

Delivery of fugitives from justice or labour from any state.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the constitution or laws of the United States provide that criminals and fugitives from justice, or persons held to labour in any state, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, the chief justice of the said district shall be, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause to be apprehended and delivered up such criminal, fugitive from justice, or persons fleeing from service, as the case may be, who shall be found within the district in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several states are required to do the same; and all executive and judicial officers are hereby required to obey all lawful precepts or other process issued for that purpose, and to be aiding and assisting in such delivery.

Powers of sheriffs and collectors of certain adjacent counties may be exercised within the district for the collection of certain public dues.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and collectors of public dues for the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriffs of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purposes of collecting by distress or otherwise, as they were heretofore authorized to do, all officers' fees, state taxes and county taxes, levies, fines and other public dues, which were due on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred, and still remain uncollected, from persons residing or having property, subject to the payment of such officers' fees, state taxes and county taxes, and levies within the said district; and all disputes or controversies that do or may arise between such sheriff or collector, and the person or persons from whom he or they may claim such public dues, shall be cognizable before and tried by the respective state courts to whom the trial of such controversies heretofore belonged, and not before the court of the district of Columbia.

Sheriffs may make certain arrests.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the sheriffs of the said counties of Montgomery and Prince George's in the state of Maryland, and for the sheriff of Fairfax county in the commonwealth of Virginia, and they shall respectively have full power and authority to enter into those parts of the now district of Columbia, which were heretofore within the limits of their respective bailiwicks, for the purpose of arresting and conducting to the respective jails under their keeping and care, as they heretofore might have done had the law to which this is a supplement never passed, each and every person within the limits of the district of Columbia, upon whom such sheriff hath heretofore served a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, *capias ad respondendum*, attachment or other process, issuing from any state court, which commands and requires such sheriff to have the body of the person before the court from which such writ or process hath issued.

The chief judge and one of the associate justices may make appointments.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That where by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, appointments are authorized to be made by the circuit court of the district, it shall be lawful for the chief judge, with one of the associate justices of the said court, to make such appointments.

APPROVED, March 3, 1801.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1801.

CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to amend the act altering the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point.*

Alterations in the districts. 1800, ch. 49.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, the master or commander of any ship or vessel arriving within the districts of Petersburg or Richmond, laden with goods, wares and merchandise, belonging or consigned to persons resident within both

the said districts, shall make entry of such ship or vessel, in manner already prescribed by law, with the collector of that district wherein the owner or consignee, or the husband or acting manager of such ship or vessel, shall actually reside: and the said master or commander shall, at the time of making the entry aforesaid, deliver a duplicate manifest of the cargo as now required by law, to the said collector, whose duty it shall then be, to certify the same as a true copy, and to transmit it to the collector of the other district, and the delivery of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be authorized by permits from the collector of each district respectively, in which the same shall have been duly entered according to law: *Provided*, that no bona fide importer, owner or consignee of goods, wares or merchandise, residing in either district, shall be admitted to make an entry of such goods, wares or merchandise with the collector of the district, in which such importer, owner or consignee shall not reside: *And provided also*, that all entries for goods, wares or merchandise, made by agents, for persons residing in other districts, shall be made with the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel may discharge.

APPROVED, March 3, 1801.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XXVI.—*An Act authorizing the remission of duties on certain Teas destroyed by fire, while under the care of the officers of the customs, in Providence, Rhode Island.*

March 3, 1801.

[Obsolete.]

Duties on goods destroyed by fire remitted.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the collector of the district of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to remit the duties on such part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into the port of Providence, in the ship called the Resource, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred, by Thomas Lloyd Halsey, John Corlis, William F. Megee, and Henry Smith, of the town of Providence, merchants, and on such part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into the said port, in the ship called the Ann and Hope, on the twenty-second day of August, in the same year, by John Innes Clark, of the said town, merchant, as remained deposited to secure the payment of duties, under the care of the officers of the customs, on the twenty-first day of January last, in the aforesaid town of Providence, and shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said collector, to have been burned and destroyed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1801.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.*

March 3, 1801.

[Obsolete.]

Specific appropriations.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the support of government, and to discharge certain claims and expenses hereafter enumerated, the following sums be and are hereby appropriated, that is to say:

For the compensation granted by law to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, one hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, including the payment of certain articles of furniture purchased for the accommodation of Congress, and not provided for by former appropriations, seven thousand dollars.