

Penalty for swearing to false surveys.

Bond to be sued.

Suit to be a lien on property.

veys have been faithfully and correctly executed, according to law and the instructions of the surveyor-general; and, on satisfactory evidence being presented to any court of competent jurisdiction that such surveys, or any part thereof, had not been thus executed, the deputy making such false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties attached to that offence; and the district attorney of the United States for the time being, in whose district any such false, erroneous, or fraudulent surveys shall have been executed, shall, upon the application of the proper surveyor-general, immediately institute suit upon the bond of such deputy; and the institution of such suit shall act as a lien upon any property owned or held by such deputy, or his sureties, at the time such suit was instituted.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CVII.—*An Act making Copies of Papers certified by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives legal Evidence.*

Certified extracts from Journals of Senate and House of Representatives made evidence in U. S. courts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That extracts from the Journals of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, and of the Executive Journal of the Senate, when the injunction of secrecy is removed, duly certified by the secretary of the Senate or by the clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be admitted as evidence in the several courts of the United States, and shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have if produced in court and proved.

Fees for copies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for all such copies, certified as aforesaid, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed by law, for similar services, to the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, August 8, 1846.

Aug. 8, 1846.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima, the seventeenth Day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one.*

Attorney-General authorized to adjudicate upon claims.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to adjudicate the claims arising under the convention concluded between the United States and the Republic of Peru, at Lima, the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and shall, within the space of twelve months from and after the passing of this act, receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to him, and as are provided for by the said convention, according to the merits of the several cases, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations, and the stipulations of the said convention. And the Attorney-General shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint the clerk of the Attorney-General's office, or any other person, to act as clerk under him in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act; and the Attorney-General and the said clerk shall, before entering on such duties, severally take an oath for their faithful performance.

Clerk to be employed.

Oath.

To adopt rules.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land,