

STATUTE I.

May 29, 1830.

CHAP. CLXXXV.—*An Act to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on molasses shall be five cents for each gallon, and no more; and, from and after that time, there shall be allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled in the United States or the territories thereof, from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof to any foreign port or place other than the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining the United States, in the same manner and on the same conditions as before the tariff of May the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

APPROVED, May 29, 1830.

Duty on molasses five cents.

Drawback on distilled spirits four cents.

STATUTE I.

May 29, 1830.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act to reduce the duty on salt.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, the duty on salt be fifteen cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds, from the thirty-first of December next, until the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and, after that time, ten cents per bushel, and no more.

APPROVED, May 29, 1830.

Duty on salt reduced.

STATUTE I.

May 29, 1830.

CHAP. CCVII.—*An Act to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain colonies of Great Britain. (a)*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the government of Great Britain will open the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, on entering the colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels or their cargoes, arriving in said colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said colonial possessions from the United States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies aforesaid, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions as aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States, with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions, on a footing not less favourable to the United States, than it now is, and that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and, thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the

President of United States, on the adoption of certain measures by the British Government, authorized to open ports of United States on reciprocal terms.

(a) See Appendix, No. 3, for the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, under the provisions of this act, October 5, 1830.