

Answer to Question 1

Apparent there is little doing respecting donation Lands by the Act of 26<sup>th</sup> March 1813 the undrawn donation tracts were made subject to actual settlement and sale at a specified price at the time said law passed there were 161 Tracts undrawn a considerable portion of which have since been paid for, and Patents and it is supposed that by ignoring tracts are nearly all settled on any modification of the law respecting donation lands would now be useless and perhaps attended with bad consequences. ~~The~~

Answer to question 2

The Act of 20<sup>th</sup> March 1810, was passed expressly to meet cases where there were two claimants for the money awarded to Pennsylvania Claimants and one of the claimants wished to appeal from the decision of the board - at the time the law passed a case of importance existed, it has since been decided by the Supreme Court, it is not known that another case will occur but the law had better remain in force -

Answer to question 4

The Act of 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1802 provides that a caveat shall be taken on the issuing of a patent for two years no person can be aggrieved by the length of time you on the same day or same hour either of the parties can have a citation and on giving thirty days notice have a hearing before the Board of Property and a decision subject to an appeal to the Court

Answer to Question 5

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1795 all warrants are taken at the risk of the applicants the money paid at the issuing of the warrant is entered to the credit of the warrantee if the warrant is in part satisfied so much of the money paid as is required is applied to the quantity of land returned the balance remains in a credit ~~in the hands~~ and of the warrantee is wholly unsatisfied frequent attempts have been made in the Legislature to pass laws providing for repaying the money paid for warrants not satisfied but have always been rejected