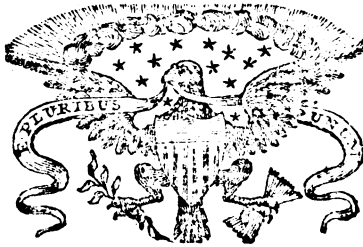


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T H E  
C O N S T I T U T I O N  
A N D  
L A W S  
O F T H E  
U N I T E D S T A T E S .

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
AND  
LAW S  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

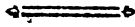


*A M E R I C A :*  
PORTSMOUTH, (NEW-HAMPSHIRE)  
PRINTED BY GEORGE JERRY OSBORNE, JUNIOR,  
AND TO BE SOLD AT HIS OFFICE,  
GUTTEMBERG'S HEAD, CONGRESS-STREET.  
M.DCC.XC.





CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.



**W**E THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.

*Section 1.* ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

*Sec. 2.* THE House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people

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ple of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

REPRESENTATIVES and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

WHEN vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

THE House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. THE Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

IMMEDIATELY



IMMEDIATELY after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

THE Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

THE Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside : And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

JUDGMENT in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States ; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

*Seet. 4.* THE times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

THE Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

*Seet. 5.* Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

EACH house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

EACH house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

NEITHER House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

*Seet. 6.* THE Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

*Sec. 7.* ALL bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

EVERY bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

EVERY order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be

B

approved

approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

*Sect. 8.* The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States :

To borrow money on the credit of the United States :

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes :

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States :

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States :

To establish post-offices and post-roads :

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court :

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water :

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

To provide and maintain a navy :

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

To

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions :

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

*Sec.* 9. THE migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States : And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

*Seff.* 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

*Seff.* 1. THE executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold

hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :—

EACH state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress : but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

THE Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed ; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President ; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who

who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

THE Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

IN case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

THE President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

BEFORE he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“ I DO solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully  
 “ execute the office of President of the United States,  
 “ and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect  
 “ and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECT. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service



service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

HE shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

THE President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

*Sett.* 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

*Sett.* 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE

## ARTICLE III.

*Seet.* 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

*Seet.* 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

IN all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

THE trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

*Seet.* 3. TREASON against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their

enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

THE Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

#### A R T I C L E IV.

*Sec. 1.* FULL faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

*Sec. 2.* THE citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A PERSON charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

*Sec. 3.* NEW states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

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THE Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

*Sec. 4.* THE United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

### A R T I C L E V.

THE Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

### A R T I C L E VI.

ALL debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

THIS Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound there-  
by,

by, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

A R T I C L E VII.

THE ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,  
And Deputy from VIRGINIA.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	{	John Langdon,
	{	Nicholas Gilman,
MASSACHUSETTS.	{	Nathaniel Gorham,
	{	Rufus King.
CONNECTICUT.	{	William Samuel Johnson,
	{	Roger Sherman.
NEW-YORK.	{	Alexander Hamilton,
	{	William Livingston,
NEW-JERSEY.	{	David Brearly,
	{	William Patterson,
	{	Jonathan Dayton,
	{	Benjamin Franklin,
	{	Thomas Mifflin,
	{	Robert Morris,
PENNSYLVANIA.	{	George Clymer,
	{	Thomas Fitzsimons,
	{	Jared Ingersoll,
	{	James Wilson,
	{	Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.	{	George Read. Gunning Bedford, Junior, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.
MARYLAND.	{	James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carrol.
VIRGINIA.	{	John Blair, James Madison, Junior.
NORTH-CAROLINA.	{	William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.	{	John Rutledge, Charles Corethworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler,
GEORGIA.	{	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest. *WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.*

I N C O N V E N T I O N,  
MONDAY, September 17, 1787.

P R E S E N T,

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. *Hamilton* from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia :

R E S O L V E D,

*THAT* the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

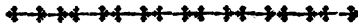
R E S O L V E D,

RESOLVED, *That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned: that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.*

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*



IN CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

THE

THE friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

IN all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

THAT it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted,



fulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others ; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe ; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient and humble Servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

*By unanimous order of the Convention,*

*His Excellency*  
**The PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.**







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C O N G R E S S

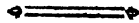
O F T H E

U N I T E D S T A T E S

O F

A M E R I C A,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH OF MARCH, IN THE YEAR M,DCC,LXXXIX; AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE THIRTEENTH: BEING THE ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CHAPTER I.

An ACT to regulate the Time and Manner of administering certain OATHS. Title.

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Oath or Affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered in the form following, to wit, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the

Enacting Style.

Oath to support the Constitution of the U. States, the form of.

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the

To be administered within three days to the President, members and Secretary of the Senate, & to the members and Clerk of the House of Represent.

the Constitution of the United States." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered within three days after the passing of this act, by any one member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and by him to all the members, and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to all the members who have not taken a similar oath, by virtue of a particular resolution of the said House, and to the Clerk: And in case of the absence of any member from the service of either House, at the time prescribed for taking the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to such member, when he shall appear to take his seat.

To members of the Senate and House of Representatives hereafter elected, and when.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That at the first session of Congress, after every general election of Representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered by any one member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker; and by him to all the members present, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other business; and to the members who shall afterwards appear, previous to taking their seats. The President of the Senate for the time being, shall also administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to his taking his seat: And in any future case of a President of the Senate, who shall not have taken the said oath or affirmation, the same shall be administered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

To members of the State legislatures, & to all executive and judicial officers of the several states

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the several state legislatures, at the next sessions of the said legislatures respectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, who have been heretofore chosen or appointed, or who shall be chosen or appointed, before the first day of August next, and who shall then be in office, shall, within one month thereafter, take the same oath or affirmation, except where they shall have taken it before; which may be administered by any person authorized by the law of the state, in which such office shall

shall be holden, to administer oaths. And the mem- And when  
bers of the several state legislatures, and all executive  
and judicial officers of the several states, who shall be  
chosen or appointed after the said first day of August,  
shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of  
their respective offices, take the foregoing oath or  
affirmation, which shall be administered by the per-  
son or persons, who by the law of the state shall be  
authorized to administer the oath of office; and the  
person or persons so administering the oath hereby re-  
quired to be taken, shall cause a record or certificate  
thereof to be made, in the same manner, as by the law  
of the state, he or they, shall be directed to record or  
certify the oath of office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers To all officers  
appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the of the United  
authority of the United States, shall, before they act States, ap-  
in their respective offices take the same oath or affir- pointed or to  
mation, which shall be administered by the person or be appointed  
persons who shall be authorized by law to administer before they  
to such officers their respective oaths of office; and act.  
such officers shall incur the same penalties in case of  
failure, as shall be imposed by law in case of failure  
in taking their respective oaths of office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary Oath of office,  
of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Repre- secretary of  
sentatives for the time being, shall, at the time of the senate &  
taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take clerk of the  
an oath or affirmation in the words following— house of re-  
to wit, "I, A. B. Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk presentatives  
of the House of Representatives (as the case may be)  
of the United States of America, do solemnly swear  
or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully discharge  
the duties of my said office, to the best of my know-  
ledge and abilities."

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

APPROVED, JUNE 1, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

C H A P. II.

*An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDIZES imported into the UNITED STATES.*

Recital.

SECTION I. **W**HEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of August next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, that is to say :

Specific duties

on

On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatsoever, per gallon, ten cents.

On all other distilled spirits, per gallon, eight cents.

On molasses, per gallon, two and a half cents.

On Madeira wine, per gallon, eighteen cents.

certain

On all other wines, per gallon, ten cents.

On every gallon of beer, ale,

or porter in casks, - - - five cents.

On all cyder, beer, ale or por-

ter in bottles, - - - per dozen, twenty cents.

enumerated

On malt, - - - per bushel, ten cents.

On brown sugars, - - - per pound, one cent.

On loaf sugars, - - - per pound, three cents.

On all other sugars, per pound, one & a half cents.

articles.

On coffee, per pound, two and a half cents.

On cocoa, - - - per pound, one cent.

On all candles of tallow, per pound, two cents.

On

- On all candles of wax or spermaceti, - - - per pound, six cents.  
 On cheese, - - - per pound, four cents.  
 On soap, - - - per pound, two cents.  
 On boots, - - - per pair, fifty cents.  
 On all shoes, slippers or golo-shoes made of leather, per pair, seven cents.  
 On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff, - - - per pair, ten cents.  
 On cables, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, - seventy-five cents.  
 On tarred cordage, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, seventy-five cents.  
 On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, - - - - - ninety cents.  
 On twine or packthread, for every one hundred & twelve pounds, two hundred cents.  
 On all steel unwrought, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, fifty-six cents.  
 On all nails and spikes, - per pound, one cent.  
 On salt - - - per bushel, six cents.  
 On manufactured tobacco, per pound, six cents.  
 On snuff, - - - per pound, ten cents.  
 On indigo, - - - per pound, sixteen cents.  
 On wool and cotton cards, per dozen, fifty cents.  
 On coal, - - - per bushel, two cents.  
 On pickled fish, per barrel, seventy-five cents.  
 On dried fish, - - per quintal, fifty cents.  
 On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows :
- On bohea tea, - - per pound, six cents.  
 On all fouchong, or other black teas, - - per pound, ten cents.

On teas imported from India or China.

On

On all teas imported from Europe

On all hyson teas, per pound, twenty cents.  
 On all other green teas, per pound, twelve cents.  
 On all teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows :

On bohea tea, per pound, eight cents.  
 On all fouchong, and other black teas, per pound, thirteen cents.  
 On all hyson teas, per pound, twenty six cents.  
 On all other green teas, per pound, sixteen cents.  
 On all teas imported in any other manner than as above-mentioned, as follows :

On bohea tea, per pound, fifteen cents.  
 On all fouchong, or other black teas, per pound, twenty-two cents.  
 On all hyson teas, per pound, forty-five cents.  
 On all other green teas, per pound, twenty-seven cents.

On all other goods imported from Ind. or China, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

On all goods, wares and merchandizes, other than teas imported from China or India, in ships not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

On other enumerated articles.

On all looking-glasses, window and other glass (except black quart bottles)  
 On all China, stone and earthen ware,  
 On gun-powder,  
 On all paints ground in oil,  
 On shoe and knee-buckles,  
 On gold and silver lace, and  
 On gold and silver leaf,

} Ten per-centum ad valorem.

On

Ten per centum ad valorem.



On all blank books,	} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	On other enumerated articles.								
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard, - - -		} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.							
On all cabinet wares, - - - - -			} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	On other enumerated articles.						
On all buttons, - - - - -				} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.					
On all saddles, - - - - -					} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	On other enumerated articles.				
On all gloves of leather, - - - - -						} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.			
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either, - - - - -							} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	On other enumerated articles.		
On all millenary ready made, - - -								} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.	
On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron, - - - - -									} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.	On other enumerated articles.
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated, - - - - -										} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.
On canes, walking-sticks and whips,	} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.									
On cloathing ready made, - - - - -		} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.								
On all brushes, - - - - -			} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.							
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste-work,				} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.						
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware, - - - - -					} Seven and a half per centum ad valorem.					
On playing-cards, - - - per pack, ten cents.						} 15 per cent. ad valorem.				
On every coach, chariot or other four-wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two-wheel carriage, or parts thereof, - - - - -							} 15 per cent. ad valorem.			
On all other goods, wares and merchandize,								} 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs and deer-skins.									} 15 per cent. ad valorem.	

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the first day of December which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one

Duty on hemp & cotton imported after the first of Dec. 1790

one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents; and on cotton per pound three cents.

Drawback allowed for the duties on goods exported within twelve months.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid upon any of the goods, wares and merchandizes as aforesaid, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandizes, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe-keeping thereof.

Except one per centum.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

Allowance in lieu of a drawback on dried & pickled fish, & salted provision, exported.

On every quintal of dried fish, - - five cents.  
 On every barrel of pickled fish, - five cents.  
 On every barrel of salted provision, five cents.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandizes, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

Discount on the duties for goods imported in vessels of citizens.

SEC. 6.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority* Continuance  
of the act.  
*aforsaid, That this act shall continue and be in force*  
until the first day of June, which shall be in the year  
of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-  
six, and from thence until the end of the next suc-  
ceeding session of Congress, which shall be held there-  
after, and no longer.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, June 1, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

### C H A P. III.

#### *AN ACT imposing DUTIES on TONNAGE.*

SECTION I. **B***E it enacted by the Senate and House of* Recital.  
*Representatives of the United States of*  
*America in Congress assembled, That the following du-*  
*ties shall be, and are hereby imposed on all ships or*  
*vessels entered in the United States, that is to say :*

On all ships or vessels built within the said States, Tonnage on  
vessels built  
in the United  
States, or be-  
longing to  
citizens.  
and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof ;  
or not built within the said States, but on the twenty-  
ninth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and  
eighty-nite, belonging, and during the time such  
ships or vessels shall continue to belong wholly to a  
citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per  
ton. On all ships or vessels hereafter built in the  
United States, belonging wholly, or in part to sub-  
jects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents  
per ton. On all other ships or vessels, at the rate of  
fifty cents per ton. On vessels  
hereafter  
built in the  
U. States, &  
belonging to  
foreigners.  
On all other  
vessels.

E

SEC. 2.

No vessels employed in the coasting trade to pay tonnage more than once in any year.

SEC. 2. *Provided always, and be it enacted,* That no ship or vessel built within the aforesaid States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, whilst employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

Tonnage on vessels of foreigners employed in the coast. trade.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coastwise within the said States, except such ship or vessel be built within the said States, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall on each entry, pay fifty cents per ton.

Commencement of the act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence, and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of August next.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

APPROVED, JULY 20, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

C H A P. IV.

*An ACT for establishing an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.*

Secretary of foreign affairs, his duty.

SECTION I. **B**E *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President

President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to correspondencies, commissions or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negotiations, with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be, in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief Clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said department.

Principal  
Clerk, his  
duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

Oath of office

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of foreign

Secretary to  
take charge  
of papers, &c.  
of foreign de-  
partment.

foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

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

Approved, July 27, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. V.

Title.

*An ACT to regulate the COLLECTION of the DUTIES imposed by Law on the TONNAGE of SHIPS or VESSELS; and on GOODS, WARES and MERCHANTIZES, imported into the United States.*

Recital.

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the due collection of the duties imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, there shall be established and appointed, districts, ports and officers, in manner following, to wit :

District and ports in New Hampshire.

The State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE shall be one district, to include the town of Portsmouth as the sole port of entry ; and the towns of Newcastle, Dover and Exeter as ports of delivery only ; but all ships or vessels bound to or from either of the said ports of delivery, shall first come to, enter and clear at Portsmouth ; and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Portsmouth.

In the State of MASSACHUSETTS shall be twenty districts and ports of entry, to wit : Newbury-port, Gloucester, Salem and Beverly as one port ;  
Marble-

Marblehead, Boston and Charlestown as one port ; Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough as one port ; Portland and Falmouth as one port ; Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, and Passamaquody. To the district of Newbury-port shall be annexed the several towns or landing-places of Amesbury, Salisbury and Haverhill, which shall be ports of delivery only ; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Newbury-port. To the district of Gloucester shall be annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of delivery only ; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Gloucester. To the district of Salem and Beverly, shall be annexed the towns or landing-places of Danvers and Ipswich, as ports of delivery only ; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Salem ; and a surveyor to reside at each of the towns of Beverly and Ipswich. To the district of Marblehead shall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only ; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead. To the district of Boston and Charlestown shall be annexed the towns or landing-places of Medford, Cohasset and Hingham, as ports of delivery only ; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Boston. To the district of Plymouth shall be annexed the several towns or landing-places of Scituate, Duxbury and Kingston, as ports of delivery only ; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymouth. To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed the several towns or landing-places of Sandwich, Harwich, Wellfleet, Province-Town and Chatham, as ports of delivery only ; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Barnstable. In the district of Nantucket, the port of Sherbourne shall be the sole port

Districts and  
ports in Mas-  
sachusetts.

Districts and  
ports in Mas-  
sachusetts.

of entry and delivery within the same; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Sherbourne. To the district of Edgartown shall be annexed Falmouth, as a port of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Edgartown. To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed West-Port, Rochester, and Wareham, 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 York shall be annexed Kittery and Berwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at York. To the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough shall be annexed Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk and Cape-Porpoise, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Biddeford. To the district of Portland and Falmouth 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 Hallowell, Pittstown and Topsham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district, shall be appointed, to reside at Bath. To the district of Wiscasset shall be annexed Bristol, Boothbay, and Waldoborough, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Wiscasset. To the district of Penobscot shall be annexed Thomastown, Frankfort, Sedgwick-Point and Deer-Island, 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 only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Frenchman's-Bay. For each of the districts of Machias and Passamaquoddy shall



shall be appointed a collector, to reside at the said ports of Machias and Passamaquody respectively. The district of Newbury-port 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 district 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, excepting the town of Falmouth. 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-County and the town of Falmouth. The district of New-Bedford shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, West-Port, Rochester and Wareham, together with all the islands within the county of Bristol. The district of Dighton shall include all 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 districts so agreed upon, shall include all the shores, waters and islands within the same.

In

**Districts and ports in Connecticut.**

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 the east line of the said state of Connecticut to the west line of the town of Killingworth, and north to the south line of the state of Massachusetts, and shall also include the several towns or landing-places of Norwich, Stonington, Groton, Lyme, Saybrook; Haddam, East-Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East-Hartford and Killingworth as ports of delivery only; New-London to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the 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 Ousatunnick river; to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing-places of Guilford, Brandford, Milford and Derby, as ports of delivery only; New-Haven to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the 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, to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing-places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford and Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield to be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield; and New-London, New-Haven and Fairfield shall severally be ports of entry.

**Districts and ports in New-York.**

In the state of NEW-YORK shall be two districts, to wit: Sagg-harbour on Nassau or Long-Island, and the city of New-York; each of which shall be a port of entry: The district of Sagg-harbour shall include all bays, harbours, rivers and shores, within the two points

points of land, which are called Oyster-Pond Point, and Montauk Point; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sagg-harbour, which shall be the only place of delivery in the said district; the district of the city of New-York shall include such part of the coasts, rivers, bays and harbours of the said state, not included in the district of Sagg-harbour, and moreover, the several towns or landing-places of New-Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, city of Hudson, Kinderhook, and Albany, as ports of delivery only; and 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 the city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudson; and all ships or vessels bound to, or from any port of delivery within the last-named district, shall be obliged to come to, and enter or clear out at the city of New-York.

In the state of NEW-JERSEY shall be three districts, to wit: Perth-Amboy, Burlington and Bridgetown, which shall severally be ports of entry. The district of Perth-Amboy shall comprehend all that part of the state of New-Jersey known by the name of East New-Jersey, (that part excepted which is hereafter included in the district of Burlington) together with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state, in 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 to reside at Perth-Amboy. The district of Burlington 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, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state, including the river and inlet of Little Egg-harbour, with the waters emptying into the same, and the sea-coast, sound, inlets and harbours thereof, from Barnegat inlet

Districts and  
ports in New-  
Jersey.

Inlet to Brigantine inlets, in which district the landing-places of Lamberton and Little Egg-harbour 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-harbour. The district of Bridgetown shall comprehend the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May (that part of Gloucester county excepted, which is included within the district of Burlington) and all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state; and the town of Salem, Port-Elizabeth on Maurice-river, and Stillwell's-landing on Great Egg-harbour, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bridge-Town.

District and port in Pennsylvania.

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

District and ports in Delaware.

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 for the district shall be appointed to reside at the said port of Wilmington.

Districts and ports in Maryland.

In the state of MARYLAND shall be nine districts, to wit: Baltimore, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snow-Hill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Nanjemoy and George-Town. The district of Baltimore shall include Patapsco, Susquehannah and Elk-rivers, and all 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 Havre de Grace and Elkton shall be ports of delivery only; and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the town of Baltimore, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district

district of Chester shall include Chester river, and all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Elk river to the north side of the eastern bay and Wye river exclusive, in which George-Town 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 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 Choptank river to the south side of Wicomico river inclusive, and Salisbury shall be a 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 Snow-Hill shall include all the waters and shores on the sea-coast, from the north line of Virginia to the south line of Delaware, together with all the 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 as the jurisdiction of the said state of Maryland extends, to which Sinnepuxent shall be a port of delivery for West-India produce only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Snow-Hill, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Annapolis shall include Magetty river and all the waters and shores from thence to Drum 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

Districts and  
ports in Ma-  
ryland,

peake Bay to Drum point, on the river Patuxent, together with the said river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the same, to which Benedict, Lower Marlborough Town Creek, and Silvey'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 Nanjemoy shall include all the waters of Potowmack river, within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, from Point Look-out to Pomonkey creek inclusive, to which St. Mary's shall be annexed as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Nanjemoy; also a surveyor to reside at Saint Mary's, and Nanjemoy shall be the sole port of entry. The district of George-Town shall include all the waters and shores from Pomonkey creek, on the north side of Potowmack river, to the head of the navigable waters of the said river, within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, to which Digges's landing and Carrollsbury shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at George-Town, which shall be the sole port of entry.

Districts and  
ports in Vir-  
ginia.

In the state of VIRGINIA shall be twelve districts, to wit: Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point as one port; York-Town, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Folly-Landing, Cherry-Stone, South-Quay, and Louisville; the authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours 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 side of Chickahominy river, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry. To  
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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 all the waters, shores, bays, harbours 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; also 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, and a surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside at Richmond, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Jordan's-Point and the highest tide water on James and Appomattox rivers. To the district of York-Town shall be annexed, West-Point and Cumberland, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York-Town, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside at West-Point; and the authority of the officers of the said district, shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, and inlets, comprehended between the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the said river to West-Point, and thence up Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, to the highest navigable waters thereof. To the

Districts and  
ports in Vir-  
ginia.

Districts and  
ports in Vir-  
ginia.

the district of Tappahannock shall be annexed Urbanna, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg and Falmouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Tappahannock, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port-Royal and Fredericksburgh, and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Smith's-Point, at the mouth of Potowmack, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the last mentioned river to the highest tide water thereof. The district of Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, 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, harbours and inlets along the south shore of Potowmack river to Boyd's Hole aforesaid, and Yeocomico, including Kinsale, shall be the sole port of entry, and a collector shall be appointed to reside on Yeocomico river, the district of Dumfries, including Newport, shall extend from Boyd's hole to Cockpit-Point on the south side of Potowmac 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, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit-Point aforesaid. For the district of Alexandria shall be appointed 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, harbours and inlets on the south side of the river Potowmac, from the last mentioned Cockpit-Point, to the highest tide water of the said river. For the district of Folly-landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack Court House, and whose authori-

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ty shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets of the county of Accomack. For the district of Cherry-Stone shall be appointed a collector, to reside at Cherry-Stone, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets comprehended within Northampton county. For the district of South-Quay a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets in that part of Virginia, comprehended within the limits of the said state. For the district of Louisville a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all waters, shores and inlets included between the rapids and the mouth of Ohio river, on the south east side thereof.

In the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA, shall be three districts, to wit : George-Town, Charleston and Beaufort, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of George-Town shall include the shores, inlets and rivers from the boundary of North-Carolina to the point of Cape Roman. The district of Charleston shall include all the shores, inlets and rivers from Cape Roman 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 harbours, 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.

Districts and  
ports in S.  
Carolina,

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, Great and Little Ogeechee rivers, with the other harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Tybee, Little Tybee, Warsaw and Ofsabaw, north of the island of Ofsabaw, and a naval-officer, collector

Districts and  
ports in Ge-  
orgia.

tor and surveyor, for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Savannah. The district of Sunbury shall include the Medway, North and South Newport and Sapelo rivers, with the harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Saint Catharine's, south of Offabaw and Sapelo; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sunbury. The district of Brunswick shall include the Alatomaha, Frederica, and Turtle rivers, with the other harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Doboy, south of Sapelo, Alatomaha, and Saint Simons, north of the south point of Jekyll island; 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 shall include Great Setilla, Little Setilla, Crooked river, and Saint Mary's river, with the harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Saint Andrews and Amelia sounds; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Saint Mary's. And in each district it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a 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 searchers or inspectors, as may be necessary for the security of the revenue.

Ports of entry to be ports of delivery also.

Ports of delivery to which foreign vessels are restricted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every port of entry established by this act, shall be a port of delivery also: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no ship or vessel not wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, Portland, Falmouth, Dighton, Salem, Gloucester, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Sherbourne, Boston, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts; New-London or New-Haven in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth-Amboy or  
Burling-

Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey ; Philadelphia ; Wilmington, New-Castle and Port-Penn, in the state of Delaware ; Baltimore ; Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-Town on Potowmac, Chester-Town, Town-Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digges's-landing, Snow-Hill and Carrollsburgh, in the state of Maryland ; Alexandria, Kinfaie, Newport, Tappahannock, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg, Urbanna, York-Town, West-Point, Hampton, Bermuda-Hundred, City-Point, Rocket's-landing, Norfolk or Portsmouth in the state of Virginia ; Charleston, George-Town, or Beaufort in the state of South-Carolina ; or in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, or Saint Mary's in the state of Georgia ; nor shall any ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, be admitted to enter at any other than the following ports, to wit: Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire ; Boston, Newbury-Port, Salem, Gloucester, Portland, or Falmouth, in the state of Massachusetts ; New-London or New-Haven in the state of Connecticut ; New-York ; Perth-Amboy ; Philadelphia ; Wilmington in the state of Delaware ; Baltimore-town, Annapolis, or George-Town in the state of Maryland ; Alexandria, Norfolk or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia ; Charleston, George-Town, or Beaufort in the state of South-Carolina ; Sunbury, or Savannah in the state of Georgia : PROVIDED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, from making entry with the collector of any port or district in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from whence she may have sailed on such a voyage.

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 following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-port, New-London (except the port of Stonington

Ports of entry to which vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope or beyond it are restricted.

Ports of delivery to which vessels bound shall first come to at the port of entry.

in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point, York-Town or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbanna in the said district) shall first come to at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make entry, deliver a manifest of her cargo, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, tonnage, port fees and charges, in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any other district not under like restrictions by this act, or to either of the ports of Stonington, or Urbanna, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and then make legal entry within the time by this act limited.

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 any district on the Powtowmack, shall, before he pass by the rivers Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor at Saint Mary's, or the collector at Yeocomico, as may be most convenient, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, including a declaration of the port at which the same is to be entered; 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; and 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, or with the collector for the port of Hampton, 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

Districts to which vessels bound shall not pass certain ports without delivering a manifest.

officer with whom the entries are to be made, without which certificate no such entry shall be received.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be as follows: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, it shall be the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents made or exhibited to him by the master or commander of any ship or vessel, conformably to the regulations prescribed by this act, to make due entry and record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests and the packages, marks and numbers contained therein; to receive the entry of all ships and vessels, and of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported in such ships or vessels, together with the original invoices thereof; to estimate the duties payable thereon, and to endorse the same on each entry; to receive all monies paid for duties, and to take all bonds for securing the payment of duties; to grant all permits for the unloading and delivery of goods, to employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors at the several ports within his district, together with such persons as shall be necessary to serve in the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue, to provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, store-houses for the safe keeping of goods, together with such scales, weights and measures as shall be deemed necessary, and to perform all other duties which shall be assigned to him by law. It shall be the duty of the naval-officer to receive copies of all manifests, to estimate and record the duties on each entry made with the collector, and to correct any error made therein, before a permit to unlade or deliver shall be granted; to countersign all permits and clearances granted by the collector. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to  
superintend

Duties of the  
Collector.

Naval-Offi-  
cer and Sur-  
veyor.

superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers within his district, and the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to go on board ships or vessels arriving within his district, or to put on board one or more inspectors, to ascertain by an hydrometer, what distilled spirits shall be of Jamaica proof, rating all distilled spirits which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof, and to examine whether the goods imported are conformable to the entries thereof; and the said surveyors shall in all cases be subject to the controul of the collector and naval-officer.

Collector  
may appoint  
a deputy.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector appointed in virtue of this act, in case of his necessary absence, sickness, or inability to execute the duties of his office, may appoint a deputy, duly authorized under his hand and seal, to execute and perform on his behalf, all and singular the powers, functions and duties of collector of the district to which he the said principal is attached, who shall be answerable for the neglect of duty, or other mal-conduct of his said deputy in the execution of the office.

Duties of a  
deputy collector.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the disability or death of any collector, the duties and authorities vested in him by this act shall devolve on his deputy, if any such hath been appointed (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable) and the said deputy shall exercise the authority and perform all the duties, until a successor shall be appointed. But in cases where no deputy is appointed, the authorities and duties of the disabled or deceased collector, shall devolve upon the naval-officer of the same district, until a successor duly authorized and sworn, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of the said office.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That at such of the ports established by this act, to which a collector and

and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall execute all the duties herein required to be done by the collector and naval-officer at other ports. That at such ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall possess all the powers, and execute as far as may be, all the duties prescribed to a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, at the ports where such officers are established; that at such ports of delivery only, to which a surveyor is assigned, it shall be his duty to receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector; to enter and record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; to take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without such permit; and to perform all other duties required to be done by a surveyor: That at such ports of delivery only, to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to attend the unloading and delivery of goods, or in cases of necessity, to employ a proper person or persons for that purpose, who shall possess the power, and be entitled to the like compensation allowed to inspectors during the time they are employed. Every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, shall attend in person at the port or district for which he is appointed, and before he enters on the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation in the form following, to wit: "I \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully execute and perform all the duties of a \_\_\_\_\_ of the port or district of \_\_\_\_\_ according to law, and the best of my skill and ability." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered by any justice of the peace, and a certificate thereof, under the hand and seal of such justice, transmitted within three months thereafter to the comptroller of the treasury: Any collector, naval-officer or surveyor, failing herein, shall forfeit and

Farther duties of collector and surveyor.

pay

pay two hundred dollars, recoverable with costs in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer. And no weigher, gauger, measurer or inspector, shall execute the duties of his office, until he shall have taken the above oath or affirmation.

Collectors,  
naval-officers  
and surveyors  
to keep books.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively keep fair and true accounts of all their transactions relative to their duty as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer appointed by law to superintend 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:

Collectors to  
pay all monies  
received, and settle  
their accounts  
every three  
months.

And the collectors of the different ports shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the same, 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 in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the department or officer before-mentioned.

Masters of  
vessels from  
foreign ports  
to deliver two  
manifests to  
any officer  
who shall first  
go on board.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That every master or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, bound to any port of the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall deliver upon demand, to any officer or other person lawfully authorized, who shall first come on board his ship or vessel, two manifests, signed by the said master or person having command, and specifying in words (and not in figures) a true account of the loading which such ship or vessel had on board at the port from which she last sailed, and at the time of her sailing, or at any time since, the packages, marks and numbers, and noting thereon to what port in the United States such ship or vessel is bound, and

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the name or names of the person or persons to whom the goods are consigned, or in cases where the goods are shipped to order, the names of the shippers, noting the goods consigned to their order. One of which manifests, such officer, or other person shall sign, and return to the master or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel, certifying thereon as nearly as may be, the time when the same was produced, and that a like manifest was delivered to him; and shall transmit the other manifest to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or other person, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel (ships and vessels of war excepted) coming into, or arriving in any of the ports or districts of the United States, or in any of the creeks or harbours thereof, shall, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, repair to the office of the collector of the district where such vessel shall so arrive, and shall report to the said collector, the place from whence he last sailed, with the name and burthen of his ship or vessel, and shall deliver to such collector, two manifests, agreeably to the directions of this act, unless he shall before have delivered one manifest to some officer, or other person lawfully authorized in manner as herein before is required; in which case, he shall deliver the manifest certified as aforesaid, together with such documents as are usually furnished in the port from whence they came, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the collector or other proper officer, which oath or affirmation, he or they are authorized and required to administer, and shall be in the words following, to wit: "I —, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that this is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true manifest of all the goods, wares and merchandize, on board the —, at the port from which she last sailed, at the time of her sailing, or at any time

To make entry within forty-eight hours, and swear to his manifest.

time since, and of which vessel I am at present master." And if the master or other person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall refuse or neglect to make entry, or deliver his manifests and documents, pursuant to the directions of this act, or to take the oath or affirmation herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect.

Penalty on refusal or neglect.

Penalty on masters and others permitting goods to be unladen, unless in open day, & with a permit.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered, from any ship or vessel, but in open day, or without a permit from the collector for that purpose; and if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall suffer or permit the same, such master and commander, and every other person who shall be aiding or assisting in landing, removing, housing, or otherwise securing the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every offence; shall moreover 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 the public gazette of the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction. And all goods, wares and merchandize so landed or discharged, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs; and where the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if any ship or vessel compelled by distress of weather, or other sufficient cause, shall put into any port or place of the United States, other than that to which she was actually destined, the master or other person having command, shall within forty-eight hours next after his arrival, make report and deliver a true manifest of his cargo to the collector of the port or district; and moreover shall within twenty-

The goods to be forfeited.

Ships or vessel, compelled by distress of weather, to make entry and protest.

twenty-four hours, make protest in the usual form before a notary public or justice of the peace, of the cause and circumstances of such distress; and if it shall appear to the collector, that there is a necessity for unloading such ship or vessel, he shall grant permission, and appoint a proper officer to attend the unloading thereof; and all goods, wares and merchandize so unladen, shall be stored under the direction, and subject to the safe keeping of such collector; but if any part thereof shall be of a perishable nature, or it may be necessary to make sale of any part thereof, to defray the expences of such vessel or cargo, the said collector shall grant a licence to the master, commander or owner, to dispose of so much thereof as are perishable, or shall be necessary to defray such expences: PROVIDED, That the duties thereon be first paid or secured: AND PROVIDED ALSO, That such necessity be made appear by the wardens of the port, or other persons legally authorized to certify the same, and where there are no such persons, by the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the neighbourhood, best acquainted with matters of that kind.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That every person having goods, wares and merchandize, in any ship or vessel, which shall arrive at any port of entry, or of delivery only, shall make entry with the collector of the port or district where the same shall arrive, of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the number of packages, and the marks, numbers and contents of each (or if in bulk, the quantity and quality) together with an account of the nett prime cost thereof; and shall moreover produce to the collector, the original invoice or invoices, together with the bills of loading: And the said collector shall estimate and endorse the duties on the said entry, the party making such entry taking an oath or affirmation, that it contains the whole of the goods, wares and merchandize, imported by him, or to him consigned

Collector may grant a permit to unload and sell perishable goods, or sufficient to defray expenses,

the duties being first paid or secured.

Owner or consignee of goods imported to make entry,

and take an oath to the truth thereof.

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in such ship or vessel, which shall then have come to his knowledge, and that the said invoice contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, the nett prime cost thereof, and that if he shall afterwards discover any other, or greater quantity than is contained in such entry, he will make due report and entry thereof: And the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector, and the entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same. PROVIDED, That in all cases where the party making entry shall reside ten miles or upwards from such port, the affidavit or affirmation of such party, taken before a justice of the peace, and by him endorsed on the original invoices, shall be as effectual as if administered and endorsed by the collector.

All entries to be examined and countersigned by the naval-officer

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That all such entries so authenticated by the collector, together with a copy of the same made out by the party, shall, before any permit is granted for the landing of any goods, wares or merchandize therein contained, be examined by the naval-officer (where such officer is established) who shall countersign the same, and retaining one, shall return the other certified to the party, together with the bills of lading, and invoice or invoices; and on such certified entries being returned to the collector, and the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid, he shall grant a permit for the unlading and landing the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned. And at such ports for which no naval-officer is appointed, the collector shall grant like permits for the unlading and landing of all such goods as shall be so entered, and the duties thereof paid or secured.

Inspectors to be appointed

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the collector, naval-officer and surveyor, of any port of entry or delivery, at which any ship or vessel may arrive, to put on board such ship or vessel one or more inspectors, who shall make known

known to the person having charge of such ship or vessel, the duties he is to perform by virtue of this act; and such inspector shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered without a permit from the proper officer, authorising the same; and shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the contents of each permit, specifying the marks and numbers of each package, and a description thereof, with the name of the person to whom such permit was granted; and if at the expiration of fifteen working days, after such ship or vessel shall begin to unload her cargo, there shall be found on board, any goods, wares or merchandize, the said inspector shall take possession thereof, and deliver them to the collector of the district, or to such person as he shall authorize or appoint on his behalf to receive the said goods, taking his receipt for the same, and giving a certificate to the person having command, describing the packages, and their marks and numbers so taken: And as soon as any ship or vessel is entirely unladen, he shall with the collector and naval-officer, compare the account and entries he has made of the goods unladen from such ship or vessel, with the manifest delivered to the collector, and if it appears that there are more goods than are specified in the said manifest, the same shall be endorsed thereon, with a description of the packages, their marks and numbers, or of such goods as may be in bulk, and the same shall be subscribed by such inspector, who is hereby directed to remain on board the said ship or vessel until she is discharged: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to vessels laden with salt or coal, but if the master or owner of such vessels require longer time to discharge their cargoes, the wages of the inspector for every day's attendance, exceeding the said fifteen days shall be paid by the master or owner. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duty, shall be removed

Inspectors' duty.

removed from the wharf or place where the same may be landed, before they shall be weighed or gauged (as the case may be) or without the consent of the collector or other proper officer, all such goods, wares and merchandize, so removed, shall be forfeited. All goods delivered to the collector in manner aforesaid, shall be kept at the charge and risque of the owner, for a term not exceeding nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the same, an appraisement thereof shall be made by two or more reputable merchants, and lodged with the collector, who shall sell the same at public auction, and pay the proceeds, retaining the duties and charges thereon, into the treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner, who shall upon due proof of his 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 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.

Goods damaged on a voyage, or not accompanied with invoices to be appraised.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are 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 to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee another, who being sworn or affirmed by the collector well and truly to appraise such goods, shall value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated according to such valuation; and if any package, or any goods stowed in bulk which shall have been entered as is herein before directed, shall not be duly delivered, or if any of the packages so entered shall not agree with the manifest, or if the manifest shall not agree with the delivery, in every such case the person having command shall forfeit and

and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, unless it shall appear that such disagreement was occasioned by unavoidable necessity or accident, and not with intention to defraud the revenue.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandize, at the place of importation, shall be estimated 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 any other place or country, exclusive of all charges.

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

SEC. 18. *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, forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburg at thirty-three cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden at one hundred cents; each ruble of Russia at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain at ten cents; each milree of Portugal at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal at fifty-five cents and a half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates; and the invoices of all importations, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country, from whence the importation shall be made and not otherwise.

Rates of foreign coin & currencies.

Invoices to be in the currency of the place from whence the importation comes.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid by the importer, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same, unless the amount of such duties

Duties, how to be paid on secured.

duties shall exceed fifty dollars, in which case it shall be at the option of the party making entry, to secure the same by bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the collector, and made payable as followeth, to wit : For the duties upon all articles of West-India produce, within four months ; for the duties upon all Madeira Wines, within twelve months ; and for the duties upon all other goods, within six months ; but in any case the party making entry shall be at liberty to deposit with the collector any part of the goods, upon which such duties shall arise, of double the value in the judgment of the collector, to secure the payment of the duties with the charges, which deposit the collector shall accept in lieu of such bond and security, and shall safely keep the goods so deposited, at the expence and risque of the party, for the term for which such bond would have been given, at the expiration whereof, unless the said deposit shall have been redeemed by the payment of the duties, the said goods shall be sold at public sale, and as much as shall be necessary applied to the payment of the said duties, and the residue, after deducting the charges which have accrued, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such goods. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That where the amount of duties shall exceed fifty dollars, a discount shall be allowed for prompt payment, after the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount of such excess : AND PROVIDED ALSO, That no person whose bond for the payment of duties is due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit with the collector, until such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

Duties on  
tonnage to be  
paid within  
ten days, and  
before clear-  
ance.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That all the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel, shall be paid to the collector within ten days after entry made, and before such ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out ; the register of which ship or vessel at the time of entry, shall be lodged in the office  
of



of the collector, and there remain until such clearance.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it became due, the collector shall prosecute for the recovery of the money due thereon, by action or suit at law, in the proper court, having cognizance therein; and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of executors or administrators, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt due to the United States on any such bond shall be first satisfied.

Bond for duties, how to be prosecuted

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That when it shall appear that any goods, wares or merchandize of which entry shall have been made, in the office of a collector, and not invoiced, according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, and that the difference was made with design to defraud the revenue, all such goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited; and in any such case, or where the collector is suspicious of fraud, and that any such goods, wares or merchandize, are not invoiced at a sum, equal to that for which they have usually sold, in the place or country from whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares and merchandize into his possession, and retain the same at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee thereof, until their value, at the time and place of importation, according to the principles for estimating the same, established by this act, shall be ascertained by two reputable merchants, mutually chosen by the said collector, and owner or consignee, and the duties arising upon such valuation shall be first paid, or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation.

Goods entered and not truly invoiced, to be forfeited.

How to be ascertained.

SEC.

Collector or other officer suspecting fraud, may open and examine packages.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the collector, or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon such 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 expence of such examination shall be paid by the collector, and allowed in the settlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages so examined be found to differ in their contents from the entry, and it shall appear that such difference hath been made with intention to defraud the revenue, then all the goods, wares or merchandize, contained in such package or packages, shall be forfeited: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if the owner or consignee of such goods as shall not be accompanied with the original invoice, should choose to wait the receipt of the invoice, in such case, the collector shall take into his possession, all such goods, wares and merchandize, and store the same, at the expence and risque of the owner or consignee, until the invoice shall arrive, or until they agree to have the same valued.

Goods subject to duty and concealed, how to be searched for, seized and secured.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and authority, to enter any ship or vessel, in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty shall be concealed; and therein to search for, seize, and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize; and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof, in any particuler dwelling-house, store, building, or other place, they or either of them, shall, upon application on oath or affirmation to any justice of the peace,

peace, be entitled to a warrant, to enter such house, store, or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods, and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial ; and all such goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties shall not have been paid or secured, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares and merchandize which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into and remain in the custody of the collector, 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 the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof. And if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, 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.

Collector to take custody of goods seized.

Penalty for concealing or buying goods subject to duty.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several officers to be appointed or employed by virtue of this act, to make seizure of, and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this act, as well without, as within their respective districts.

Officers may make seizure as well without as within their district.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer or other person, executing, or aiding and assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers 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 in evidence ; and if in such suit the plaintiff be nonsuited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double cost ; and in all actions, suits or informations to be brought, where any seizure shall

Officer sued or molested. may plead this act,

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be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the onus probandi shall be upon such claimant; and if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs, or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such persons so offending, shall for every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Collectors,  
naval officers  
and surveyors  
to enter  
into bond for  
performance  
of duty.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, shall within three 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 said United States, conditioned for the true and faithful 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, forty thousand dollars, the collectors of Baltimore-town and Charleston, thirty thousand dollars, the collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth, fifteen thousand dollars, the collectors of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington, Annapolis, George-Town in Maryland, Bermuda-Hundred and City-point, and Alexandria, ten thousand dollars each, the collectors of Newbury-Port, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Fal-mouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Chester, Oxford, York-Town, Dumfries, George-Town, in South-Carolina, Beaufort, and Savannah, each five thousand dollars, and all the other collectors, in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The naval-officers for the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town and Charleston, ten thousand dollars each, and all the other naval-officers, in the sum of two thousand dollars each. The surveyors of the ports of Boston, New-York,  
Phila-

Philadelphia, Baltimore-town 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 severally put in fuit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors, to be appointed pursuant to this act, the fees and per centage following, that is to say; to each collector, for every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen 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 a half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; and for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback, thirty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every other official document (registers excepted) required by the owner or master of every vessel, not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval-officer is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the collector and the said naval-officer, apportioning to each his moiety of the necessary expenses of stationery, and the rent of an office to be provided by the collector, in the place of his residence, most convenient for the trade of the district in which the said collector and naval-officer shall each have at least one separate room; and the said fees shall be received by the collector, who shall settle the accounts monthly, and pay to the naval-officer the balance which may be due to him on such monthly settlement.

Their fees of office & per centage.

Fees of collectors, naval-officers, & surveyors.

To

To each surveyor there shall be allowed, for all the services required by law, to be performed by such surveyor, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards, and having on board goods, wares and merchandize, subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, subject to duty, one and an half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods, wares and merchandize, subject to duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees shall be paid to the collector, by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the services are performed, and the said collector shall pay weekly to the surveyor the fees so received; to each inspector there shall be allowed for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the public; to the measurers, weighers and gaugers respectively for their services, shall be allowed, and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt or grain, eighteen cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of coal, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the gauging of every cask, six cents. There shall moreover be allowed to the collectors at each of the following ports, to wit, Boston, Salem and Beverly, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk or Portsmouth, and Charleston, one half a per centum on the amount of all monies by them respectively received and paid into the treasury of the United States; and to the collector at each of the other ports by this act established, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them respectively received and paid into the treasury of the United States. Every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous place of his office,

To set up table of fees.

fine, a fair table of the rates of fees, and duties demandable by law; and in case of failure herein, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to 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.

Penalty for demanding greater or other fees.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only, at the following rates, that is to say, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every penny-weight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents; the crown of France at one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England at one dollar and eleven cents; and all silver coins of equal fineness at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce.

Rates of coins for receiving duties and fees.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That all the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid or allowed by the collector at whose office the said goods, wares and merchandize were originally entered, and not otherwise, retaining one per centum for the benefit of the United States.

Drawbacks, where payable.

SEC. 32. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback, shall be reladen before an entry shall be made with the collector of the port from whence such goods are intended to be exported; which entry shall contain a particular account of the casks and packages, their marks, numbers and contents, the cost thereof, the vessel or vessels in which they were imported, and the place or places imported from; and the person or persons intending to export such

and how to be allowed.

such goods, shall give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, that the same, 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 shall moreover make oath or affirmation as to the truth of the entry, that the goods, wares and merchandize, are in quantity, quality and value, as therein expressed, according to the inward entry thereof, which entry was duly made at the time of importation pursuant to the directions of this act; and that the quality is the same as at the time of importation; and the exporter of such goods shall not be entitled to draw back the duties, until at least six months after the exportation thereof, and until he shall produce to the collector with whom such outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two reputable merchants, at the foreign port or place in which the same were landed, together with the oath or affirmation of the master and mate of the vessel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery thereof; but in case any vessel shall be cast away, or 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 or affirmation of the exporter shall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unless there shall be good reason to suspect the truth of such oath or affirmation, in which case it shall and may be lawful for the collector to require such further proof as the nature of the case may demand. PROVIDED ALSO, That no goods, wares or merchandize imported, shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, or secured to be paid thereon, unless such duties shall amount to twenty dollars at the least; nor unless they shall be exported in the same cask, package or packages, and from the port or district into which they were originally imported, and moreover shall be relanded under



under the inspection of the collector, naval-officer or surveyor of the port.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fish, and of salted provisions, shall be paid by the collector of the port or district from whence the same shall be exported: PROVIDED, That due entry thereof shall be first made, and bonds given, as in case of drawbacks, and that no such allowance shall be made, unless it shall amount to three dollars at the least upon any one entry.

Allowance on the exportation of dried or pickled fish, and salted provisions how to be made.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States as aforesaid, all such goods, wares and merchandize shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the vessel from which such goods shall be landed, and the vessels or boats used in landing the same, and all persons concerned therein, shall on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months: and for discovery of frauds, and seizure of goods, wares and merchandize, reloaded 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, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law: And for measuring, weighing or gauging goods for exportation, the same fees shall be allowed as in like cases upon the importation thereof.

Goods entitled to drawback or allowance, to be forfeited if landed after entry made.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer of the customs, shall directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, reward or recompence for conniving, or shall connive at a false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and shall be thereof convicted, every such officer shall

Penalty on officer receiving a bribe or conniving at a false entry.

shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence, and be for ever disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompence or reward, for any such deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence: And in all cases where an oath or affirmation is by this act required from a master or other person, having command of a ship or vessel, or from any owner or consignee of goods, wares and merchandize, if the person so swearing or affirming, shall swear or affirm falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months.

On masters of vessels, or others, who shall take a false oath.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, shall be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the United States, in any court proper to try the same, by the collector of the district where the same accrued, and not otherwise, unless in cases of penalty relating to an officer of the customs; and such collector shall be, and hereby is authorized and directed to sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and to distribute and pay the sum recovered, after first deducting all necessary costs and charges, according to law. And all ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandize, which shall become forfeit by virtue of this act, shall be seized, libelled and prosecuted as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and the court shall cause fourteen days' notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be

Mode of prosecuting and recovering penalties and forfeitures.

be inserted in some public newspaper, nearest the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; and proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear to claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, the same shall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any person shall appear before such judgment of forfeiture, and claim any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and shall give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law: And upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandizes so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisement, 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 merchandize so prayed to be delivered, be appraised, the court shall by rule order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, 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 favour 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 merchandize, and the claimant shall not, within twenty

K days

days thereafter, pay into the court the amount of the appraised value of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize 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 merchandize, 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 same 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 who made the seizure, or the prosecutor be liable to action, judgment or suit, on account of such seizure or prosecution. PROVIDED, That the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize be, after judgment forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his 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 or forfeiture was incurred.

Vessels or goods condemned, by virtue of this act, how to be sold and by whom.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all ships, vessels, goods wares or merchandize, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, shall be sold 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 at 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 of 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 thereto.

Appropriation of fines, penalties, & forfeitures.

SEC. 38. *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, be disposed of

of as follows : One moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and paid into the treasury thereof, the other moiety shall be divided into three equal parts, and paid to the collector, naval-officer and surveyor of the district wherein the same shall have been incurred; and in such districts where only two of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be equally divided between them; and in such 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, by any person, other than the said naval-officer and surveyor, the one-half of such moiety shall be given to the informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval-officer and surveyor, in manner and form as above-limited and expressed.

AND WHEREAS, The states of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and North-Carolina, have not as yet ratified the present Constitution of the United States, by reason whereof this act doth not extend to the collecting of duties within either of the said two states, and it is thereby become necessary that the following provision with respect to goods, wares or merchandize imported from either of the said two states should for the present year take place.

SEC. 39. *Be it therefore further enacted,* That all goods, wares and merchandize, not of their own growth or manufacture, which shall be imported from either of the said two states of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, or North-Carolina, into any other port or place, within the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace, shall be subject to the like duties, seizures and forfeitures, as goods, wares or merchandize imported from any state or country without the said limits.

Rhode-Island  
and North-  
Carolina,

Goods im-  
ported from,  
subject to  
same duties  
as from fo-  
reign coun-  
tries.

SEC.

Dutiable goods of foreign growth bro't into the U. States, except by sea, and in certain vessels, subject to forfeit.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, subject to the payment of duties, shall be bro't into the United States, in any other manner than by sea, nor in any ship or vessel less than thirty tons burthen, except within the district of Louisville, and except also in such vessels as are now actually on their voyages; nor shall be landed, or unladen, at any other place than is by this act directed, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture, of all such vessels, goods, wares or merchandize, brought in, landed, or unladen in any other manner. And all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the United States by land, contrary to this act, shall be forfeited, together with the carriages, horses and oxen, that shall be employed in conveying the same.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, July the 31st, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. VI.

*An ACT for settling the ACCOUNTS between the UNITED STATES and Individual States.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is empowered to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such person or persons as he may think proper for supplying any vacancy that now is,

Vacancies in the board of commissioners, how to be supplied.

is, or may hereafter take place in the Board of Commissions, established by an ordinance of the late Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, to carry into effect the said ordinance and resolutions of Congress, for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Commissioners be, and they hereby are empowered to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as the duties of their office may require, and that the pay of the said chief clerk, be six hundred dollars per annum, and of each other clerk four hundred dollars per annum.

Clerks to be appointed,  
their salaries.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 5th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

C H A P. VII.

*An ACT to establish an Executive Department, to be denominated the DEPARTMENT of WAR.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer

Secretary for  
the department of war,  
his duty.

officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: AND FURTHERMORE, That the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct.

Principal  
clerk, his  
duty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department.

Oath of office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said principal officer, and every other person, to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

Secretary to  
take charge  
of papers,  
&c. of war  
department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers in the office of Secretary



Secretary for the department of war, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 7th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

C H A P. VIII.

An ACT to provide for the Government of the Territory North-West of the River OHIO.

**W**HEREAS in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made, so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States :

Recital.

SEC. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in all cases in which by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the said territory to the United States in Congress assembled, or to any of their officers, it shall be the duty of the said Governor to give such information and to make such communication to the President of the United States; and the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers which by the said ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers so appointed, shall be commissioned by him; and in all cases where the United States

Governor to make all communication hereafter to the President of the U. States.

Officers, how to be appointed.

Commissioned.

And removed.

States in Congress assembled, might, by the said ordinance, revoke any commission or remove from any office, the President is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal.

In cases of death, removal, &c. Secretary to execute the power of Governor during such vacancy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor of the said territory, the Secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Governor, during the vacancy, occasioned by the removal, resignation or necessary absence of the said Governor.

FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 7th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

C H A P. IX.

*An ACT for the establishment and support of LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, BUOYS and PUBLIC PIERS.*

Expences after the 15th of Aug. 1789.

SECTION I. **B**E 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 one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers erected, placed, or sunk before the passing of this act, at the entrance of, or within any bay, inlet, harbour, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, shall be defrayed out of the

the Treasury of the United States: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That none of the said expences shall continue to be so defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, shall in the mean time be ceded to, and vested in the United States, by the state or states respectively in which the same may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the jurisdiction of the same.

To be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States.

Provided a cession be made within one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a light-house shall be erected near the entrance of the Chesapeake-Bay, at such place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforesaid, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Light-houses to be erected near the entrance of Chesapeake-Bay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light-house near the entrance of Chesapeake-Bay, and for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers in the several states, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries, wages, or hire of the person or persons appointed by the President, for the superintendance and care of the same.

Secretary of the Treasury to contract for building, repairing, &c when necessary.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States respectively wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress.

Pilots to be regulated by the existing laws of the respective States;

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 7th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States,*

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## C H A P. X.

*An ACT providing for the EXPENCES which may attend NEGOCIATIONS or TREATIES with the INDIAN TRIBES, and the appointment of COMMISSIONERS for managing the same.*

Sum of money appropriated.

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defraying the expence of negotiating and treating with the Indian tribes.

Allowance to commissioners.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the commissioners who may be appointed for managing such negotiations and treaties, shall be entitled to an allowance, exclusive of his expences at the place of treaty, of eight dollars per day during his actual service, to be paid out of the monies so appropriated.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 20th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XI.

*An ACT for REGISTERING and CLEARING VESSELS, REGULATING the COASTING TRADE, and for other purposes.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel built

built within the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the said States, but on the sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging, and thereafter continuing to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, and no other, may be registered in manner hereinafter provided; and being so registered; shall be deemed and taken to be, and denominated, a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States, to ships or vessels of the descriptions aforesaid.

What ships or vessels may be registered.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the person or persons claiming property in any such ship or vessel, in order to entitle her to the benefits aforesaid, shall cause the same to be registered; and shall obtain a certificate of such registry from the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel belongs, in manner hereinafter directed, which certificate, attested by the Secretary of the Treasury, under his hand and seal, and countersigned by the collector, shall be in the form following, viz:

Persons registering to obtain a certificate.

“ I N pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled, “ An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes,” [here insert the name, occupation and residence of the subscribing owner] having taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required by the said act, and having sworn or affirmed; that he, together with [names, occupation and residence of non-subscribing owners] is (or are) sole owner (or owners) of the ship (or vessel) called the [ship's name] of [place to which the ship or vessel belongs] whereof [master's name] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship (or vessel) was [when and where built] and [name of surveying officer] having certified to  
us,

Form of the certificate.

us, that the said ship or vessel, has [number of decks] and masts, that her length is her breadth depth and that she measures tons, that she is [here describe the vessel and how built] has

gallery and head : And the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description and measurement, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as is required by the said act, the said [kind of vessel and name] has been duly registered at the port of Given under our hands and seals of office, at [port] this day of in the year [words at full length.]

And the collector shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a duplicate of every such certificate so granted. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the collectors of the several ports of the United States, a sufficient number of certificates attested under his hand and seal, leaving the blanks to be filled up by the collectors respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That to ascertain the tonnage of all ships or vessels, the surveyor or other person appointed by the collector to measure the same, shall take the length of every vessel, if double decked, from the fore part of the main stem, to the after part of the stern post above the upper deck, the breadth at the broadest part above the main wales, and half such breadth shall be accounted the depth of every double decked vessel; he shall then deduct from the length three-fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, dividing the product of the whole by ninety-five, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. To ascertain the tonnage of every single decked vessel, he shall take the length and breadth, as is directed to be taken for double decked vessels, and deduct three-fifths

Rule for ascertaining the tonnage of ships or vessels.

fifths in like manner, and the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, and shall multiply and divide as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such single decked vessel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the port to which any such ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, shall be the port at or near which the husband or acting and managing owner or owners of such ship or vessel usually resides or reside: And the name of such ship or vessel, and of the place to which she belongs shall be painted on her stern, on a black ground with white letters of not less than three inches in length.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen of the United States, usually residing in any foreign country, shall, during the time he shall continue so to reside, be deemed a vessel of the United States, entitled to be registered by virtue of this act, unless he be an agent for, and partner in, some house or co-partnership, consisting of citizens of the United States, actually carrying on trade in the said States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no registry shall be made or certificate granted, until the following oath or affirmation be taken and subscribed, before the officer herein before authorized to make such registry and grant such certificate, (which oath or affirmation such officer is hereby empowered to administer) by the owner of such ship or vessel, if owned by one person only, or in case there shall be two or more owners, then by any one of such owners; namely,

“ I, \_\_\_\_\_ of [place of residence and occupation] do swear or affirm, that the ship or vessel \_\_\_\_\_ of [take the description from the certificate of the surveyor

The port to which registered ships or vessels belong ascertained; and the name of such ship or vessel to be painted on her stern.

Vessels of citizens residing in foreign countries not entitled to register but in certain cases

No registry to be made or certificate granted until an oath be taken.

Form of the oath.

veyor or other person authorized by this act] was built at \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ or was the entire property of \_\_\_\_\_ on the sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and hath continued to be the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, that the present master, is a citizen of the United States, and that I, \_\_\_\_\_ and [the other owners' names, occupation, and where they respectively reside, viz. town, place, county and state, or if resident in a foreign country, being an agent for, or partner in any house or co-partnership] am or are sole owner or owners of the said ship or vessel, and that no other person whatever hath any property therein, and that I, the said \_\_\_\_\_ [and the said owners, if any] am or are truly a citizen or citizens of the United States, and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any part or interest in the said ship or vessel."

Certificates of registry may be granted in one district, the owners residing in another.

SEC. 7. *Provided always and be it further enacted;* That whenever the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, usually resides or reside out of the district within which such ship or vessel may be at the time of granting the certificate of registry, that such owner, or where there are two or more owners; any one of them may take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, before the collector of the district within which he usually resides, omitting in the said oath or affirmation the description of such ship or vessel, as expressed in the certificate of the surveyor, and inserting in lieu thereof, the name of the port and district within which such ship or vessel may then be; and the collector before whom such oath or affirmation may be taken and subscribed, shall transmit the same to the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, upon the receipt whereof the said collector shall proceed to register such ship or vessel, in like manner as



as though the usual and regular oath or affirmation had been taken and subscribed before him.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor or other person, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall, previous to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry, as aforesaid, examine and measure such ship or vessel, as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate aforesaid, in the presence of the master, or of any other person to be appointed for that purpose on the part of the owner or owners, and shall deliver a just and true account in writing of the built, description, and measurement of every such ship or vessel as are specified in the form of the certificate above-recited, to the person authorized as aforesaid, to make such registry and grant such certificate thereof; and the said master or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners, is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of the surveying or examining officer, or other person duly appointed, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person, shall agree to the several particulars therein set forth and described.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That when the certificate of registry aforesaid shall be granted, sufficient security by bond, shall be given to the collector in behalf of the United States, by the master and owner or owners, or by some other person or persons on his, her, or their behalf, such security to be approved of by the collector, in the penalties following, that is to say; if such ship or vessel shall be above the burthen of fifteen, and not exceeding fifty tons, in the penalty of four hundred dollars, if exceeding the burthen of fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, in the penalty of eight hundred dollars, if exceeding the burthen of one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons, in the penalty of twelve hundred dollars, if exceeding the burthen

Surveyor to measure vessels in presence of the master, or other person, on the part of the owners.

Master and owner of vessels to give bond with condition not to sell, lend, or dispose of his certificate of registry.

then of two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons, in the penalty of sixteen hundred dollars; and if exceeding the burthen of three hundred tons, in the penalty of two thousand dollars. And the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whomsoever, and that the same shall be solely used for the ship or vessel to which it is granted, and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up within three months after the arrival of the master in any port or place in the United States, to the collector of the district where he shall arrive; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons for his use and benefit, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or any part or share of; or interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within any district of the United States, in such case the certificate of registry, shall, within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the collector of the said district; and in case such ship or vessel shall be in any foreign port or place, or at sea when such transfer of interest or property shall take place, the said master shall, within eight days after his arrival in any port or place within the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the collector of the district where he shall arrive; and all the certificates so delivered up, shall be forthwith transmitted by the collector to the Secretary of the Treasury to be cancelled.

In cases of transfer to foreigners, certificate of registry to be delivered up.

Vessel to be registered anew.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any ship or vessel registered in conformity with this act, shall in whole or in part be sold or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, the former certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the collector, and by him without delay transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury to be cancelled, and such ship

ship or vessel shall be registered anew by her former name, and a certificate thereof shall be granted by the collector in like manner as is herein before directed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any such ship or vessel shall in whole or in part be sold or transferred to any person or persons, the certificate of the registry of every such ship or vessel, shall be recited at length in the instrument of transfer or sale thereof; and in default thereof, such instrument of sale or transfer shall be void, and such ship or vessel, shall not be deemed or denominated a ship or vessel entitled to any of the benefits or advantages of a ship or vessel of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the master or other person, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel registered in manner herein before directed, shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel, shall deliver to the collector of the district where such change shall take place, the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, who shall thereon endorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and forthwith give notice of the same to the collector of the district where such ship or vessel was last registered pursuant to this act, who shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or destroyed, the master or other person having charge of the said ship or vessel, may make oath or affirmation before the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may arrive, who is hereby authorized to administer the same in the words and form following :

“ I, \_\_\_\_\_ being master, or having charge of the ship or vessel called the \_\_\_\_\_ do swear, or affirm, that the said ship or vessel hath  
 M \_\_\_\_\_ been

A recital of certificate to be made in all instruments of transfer.

Master of a vessel being changed, the collector shall endorse it on the certificate.

In cases of the loss of a certificate the master to make oath.

Form of the oath.

been, as I verily believe, registered according to law by the name of \_\_\_\_\_ and that a certificate thereof was granted at the port of \_\_\_\_\_ but that the same is lost or destroyed (as the case may be) and that the same, if found again, and comes again within my power, shall be delivered up to the collector of the port where it was granted; and that the master of said ship or vessel is a citizen of the United States; and that the said ship or vessel is as I believe, the entire property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; and that no foreigner has, to my knowledge and belief, any property or interest therein;" and the said oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the said collector before whom it was made, who is hereby required to register the said vessel anew by her former name, and take the security in manner herein before directed, and deliver the certificate of such registry to the owner or owners, if residing within his district, or if not resident there, to the master or other person having charge of the said ship or vessel, that such certificate of registry is granted in pursuance of this act, instead of a former certificate of registry, which appears by such proof as this act requires, to be lost; and such certificate of registry shall have the same effect with the original, and the said collector shall, within three months, transmit a duplicate of the said certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury to be registered in his office, who shall notify the collector, who granted the certificate which was lost or destroyed, of the same, who is hereby required to cause a memorandum thereof to be made in his book of registers.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any ship or vessel, after having been registered in pursuance of this act, shall in any manner whatever, be altered in form or burthen, by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in such case,

And the collector to register the vessel anew by her former name.

Registered ships or vessels being altered to be registered anew.

case, such vessel shall be registered anew by her former name in manner herein before directed, as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port in which she may be lawfully registered by virtue of this act, otherwise such ship or vessel shall not be deemed and considered as a ship or vessel of the United States.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of every district where registers shall be made and certificates granted in pursuance of this act, shall progressively number the same as they shall be severally granted, beginning at the time when this act shall be in force, and continuing to the end of the present year, and thenceforth beginning at the commencement of every year, and shall enter an exact copy of such certificate, with the number thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall within three months transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a true copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by him so granted.

Manner of numbering registers.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel built in the United States after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, shall be recorded in the office of the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel was built, in manner following, that is to say: The builder of every such ship or vessel shall make oath or affirmation before the collector of such district, who is hereby authorized to administer such oath in manner following: I,

Vessels built in the United States after 15th August, 1789, & owned by foreigners to be recorded; and builder to make oath.

of [here insert the place of residence, county and State] shipwright, do swear, or affirm, that [here designate the kind of vessel] named having [number of decks] and being in length

Form of the oath.

in depth

tons, having

and measuring

gallery

gallery and head, was built by me, or under my direction, at [place, county and state] in the United States, in the year

The oath to be recorded.

which oath or affirmation shall be recorded in manner herein before directed, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Collector to grant certificate of record

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That a certificate of the said record, attested under the hand and seal of the collector of the district as aforesaid, shall be granted to the master of every such ship or vessel, in manner following: In pursuance of an act, entitled, "An act

Form of the certificate.

I, collector of the district of in the United States, do certify, that the builder [name] of [place of residence, county and state] having sworn or affirmed, that the ship or vessel [here designate the kind of vessel] named whereof

is at present master, was built at [place, county and state where built] by him or under his direction, in the year

and [here insert the name of the surveyor, or other person appointed by the collector, where there is no surveyor] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [number of decks,] is in length in breadth

in depth and measures tons; and the said builder and master having agreed to the said description and measurement, the said ship or vessel has been recorded in the district of

in the United States. Witness my hand and seal, this day of in the year

which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the collector, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be recorded in his office. SEC.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor or other person to be appointed by the collector as aforesaid, is hereby required to deliver a true account in writing, signed with his name, of the built, description and measurement of every such ship or vessel, as specified in the form of the said certificate, of record of such ships or vessels, which account shall also be signed by the master, to the collector of the district where such certificate of the record shall be granted.

Surveyor and master to give a description of vessel to the collector.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That if the master or the name of any ship or vessel so recorded shall be changed, the owner, part owner or consignee of such ship or vessel shall cause a memorandum thereof to be endorsed on the certificate of the record, by the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, or at which she shall arrive, if such change took place in a foreign country, and a copy thereof shall be entered in the book of records, a transcript whereof shall be transmitted by the collector to the collector of the district where such certificate was granted, who shall enter the same in his book of records, and forward a duplicate of such entry to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and in such case, until the said owner, part owner or consignee shall cause the said memorandum to be made by the collector in manner aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be deemed or considered as a vessel recorded in pursuance of this act.

Vessels name or master being changed, certificate to be endorsed accordingly, otherwise not to be deemed as recorded.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the master or other person having command of any ship or vessel recorded in pursuance of this act, shall on entry of such ship or vessel produce the certificate of such record, to the collector of the district, in failure of which the said ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel recorded as aforesaid.

Master to produce certificate of record to the collector.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act,

Penalties & forfeitures how to be sued for.

act; shall, and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered in such courts, and be disposed of in such manner as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any offence committed against the United States, in and by an act, entitled, "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," may legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of.

Vessels of 20 tons or upwards employed between district and district, or in the bank or whale fisheries, their privileges.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enabled;* That from and after the tenth day of September next, every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, built within the United States, and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof; or not built within the United States, and on the sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, wholly owned and thereafter continuing to be owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, but not registered, if destined from district to district, or to the bank or whale fisheries, shall, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of a ship or vessel belonging to the United States, employed in the coasting trade or in the fisheries, be enrolled by the collector of the district where the owner, or one of the owners of such vessel may reside, and every vessel so enrolled, shall have her name and the name of the place to which she belongs painted on her stern, in manner directed by this act, for registered vessels, and such collector on due proof by oath or affirmation to him made by the owner, or one of the owners of such ship or vessel of her name, burthen and denomination, and that she is of the description aforesaid, and of the names of the owner or owners, and of the master thereof, and that they are citizens of the United States, and of the place or places of residence of such owner or owners, shall enroll in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of every such vessel, her burthen, where built and denomi-

Name to be painted on the stern.

Collector, upon the owner's making oath of the name, burthen and denomination, to enroll the same & grant a certificate.



Denomination, the name or names, and place or places of residence of the owner or owners thereof, and that he or they, together with the master are citizens of the United States, a description of the built of such vessel as aforesaid, and the date of the enrollment, and shall also grant to the owner or owners, a certificate, containing a copy of such enrollment, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of every such certificate of enrollment, to be by him recorded: And whenever the property of such ship or vessel shall be changed in whole or in part, the person or persons who shall then be owner or owners, or one of them, shall make known such change to the collector of the district where he or they may reside, and such collector is hereby authorized and directed to grant a new certificate of the enrollment of such ship or vessel by her former name, to such owner or owners, upon his or their delivering up the former certificate, which shall be sent to the office of the collector from whence it was issued, to be cancelled: *Provided*, That the master or owner of every vessel of less than twenty tons burthen, and not less than five tons, which shall be employed between any of the districts in the United States, shall cause the name of such vessel and of the place to which she belongs, to be painted on her stern in manner directed by this act for registered vessels, and shall annually procure a licence from the collector of the district to which such vessel belongs, who is hereby authorized to give the same, purporting that such vessel is exempt from clearing and entering for the term of one year from the date thereof; and the master or owner of every such vessel shall give bond with sufficient security for the payment of two hundred dollars to the United States, with condition that such vessel shall not be employed in any illicit trade or commerce; and before any new licence shall be given for a succeeding year to the master of such vessel, he shall on oath or affirmation,

Vessels between the burthen of 20 tons and five tons, name of, to be painted on the stern, and a licence granted by the collector, for one year, to exempt them from clearing and entering.

affirmation, declare that no illicit trade has been carried on in such vessel to his knowledge or belief during the time for which she was licenced.

Vessels of 20 tons or upwards registered or enrolled, also entitled to a licence for one year in manner aforesaid.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the master, commander or owner of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, to be employed in trade between different districts in the United States; and of every vessel to be employed in the bank or whale fisheries, having a certificate of registry or enrollment, as is herein directed, shall, upon application to the collector of the district where such vessel may lie, be entitled to receive a licence to trade between the different districts in the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fishery for one year; and it shall be the duty of the collector to grant the same; but no licence shall be granted for any vessel until the owner or owners applying therefor, shall have paid the tonnage duty thereon, and shall enter into bond, with sufficient security, for the payment of one thousand dollars to the United States, with condition, that such vessel shall not within the time for which such licence was granted, be employed in any illicit trade or commerce: And if any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, not having a certificate of registry or enrollment, and a licence, shall be found trading between different districts, or be employed in the bank or whale fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to the same tonnage and fees, as foreign ships or vessels.

Master or commander of ships or vessels outward bound to deliver a manifest and obtain a clearance.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, bound to any foreign port, shall deliver to the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, a manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, and on making oath or affirmation to the truth thereof, it shall be the duty of the said collector, to grant a clearance for such ship or vessel, and her loading; and if any ship or vessel bound to any foreign port, shall

shall depart from the place of her loading without such clearance, the master, commander, consignee, or owner thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licenced to trade between the different districts of the United States, having on board goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, of the value of two hundred dollars, or rum or other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons, and being bound from one district to another, shall deliver to the collector, and where the collector and surveyor reside at different places within the same district, to the collector or surveyor, as the one or the other may reside at or nearest to the port where such ship or vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the whole cargo on board such ship or vessel, whether such cargo shall consist wholly of goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or partly of such goods, wares or merchandize, and partly of goods, wares or merchandize, the growth or manufacture of the United States; specifying therein the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, together with the quantity of goods, wares, or merchandize, shipped by and to each; and upon the oath or affirmation of the said master before the said collector or surveyor to the truth of such manifest, and that he doth not know, and hath no reason to believe that the revenue of the United States has been defrauded of any part of the duties imposed by law upon the importation of any of the goods, wares or merchandize contained in the said manifest, it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to return to the said master one of the said manifests, first certifying thereon that the same had been sworn or affirmed to, and delivered to him according to law, and also to grant to the said master a permit, authorising

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Penalty for sailing without.

Master of vessels of 20 tons or upwards, trading from district to district, and having on board certain goods, to deliver two manifests,

And make oath thereon.

Collector to return one manifest and grant a permit.

rising such ship or vessel to proceed to the place of her destination.

**Goods transported from and to Philadelphia and Baltimore across the state of Delaware, to be accompanied with a certified manifest:**

*So always and provided,* That where goods, wares or merchandizes of foreign growth or manufacture, are to be transported to, and from the respective ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore unto each other, thro' and across the state of Delaware, a manifest certified as aforesaid by the officers of that one of the said ports from whence the same goods, wares or merchandizes are to be so transported, shall be sufficient to warrant the transportation thereof to the other of the said ports without an intermediate entry in the district of Delaware

**Vessels licenced as aforesaid, may proceed from district to district without manifest or permit.**

*Provided always,* That no master of any ship or vessel, licenced to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, rum and other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons excepted, and being bound from one district to another in the same state, or from one district in one state, to a district in the next adjoining state, shall be obliged to deliver duplicate manifests, or to apply for a permit as aforesaid; but any such master may in such case lawfully proceed to any other district in the same state, or in the next adjoining state, freely and without interruption.

**Or having on board goods, &c. of the growth or manufacture of the United States, and bound to a district in any other than an adjoining state, the master must deliver duplicate manifests, &c.**

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the master of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licenced to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, and being bound from a district in one state to a district in any other than an adjoining state, shall deliver to the collector, or where the collector and surveyor reside at different places within the same district, to the collector or surveyor, as the one or the other may reside at or nearest to the port where such ship or vessel may be, duplicate manifests of the whole cargo

cargo on board such ship or vessel, specifying therein the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, together with the quantity of goods, wares and merchandize shipped by and to each : And upon the oath or affirmation of the said master, before the said collector or surveyor, to the truth of such manifest, it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to return to the said master one of the said manifests, first certifying thereon, that the same had been sworn or affirmed to and delivered to him according to law ; and also to grant to the said master a permit, authorising such ship or vessel to proceed to the place of her destination.

On oath,

and

obtain a permit.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the master of every ship or vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licenced to trade as aforesaid, not having on board rum or other ardent spirits, exceeding four hundred gallons, and arriving from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, with goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, shall, within twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, next after his arrival at any place or port where a collector or surveyor resides, and before any part of the cargo on board such ship or vessel be landed or unloaded, deliver to such collector or surveyor, a manifest thereof, and shall make oath before such collector or surveyor, that such manifest contains a true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize on board such ship or vessel, and thereupon shall receive from such collector or surveyor a permit to land or unload the same.

Arriving at the district to which bound must deliver a manifest, make oath, and receive a permit.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in all other cases the master of every vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licenced to trade as aforesaid, shall within twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, next after his arrival at any port or place within the United States, where a collector or surveyor resides,

In all other cases master of licenced vessel to deliver a manifest and permit from the collector or surveyor where the cargo was taken on board.

sides, and before any part of the cargo on board any such ship or vessel be landed or unloaded, deliver to such collector or surveyor, the manifest thereof, authenticated before and received from the collector or surveyor of the port or place where the said cargo was taken on board, together with his permit to depart from the place of lading, whereupon it shall be the duty of such collector or surveyor to grant a permit to land or unload such cargo.

Penalty on departing without manifest and permit.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if the master of any ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licenced to trade as aforesaid, and having on board goods, wares or merchandize, of the value of two hundred dollars, or upwards, shall depart with the said ship or vessel from any port, with intent to go to another district, without such manifest and permit, except as is herein after provided, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every such offence; and all goods, wares and merchandize, of the value of two hundred dollars or upwards, which shall be found on board any such ship or vessel after her departure from the port where the same were taken on board, without being contained in, and accompanied with such manifest as is herein before directed, except as is herein after excepted, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Proviso.

*Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to subject the master or owner of any ship or vessel licenced to trade as aforesaid, having on board goods, wares and merchandize of the growth and manufacture of the United States only, rum and other ardent spirits exceeding four hundred gallons excepted, and bound from district to district, in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, to any penalty for having departed from the port of loading without such permit and manifest, or to subject the said goods

on

on board such ship or vessel to seizure or forfeiture, in case they are not accompanied with a manifest as aforesaid.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That if any ship or vessel having a licence to trade or fish, for one year, shall within that time be destined to any foreign port, the master or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall, before he departs from the United States, deliver such licence to the collector of the port from whence he intends to depart; and it shall be the duty of such collector forthwith to transmit the licence to him so delivered, to the collector of the district where the same was granted, who shall thereupon cancel every licence; and if any master or commander shall neglect or refuse, to deliver up such licence before he depart from the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such neglect or refusal.

Master of a licenced vessel bound to a foreign port must deliver up his licence

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That the fees and allowances for the several duties to be performed in virtue of this act, and the distribution of the same shall be as follows, to wit:

Fees and allowances for the duties prescribed by this act.

For the first register, or certificate of record granted for every ship or vessel, there shall be paid to the collector, granting the same, the sum of two dollars;

For every subsequent one, one dollar and fifty cents;

For every certificate of enrollment, fifty cents.

For every licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fishery for one year, fifty cents.

For every entry of inward cargo directed to be made in conformity with this act, and for receiving of, and qualifying to every manifest of vessels licenced to trade as aforesaid, sixty cents.

For a permit to land goods of foreign growth or manufacture, twenty cents.

For every permit to proceed to the place of destination, twenty-five cents.

And

And for taking every bond required by this act, twenty cents.

How to be distributed.

The whole amount of which fees shall be accounted for by the collector, and where there is a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, shall be equally divided between the said officers, and where there is no naval-officer, between the collector and surveyor, and where there is only a collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof, and where there is more than one surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed. *Provided always*, That in all cases where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person specially appointed for that purpose, as is herein before directed, that such person shall be allowed and paid by the collector a reasonable compensation for the same, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

Naval-officers to sign all official documents.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where the collector is by this act directed to grant any licence, certificate, permit or other document, the naval-officer, if there be one residing at the port, shall sign the same.

In cases of forfeiture of goods or vessel, name of owner or consignee to be advertised.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a forfeiture of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize shall accrue, it shall be the duty of the collector or other proper officer, who shall give notice of the sale of such ship or vessel, or of such goods, wares or merchandize, to insert in the same advertisement, the name or names, and the place or places of residence of the person or persons, to whom any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, belonged or were consigned at the time of such seizure.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector who shall knowingly make any false register, record, or enrollment of any ship or vessel; and every



ry officer or person appointed as is herein provided, who shall make any false record, or grant any false certificate, or any document whatever, in any manner that shall not be herein prescribed, or that shall be contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall take any other or greater fees than are by this act allowed, or receive any other reward or gratuity, contrary to the provisions of this act; and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure ships or vessels, who shall wilfully deliver to any collector or naval-officer, a false description of any ship or vessel to be registered, recorded or enrolled, in pursuance of this act, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit under the United States; and if any person or persons, authorized and required by this act, in respect of his or their office, or offices, to perform any act or thing required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, and wilfully neglecting or refusing to do or perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall from thence forward be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Penalties for offences against this act.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That if any certificate of registry, record, or enrollment, shall be fraudulently used for any ship or vessel, not entitled to the same by this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Certificate of registry, &c. fraudulently used, ship or vessel forfeited.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation to any of the matters herein required to be verified,

Farther penalties for offences against this act.

fied, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties, as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury; and that if any person or persons, shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify, any certificate, register, licence, permit or other document, mentioned in this act, or to be granted by any officer of the customs, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

No allowance on exportation of dried or pickled fish, or salted provision, prior to the last day of May 1790.

SEC. 37. *And whereas*, By an act entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," it is provided, That there shall be allowed or paid five cents on every quintal of dried fish, and on every barrel of pickled fish, and of salted provisions, exported from the United States to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of the drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, and there are now large quantities of salt within the United States, imported before any duties were laid for the use of the said States :

*Be it enacted*, That no allowance shall be made by any collector, for any dried or pickled fish, or for any salted provisions, which shall be exported from the United States prior to the last day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 1st, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

C H A P.

C H A P. XII.

*An ACT to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely; a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary.

Department designated;  
officers therein.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform.

Duties of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts settled by the Auditor, and

Duties of the Comptroller.

O certify

certify the balances arising thereon to the Register ; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law ; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein ; he shall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and shall direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or shall be due to the United States.

Of the Treasur-  
 urer.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise ; he shall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be valid : And the said Treasurer shall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury ; he shall moreover, on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and settled with the Comptroller as aforesaid, as also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury ; he shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the monies in his hands ; and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the  
 Treasury

Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed, which bond shall be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Auditor to receive all public accounts, and after examination to certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the Comptroller for his decision thereon: *Provided,* That if any person whose account shall be so audited, be dissatisfied therewith, he may within six months appeal to the Comptroller against such settlement.

Of the Auditor.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Register to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of monies at the Treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted as is herein directed.

Duties of the Register.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the Assistant shall, during the vacancy, have the charge and custody of the records, books and papers appertaining to the said office.

Secretary removed, or his office vacant, Assistant to have custody of records, &c.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be

Persons appointed to office under this act,

OWNER

Prohibition  
upon,

owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, public lands or any other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty, of three thousand dollars, and shall upon conviction be removed from office, and for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States, *Provided*, That if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one half the aforesaid penalty of three thousand dollars, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

And penalty  
for breach of  
them.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 2d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

### C H A P. XIII.

*An ACT for establishing the SALARIES of the Executive Officers of Government, with their Assistants and Clerks.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed

lowed to the officers hereafter mentioned, the following annual salaries, payable quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States: To the Secretary of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars: To the Secretary in the department of state, three thousand five hundred dollars: To the Secretary in the department of war, three thousand dollars: To the Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand dollars: To the Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars: To the Treasurer, two thousand dollars: To the Register, twelve hundred and fifty dollars: To the Governor of the western territory, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern department, two thousand dollars: To the three Judges of the western territory each, eight hundred dollars: To the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen hundred dollars: To the Chief Clerk in the department of state, eight hundred dollars: To the Chief Clerk in the department of war, six hundred dollars: To the Secretary of the western territory, seven hundred and fifty dollars: To the principal Clerk of the Comptroller, eight hundred dollars: To the principal Clerk of the Auditor, six hundred dollars: To the principal Clerk of the Treasurer, six hundred dollars.

Annual salary established, payable quarterly :

rate of, and to what officers allowed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the heads of the three departments first above-mentioned, shall appoint such clerks therein respectively as they shall find necessary; and the salary of the said Clerks respectively shall not exceed the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

Heads of departments to appoint clerks ;

their salaries

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 11th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

CHAP.

## C H A P. XIV.

*An ACT to provide for the safe-keeping of the ACTS, RECORDS, and SEAL of the United States, and for other purposes.*

SECTION 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Executive Department, denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall hereafter be denominated the Department of State, and the principal officer therein shall hereafter be called the Secretary of State.

Department of foreign affairs changed to the department of state.

Additional duties assigned the Secretary of the said department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law, or take effect, it shall forthwith thereafter be received by the said Secretary from the President: and whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote, shall be returned by the President with his objection, and shall, on being reconsidered, be agreed to be passed, and be approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby become a law or take effect, it shall, in such case, be received by the said Secretary from the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in whichever House it shall last have been so approved; and the said Secretary shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after he shall receive the same, cause every such law, order, resolution and vote, to be published in at least three of the public newspapers printed within the United States, and shall also cause one printed copy to be delivered to each Senator and Representative of the United States, and two printed copies duly authenticated to be sent to the executive authority



authority of each state; and he shall carefully preserve the originals, and shall cause the same to be recorded in books to be provided for the purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and hereby is declared to be the seal of the United States.

Seal of the U. States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary shall keep the said seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions, to officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. *Provided,* That the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission, before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

Secretary to keep and affix the seal to all civil commissions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all copies of records and papers in the said office, authenticated under the said seal, shall be evidence equally as the original record or paper.

Secretary to provide a seal of office.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid to the Secretary, for the use of the United States, the following fees of office, by the persons requiring the services to be performed, except when they are performed for any officer of the United States, in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to wit: For making out and authenticating copies of records, ten cents for each sheet, containing one hundred words; for authenticating a copy of a record or paper under the seal of office, twenty-five cents.

Fees of office to be paid for the use of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of the said seal

Secretary to have custody of papers &c. of late Cong.

seal of the United States, and also of all books, records and papers, remaining in the office of the late Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; and such of the said books, records, and papers, as may appertain to the Treasury department, or War department, shall be delivered over to the principal officers in the said departments respectively, as the President of the United States shall direct.

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

Approved, September the 15th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

C H A P. XV.

*An ACT to suspend part of an Act, entitled, "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.*

SECTION I. **B**E 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 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 manifests of their cargoes, with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby

suspended

SEC.

Restriction  
 on vessels  
 bound up the  
 Potowmac  
 suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all the privileges and advantages to which ships and vessels owned by citizens of the United States, are by law entitled, shall be; until the fifteenth day of January next, extended to ships and vessels wholly owned by citizens of the states of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. *Provided,* That the master of every such ship or vessel last mentioned, shall produce a register for the same, conformable to the laws of the state in which it shall have been obtained, shewing that the said ship or vessel is, and before the first day of September instant, was owned as aforesaid, and make oath or affirmation, before the Collector of the port in which the benefit of this act is claimed, that the ship or vessel for which such register is produced, is the same therein mentioned, and that he believes it is still wholly owned by the person or persons named in said register, and that he or they are citizens of one of the states aforesaid.

Privileges of ships, &c. of the United States, extended to ships, &c. of N. Carolina and Rhode-Island, until the 15th of Jan. next.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all rum, loaf sugar, and chocolate, manufactured or made in the states of North-Carolina, or Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and imported or brought into the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be, subject to the like duties, as goods of the like kinds, imported from any foreign state, kingdom or country, are made subject to.

Certain articles subject to duties as on foreign goods

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That Rehoboth, in the state of Massachusetts, shall be a port of entry and delivery, until the fifteenth day of January next, and that a Collector be appointed for the same.

Rehoboth established a port of entry.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

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

Approved, September the 16th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States*

P

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVI.

*An ACT for the temporary establishment of the  
POST-OFFICE.*Powers and  
salary.

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed a Post-Master General; his powers and salary, and the compensation to the assistant or clerk and deputies which he may appoint, and the regulations of the Post-Office shall be the same as they last were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Congress. The Post-Master General to be subject to the direction of the President of the United States in performing the duties of his office, and in forming contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Limitation.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

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

Approved, September the 18th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XVII.

*An ACT for allowing COMPENSATION to the Members  
of the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States, and to the Officers of both Houses.*

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress,

Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, prior to the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, each Senator shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance: *Provided always,* That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Senators their allowance for attendance and travelling, prior to the 4th of March, 1795.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That at every session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, after the aforesaid fourth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, each Senator shall be entitled to receive seven dollars for every day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, seven dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same allowance of seven dollars a day: *Provided always,* That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of seven dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Allowance for attendance and travelling, after the 4th of March, 1795.

SEC.

Members of  
the House of  
Representatives,  
their allowance for  
attendance &  
travelling.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That at every session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives; and shall also be allowed at the commencement and end of every session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any Representative shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to defray the incidental expences of his office, shall be entitled to receive in addition to his compensation as a Representative, six dollars for every day he shall attend the House: *Provided always,* That no Representative shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Chaplains,  
Secretary &  
Clerks;

their salaries  
and allow-  
ance.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to each Chaplain of Congress, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum during the session of Congress; to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum each, to commence from the time of their respective appointments; and also a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the session of that branch for which he officiates; And the said Secretary and Clerk shall each be allowed (when the President of the Senate or Speaker shall deem it necessary) to employ one principal Clerk, who shall be paid three dollars per day, and an engrossing Clerk, who shall be paid two dollars per day during the session, with the like compensation to such Clerk while he shall be necessarily employed in the recess.

SEC.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the following compensation shall be allowed to the officers hereinafter mentioned, viz. To the Serjeant at Arms, during the sessions and while employed on the business of the House, four dollars per day; the allowance of the present Serjeant at Arms to commence from the time of his appointment: To the Door-keeper of the Senate and House of Representatives, for their services in those offices, two dollars per day during the session of the House to which he may belong, for his own services, and for the hire of necessary labourers; the allowance to the present Door-keeper of the Senate to commence from the day appointed for the meeting of Congress; and the allowance to the Door-keeper of the House of Representatives to commence from his appointment; and to the assistant door-keeper to each House, two dollars per day during the sessions.

Serjeant at arms & door-keepers;

their allowances for services, attendance, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said compensation which shall be due to the members and officers of the Senate, shall be certified by the President; and that which shall be due to the members and officers of the House of Representatives, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Compensations, how to be certified.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and no longer.

Continuance of this act.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 22d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

CHAP.

## C H A P. XVIII.

*An ACT for allowing certain COMPENSATION to the Judges of the Supreme and other Courts, and to the Attorney-General of the United States.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the Judges of the supreme and other courts of the United States, the yearly compensations herein after mentioned, to wit; to the chief justice four thousand dollars; to each of the justices of the supreme court three thousand five hundred dollars; to the judges of the district of Maine one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of New-Hampshire one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of Massachusetts twelve hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Connecticut one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of New-York fifteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of New-Jersey one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of Pennsylvania sixteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Delaware eight hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Maryland fifteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Virginia eighteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Kentucky one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of South-Carolina eighteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Georgia fifteen hundred dollars; and to the attorney-general of the United States fifteen hundred dollars; which compensations shall commence from their respective appointments, and be paid at the treasury of the United States in quarterly payments.

Salaries of the chief justice, justices of the supreme court and district judges.

Commencement of, and how payable.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 23d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*



## C H A P. XIX.

*An ACT for allowing a COMPENSATION to the President and Vice-President of the United States.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the President of the United States, at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars, with the use of the furniture and other effects, now in his possession, belonging the United States; and to the Vice-President, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, in full compensation for their respective services, to commence with the time of their entering on the duties of their offices respectively, and to continue so long as they shall remain in office, and to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

President and Vice-President of the United States compensation to, commencement of, and how payable.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 24th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XX.

*An ACT to establish the JUDICIAL COURTS of the United States.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the United States shall consist of a chief justice and five

Supreme  
court, chief  
justice, and  
five associates

Two sessions  
annually.

Thirteen dis-  
tricts.

Their divisi-  
ons.

A district  
court in each  
district.

five associate justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of government two sessions, the one commencing the first Monday of February, and the other the first Monday of August. That the associate justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, or when the commissions of two or more of them bear date on the same day, according to their respective ages.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States shall be, and they hereby are divided into thirteen districts, to be limited and called as follows, to wit, one to consist of that part of the state of Massachusetts which lies easterly of the state of New-Hampshire; and to be called Main District; one to consist of New-Hampshire, and to be called New-Hampshire District; one to consist of the remaining part of the state of Massachusetts District; one to consist of the state of Connecticut; and to be called Connecticut District; one to consist of the state of New-York; and to be called New-York District; one to consist of the state of New-Jersey, and to be called New-Jersey District; one to consist of the state of Pennsylvania, and to be called Pennsylvania District; one to consist of the state of Delaware, and to be called Delaware District; one to consist of the state of Maryland, and to be called Maryland District; one to consist of the state of Virginia, except that part called the District of Kentucky, and to be called Virginia District; one to consist of the remaining part of the state of Virginia, and to be called Kentucky District; one to consist of the state of South-Carolina, and to be called the South-Carolina District; and one to consist of the state of Georgia, and to be called Georgia District.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there be a court called a District Court, in each of the aforementioned districts, to consist of one judge who shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, and shall

shall be called a District Judge, and shall hold annually four sessions, the first of which to commence as follows, to wit: In the districts of New-York and of New-Jersey on the first, in the district of Pennsylvania on the second, in the district of Connecticut on the third, and in the district of Delaware on the fourth Tuesdays of November next; in the districts of Massachusetts, of Maine, and of Maryland on the first; in the district of Georgia on the second, and in the districts of New-Hampshire, of Virginia, and of Kentucky, on the third Tuesdays of December next; and the other three sessions progressively in the respective districts on the like Tuesdays of every third calendar month afterwards, and in the district of South-Carolina, on the third Monday in March and September, the first Monday in July, and the second Monday of December of each and every year, commencing in December next; and that the District Judge shall have power to hold special courts at his discretion. That the stated district court shall be held at the places following, to wit: In the district of Main, at Portland and Pownalborough alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of New-Hampshire, at Exeter and Portsmouth alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Massachusetts, at Boston and Salem alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Connecticut, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the first; in the district of New-York, at New-York; in the district of New-Jersey, alternately at New-Brunswick and Burlington, beginning at the first; in the district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia and York-Town alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Delaware, alternately at New-Castle and Dover, beginning at the first; in the district of Maryland, alternately at Baltimore and Easton, beginning at the first; in the district of Virginia, alternately at Richmond and Williamsburgh, beginning at the first; in the district of

Q

Ken-

Four sessions annually in a district; and when held.

Special district court.

Special courts where held.

Where records kept.

Kentucky, at Harrodsburgh; in the district of South-Carolina, at Charleston; and in the district of Georgia, alternately at Savannah and Augusta, beginning at the first;—and that the special courts shall be held at the same place in each district as the stated courts, or in districts that have two, at either of them, in the discretion of the judge, or at such other place in the district, as the nature of the business and his discretion shall direct. And that in the districts that have but one place for holding the district court, the records thereof shall be kept at that place; and in districts that have two, at that place in each district which the judge shall appoint.

Three circuits, & how divided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the before-mentioned districts, except those of Maine and Kentucky, shall be divided into three circuits, and be called the eastern, the middle and the southern circuit. That the eastern circuit shall consist of the districts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York; that the middle circuit shall consist of the districts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and that the southern circuit shall consist of the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and that there shall be held annually in each district of said circuits, two courts, which shall be called Circuit Courts, and shall consist of any two justices of the supreme court, and the district judge of such districts, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum: *Provided,* That no district judge shall give a vote in any case of appeal or error from his own decision; but may assign the reasons of such his decision.

First session of the circuit courts.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the first session of the said circuit court in the several districts shall commence at the times following, to wit; in New-Jersey on the second, in New-York on the fourth, in Pennsylvania on the eleventh, in Connecticut on the twenty-second, and in Delaware on the

twenty-

twenty-seventh days of April next; in Massachusetts on the third, in Maryland on the seventh, in South-Carolina on the twelfth, in New-Hampshire on the twentieth, in Virginia on the twenty-second, and in Georgia on the twenty-eighth days of May next, and the subsequent sessions in the respective districts on the like days of every sixth calendar month afterwards, except in South-Carolina, where the session of the said court shall commence on the first, and in Georgia where it shall commence on the seventeenth day of October, and except when any of those days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the next day following. And the sessions of the said circuit court shall be held in the district of New-Hampshire at Portsmouth and Exeter alternately, beginning at the first; in the district of Massachusetts at Boston; in the district of Connecticut alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the last; in the district of New-York, alternately at New-York and Albany, beginning at the first; in the district of New-Jersey, at Trenton; in the district of Pennsylvania, alternately at Philadelphia and York-Town, beginning at the first; in the district of Delaware, alternately at New-Castle and Dover, beginning at the first; in the district of Maryland, alternately at Annapolis and Easton, beginning at the first; in the district of Virginia, alternately at Charlottesville and Williamsburgh, beginning at the first; in the district of South-Carolina, alternately at Columbia and Charleston, beginning at the first; and in the district of Georgia, alternately at Savannah and Augusta, beginning at the first. And the circuit courts shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at any other time at their discretion, or at the discretion of the supreme court.

Circuit  
courts.  
Special sessi-  
ons.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the supreme court may, by any one or more of its justices  
being

Supreme court adjourned by one or more justices, circuit courts adjourned.

District courts adjourned.

The courts have power to appoint clerks.

Their oath or affirmation.

being present, be adjourned from day to day until a quorum be convened; and that a circuit court may also be adjourned from day to day by any one of its judges, or if none are present, by the marshal of the district until a quorum be convened; and that a district court, in case of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a session, may by virtue of a written order from the said judge, directed to the marshal of the district, be adjourned by the said marshal to such day, antecedent to the next stated session of the said court, as in the said order shall be appointed, and in case of the death of the said judge, and his vacancy not being supplied, all process, pleadings and proceedings of what nature soever, pending before the said court, shall be continued of course until the next stated session after the appointment and acceptance of the office by his successor.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the supreme court, and the district courts shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts, and that the clerk for each district court shall be clerk also of the circuit court in such district, and each of the said clerks shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. being appointed clerk of do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God." Which words, so help me God, shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath. And the said clerks shall also severally give bond, with sufficient sureties (to be approved of by the supreme and district courts respectively) to the United States, in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and season-

seasonably to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the justices of the supreme court, and the district judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as \_\_\_\_\_, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

Oath of the justices of supreme court, and judges of the district court.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offenses that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted; and shall also have exclusive original cognizance 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 ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts 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: And shall also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land, or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And shall also have cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states, or the circuit

District courts exclusive jurisdiction.

Original cognizance in maritime causes and of seizure under the laws of the United States.

Concurrent jurisdiction.

circuit courts, as the case may be, 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. And shall also have cognizance, concurrent as last mentioned, 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 one hundred dollars. And shall also have jurisdiction exclusively of the courts of the several states, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. And the trial of issues in fact, in the district courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, shall be by jury.

Trial of fact by jury.

Kentucky district court.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the district court in Kentucky district shall, besides the jurisdiction aforesaid, have jurisdiction of all other causes, except of appeals and writs of error, herein after made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court, and writs of error and appeals shall lie from decisions therein to the supreme court in the same causes, as from a circuit court to the supreme court, and under the same regulations. And the district court in Maine district, shall besides the jurisdiction herein before granted, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error herein after made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court: And writs of error shall lie from decisions therein to the circuit court in the district of Massachusetts, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts.

Maine district court.

Circuit courts original cognizance,

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum

or



or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the state where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another state.

Exclusive  
cognizance.

And shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct; and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action before a circuit or district court: And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts 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, nor shall any district or circuit court have cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action in favour of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange. And the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts under the regulations and restrictions herein after provided.

Circuit court  
appellate ju-  
risdiction.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if a suit be commenced in any state court against an alien, or by a citizen of the state in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another state, and the matter in dispute exceeds the aforesaid sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court; and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such state court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next circuit court, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, or if in the dis-

Matter in  
dispute above  
500 dollars.

trict

**Special bail.**

**Attachment  
of goods hold-  
den to final  
judgment.**

**Title of land  
where value  
exceeds 500  
dollars.**

district of Maine to the district court next to be holden therein, or if in Kentucky district to the district court next to be holden therein, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally requisite therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause, and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit commenced. And if in any action commenced in a state court, the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same state, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, the sum or value being made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, either party, before the trial, shall state to the court, and make affidavit if they require it, that he claims and shall rely upon a right or title to the land, under a grant from a state, other than that in which the suit is pending, and produce the original grant or an exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his power, and shall move that the adverse party inform the court, whether he claims a right or title to the land under a grant from the state in which the suit is pending; the said adverse party shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant, or give it in evidence

evidence upon the trial, and if he informs that he does claim under such grant, the party claiming under the grant first mentioned, may then, on motion, remove the cause for trial to the next circuit court to be holden in such district, or if in the district of Maine, to the court next to be holden therein; or if in Kentucky district, to the district court next to be holden therein; but if he is the defendant, shall do it under the same regulations as in the before-mentioned case of the removal of a cause into such court by an alien: And neither party removing the cause, shall be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him stated as aforesaid, as the ground of his claim. And the trial of issues in fact in the circuit courts, shall, in all suits, except those of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, be by jury.

If in Maine and Kentucky, where causes are removable.

Issues in fact by Jury.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the supreme court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens; and except also between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction. And shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul, shall be a party. And the trial of issues in fact in the supreme court, in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, shall be by jury. The supreme court shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the circuit courts and courts of the several states, in the cases herein after specially provided for: And shall have power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts,

Supreme Court, exclusive jurisdiction.

Proceedings against public Ministers.

Supreme court appellate jurisdiction.

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when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of *mandamus*, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

Courts of the  
United States  
issue writs  
Scire Facias,  
&c.

Justices and  
judges same  
power.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all the before-mentioned courts of the United States, shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the justices of the supreme court, as well as judges of the district courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an enquiry into the cause of commitment.—*Provided*, That writs of *habeas corpus*, shall in no case extend to prisoners in gaol, unless where they are in custody, under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify.

Parties shall  
produce  
books and  
writings,

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all the said courts of the United States, shall have power in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice thereof being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances where they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery; and if a plaintiff shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively, on motion, to give the like judgment for the defendant as in cases of nonsuit, and if a defendant shall fail to comply with such order, to produce books or writings, it shall be lawful for the courts respectively on motion as aforesaid, to give judgment against him or her by default.

SEC.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That 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.

Suits in equity limited.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all the said courts of the United States shall have power to grant new trials, in cases where there has been a trial by jury, for reasons for which new trials have usually been granted in the courts of law; and shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, and to punish by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of said courts, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before the same; and to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in the said courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States.

Courts of the United States may grant new trials.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That, when in a circuit court, judgment upon a verdict in a civil action shall be entered, execution may on motion of either party, at the discretion of the court, and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as they may judge proper, be stayed forty-two days from the time of entering judgment, to give time to file in the clerk's office of said court, a petition for a new trial. And if such petition be there filed within said term of forty-two days, with a certificate thereon from either of the judges of such court, that he allows the same to be filed, which certificate he may make or refuse at his discretion, execution shall of course be further stayed to the next session of said court. And if a new trial be granted, the former judgment shall be thereby rendered void.

Execution may be stayed in case.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of circuit courts, in causes in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to cause the facts on which they found their sentence or decree, fully to appear upon the record either from the pleadings

Facts to appear on record.

ings and decree itself, or a state of the case agreed by the parties, or their council, or if they disagree by a stating of the case by the court.

Costs not allowed unless recover 500 dollars.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That where in a circuit court, a plaintiff in an action, originally brought there, or a petitioner in equity, other than the United States, recovers less than the sum or value of five hundred dollars, or a libellant, upon his own appeal, less than the sum or value of three hundred dollars, he shall not be allowed but at the discretion of the court, may be adjudged to pay costs.

Appeals where matter in dispute exceeds 500 dollars.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That from final decrees in a district court in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal shall be allowed to the next circuit court, to be held in such district. *Provided,* nevertheless, that all such appeals from final decrees, as aforesaid, from the district court of Maine, shall be made to the circuit court, next to be holden after each appeal in the district of Massachusetts.

Final decrees re-examined above 500 dollars.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That final decrees and judgments in civil actions in a district court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed in a circuit court, holden in the same district, upon a writ of error, whereto shall be annexed and returned therewith at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record, and assignment of errors, and prayer for reversal, with a citation to the adverse party, signed by the judge of such district court, or a justice of the supreme court, the adverse party having at least twenty days' notice. And upon a like process, may final judgments and decrees in civil actions, and suits in equity in a circuit court, brought there by original process, or removed there from courts of the several states, or removed there by appeal from a district court where the matter in dispute exceeds

and suits in equity exceed the value of 2000 dollars.

ceeds the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court, the citation being in such case signed by a judge of such circuit court, or justice of the supreme court, and the adverse party having at least thirty days' notice. But there shall be no reversal in either court on such 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 or bill in equity, as in the nature of a demurrer, or for any error in fact. And writs of error shall not be brought but within five years after rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or in case the person entitled to such writ of error be an infant, *feme covert non compos mentis*, or imprisoned, then within five years as aforesaid, exclusive of the time of such disability. And every justice or judge signing a citation on any writ of error as aforesaid, shall take good and sufficient security, that the plaintiff in error shall prosecute his writ to effect, and answer all damages and costs if he fail to make his plea good.

Writs of error limited.

Plaintiff to give security.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That a writ of error as aforesaid shall be a superseas and stay execution in cases only where the writ of error is served, by a copy thereof being lodged for the adverse party in the clerk's office, where the record remains within ten days, Sundays exclusive, after rendering the judgment or passing the decree complained of. Until the expiration of which term of ten days, executions shall not issue in any case where a writ of error may be a superseas; and whereupon such writ of error, the supreme or a circuit court shall affirm a 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.

Writs of error of a superseas in case.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That when a judgment or a decree shall be reversed in a circuit court, such court shall proceed to render such judgment

Judgment or decree reversed.

ment or pass such decree as the district court should have rendered or passed; and the supreme court shall do the same on reversals therein, except where the reversal is in favour 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. And 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.

Supreme court not issue execution

Where validity of a treaty is questioned, cause may be re-examined,

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That 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 the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favour of such their validity, or where is drawn in question 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 set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice or judge or chancellor of the court, rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a circuit

Proceedings on reversal.



cuit court, and the proceeding upon the reversal shall also be the same, except that the supreme court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision as before provided, may at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the before-mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute.

No writs of error but as above-mentioned.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases brought before either of the courts of the United States to recover the forfeiture annexed to any articles of agreement, covenant, bond or other speciality, where the forfeiture, breach or non-performance shall appear, by the default or confession of the defendant or upon demurrer, the court before whom the action is, shall render judgment therein for the plaintiff to recover so much as is due according to equity. And when the sum for which judgment should be rendered is uncertain, the same shall, if either of the parties request it, be assessed by a jury.

In cases of forfeiture the courts may give judgment inequity.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That a marshal shall be appointed in and for each district for the term of four years, but shall be removable from office at pleasure, whose duty it shall be, to attend the district and circuit courts when sitting therein, and also the supreme court in the district in which that court shall sit. And to execute throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint as there shall be occasion, one or more deputies, who shall be removable from office by the judge of the district court, or the circuit court sitting within the district, at the pleasure

Sum assessed by jury.

Marshal appointed.

pleasure of either, and before he enters on the duties of his office, he shall become bound for the faithful performance of the same, by himself and by his deputies before the judge of the district court of the United States, jointly and severally, with two good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of such district, to be approved by the district judge, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and shall take before said judge, as shall also his deputies, before they enter on the duties of their appointment, the following oath of office: "I A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to the marshal of the district of \_\_\_\_\_ under the authority of the United States, and true returns make, and in all things well and truly, and without malice or partiality, perform the duties of the office of marshal (or marshal's deputy, as the case may be) of the district of \_\_\_\_\_ during my continuance in said office, and take only my lawful fees. So help me God."

Marshal.

His oath.

Marshal a party.

Defaults of deputies.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That in all causes wherein the marshal or his deputy shall be a party, the writs and precepts therein shall be directed to such disinterested person as the court, or any justice or judge thereof may appoint, and the person so appointed is hereby authorized to execute and return the same. And in case of the death of any marshal, his deputy or deputies shall continue in office, unless otherwise specially removed; and shall execute the same in the name of the deceased, until another marshal be appointed and sworn: And the defaults or misfeasances in office of such deputy or deputies in the mean time, as well as before, shall be adjudged a breach of the condition of the bond given, as before directed, by the marshal who appointed them; and the executor or administrator of the deceased marshal shall have like remedy for the defaults and misfeasances in office of such deputy or deputies during

ring such interval, as they would be entitled to, if the marshal had continued in life and in the exercise of his said office, until his successor was appointed, and sworn or affirmed: And every marshal or his deputy when removed from office, or when the term for which the marshal is appointed shall expire, shall have power notwithstanding to execute all such precepts as may be in their hands respectively at the time of such removal or expiration of office; and the marshal shall be held answerable for the delivery to his successor of all prisoners which may be in his custody at the time of his removal, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, and for that purpose may retain such prisoners in his custody until his successor shall be appointed and qualified as the law directs.

Executor or administrator of deceased marshals.

Marshal's power after removal.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had in the county where the offence was committed, or where that cannot be done without great inconvenience, twelve petit jurors at least shall be summoned from thence. And jurors in all cases to serve in the courts of the United States shall be designated by lot or otherwise in each state respectively, according to the mode of forming juries therein now practised, so far as the laws of the same shall render such designation practicable by the courts or marshals of the United States; and the jurors shall have the same qualifications as are requisite for jurors by the laws of the state of which they are citizens, to serve in the highest courts of law of such state, and shall be returned as there shall be occasion for them, from such parts of the district from time to time as the court shall direct, so as shall be most favourable to an impartial trial, and so as not to incur an unnecessary expence, or unduly to burthen the citizens of any part of the district with such services. And writs of *venire facias* when directed by the court shall issue from the clerk's office, and shall be served and returned by the mar-

Cases punishable with death be had in county.

Jurors by lot.

Writs *venire facias* from clerk's office.

S marshal

shal in his proper person, or by his deputy, or in case the marshal or his deputy is not an indifferent person or is interested in the event of the cause, by such fit person as the court shall specially appoint for that purpose, to whom they shall administer an oath or affirmation that he will truly and impartially serve and return such writ. And when from challenges or otherwise there shall not be a jury to determine any civil or criminal cause, the marshal or his deputy shall, by order of the court where such defect of jurors shall happen, return jurymen *de talibus circumstantibus* sufficient to complete the pannel; and when the marshal or his deputy are disqualified as aforesaid, jurors may be returned by such disinterested person as the court shall appoint.

Juries de talibus, &c.

Mode of proof.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the mode of proof by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open court shall be the same in all the courts of the United States, as well in the trial of causes in equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as of actions at common law. And when the testimony of any person shall be necessary in any civil cause depending in any district in any court of the United States, who shall live at a greater distance from the place of trial than one hundred miles, or is bound on a voyage to sea, or is about to go out of the United States, or out of such district, and to a greater distance from the place of trial than as aforesaid, before the time of trial, or is ancient or very infirm, the deposition of such person may be taken *de bene esse* before any justice or judge of any of the courts of the United States, or before any chancellor, justice or judge of a supreme or superior court, mayor or chief magistrate of a city, or judge of a county court or court of common pleas of any of the United States, not being of council or attorney to either of the parties, or interested in the event of the cause, provided that a notification from the magistrate before whom the deposition

Deposition de bene esse.

Adverse party notified.

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tion is to be taken to the adverse party, to be present at the taking of the same, and to put interrogatories, if he think fit, be first made out and served on the adverse party or his attorney as either may be nearest, if either is within one hundred miles of the place of such caption, allowing time for their attendance after notified, not less than at the rate of one day, Sundays exclusive, for every twenty miles travel. And in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other cases of seizure when a libel shall be filed, in which an adverse party is not named, and depositions of persons circumstanced as aforesaid shall be taken before a claim be put in, the like notification as aforesaid shall be given to the person having the agency or possession of the property libelled at the time of the capture or seizure of the same, if known to the libellant. And every person deposing as aforesaid shall be carefully examined and cautioned, and sworn or affirmed to testify the whole truth, and shall subscribe the testimony by him or her given after the same shall be reduced to writing, which shall be done only by the magistrate taking the deposition, or by the deponent in his presence. And the depositions so taken shall be retained by such magistrate until he deliver the same with his own hand into the court for which they are taken, or shall, together with a certificate of the reasons as aforesaid of their being taken, and of the notice if any given to the adverse party, be by him the said magistrate sealed up and directed to such court, and remain under his seal until opened in court. And any person may be compelled to appear and depose as aforesaid in the same manner as to appear and testify in court. And in the trial of any cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction in a district court, the decree in which may be appealed from, if either party shall suggest to and satisfy the court that probably it will not be in his power to produce the witnesses there testifying before the circuit court should an appeal be had, and shall move that their

Admiralty  
& maritime  
causes.

Agent notified.

Depositions  
retained.

Appeal allowed.

their testimony be taken down in writing, it shall be so done by the clerk of the court. And if an appeal be had, such testimony may be used on the trial of the same, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court which shall try the appeal, that the witnesses are then dead or gone out of the United States, or to a greater distance than as aforesaid from the place where the court is sitting, or that by reason of age, sickness, bodily infirmity or imprisonment they are unable to travel and appear at court, but not otherwise. And unless the same shall be made to appear on the trial of any cause, with respect to witnesses whose depositions may have been taken therein, such depositions shall not be admitted or used in the cause.

Depositions used in case of sickness, death, &c.

*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any court of the United States from granting a *dedimus protestatem* to take depositions according to common usage, when it may be necessary to prevent a failure or delay of justice; which power they shall severally possess, nor to extend to depositions taken in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, which if they relate to matters that may be cognizable in any court of the United States, a circuit court on application thereto made as a court of equity, may, according to the usages in chancery direct to be taken.

*Dedimus protestatem*, as usual.

SEC. 31. *And be it enacted*, That where any suit shall be depending in any court of the United States, and either of the parties shall die before final judgment, the executor or administrator of such deceased party who was plaintiff, petitioner or defendant, in case the cause of action doth by law survive, shall have full power to prosecute or defend any such suit or action until final judgment; and the defendant or defendants are hereby obliged to answer thereto accordingly; and the court before whom such cause may be depending is hereby empowered and directed to hear and determine the same, and to render judgment for or against the executor or administrator, as the

Executor or administrator may prosecute & defend.

the case may require. And if such executor or administrator having been duly served with a *scire facias* from the office of the clerk of the court where such suit is depending twenty days beforehand, shall neglect or refuse to become a party to the suit, the court may render judgment against the estate of the deceased party, in the same manner as if the executor or administrator had voluntarily made himself a party to the suit: And the executor or administrator who shall become a party as aforesaid, shall, upon motion to the court where the suit is depending, be entitled to a continuance of the same until the next term of the said court. And if there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one or more of them shall die, if the cause of action shall survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants, the writ or action shall not be thereby abated; but such death being suggested upon the record, the action shall proceed at the suit of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Executor and administrator may have continuance.

Two plaintiffs.

Surviving plaintiff may continue suit.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That no summons, writ, declation, return, process, judgment, or other proceedings in civil causes in any of the courts of the United States, shall be abated, arrested, quashed or reversed, for any defect or want of form, but the said courts respectively shall proceed and give judgment according as the right of the cause and matter in law, shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfections, defects, or want of form in such writ, declation, or other pleading, return, process, judgment, or course of proceeding whatsoever, except those only in cases of demurrer, which the party demurring shall specially set down and express, together with his demurrer as the cause thereof. And the said courts respectively shall and may, by virtue of this act from time to time, amend all and every such imperfections, defects, and want of form, other than those only which  
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Writs shall not abate for defect of form.

Courts may amend imperfections.

the party demurring shall express as aforesaid, and may at any time permit either of the parties to amend any defect in process of pleadings, upon such conditions as the said courts respectively shall in their discretion, and by their rules prescribe.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted.* That for any crime or offence against the United States, the offender may by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States where he may be found agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such state, and at the expence of the United States, be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offence: And copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case; which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And if such commitment of the offender, or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the judge of that district where the delinquent is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the marshal of the same district to execute, a warrant 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. And upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted, except where the punishment may be death, in which cases it shall not be admitted but by the supreme or a circuit court, or by a justice of the supreme court, or a judge of a district court, who shall exercise their discretion therein, regarding the nature and circumstances of the offence, and of the evidence, and the usages of law. And if a person committed by a justice of the supreme or a judge of a district court for

Criminals against the United States arrested by any justice of the peace.

Recognizance returned to the clerk's office.

Offender may be removed by warrant.

Bail admitted.



For an offence not punishable with death, shall afterwards procure bail, and there be no judge of the United States in the district to take the same, it may be taken by any judge of the supreme, or superior court of law of such state.

Bail.

How taken in case.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That the laws of the several states except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the United States in cases where they apply.

Laws of states rules of decision.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That in all the courts of the United States, the parties may plead and manage their own causes personally or by the assistance of such counsel or attorneys at law as by the rules of the said courts respectively shall be permitted to manage and conduct causes therein. And there shall be appointed in each district a proper person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States in such district, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to 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 in the district in which that court shall be holden. And he shall receive as a compensation for his services such fees as shall be taxed therefor in the respective courts before which the suits or prosecutions shall be. And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as attorney-general for the United States, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to a faithful execution of his office; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the

Parties manage their own cause.

Attorney for each district.

Attorney-General.

President

President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall by law be provided.

FREDERICK A. MÜHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 24th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

C H A P. XXI.

*An ACT to regulate PROCESSES in the COURTS of the United States.*

SECTION I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

Test of writ.

*America in Congress assembled,* That all writs and processes issuing from a supreme or a circuit court, shall bear test of the chief justice of the supreme court, and if from a district court, shall bear test of the judge of such court, and shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; and signed by the clerk thereof. The seals of the supreme and circuit courts, to be provided by the supreme court, and of the district courts, by the respective judges of the same.

Seals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That until further provision shall be made, and except where by this act or other statutes of the United States is otherwise provided, the forms of writs and executions, except their style, and modes of process and rates of fees, except fees to judges, in the circuit and district courts, in suits at common law, shall be the same in each

Forms of writs as in the respective States.

Each state respectively as are now used or allowed in the supreme courts of the same. And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction shall be according to the course of the civil law: And the rates of fees the same as are or were last allowed by the states respectively in the court exercising supreme jurisdiction in such causes. *Provided*, That on judgments in any of the cases aforesaid where different kinds of executions are issuable in succession, a *capias ad satisfaciendum* being one, the plaintiff shall have his election to take out a *capias ad satisfaciendum* in the first instance, and be at liberty to pursue the same until a tender of the debt and costs in gold or silver shall be made.

Admiralty according to the forms civil law.

Fees.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

Limitations

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

C H A P. XXII.

*An ACT to explain and amend an Act, entitled, "An Act for Registering and Clearing Vessels, Regulating the Coasting Trade, and for other purposes."*

SEC. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, shall be unladen from any ship or vessel in virtue of a permit

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obtained

Goods unladen by permit & transported to a landing in the same dis-

district, to be accompanied with a certificate from the inspector or other proper officer.

obtained for that purpose, and shall be put into a craft or vessel, with intent to be transported to a landing within the same district, it shall be the duty of the inspector, or other officer attending the unloading of such goods, wares and merchandize, to deliver to the master or commander of every such craft or vessel, a certificate of such goods, wares and merchandize, having been duly entered, and a permit granted therefor; and such certificate shall contain a description of all the packages, with their marks and numbers, and shall authorize the transportation and landing of the same, at any landing within the same district, without any further fee or permit, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exemption of vessels under 20 tons, from entering or clearing, extended to vessels of 50 tons, having on board goods, &c of the growth or produce of the U. States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the twenty-second section, of the said recited act, as exempts vessels of less than twenty, and not less than five tons burthen, employed between any of the districts of the United States, in any bay or river, and having a licence from the collector of the district to which such vessel belongs, from entering and clearing for the term of one year, be extended to vessels not exceeding fifty tons: *Provided*, such vessels shall not have on board goods, wares or merchandize, other than such as are actually the growth or produce of the United States.

Ruble of Russia, rate of, repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act, entitled, "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 hath rated the ruble of Russia at one hundred cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made null and void.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XXIII.

*An ACT making Appropriations for the service of the present Year.*

SECTION I. **B**E 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 present year, to be paid out of the monies which arise, either from the requisitions heretofore made upon the several states, or from the duties on impost and tonnage, the following sums, viz. A sum not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars for defraying the expences of the civil list, under the late and present government; a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars for defraying the expences of the department of war; a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety thousand dollars for discharging the warrants issued by the late board of treasury, and remaining unsatisfied; and a sum not exceeding ninety-six thousand dollars for paying the pensions to invalids.

Specific appropriations of money for expences of civil list and war department;

also to discharge warrants of late board of treasury, and for pensions to invalids.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XXIV.

*An ACT providing for the Payment of the Invalid Pensioners of the United States.*

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Military Pensions which

Military pensions heretofore paid by the States to be paid from 4th March last for one year, and under what regulations.

which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the 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 A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

C H A P. XXV.

*An ACT to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States the establishment of the Troops raised under the Resolves of the United States in Congress assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the establishment contained in the resolve of the late Congress, of the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, except as to the mode of appointing the officers, and also as is herein after provided, be, and the same is hereby recognized to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States.

Establishment of 2d Oct. 1787, recognized for the troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay and allowances of the said troops be the same as have been established by the United States in Congress assembled,

Pay and allowance of the troops.

assembled, by their resolution of the twelfth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, who are or shall be in the service of the United States, shall take the following oaths or affirmations, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States." "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 opposers whatsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me."

To take oath to support the constitution and bear allegiance to the U. States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said troops shall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles of war, as may hereafter by law be established.

Troops to be governed by rules and articles of war

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hostile incursions of the Indians, the President is 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.

For protecting frontiers President may call forth militia.

SEC. 6. *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.

Their pay & subsistence.

Continuance of this act.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XXVI.

*An ACT to allow the Baron de Glaubeck the pay of a Captain in the Army of the United States.*

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of a Captain in the army of the United States be allowed to the Baron de Glaubeck, from the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, to the twenty-fourth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, to be paid in the same manner as other foreign officers in the service of the United States have been paid.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P. XXVII.

*An ACT to alter the time for the next Meeting of Congress.*

SEC. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in January next.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



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CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

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**R**ESOLVED, That the Survey directed by Congress, in their act of June the sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the Secretary of the Treasury without delay; and that the President of the United States be requested to appoint a fit person to complete the same, who shall be allowed five dollars per day whilst actually employed in the said service, with the expences necessarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, August the 26th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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**R**ESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their gaols, to receive and safe.

safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by the due course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such states respectively; the United States to pay for the use and keeping of such gaols, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each prisoner that shall, under their authority, be committed thereto, during the time such prisoners shall be therein confined; and also to support such of said prisoners as shall be committed for offences.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 23d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

**R**ESOLVED, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to procure from time to time such of the Statutes of the several States as may not be in his office.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 23d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

**R**ESOLVED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That John White, late a commissioner to settle the accounts between the United States and the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and his clerks, John Wright and Joshua Dawson, be considered as in office until the fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

Approved, September the 29th, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

*The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—*

**R**ESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendmndts to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in Addition to, and Amendment of, the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

*Article the First.*

After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount.

amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred ; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

*Article the Second.*

No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

*Article the Third.*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

*Article the Fourth.*

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

*Article the Fifth.*

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner ; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

*Article the Sixth.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated ; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing

cribing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

*Article the Seventh.*

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

*Article the Eighth.*

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

*Article the Ninth.*

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury, shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

*Article*

*Article the Tenth.*

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual imprisonments inflicted.

*Article the Eleventh.*

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

*Article the Twelfth.*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

ATTEST.

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

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