and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or re-
mitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and
restrictions as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, inti-
mulated "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures,
penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

APPROVED, April 18, 1806.

CHAP. XXX.—An Act supplementary to the act making provision for the pay-
ment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the
Treasury shall cause to be paid, at the treasury of the United States,
the amount of certain claims of citizens of the United States against
the government of France, arising from the Bordeaux embargo, in con-
formity with a certified list of liquidations, attested by the minister of
the public treasury of France, and transmitted by the minister plenipo-
tentiary of the United States, at Paris, to the said secretary; which
payments shall be made for such sums, respectively, as are stated in the
above-mentioned list of liquidations, to such persons, respectively, as
the accounting officers of the treasury shall determine to be rightfully
entitled to the same, and out of the monies heretofore appropriated for
the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States
against the government of France, the payment of which was assumed
by the government of the United States, by virtue of the convention of
the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three.

APPROVED, April 18, 1806.

CHAP. XXXI.—An Act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and
perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the
vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.(a)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defin-
ing the limits of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the state of
Tennessee, hereafter to be subject to the sole and entire disposition of
the United States, the following line be, and hereby is established, to
wit: beginning at the place where the eastern or main branch of Elk
river shall intersect the southern boundary line of the state of Tennes-
see; from thence running due north, until said line shall intersect the
northern or main branch of Duck river; thence down the waters of
Duck river, to the military boundary line, as established by the seventh
section of an act of the state of North Carolina, intituled "An act for
the relief of the officers and soldiers of the continental line, and for
other purposes;" (passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and
eighty-three) thence with the military boundary line, west to the place
where it intersects the Tennessee river; thence down the waters of the
river Tennessee, to the place where the same intersects the northern
boundary line of the state of Tennessee.

(a) The state of North Carolina, by her act of cession of the western lands, of 1789, recited in the
act of Congress of April 2, 1790, chap. 6, vol. i. page 106, accepting that cession, and by her act of
1803, chap. 3, ceding to Tennessee the right to issue grants, has parted with her right to grant those
lands within the state of Tennessee, upon entries made before the cession. Burton's lessee v. Williams,

Under the cession act, ratified by the act of Congress, the United States held the domain of the vacant
lands in Tennessee, subject to the right which North Carolina retained, of perfecting the inchoate titles
created under her laws. Ibid.

But it seems that the holder of such a grant must resort to the equity jurisdiction of the United States
for relief. Ibid.

After the cession of land by North Carolina to the United States, the former had no right to grant those
lands to any grantee who had not an incipient title before the cession. Polk's lessee v. Wendall, 9
Cranch, 87; 5 Cond. Rep. 280.