THE

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1835, and ended July 4, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON, President; MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER I.—An Act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the army.

APPROVED, January 14, 1836.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER III.—An Act making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the former appropriation, to defray the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida; to be expended in the manner provided for in the act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled “An Act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.”

APPROVED, January 29, 1836.

STATUTE I.

CHAPTER V.—An Act to extend the charters of certain Banks, in the District of Columbia, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acts incorporating certain banks in the District of Columbia, that is to say, the Bank of Potomac, and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, in the city of Alexandria; the Union Bank, and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown,
in the town of Georgetown; the Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington, be, and the same are hereby renewed, continued in full force, and limited to the first Saturday, and first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Approved, February 9, 1836.

Statute I.

Feb. 17, 1836.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—An Act to incorporate a fire insurance company, in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.(a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who were

(a) Decisions of the Courts of the United States on Insurance against Fire:

Among the conditions which were printed on the same sheet with a policy of insurance against fire, was one requiring "that all persons insured, and sustaining loss or damage by fire, should forthwith give notice thereof to the company, and as soon after as possible deliver in a particular account of such loss or damage, signed with their own hands, and verified with their oath or affirmation, and also, if required, by their books of account and other proper vouchers." Held, that the particular account required by the above condition is a particular account of the articles lost or damaged, and does not refer to the manner and cause of the loss. Catlin v. The Springfield Ins. Co., 1 Summer's C. C. R. 434.

In stating a loss, it is sufficient to show it to have been occasioned by a peril within the policy, without negative the exception of losses from design, invasion, public enemies, riots, &c.; which are properly matters of defence. Ibid.

The words in a policy against fire, described the house as "at present occupied as a dwelling-house, but to be occupied hereafter as a tavern, and privileged as such." Held, that this is not a warranty that the house should, during the continuance of the risk, be constantly occupied as a tavern; but that it is, at the underwriters that it might be so occupied. Ibid.

Where underwriters agree to make good any loss or damage "by fire originating in any cause, except design in the insured, invasion," &c., held, that the exception of losses by design admits all losses not by design; that, therefore, where the plaintiff negligently left the premises insured derelict, and intruders and cause of the loss. Ibid.

The material inquiry is, does the offer for insurance state truly the interest of the assured in the property to be insured? The offer describes the property as belonging to Lawrence & Poindexter, and to no other purpose. Ibid.

The contract for insurance against fire is one in which the underwriter generally acts on the representation is material to the underwriter to know. It may not be necessary that the person requiring insurance offered for sale; but fair dealing requires that he should state anything which might influence the mind