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THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Feb. 24.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of humble pretensions can attempt to arrest public attention, without seeming to arrogate to himself undue importance, yet the writer of this indication is placed, by the publication of the recent correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States, in such a situation as to compel him to hazard that imputation, rather than to submit in silence to the grave charges which, if not directly made, are by inference insinuated against him.

Mr. Calhoun, in his address and letters, states that there was "a movement against him," "the origin of which went back beyond the date of his political destruction." He refers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December, 1827, as the commencement "of that chain of arduous operations that has," &c. He speaks of this movement as "a political maneuver," designed to make the President "an instrument" and the Vice President "a victim." He refers to "a base political intrigue," and then adds, "Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not excite my particular attention at the time, has since, in connection with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on."

I have thus brought to view, in district form, such parts of these letters and addresses as contain insinuations or charges of political maneuver, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate directly or remotely their supposed contrivers or instruments, in order that I may meet all that can, by just implication, or the most forced construction, refer to me, by declaring most explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I believe in the existence of any such practices; nor have I, if they did exist, participated in them in any respect whatever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of important information by the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter, and assumes the right to fill up the point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. As the writer of this vindication has no motive for concealment, he has no hesitation in saying that the "names referred to in blank" were written at length, would be but one name, and that his own. Thus is removed at once all ground for the suspicions that seem to have cannot find credence in the minds of those who are not political associations which have been suggested directly or indirectly to the contrivers of this scheme. The following narrative will show the origin of my connection with this letter, and my correspondence with the Vice President, to which he has referred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827 and '28 from Nashville to New Orleans, in company with Gen. Jackson and his suite, there was much conversation among the General's friends, in which I participated, and particularly with Major Lewis, in relation to the various charges against Gen. Jackson, which the President had originated or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriendly course Mr. Crawford was supposed to have taken towards the General in relation to the Seminole war. It being understood that I intended on my return to New York to pass through Georgia, to avail myself of that opportunity to visit Mr. Crawford, Major Lewis desired me, or I offered, to ascertain what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order, as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated, connected with that subject, but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen and their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia) where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him when I should arrive there. I therefore pushed on to Savannah, where, on the 24th January, 1828, I wrote to Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter, I must speak of its contents from recollection. By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the inquiry I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him when he should meet Mr. Crawford, to show him my letter, and to communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at the day or two I remained there, in the same house with the Vice President, and being anxious to obtain the information before referred to, as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Crawford, after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which was granted. (I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet on the occasion referred to: on the contrary, the impression I had received from those conversations was, that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of, and Mr. Crawford was adverse to, Gen. Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed? To which he replied—Never: such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet

was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish Government."

Our conversation was extended, and, on his part, embraced much that I have never felt myself at liberty to disclose. After he had gone over the whole ground, in order to avoid the possibility of mistake, I asked the Vice President whether he considered his answer to my question, affording me the information to obtain which I had sought the interview, confidential or not. He replied that it was not. When I retired from the Vice President's room, I sought the gentleman with whom I had advised, and communicated to him with sincere pleasure the statement Mr. Calhoun had made. I think I also mentioned it to another gentleman, who was of the same house; and the next morning, at an early hour, I left Washington for New York, where I arrived on the 17th of February. On the 19th I wrote a letter to Major Lewis, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject: "I did not see Mr. Crawford, as I intended to do, because he was seventy miles out of my way; but the Vice President, who, you know, was that member of the cabinet best acquainted with the subject, told me Gen. Jackson's arrest was never thought of, much less discussed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the 19th March, 1828, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject. "I regret that you did not see Mr. Crawford. I was desirous you should see him, and converse with him on the subject of his former misunderstanding with the General. I have every reason to believe that the information given to you by Mr. Calhoun is correct, for Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years ago, such was the fact. It follows then that Mr. Crawford must have been very slandered by those whose object it was to fan a flame of their interest required should not be extinguished."

I have given these extracts, in order to sustain my statement of the origin of my connection with this transaction—not, however, without feeling deep humiliation in doing so; and yet, in a contest where suspicion is substituted for proof, and the conduct and motives of all, however remotely or accidentally connected with the transaction, are subjected to its blighting influence, it is a humiliation that cannot be avoided. After I had written to Major Lewis, and had related to others Mr. Calhoun's very frank, explicit, and, as I felt, most satisfactory answer to my inquiry, believing that it might be used by Major Lewis at Nashville, where, at that time, almost each day produced a new charge against Gen. Jackson, which was followed by his immediate vindication, I thought proper to seek to confirm Major Lewis in the accuracy of my statement of the conversation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from the latter, and to that end, on the 25th February, 1828, I wrote to him the following extract contains the whole that relates to the subject.

New York, Feb. 25, 1828. Dear Sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following as the import of the part which was by Mr. Calhoun, and which was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry, Mr. Calhoun stated that Mr. Monroe's cabinet the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed, you answered "Never—such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed; the only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish Government."

I am thus particular in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is correct or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fill the object of my inquiry, by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, JAMES A. HAMILTON. On the 28th February, 1828, I received from Mr. Forsyth the following letter: MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 8, 1828. Dear Sir: Our friend, Mr. William H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday, on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter, dated Savannah, January 29th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C., and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I state, in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain, in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, submitted to and urged upon the President the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it, expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that General J. had performed a great public service to be treated as a young man public service to be treated as a young man or subaltern officer might, without shock or great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout—vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced, and the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interfered in the discussion, and suggested that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the General, as the question for which the cabinet was convened did not require it. They were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair. The conduct of the General was a matter exclusively between the General and his own Government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle.

The subject was thus disposed of, and was not renewed. Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe, an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that Gen. Jackson would be either arrested or censured by the President. With great regard, I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours, JOHN FORSYTH. Col. JAMES A. HAMILTON, New York.

To my letter of the 25th of February, I received Mr. Calhoun's reply, dated March 2d of which I feel authorized to publish such parts at least as are in reply to my application. This right I conceive to derive from Mr. Calhoun's having referred to the correspondence in connection with the plots and their contrivers, without stating what its character was and thus rendering it necessary for me, in vindication of myself, to give it to the public. The information I had received in reply to my inquiry was admitted by him not to be confidentially disclosed to me, and I had so treated it. He could not afterwards clothe it with that character, nor can so much of his communication as is in reply to my request to be informed whether I had correctly repeated his answer or not, be considered as confidential.

WASHINGTON, 2d March, 1828.

Dear Sir— I received, three days since, your letter of the 25th February, and have seized on the first leisure moment to answer it. In the conversation to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry was to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberations on the Seminole question, was to obtain information in order to meet mere general rumor, falsely put out, to influence the result of the Presidential election. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions unsupported by the authority of any name in the same general manner without name, and was intended to be limited, even with that view, to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred on the occasion.

I now learn by your letter that your object is more specific. You state that you desire to obtain the information, "because I wish to fill the object of my inquiries, by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with the campaign." I have, under this aspect of the subject, deliberately considered how far I could with propriety speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in a conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on me silence. Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name in any shape as connected with what passed in the cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I stated in conversation was negative in character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet by a general contradiction without the introduction of my name, what is supposed to exist only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only.

The residue of this letter, with the other parts of the correspondence, are not considered as important to this discussion. They will be published, however, if Mr. Calhoun wishes it. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was not seen by any person until the autumn of 1829, when it was read by Major Lewis at my house. The circumstances under which copies of the letters written by Mr. Crawford and by Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the President, are so fully and frequently stated in the correspondence, as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them.

When the President, who had, I presume, been informed of its import, expressed a wish to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to his request to communicate it to him, first obtaining the consent of the writer to do so, and the introduction of my name, which I proposed to pursue, and the more readily as an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr. Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly opposed to his own, or to explain his version of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, until after it was sent to the President and Mr. Calhoun. In this effort to vindicate myself from groundless suspicion, I have confined myself to those topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON. New York, Feb. 22, 1831.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(PUBLIC—NO. 31.)

AN ACT supplemental to an act, passed on the thirty-first March one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and for the relief of fraudulent practices at the public sales of lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purchasers, their heirs or assigns of such of the public lands as were sold on a credit for a less price than fourteen dollars per acre, and on which a further credit has been taken under any of the laws passed for the relief of purchasers of public lands, and which lands have reverted to the United States on account of the balance due thereon not having been paid or discharged, agreeably to said relief laws, shall be entitled to patents, without further payment, in all instances where one dollar and twenty-five cents, or a greater sum, per acre, shall have been paid; or where payment to that amount shall not have been heretofore made, such purchasers, their heirs or assigns shall have the right of pre-emption until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by paying into the amount heretofore such sum, as will, together, amount to the minimum price of lands of the United States at the time of such payment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such occupants of relinquished land as are contemplated and described in the second section of the above recited act, to which this act is a supplement, as are in possession of land which was sold on credit for a less sum than fourteen dollars per acre, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same lands, according

to the legal subdivisions of sections, not exceeding the quantity of two quarter sections, in contiguous tracts, or contiguous to other lands held by such occupants respectively, until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, upon their paying in to a proper office for all land originally sold for a price not exceeding five dollars per acre, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and for all lands which originally sold for more than five dollars, and not exceeding fourteen dollars per acre, the amount of the first instalment heretofore paid; such occupants first proving their possession, respectively in conformity to the provisions of the said act, to which this is a supplement, in the manner which has been prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, pursuant to the provisions thereof; Provided, however, That in all cases where proof of possession has been already made under said recited act, proof shall not again be required, unless the applicant choose to take other land than that to which such proof applies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall extend to all town lots of which the Government has been the proprietor, and not subsequently sold, when full payment has not been made; Provided, The original purchasers, or their assigns, pay into the proper land office, on or before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one half of the original purchase money without interest.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, President of the Senate. Approved, February 25, 1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

(PUBLIC—NO. 32.)

AN ACT to incorporate Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Matthews, Andrew Deagle, Peter S. Shreber, Thomas Carberry and William Hickey, and their successors in office are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever under the name, style and title of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all singular lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, privileges, goods, and chattels, that may hereafter be given, granted, sold, devised or bequeathed to Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, be, and they are hereby, vested in, and confirmed to, the said corporation; and that they may purchase, take, receive, and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed, or devised unto them, or either of them, as Trustees of the said Asylum, by any person or persons, in and to the said corporation, capable of making such grant, and to dispose of the same; Provided, The clear annual income of property to be acquired by said corporation shall, at no time, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable in law and equity, to sue and be sued, to plead and be pleaded, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued; and that they shall adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or exchange at pleasure; that they may appoint such officers as they shall deem necessary and proper, to assign them their duties, and regulate their compensation, and to remove any or all of them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit; and the said corporation shall make such by-laws as may be useful for the government and support, and for the general accomplishment of the objects of the said Asylum, as hereinafter mentioned, and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for the time being, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate at pleasure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the regular annual contributors to the support of Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the month of June, in each year, the hour and day and manner of giving notice for which, to be regulated by the by-laws, at which meeting, by those who from the by-laws may be qualified to vote, nine female managers shall be elected, who shall appoint a first and second Directress, and may fill vacancies in their own Board, until the next annual election; that their duties shall be regulated by the by-laws; and the present managers may continue in office until the election in June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, with the consent and approbation of the parent, guardian, or friends, who may have the care of an infant, or female child, or where a child may be destitute of any friend or protector, the same may be received into Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, under such regulations as may be made by the by-laws, and there protected, instructed, and supported; and they shall not thereafter be withdrawn from the Asylum, without the consent or dismissal of the corporation aforesaid, until, if a male, she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or, if a female, the age of eighteen years; but, up to the ages aforesaid respectively, they shall remain subject to the direction of the said Corporation, unless they may, by the same, be exonerated from service previous to attaining those ages respectively; and the said corporation shall have the power to bind any child under their care, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade, occupation or profession, under such conditions as may be determined by the by-laws, and they shall be binding on every parent to whom any child may be so bound; that there may also be established, in connection with Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, schools for the daily attendance of children, whose parents or guardians are or may be unable to pay for their instruction; or whose parents or guardians may contribute towards the support of the Asylum, under such regulations as may be made in the by-laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any vacancy, which, from death, resignation, or otherwise, may happen in the Board of Trustees, shall be filled according to the mode to be prescribed in the by-laws; that they may hold such meetings as they shall think proper, and to give form to their proceedings, may appoint such officers as they may deem necessary, and provide proper checks and responsibility for the security of the property and funds of the corporation aforesaid; that they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, upon which the by-laws shall be recorded; and that they shall make report, at the annual meeting to be held in June, of the affairs and condition of the institution for the preceding year.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, amend, modify, or repeal the foregoing act. Approved, February 25, 1831.

(PUBLIC—NO. 33.)

AN ACT to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, of the twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States according to the stipulations of the said convention.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners, who are or may be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in pursuance of the third article of the convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall meet at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and, within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to them, and are provided for by the convention referred to, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations, and according to the provisions of said convention.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, shall convene in this city on the first Monday of April next, and shall proceed to execute the duties of their commission; and the Secretary of State shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said intended meeting, to be published in one or more public gazettes in the city of Washington, and in such other public papers, published elsewhere in the United States, as he may designate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall proceed immediately after their meeting in the city of Washington, with convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been, or which may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of such further evidence as may be required, and as they shall think reasonable and just, and they shall thereupon proceed to determine the validity of each claim, and the distribution of the sums due to the claimants by the United States from the King of Denmark under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid, among the several claimants, according to their respective rights.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying into effect the said commission into full and complete effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary to the said commission.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners and Secretary shall severally taken an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums: to each of the said commissioners at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and to the Secretary of the Board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said convention as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away any goods or chattels, the value of five dollars or upwards, or any bank note, promissory note, or any other instrument of writing for the payment or delivery of money or other valuable thing, to the amount of five dollars or upwards, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than three nor more than ten years, and for the second offence for a period not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted of receiving stolen goods, or any article the stealing of which is made punishable by this act, to the value of five dollars or upwards, knowing them to have been stolen, or of being an accessory after the fact in any felony, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor for the first offence for a period not less than one nor more than five years, and for the second offence for a period, not less than two nor more than ten years.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted of having falsely forged and counterfeited any gold or silver coin, which now is, or shall hereafter be, passing or in circulation within the District of Columbia, or of having falsely uttered, paid, or tendered in payment, any such counterfeit and forged coin, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeit; or of having aided, abetted or commanded the perpetration of either of the said offences; or of having falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or caused or procured to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, any paper, writing, or printed paper, to the prejudice of the right of any other person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, with intent to defraud such person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, or of having passed, uttered, or published, or attempted to pass, utter or publish, as true, any such falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited paper, writing, or printed paper, to the prejudice of the right of any other person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, knowing the same to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud such person, body politic or corporate, or voluntary association, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than one year or more than seven years; for the second offence for a period not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every person, duly convicted of obtaining by false pretences any goods or chattels, money, bank note, promissory note, or any other instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money or other valuable thing, or of keeping a false bank or gaming table, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for a period not less than one year, nor more than five years; and every person, so offending, shall be a competent witness against every other person offending in the same manner and to the same effect as other persons, but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every person, duly convicted of the crime of maliciously, wilfully, or fraudulently burning any dwelling house, or any other house, barn, stable, adjoining thereto, or any store, barn, or out-house, having goods, tobacco, hay, or grain therein, although the same shall not be adjoined to any dwelling house; or of maliciously and wilfully burning any of the public buildings in the cities, towns, or counties of the District of Columbia, belonging to the United States, or the said cities, towns or counties; or any church, meeting house or other building for public worship, belonging to any voluntary society, or body corporate, or any college, academy, school-house, or library; or any ship or vessel, float or building; or as being accessory thereto; shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for a period not less than one nor more than ten years for the first offence, and not less than five nor more than twenty years for the second offence.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every person, duly convicted of rape, or of being accessory thereto before the fact, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor for the first offence for a period not less than ten nor more than thirty years, and for the second offence for and during the period of his natural life.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every free person, duly convicted of an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, shall be punished for the first offence by undergoing confinement in the Penitentiary for a period not less than one nor more than five years, and for the second for a period not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That every person duly convicted of burglary, or of being accessory thereto before the fact, or of robbery, or as accessory thereto before the fact, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor for the first offence for a period not less than three nor more than seven years, and for the second offence for a period not less than five nor more than twelve years.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted of perjury or subornation of perjury, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than two nor more than ten years, and for the second offence for a period not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That every person convicted of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away any goods or chattels, the value of five dollars or upwards, or any bank note, promissory note, or any other instrument of writing for the payment or delivery of money or other valuable thing, to the amount of five dollars or upwards, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offence for a period not less than three nor more than ten years, and for the second offence for a period not less than five nor more than fifteen years.