

CASES DETERMINED  
IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FEBRUARY TERM, 1809.

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UNITED STATES *v.* WEEKS.

*Appellate jurisdiction.*

A writ of error does not lie directly from the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the district of Maine, although the latter has all the original jurisdiction of a circuit court.

THE writ of error in this case was dismissed by the assent of the attorney-general, it having been issued from this court directly to the District Court for Maine district; whereas, by the 10th section of the judiciary act of 1789 (1 U. S. Stat. 78), writs of error lie from decisions in that court to the circuit court of Massachusetts, in the same manner as from other district courts to their respective circuit courts; notwithstanding that the district court of Maine has all the original jurisdiction of a circuit court.

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CHARLES ALEXANDER *v.* MAYOR and COMMONALTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

*Taxation.*

The corporation of Alexandria has power to tax the lots and lands of non-residents.

It is not necessary that the lots should be half-acre lots.

Those taxes cannot be recovered by motion, unless in the case of a person holding land, who has no other property in the town.

ERROR to the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting at Alexandria, to reverse a judgment of that court rendered against the plaintiff in error, on motion, for taxes due to the defendant in error for paving the streets in Alexandria.

\*A bill of exceptions stated, that the plaintiff below produced and read to the court the following acts of the general assembly of Virginia, viz: "An act for incorporating the town of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and the town of Winchester, in the county of Frederick," passed October 4th, 1779, by which it is enacted, that "the mayor, recorder, alder-