

and instructions of the said surveyor-general, the duties imposed by law on the said surveyor-general.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the plots of surveys, and all other papers and documents pertaining, or which did pertain to the office of surveyor-general, under the Spanish government, within the limits of the territory aforesaid, or to any other office heretofore established or authorized, for the purpose of executing or recording surveys of lands within the said limits, shall be delivered to the principal deputy aforesaid; and no plot of survey shall be admitted as evidence, in any court of justice, unless certified by the said principal deputy, to be a true copy of the record in his office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana," as makes it the duty of every claimant to lands, within the territory of Louisiana, to deliver to the recorder of land titles a plot of the tract or tracts, claimed by him, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to claimants whose tracts had not been surveyed by the proper officer, under the Spanish government, prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three. And the commissioners appointed for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands, within either the territory of Louisiana, or that of Orleans, are hereby authorized to direct the officer exercising the powers of surveyor-general, within the same, to execute such surveys as they may think necessary, for the purpose of deciding on claims presented for their decision: *Provided*, that the expense of executing such surveys shall be defrayed by the parties claiming the land, unless the same be claimed by a legal French or Spanish grant, made and completed before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred: *And provided also*, and it is hereby further enacted, that every such survey, as well as every other survey, by whatever authority heretofore executed, those of the above-mentioned legal and complete titles only excepted, shall be held and considered as private surveys only; and all the tracts of land, the titles to which may be ultimately confirmed by Congress, in conformity with the provisions of the act above mentioned, shall, prior to the issuing of patents, be re-surveyed, if judged necessary, under the authority of the person exercising the powers of surveyor-general, and at the expense of the parties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor-general shall fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors, chain carriers, and axemen, in the territory of Louisiana: *Provided*, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines, whether paid by the United States, or by individuals, shall not exceed three dollars per mile, for every mile that shall be actually run, or surveyed and marked. And the principal deputy aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from individuals the following fees, that is to say: for examining and recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey, and for a certified copy of any plot of a survey in his office, twenty-five cents.

APPROVED, February 28, 1806.

Plots of surveys appertaining to the office of surveyor-general under the Spanish government to be delivered to the principal deputy: What copies are good evidence.

Part of a former act respecting plots of land, &c. &c. repealed.

Act of March 2, 1805, ch. 26, sect. 4.

Commissioners authorized to direct such surveys as they may think necessary for the ascertainment of titles.
Proviso.

Private surveys excepted.

All tracts to which the title shall be confirmed by Congress, shall be re-surveyed.

Compensations.

Proviso.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 28, 1806.

[Obsolete.]

CHAP. XII.—*An Act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, intituled "An act to empower the board of wardens, for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the first day of April, in the

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Assent of Congress to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, laying a

duty on tonnage.

year one thousand eight hundred and five, intituled "An act to empower the board of wardens, for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," so far as to enable the state of Pennsylvania to collect a duty of four cents per ton, on all vessels which shall clear out from the port of Philadelphia for any foreign port or place whatever, to be expended in building piers in, and otherwise improving the navigation of the river Delaware, agreeably to the intentions of the said act.

APPROVED, Feb. 28, 1806.

STATUTE I.

Feb. 28, 1806.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act for altering the time for holding the circuit court, in the district of North Carolina; and for abolishing the July term of the Kentucky district court.*

June term of the court changed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the June term of the circuit court now holden for the district of North Carolina, on the fifteenth day of June, shall commence and be holden on the twentieth day of the same month, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And that all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to commence in the said court; and all recognizances returnable to the said court on the fifteenth day of June, shall be continued, returned to, and have day in the session to be holden by this act, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as heretofore, and shall have all the effect, power, and virtue as if the alteration had never been made: *Provided nevertheless,* that when the twentieth day of June shall happen on Sunday, the next shall be the first juridical day.

Process made returnable accordingly.

Altered 1807, ch. 5.

July district court of Kentucky abolished.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of August next, so much of all and every act or acts, as directs that a district court, for the Kentucky district, shall be holden on the first Monday in July, in every year, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, Feb. 28, 1806.

STATUTE I.

March 8, 1806.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts.*(a)

Jurisdiction given to certain state courts in cases of forfeitures and penalties under the revenue laws of the U. S.

1808, ch. 51.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the respective county courts within, or next adjoining the revenue districts herein after mentioned, shall be and are hereby authorized to take cognizance of all complaints and prosecutions for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, in the districts of Champlain, Sacket Harbor, Oswego, Genessee, Niagara, and Buffalo Creek, in the state of New York, and in the district of Presque Isle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the district attorneys of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, are hereby authorized and directed to appoint, by warrant, an attorney as their substitute or deputy, respectively, to prosecute for the United States in each of the said county courts, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his duty, as prosecutor aforesaid: *Provided,* that this authority shall not be construed to extend

(a) In the case of *Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters, 539, where the question presented to the court arose out of the proceedings of a magistrate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the law of Pennsylvania which interfered with the provisions of the act of Congress relating to the arrest of fugitives from labour, (act of February 12, 1793, chap. 7,) the magistrate of the state, having refused to execute the provisions of that law, the Court said, "As to the authority conferred on state magistrates by the fugitive law, while a difference of opinion exists, and may exist, on this point, in different states, whether state magistrates are bound to act under it; none is entertained by the court that state magistrates may, if they choose, exercise the authority, unless prohibited by the state legislatures." 16 Peters, 622.