

such justices, magistrates, or judiciary, shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That in all suits for causes arising under this act, the court shall proceed to trial, and render judgment the first term after such suit shall be commenced: *Provided always*, that whenever service of the process shall not have been made twenty days at least previous to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if the court on the statement of such defendant shall judge it expedient: *Provided also*, that if the defendant in such suits shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the general post-office, not allowed by the Postmaster General, although submitted to him conformable to the regulations of the post-office, and shall specify such claim in the affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for the trial at such term for want of evidence, the court in such case, being satisfied in those respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeeding term.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to report annually to Congress every post road which shall not, after the second year from its establishment, have produced one third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of April next, the several clauses and provisions, excepting the first and second sections thereof, of an act, entitled "An act to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States," and the several clauses, provisions and sections of an act (excepting the first and second sections thereof) entitled "An act, in addition to an act, intituled An act, to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States," approved the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exonerate any person who shall not have performed the duty, or who shall have violated any of the prohibitions contained in the said acts, from suits or prosecutions; but as to all bonds, contracts, debts, demands, rights, penalties, punishments, which have been made, have arisen, or have been incurred, or which shall be made, arise, or be incurred previous to the first day of May next, the said acts shall have the same force and effect as though this act had not been made. *Provided also*, that the Postmaster General, deputy postmasters, contractors for carrying the mail, and others employed under the aforesaid acts, shall continue to hold their several offices, appointments and trusts, until they are otherwise removed; any thing herein contained that might be construed to the contrary notwithstanding; and also the bonds which they, or either of them, have or may give for the faithful execution of their several duties and offices, shall continue to have the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, after the said first day of May next, as though this act had not been made.

APPROVED, March 2, 1799.

Judgment to be rendered the first term.
In certain cases a continuance may be had.

Report to be made of certain post roads.

Repeal of parts of former acts.
1794, ch. 23.

1797, ch. 19.

STATUTE III.

CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.*

March 2, 1799.

[Obsolete.]
Specific appropriations.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; the pay and subsistence of the officers and men; bounties and premiums; the clothing, hospital, ordnance, quartermaster's, and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; the contingent expenses of the war department, and the payment of military pensions, the sum of one million five hun-

Specific ap-
propriations.

dred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars, be and hereby is appropriated; that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of four hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army, fifty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of three hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For forage, the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For equipments for one company of cavalry, two thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For horses for the cavalry, to replace those which may die, or become unfit for service, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars.

For clothing, the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For the hospital department, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, the sum of eighty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

For the Indian department, the following sums, that is to say:

For promoting civilization among the Indian tribes, and pay of temporary agents, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expense attending the running of the line of demarkation between the Indian territory and the United States, including the pay of commissioners, surveyors, and assistants, the sum of four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for presents to Indians, on their visits to the seat of government, expenses attending their journies, and during their stay at the seat of government, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For rations to Indians at the different military posts, and within their respective nations, the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repair of forts and fortifications, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For loss of stores, allowances to officers on being ordered to distant commands, and for special purposes, advertising and apprehending deserters, printing, purchasing of maps, and other contingencies, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States, for their pensions from the fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, the sum of ninety-three thousand four hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the additional army of the United States, the following sums, including the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated on account, be, and are hereby, respectively, appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of one million six hundred thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars.

For forage, the sum of forty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand and sixteen dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the expense of horses and equipments for the dragoons, the sum of fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For the hospital department, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing appropriations shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, March 2, 1799.

How the appropriations are to be paid.

STATUTE III.

CHAP. XLV.—*An Act vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the United States.*

March 3, 1799.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on information being given to the President of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him that any citizen of the United States, who shall have been or may be found on board any vessel of war of either of the powers at war with the French Republic, and who shall have been impressed or forced by violence or threats to enter on board such vessel, hath suffered death, or hath received other corporal punishment, or shall be imprisoned with unusual severity by order of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, or of any officer or agent acting under their authority in pursuance of any decree of the said Directory, or law of the French Republic; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby empowered and required to cause the most rigorous retaliation to be executed on any such citizens of the French Republic, as have been or hereafter may be captured in pursuance of any of the laws of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3, 1799.

[Obsolete.]
Act of March 3, 1813, chap. 61.

STATUTE III.

CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.*

March 3, 1799.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following boundary line, established by treaty between the United States and various Indian tribes, shall be clearly ascertained and distinctly marked, in all such places, as the President of the United States shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and running thence up the same, to the portage between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum; thence, down that branch, to the crossing place above Fort Laurence; thence, westwardly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Laromie's store, and where commences the portage, between the Miami of the Ohio and Saint Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westwardly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwestwardly, in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttaw river; thence down the said river Ohio, to the tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clarke, for the use of himself and his warriors; thence around the said tract, on the line of the said tract, till it shall again intersect the said river Ohio; thence down the same, to a point opposite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; thence southeastwardly on the said ridge,

[Expired.]
Act of March 30, 1802, chap. 13.
The Indian boundary to be marked.