

into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," approved April the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of the said northern boundary of the state, particularly noting the place where the boundary line intersects or touches the margin of Lake Michigan, and return the same, when made, to Congress: *Provided*, That the whole expense of surveying and marking said boundary line shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying public lands.

APPROVED, March 2, 1827.

the northern boundary line of said state, dividing said state from the territory of Michigan.

Act of April 19, 1816, ch. 57.

Proviso.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1827.

CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act establishing a port of delivery at the town of Marshfield, in the district of Plymouth, and a port of delivery at Rhinebeck Landing, in the district of New York.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town of Marshfield, in the district of Plymouth, and Rhinebeck Landing, in the district of New York, shall each be a port of delivery.

APPROVED, March 2, 1827.

Town of Marshfield, and Rhinebeck Landing, made ports of delivery.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1827.

CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to authorize the legislature of the state of Alabama to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the legislature of the state of Alabama shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell, and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools within said state, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, under the direction of said legislature, for the use and support of schools within the several townships and districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose, whatsoever; *Provided*, Said land, or any part thereof, shall in no case be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township or district, to be obtained in such manner as the legislature of said state shall by law direct: and *Provided* also, that, in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the proceeds accruing to any township or district from said fund shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said legislature to invest the same as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

APPROVED, March 2, 1827.

Authorized to sell, &c., in fee simple, all, or any part of the lands heretofore reserved by Congress for the use of schools, within said state.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Where the proceeds accruing to any one township or district, is insufficient for the use of schools therein.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1827.

CHAP. LX.—*An Act to authorize the sale of certain tracts of land in the state of Ohio, commonly called Moravian land.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several lots of land lying in the Salem, Gnadenhutzen, and Shoeburn tracts of land, which have been valued at more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre,

Certain lots lying in the Salem, Gnadenhutzen, and Shoeburn

tracts of land, to be offered at public sale.

may be offered at public sale, at such time as the President of the United States may think expedient, and sold as other public lands of the United States.

APPROVED, March 2, 1827.

STATUTE II.

March 2, 1827.

CHAP. LXI.—*An Act amendatory of the act regulating the Post-office Department.* (a)

Act of March 3, 1825, ch. 64.
Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.
Postmaster General to allow postmasters a certain commission.
Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized to allow to the postmasters at the several distributing offices, a commission, not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of postage on letters and packets received for distribution. The allowance to commence on the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five: *Provided*, That if the number of mails received at, and despatched from, any such office, is not increased by the distributing system, then no allowance shall be made therefor, except where special provision is made.

One cent to be allowed to each postmaster, for every letter received from any ship, &c.
Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General be authorized to allow to each postmaster, one cent for every letter received from any ship or vessel, and mailed by him: *Provided*, his usual commission, together with the allowance aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars a year; and the letter carriers employed at post-offices shall be authorized to receive, for each newspaper delivered by them, an half cent, and no more.

No person other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, to set up any foot or horse post.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, shall set up any foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post-road, which is or may be established as such by law; and every person who shall offend herein, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, for each letter or packet so carried.

Authority of franking given to the commissioners of the navy board, &c.
Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.
1825, ch. 64.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the navy board, the adjutant general, commissary general, inspectors general, quartermaster general, paymaster general, the secretary of the Senate, clerk of the House of Representatives, and the superintendent of the patent office, be authorized to frank, and to receive letters and packets by post free of postage, and that no other persons or officers, excepting those enumerated herein, and in the act to "reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-office Department," passed on the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, shall be authorized to frank or to receive letters through the mail free of postage.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, to be charged with quadruple postage, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That one or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, shall be charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate, should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage shall be charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper. Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages on a royal sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet, and small pamphlets printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet; and there shall be printed or written, on one of the outer pages of all pamphlets and magazines to be sent by mail, the number of sheets they contain; and if such number shall not be truly stated, double postage shall be charged.

Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 43.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no postmaster, or assistant postmaster, shall act as agent for lottery offices, or, under any colour of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall any postmaster receive free of postage, or frank lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets.

No postmaster or assistant postmaster, to act as agent for lottery offices.

(a) For notes of the decisions of the courts of the United States on "The Post-office," see vol. i. p. 363.