

Post roads established.

In Georgia.—From Darien, by Tatnall and Montgomery Courthouse, to Fort Wilkinson; from Washington in Kentucky, to Cincinnati in Ohio.

In Indiana.—From Vincennes to Cahokia.

In Upper Louisiana.—From St. Louis to St. Charles.

In Orleans Territory.—From Natchez, in the Mississippi territory, by Caddy's ferry, Cahola and Rapid Settlements, to Natchitoches; from Washington City, by Athens in Georgia, to New Orleans; and from Knoxville in Tennessee to the Tombigby settlements in the Mississippi territory, so as to intersect the post road from Athens in Georgia to New Orleans, at the most convenient point between Athens and the said settlements.

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1805.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.*

Appropriation for carrying Indian treaties into effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses, that may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately made between the United States and the tribes of Indians, called the Delawares, Piankeshaws, Sacs and Foxes, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of the annuities stipulated in the said treaties to be paid to the said Indians; that is to say, to the Delawares, three hundred dollars, annually, for five years, and the further sum of three hundred dollars, annually, for ten years: to the Piankeshaws, annually, for ten years, the sum of two hundred dollars; and to the Sacs and Foxes, one thousand dollars, annually, so long as the treaty with them shall continue in force.

Annuity to the Delawares.
To the Piankeshaws.
To the Sacs and Foxes.

Appropriation for exploring Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of exploring the Indian country, and of ascertaining proper and convenient places for establishing trading houses with the different Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, a sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

For establishing additional trading houses with Indian tribes.
Act of April 18, 1796, ch. 13.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of establishing additional trading houses with the Indian tribes, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, (the balance of a former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

STATUTE II.

March 3, 1805.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the Territorial Courts.*

Superior courts of the several territories of the United States invested with the jurisdiction of the district court of Kentucky, in cases in which the U. States are concerned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the several territories of the United States, in which a district court has not been established by law, shall, in all cases in which the United States are concerned, have and exercise, within their respective territories, the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to, or may be exercised by the district court of Kentucky district: and writs of error and appeals shall lie, from decisions therein, to the supreme court, for the

same causes, and under the same regulations, as from the said district court of Kentucky district.(a)

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XL.—*An Act to amend an act intituled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes."*

March 3, 1805.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act, intituled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels, owned by citizens of the United States, in those cases, where such ship or vessel is in possession of a sea letter, or other regular document, issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property: *Provided however,* that upon the entry of every such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner, or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owners shall make oath or affirmation, that the sea letter or other regular document possessed by such ship or vessel, contains the name or names of all the persons who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the date of such sea letter or document, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner, or any part owner, shall not reside at the port or place, at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges granted by this act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

The sixth section of act for imposing more specific duties, &c. &c. not to operate upon unregistered vessels of U. States, if possessed, *bona fide*, of sea letters, &c.

Act of March 27, 1804, ch. 57.

If entry of any such ship or vessel shall be made at the port where the owner resides, he shall make oath or affirmation that the sea letter contains the names of every person who is owner or part owner of the vessel.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. XLI.—*An Act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction.*

March 3, 1805.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whensoever any treason, felony, misprision of treason, or of felony, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or of the revenue laws of the United States, shall hereafter be committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the case shall be cognizable by, or under their authority, if the person committing the same shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, or in the waters within their jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of any court of the United States, upon satisfactory proof thereof to him made, to issue his warrant specifying the nature of the offence, and directed to a marshal, commanding him to take the body of the offender, and bring him before the said judge or justice, to be dealt with according to law. And if the said marshal shall deem the ordinary posse comitatus insufficient to insure

Persons committing treason, felony, &c. &c. within the jurisdiction of the U. States, and taking refuge in foreign armed vessels in our ports, may be arrested upon the warrants of a judge or justice of the U. States.

(a) By the 10th section of the act of September 24, 1789, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," chap. 20, vol. i. 77, it is provided "that the district court in Kentucky district shall, besides the jurisdiction given in the act, have jurisdiction of all other causes except appeals and writs of error, as afterwards made cognizable in a circuit court; and shall proceed thereon in the same manner as a circuit court; and writs of error and appeals shall lie from decisions therein, to the supreme court under the same regulations."