

thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

STATUTE II.

CHAP. LVI.—*An Act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.*

March 2, 1833.

[Obsolete.]
Appropriations
for the Indian
department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, viz :

For the salary of the commissioner of Indian affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as established by law, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents, as established by law, seventeen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of Indian interpreters and translators employed in the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty thousand dollars.

For the pay of gunsmiths and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions, and the orders of the War Department, sixteen thousand dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsmiths and blacksmiths' shops, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expense of building houses for Indian agents, blacksmiths' shops, and for repairs of the same, when required, in the several agencies, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the compensation of commissioners, and other expenses attending the adjustment of boundaries under the treaty of Butte des Morts, contained in the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, making appropriations to carry into effect the said treaty, five hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-two cents.

1830, ch. 99.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums, being unexpended balances of former appropriations, be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated to the several objects of the original appropriations, respectively, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz: for the exchange of land with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, by act of twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, two hundred and eighty dollars and six cents.

For defraying the expenses of an expedition fitted out, consisting of the militia of Georgia and Florida, for the suppression of aggressions by the Indians on their frontiers, three thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents.

For carrying into effect a treaty with the Winnebagoes, by act of

twenty-fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the following sums, viz :

For payment of claims provided for by [the] fourth article, one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents.

For expense of surveying the boundaries, nine hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-six cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, with the Chippeways, Ottoways, and Pattawatamies, by act of twenty-fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, for the expense of surveying the boundaries, six hundred and seventeen dollars and ten cents.

For carrying into effect a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, of eleventh October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the balance re-appropriated thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, six thousand three hundred and forty-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of holding a treaty with the Cherokees for the purpose of extinguishing their claim to as much land as will be necessary for a canal to connect the Highwassee and Canasaga with each other, by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the balance re-appropriated thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and nineteen cents.

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1833.

CHAP. LVII.—*An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. (a)*

President authorized to direct site of custom-house to be changed.

Vessels to be detained, &c.

Custody of detained vessels, &c.

Jurisdiction of circuit courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom-house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbour of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and, in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes, by law, be paid in cash, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue or

(a) By the eighth section of this act the first and fifth sections are continued in force to the end of the first session of Congress of 1834, and no longer.