

THE WESTERN SUN.

From the Press of ELIHU STOUT, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

[Vol. 8.]

VINCENNES, (Ind.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1817.

[No. 30.]

THE WESTERN SUN,

IS printed on every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of the year, for which a note will be required.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the Union.
14th Congress, 2nd Session.

AN ACT

Concerning the Navigation of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the 13th day of September next no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the U. States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the U. States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belonging to the citizens or subjects, of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares or merchandize can only be or most usually are first shipped for transportation: *Provided nevertheless*, That this regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation, which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt, a similar regulation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the U. States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel, when the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the U. States; and such goods, wares or merchandize, ship, or vessel and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the U. States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the 13th day of September next the bounties and allowances now granted by law to the owners of boats or vessels engaged in the fisheries, shall be paid only on boats or vessels, the officers and at least 3 fourths of the crews of which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of the district where such boat or vessel shall belong, to be citizens of the U. States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted* That no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof from one port of the U. States to another port of the U. States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power; but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the U. States, provided no goods, wares or merchandize, other than those imported in such vessel from some foreign port, and which shall not have been unladen, shall be carried from one port or place to another in the U. States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted* That after the 13th day of September next, there shall be paid a duty of 50 cents per ton on every ship or vessel of the United States, which shall be entered in a district in one state, from a district in another state except it be an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river or lake, and except also it be a coasting vessel going from Long-Island, in the state of New-York, to the state of Rhode Island, or from the state of Rhode Island to the said Long-Island, having on board goods, wares and merchandize taken in one state, to be delivered in another state

Provided, That it shall not be paid, on any ship or vessel having a licence to trade between the different districts of the U. States, or to carry on the bank or wharf fisheries more than once a year: *And provided also*, That if the owner of any such vessel, or his agent shall prove to the satisfaction of the collector, that 3 fourths at least of the crew thereof are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, the duty to be paid in such case, shall be only at the rate of 6 cents per ton; but nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or effect any exemption from tonnage duty given by the 8th section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts," and therein to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted* That after the 13th day of September next, there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of the U. States, from any foreign port or place, unless the officers, and at least 2 thirds of the crew thereof, shall be proved citizens of the U. States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, to the satisfaction of the collector, 50 cents per ton: *And provided also*, That this section shall not extend to ships or vessels of the U. States, which are now on foreign voyages, or which may depart from the U. States, prior to the 1st day of May next, until their return to some port of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several bounties and remissions, or abatements of duty, allowed by this act, in the case of vessels having a certain proportion of seamen, who are American citizens, or person not the subjects of any foreign power, shall be allowed only in the case of vessels having such proportion of American seamen during their whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death or desertion, or where the whole or part of the crew shall have been taken prisoners in the voyage.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GA LLARD,

President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

March 1, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President of the U. States, to designate and set apart, any 4 contiguous townships each 6 miles square, of vacant public lands lying in that part of the Mississippi territory which was formed into a land district, by the act, entitled "An act for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed on the 3d day of March, 1815; and the 4 townships so designated and set apart, shall be reserved from public and private sale, any thing in the aforesaid act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the sale of the said 4 townships, which shall have been designated and set apart, as aforesaid, at the rate of 12 dollars per acre to be made payable 14 years after the contract which shall have been concluded, with any agent or agents of the late emigrants from France, who have associated together for the purpose of forming a settlement in the U. States: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence shall be produced that such agent or agents are duly authorized to form such contract, and that the number of such emigrants being of full age, for which he or they are authorized to act, are equal at least to the number of half sections contained in the 4 townships proposed to be disposed of.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary shall have power to make such allotment of the lands among the individuals, and to stipulate, in the proposed contract, for such conditions of

settlement and cultivation of the vine, & other vegetable productions, as may to him appear reasonable, and that on the fulfilment of such conditions shall the issuing of grants for the lands, be made to depend: *Provided*, That no patent shall be granted for any of the lands aforesaid nor shall any title be obtained therefor, either at law or in equity, until complete payment shall have been made for the whole 4 townships, and until they comply with the conditions of the contract, so to be made as aforesaid; nor shall a patent be granted for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres to any one person.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GA LLARD,

President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the extension of the Columbian Turnpike road within the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That the Columbia Turnpike Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the 6th day of January, 1810, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Ellicott's lower mills, towards Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to extend the said road from its intersection with the line of the District of Columbia to Rock Creek near Georgetown, and to locate and complete the same in the nearest and most practicable direction, and in the manner required by the 12th section of the act of assembly of Maryland hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That the said company may demand & receive the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland, incorporating the said Company, and shall possess and enjoy the same privileges, pains, and penalties as by the said act are prescribed, enjoined and directed: *Provided always*, and *be it further enacted*, That if the said Company shall fail or neglect to extend, locate, and improve, the said road in the direction, and in the manner authorized and required by this act, within 5 years, to commence from the 1st day of May next ensuing the passage of this act; then and in that case, the authority and privileges hereby granted, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be forfeited and withdrawn, and this act shall cease and be of no effect.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Respecting the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which appeals have been taken, and the same shall not have been legally acted on by a principal assessor, in any collection district, in regard to the enumerations, valuations, or revisions of property, subject to the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, & he is hereby authorized to direct the said appeals to be acted on by the principal assessor of such collection district, and such appeals shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the provisions of the act "to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the U. States, and to provide for assessing & collecting the same" passed the 9th day of January, 1815 so far as respects the direct tax imposed in that year, and with the provisions of an act supplementary thereto, passed the 26th day of April, 1816 so far as respects the direct tax imposed in that year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That deeds for real estate, sold for taxes by any designated collector, or by the collector for the district of Columbia, shall be made, executed, and acknowledged by such collector, or proved in due form, & for every such deed, the purchaser, or

grantee shall pay to the said collector for its use, the sum of 1 dollar.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GA LLARD,

President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the reporter who shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to report its decisions, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, as an annual compensation for his services, the sum of 1000 dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, The said compensation shall not be paid unless the said reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the decisions of said Court made during the time he shall act as such reporter, within six months after such decisions shall be made, and shall deliver 80 copies of the decisions, so printed and published, to the Secretary of State and which copies shall be distributed as follows, to wit: to the President of the United States the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the District Courts, the Attorney-General of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Judges of the several territories of the U. States, the Secretary of the Senate the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Auditor of the Treasury, the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the U. States, the Paymaster General the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments, and to the Commissioners of the Navy, one copy each, and the residue of said copies shall be deposited in, and become part of the library of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office of either of the officers before mentioned, the said copies of the decisions delivered to them as aforesaid shall belong to, and be delivered up to their respective successors in the said offices.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and continue in force for three years, and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GA LLARD,

President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

The following well adapted application of the word "want" shows the writer not to have been wanting for a knowledge of the general wants of the people in other places as well as in his own vicinity.

Zebulon Rockway, of Lyme, calls on his debtors in the following good humoured style:

"Wants.—Perhaps there is no word better understood than want, for all persons have their want." Some want a new Governor in Connecticut some want petty offices (if they cannot get better,) some want such to be disappointed; some want wives, and some want to get rid of them; some want one thing and some want another. For my own part I want my pay of those who owe me; the reason is my creditors want their pay of me, and I want to pay them. The lawyers want business, and they may want for me, if those indebted to me will settle their accounts by the first of June next; but if they do not settle by that time, I shall think they want to be sued, and WANT will compel me to supply such wants without further notice."

MR. BENNETT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

KEEPS his OFFICE in a room adjoining the office of the Indiana Centinel.

16—Vincennes, March 1817.