

and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, intituled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

APPROVED, April 18, 1806.

1797, ch. 13.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XXX.—*An Act supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France.*

April 18, 1806.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid, at the treasury of the United States, the amount of certain claims of citizens of the United States against the government of France, arising from the Bordeaux embargo, in conformity with a certified list of liquidations, attested by the minister of the public treasury of France, and transmitted by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, to the said secretary; which payments shall be made for such sums, respectively, as are stated in the above-mentioned list of liquidations, to such persons, respectively, as the accounting officers of the treasury shall determine to be rightfully entitled to the same, and out of the monies heretofore appropriated for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of France, the payment of which was assumed by the government of the United States, by virtue of the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three.

Claims of citizens of the U. States under the Bordeaux embargo to be paid at the treasury.

APPROVED, April 18, 1806.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.*(a)

April 18, 1806.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of defining the limits of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the state of Tennessee, hereafter to be subject to the sole and entire disposition of the United States, the following line be, and hereby is established, to wit: beginning at the place where the eastern or main branch of Elk river shall intersect the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; from thence running due north, until said line shall intersect the northern or main branch of Duck river; thence down the waters of Duck river, to the military boundary line, as established by the seventh section of an act of the state of North Carolina, intituled "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the continental line, and for other purposes;" (passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three) thence with the military boundary line, west to the place where it intersects the Tennessee river; thence down the waters of the river Tennessee, to the place where the same intersects the northern boundary line of the state of Tennessee.

A line established for defining the limits of the vacant lands of the U. S. in Tennessee.

Courses thereof.

(a) The state of North Carolina, by her act of cession of the western lands, of 1789, recited in the act of Congress of April 2, 1790, chap. 6, vol. i. page 106, accepting that cession, and by her act of 1803, chap. 3, ceding to Tennessee the right to issue grants, has parted with her right to issue grants for lands within the state of Tennessee, upon entries made before the cession. *Burton's lessee v. Williams, et al.*, 3 Wheat. 529; 4 Cond. Rep. 315.

Under the cession act, ratified by the act of Congress, the United States held the domain of the vacant lands in Tennessee, subject to the right which North Carolina retained, of perfecting the inchoate titles created under her laws. *Ibid.*

But it seems that the holder of such a grant must resort to the equity jurisdiction of the United States for relief. *Ibid.*

After the cession of land by North Carolina to the United States, the former had no right to grant those lands to any grantee who had not an incipient title before the cession. *Polk's lessee v. Wendall*, 9 Cranch, 87; 3 Cond. Rep. 286.