of law to the President and the heads of departments

I. S. 35. p. 144, 145.

The compensation of the attorney-general: see above.

Benefit of Clergy.

Not to be allowed when the punishment is death

II. S. 31. p. 41.

Equity.

Suits in equity shall not be sustained in either of the courts of the United States in any case where plain, adequate, and complete remedy may be had at law


In suits before any of the courts to recover the forfeiture annexed to any articles of agreement, covenant, bond, or other specialty, where the forfeiture or breach appears by confession, or on demurrer, judgment shall be rendered for the plaintiff to recover so much as is due according to
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equity; and if the sum is uncertain, on request of either party, it shall be ascertained by a jury

See Appeal. Circuit Court.

Evidence.
The courts of the United States may, on trial of actions at law, upon motion and due notice, require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, where they might be compelled in chancery,
i. l. 15. p. 131.
If the plaintiff refuses to comply, judgment shall be given as in cases of nonsuit; and if the defendant refuses, judgment shall be given as by default

i. l. 15. p. 131.
The mode of proof by oral testimony in open court, shall be the same in all the courts of the United States, as well in trials in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as at common law

i. l. 30. p. 139.
Where a witness lives more than 100 miles from the place of trial, is bound on a voyage, is going out of the United States, or out of the district more than 100 miles, or is ancient or infirm, his deposition may be taken de bene esse; before whom it may be taken; notice to be given to the adverse party or his attorney; form to be purveyed in giving such notice

i. l. 30. p. 140.
In admiralty and maritime causes, or other causes of seizure, when no adverse party is named in the libel, and depositions are taken before a claim is put in, like notice shall be given to the person having the agency or possession of the property libelled, if known to the libellant,

ii. l. 30. p. 140.
Proceedings at the time of taking depositions; the depositions shall be retained by the magistrate till delivered into court; form of making such delivery

i. l. 30. p. 140.
Witnesses may be compelled to give their depositions in the same manner as to testify in court,

i. l. 30. p. 140.
The examination of witnesses in a cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to be reduced to writing by the clerk, upon a suggestion that, in case of an appeal, the witnesses cannot be produced in the circuit court,

i. l. 30. p. 141.
Depositions not to be read unless the death, absence, or inability of the witness to attend be proved

i. l. 30. p. 141.
The courts may grant a dedimus potestatem to take depositions; and the circuit court may direct depositions to be taken in perpetuam rei memoriam, which relate to matters cognizable in any court of the United States

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