

July 12, 1862. CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of Fines and Penalties collected by or paid the Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia under the Acts of Congress approved the third and fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other Purposes.*

Justices of the Peace to report fines imposed, &c., under the liquor law in the District of Columbia.

1861, ch. 39, 44. *Ante*, pp. 286, 291.

*Post*, p. 626.

To pay over moneys.

Penalty on justices for neglect.

Dockets to be inspected.

Penalty.

Justices to report annually and pay over moneys.

Penalty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the several justices of the peace of the District of Columbia who have imposed fines under the acts of Congress approved the third and fifth days of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, make a full and faithful report of their doings in that behalf, stating the name of the party, the amount of fine imposed, and the name of the witnesses examined in each case, to the superintendent of metropolitan police, and shall pay over all moneys in their hands arising from such fines to the said superintendent; and such of said justices as shall fail by the time specified to make such report, and comply with the other provisions of this law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected from said justices by prosecution in the criminal court in the said District of Columbia; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of metropolitan police to inspect the dockets kept by the said justices of the peace, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount so collected as aforesaid by them; and the said justices shall submit their dockets to the inspection of the said superintendent; and failing to do so, shall pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be collected as above.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said justices of the peace shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July in each and every year, make a full and faithful report of their doings as aforesaid, for the preceding year, to the superintendent of metropolitan police, and shall pay over all moneys in their hands arising from such fines to the said superintendent; and if any justice of the peace of the District of Columbia shall fail to comply with the provisions of this law, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be collected as provided in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, July 12, 1862.

July 12, 1862. CHAP. CLIX. — *An Act for the Relief of the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana, and for other Purposes.*

Register of land office at Vincennes to be allowed for office rent.

Payment to John Moore for custody of papers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such allowance for office rent during the temporary continuance of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, as may, in his opinion, be just and proper.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary be authorized to adjust the account of John Moore, postmaster at Vincennes, Indiana, and allow him, at the usual rates for such services, compensation for the custody of the books, papers, and so forth, of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, during the time the same were in his charge, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated September third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; these allowances to be paid out of the appropriation for incidental expenses of district land offices: *Provided*, That the total sum paid under this act shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, July 12, 1862.

July 12, 1862. CHAP. CLX. — *An Act for Relief in the Land Claim in California, known as the Claim of Francisco Soberanes to a Tract of Land known as "Sanjon de Santa Rita."*

Whereas, in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California, in the case of Francisco Soberanes vs. The United