and imprisonment with hard labor for the same length of time, and shall be carried into effect as provided in the preceding section.

Construction of Act of 1834, ch. 161, respecting intercourse with Indians.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the twenty-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be construed to extend or apply to said Indian country any of the laws enacted for the District of Columbia, and that nothing contained in the twentieth section of the said act, which provides for the punishment of offences therein specified, shall be construed to extend to any Indian committing said offences in the Indian country, or to any Indian committing any offence in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or in any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offences may now or hereafter be secured to said Indian tribes, respectively, and any thing in said act inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Penalty for burning buildings in the Indian country.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any white person who shall hereafter set fire, or attempt to set fire, to any house, out-house, cabin, stable, or other building, in said Indian country, to whomsoever belonging; and any Indian who shall set fire to any house, out-house, cabin, stable, or other building, in said Indian country, belonging to or in lawful possession of a white person, in whole or in part, and whether the same be consumed or not, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by confinement and imprisonment, with hard labor for not more than twenty-one nor less than two years.

Penalty for assaults in the Indian country.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any white person who shall make an assault upon an Indian, or other person, or any Indian who shall make an assault upon a white person, within said Indian country, with a gun, rifle, sword, pistol, knife, or any other deadly weapon, with intent to kill or maim the person so assaulted, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction, be punished with confinement and imprisonment, with hard labor, for not more than five years, nor less than one year.

Execution of process for offences in the Indian country.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all criminal cases, upon indictment, for offences committed in said Indian country, prior to the creation of said Western District of Arkansas, now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, process for witnesses residing or to be found in said Western District, may issue to the marshal of said Eastern District, and be executed by him in any part of said Western District; and that the fees of all witnesses so summoned shall be paid by the United States.

Approved, March 27, 1854.

March 28, 1854.
1854, ch. 169.

Chap. XXX.—*An Act to Extend the Warehousing System by establishing Private Bonded Warehouses, and for other purposes.*

Goods may be deposited in public or private warehouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, any goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty, with the exception of perishable articles, also gunpowder, fire-crackers, and other explosive substances, which shall have been duly entered and bonded for warehousing, in conformity with existing laws; may be deposited at the option of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, at his expense and risk, in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in the private warehouse of the importer, the same being used exclusively for the storage of warehoused goods of his own importation or to his consignment, or in a private warehouse used by the owner, occupant, or lessee, as a general warehouse for the storage of warehoused goods, such place of storage to be designated on the warehouse entry at

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the time of entering such merchandise at the Custom-House: *Provided*, That such private warehouse shall be used solely for the purpose of storing warehoused goods, and shall have been previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have been placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, who, together with the owner and proprietor of the warehouse, shall have the joint custody of all the merchandise stored in said warehouse, and all the labor on the goods, so stored, must be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse, under the supervision of the officer of the customs in charge of the same, at the expense of the aforesaid owner or proprietor: *And provided further*, That cellars and vaults of stores for the storage of wines and distilled spirits only, and yards for the storage of coal, mahogany, and other woods and lumber, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be constituted bonded warehouses for the storage of such articles under the same regulations and conditions as required in the storage of other merchandise; the cellars or vaults aforesaid shall be exclusively appropriated to the storage of wines or distilled spirits, and shall have no opening or entrance except the one from the street, on which separate and different locks of the Custom-House and the owner or proprietor of the cellars or vaults shall be placed.

What private warehouses may be used and on what terms.

Cellars, vaults, and yards may for certain purposes be private warehouses.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise required by existing laws to be taken possession of by collectors of the customs, may be stored in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in any private bonded warehouse authorized by this act, and all charges for storage, labor, and other expenses accruing on any such goods, wares, or merchandise, not to exceed in any case the regular rates for such objects at the port in question, must be paid before delivery of the goods on due entry thereof by the claimant or owner; or if sold as unclaimed goods to realize the import duties, the aforesaid charges shall be paid by the collector out of the proceeds of the sale thereof before paying such proceeds into the treasury as required by existing laws. And any collector of the customs is hereby authorized, under such directions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction, any unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise deposited in public warehouse whenever the same may from depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other cause, in the opinion of such collector, be likely to prove insufficient on a sale thereof to pay the duties, storage, and other charges if suffered to remain in public store for the period now allowed by law in the case of unclaimed goods.

Unclaimed goods may be deposited in public or private warehouses.

Sale of unclaimed goods.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before any of the stores or cellars aforesaid, owned or occupied by private individuals, shall be used as a warehouse for merchandise imported by other merchants or importers, the owner, occupant, or lessee thereof shall enter into bond, in such sums and with such sureties as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating and holding the United States and its officers harmless from or on account of any risk, loss, or expense of any kind or description, connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of the merchandise in the warehouses aforesaid; and all imports deposited in any public or private warehouse authorized by this act, shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or importer.

Bond in case of establishment of a private warehouse.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be hereafter duly entered for warehousing under bond, and likewise all merchandise now remaining in warehouse under bond, may continue in warehouse, without payment of duties thereupon, for a period of three years from the date of original importation, and may be withdrawn for consumption on due entry and payment of the duties and charges, or upon entry for exportation, without the payment of duties, at any time within the period aforesaid; in the latter case, the

Goods may remain in warehouses three years.

goods to be subject only to the payment of such storage and charges as may be due thereon: *Provided, however*, That where the duties shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise entered for consumption, said duties shall not be refunded on exportation of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, without the limits of the United States: *And provided further*, That there shall be no abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, or leakage sustained by any goods, wares, or merchandise, whilst deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognized by this act.

No drawback on goods once entered for consumption.

No abatement of duties for leakage, injuries, &c.

Goods may be withdrawn to be re-warehoused elsewhere.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, wares, or merchandise, duly entered for warehousing, may be withdrawn under bond, without payment of the duties, from a bonded warehouse in any collection district of the United States, and be transported to a bonded warehouse in any other collection district within the same, and re-warehoused thereat; and any such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be so transported to their destination wholly by land, or wholly by water, or partly by land and partly by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and may likewise be conveyed over any foreign territory, the government of which may have, or shall by treaty stipulations grant, a free right of way over such territory; and for the purpose of better guarding against frauds upon the revenue on foreign goods transported between the ports of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific overland through any foreign territory, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to appoint special sworn agents as inspectors of the customs, to reside in said foreign territory where such goods may be landed or embarked, with power to superintend the landing or shipping of all goods passing coastwise between the ports of the United States on the Pacific and Atlantic, and whose duty it shall be, under such regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to guard against the perpetration of any frauds upon the revenue, *Provided*, That the compensation paid to said inspectors shall not in the aggregate exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

Special inspectors in foreign countries.

Their compensation.

Regulations and penalties where goods are transferred from one warehouse to another.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of the bond to be given for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district in the United States, as provided in the preceding section; also the time for such delivery; and for a failure to transport and deliver, within the time limited, any such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, to the collector at the designated port, an additional duty of one hundred per cent. shall be levied and collected, which additional duty shall be secured by such bond, or said goods, wares, and merchandise may be seized and forfeited for such failure, and any steam or other vessel, or vehicle, transporting such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, the master, owner, or conductor of which shall fail to deliver the same to the collector at the designated port, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Existing leases to be terminated, and regulations as to future ones.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all leases of stores now held by the United States for the purpose of storing warehoused or unclaimed goods, shall, on the shortest period of termination named in said leases, be cancelled, and no leases shall be entered into by the United States for any stores for the storage of warehoused or unclaimed goods at any port where there may exist any private bonded warehouses, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the leasing or hiring of such buildings or accommodations as may be required for the use of the United States' appraisers for the due examination and appraisal of imported merchandise at the ports where such officers are provided by law, nor to prohibit the leasing or hiring by collectors of the customs, for short periods,

with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such stores as may be required for custom-house purposes at any of the smaller revenue ports of the United States: *Provided*, That no collector or other officer of the customs shall enter into any contract or agreement for the use of any building to be thereafter erected as a public store or warehouse, and no lease of any building to be so used shall be taken for a longer period than three years, nor shall rent be paid, in whole or in part, in any case, in advance.

Provision for the case of fire or other casualty while goods are in bond or being transferred.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any goods, wares, or merchandise; by accidental fire, or other casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be.

Secretary of the Treasury may make rules, &c., to carry out this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized from time to time to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the due execution of this act, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 28, 1854.

CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act to authorize the Construction of Six first-class Steam-frigates, and for other purposes.* April 6, 1854.

Six first-class steam-frigates to be built in navy-yards or by contract.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed for the United States navy, at as early a day as practicable, consistently with a due regard for economy and efficiency, six first-class steam-frigates, to be provided with screw-propellers, and properly armed and equipped for service; said vessels and machinery to be built by contract, or in the government navy-yards, as the Secretary of the Navy may think most advisable for the public interest.

Post, p. 676.

$3,000,000 appropriated for the above purpose and for repairing, &c., the Santee and Sabine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose above specified, and for altering, completing, and launching the frigates Santee, at Kittery, and Sabine, at New York, the sum of three millions of dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 6, 1854.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act for the Benefit of Citizens and Occupants of the Town of Council Bluffs, in Iowa.* April 6, 1854.

County judge of Pottawattomie, Iowa, to enter certain lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judge of the county court, as such, for the county of Pottawattomie, in the State of Iowa, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter at the proper land office, by paying therefor, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, in township number seventy-five, north of range forty-three west; the southeast quarter and the east half