

## STATUTE I.

May 4, 1826.

[Obsolete.]

On application of a consul or vice consul of France, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a public or private vessel of France while in any port of the United States, he shall be delivered up.

Proviso.

Act to be in force so long as the convention of June 24, 1822, be obligatory.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, on the application of a consul or vice consul of France, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a public or private vessel of France, while in any port of the United States, and on proof, by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it shall be the duty of any court, judge, justice, or other magistrate, having competent power to issue warrants, to cause the said person to be arrested for examination; and if, on the examination, the facts stated are found to be true, the person arrested, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be delivered up to the consul or vice consul, to be sent back to the dominions of France; or, on the request, and at the expense of the said consul or vice consul, shall be detained, until the consul or vice consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France: *Provided nevertheless,* That no person shall be detained more than three months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again molested, for the same cause.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force, so long as the convention of the twenty-fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and France, shall be mutually obligatory on the parties to it, and no longer.

APPROVED, May 4, 1826.

## STATUTE I.

May 4, 1826.

After the year 1826, the session of the Supreme Court, changed.

Courts to be held on the second Monday in January.

Sessions of the sixth circuit court of the United States for Georgia district, and the sixth circuit court for South Carolina district, changed.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act for altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court, for the United States, and of the sessions of the circuit courts of the United States, for the districts of Georgia and South Carolina.* (a)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the session of the Supreme Court, heretofore held on the first Monday of February annually, shall, instead thereof, be held on the second Monday of January annually; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognisances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said session had not been altered. (b)

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sixth circuit court of the United States, for the district of Georgia, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourteenth day of December, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Monday in November annually; and that the sixth circuit court of the United States, for the district of South Carolina, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourth Tuesday of November, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the second Monday in December annually; and all that process which shall have been issued, and all recognisances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings

(a) See notes to the act of May 26, 1824, ch. 145, as to the sessions of the circuit courts in the districts of Georgia and South Carolina.

(b) By "An act concerning the Supreme Court," act of June 17, 1844, ch. 96, the sessions of the Supreme Court are directed to commence on the first Monday in December in each year. The justices of the Supreme Court are required to attend one term of the circuit court in each year, to be designated by the justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to any circuit. The justice of the Supreme Court may, at his discretion, attend any other terms of the circuit court, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest or special exigencies may require.

which have been continued to the said courts respectively, on the days heretofore provided by law for their meeting, shall be returned, and held continued to the said courts, at the times herein provided for the meeting of the said courts respectively.

APPROVED, May 4, 1826.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to alter the times of holding the circuit courts of the United States for the district of New York, and the April term of the circuit court for the district of Connecticut.*(a)

May 13, 1826.

*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 July next, the circuit courts of the United States for the district of New York shall commence and be held at the City Hall of the city of New York, on the last Mondays in May and October, instead of the times heretofore established by law. And the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, shall be held on the last Wednesday in April, instead of the time heretofore established by law.

Act of April 3, 1818, ch. 32.  
Act of May 22, 1826, ch. 150.

Times of holding the circuit courts for the district of New York and Connecticut, changed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all indictments, informations, suits, or actions, and proceedings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, pending in the said courts, respectively, on the first day of July next, shall thereafter have day in court, and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined, on the days herein appointed, for holding the said courts, respectively, in the same manner as they might and ought to have been done, had the said courts been holden respectively on the days heretofore directed by law.

All indictments &c., to remain as if no change had taken place.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs, suits, actions, or recognisances, or other proceedings, which are or shall be instituted, served, commenced, had, or taken to the said circuit courts, or either of them, to have been holden as heretofore directed by law, shall be returnable to, entered in, heard, tried, and have day in court, in each of the said courts, respectively, to be holden at the times by this act directed, in the same manner as might and ought to have been done, had the said courts been holden at the times heretofore directed by law.

All writs, &c., to be proceeded with as before.

APPROVED, May 13, 1826.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act authorizing the payment of interest due to the state of Maryland.*

May 13, 1826.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the state of Maryland against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

[Obsolete.]  
Accounting officers of the treasury directed to liquidate the claim of the state of Maryland against the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in ascertaining the amount of interest as aforesaid, due to the state of Maryland, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Maryland has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Maryland, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid, or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Maryland, for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded,

Rules to govern the case.

(a) See notes to the act of April 3, 1818, ch. 32.