Appropriations for the military establishment and the Indian annuities.

expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, 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, for the fabrication of cannon and arms, and purchase of ammunition, and for the payment of military pensions, the sum of two millions, ninety-three thousand and one dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated; that is to say,

For the pay of the army of the United States, four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For the subsistence of the army, three hundred and six thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For forage, the sum of seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

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

For clothing, the sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the sum of forty-two thousand dollars.

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

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

For the quartermaster's department, the sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For paying annuities to the following nations of Indians, in pursuance of treaties: to the Six Nations, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Creeks, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and for presents to the Choctaws, two thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of the transportation of annuities to the Indian tribes, ten thousand dollars.

For promoting civilization among the Indian tribes, and pay of temporary agents, and rations to Indians at the different military posts, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

For the defensive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repairs of forts and fortifications, the sum of thirty 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 maps, and other contingencies, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

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

For the fortification of ports and harbors within the United States, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. For the fabrication of cannon and small arms, and the purchase of ammunition, being the balance of appropriations unexpended which have been carried to the surplus fund, four hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *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, 1801.

Statute II.

March 3, 1801.

Chap. XIX.—*An Act to amend the act intituled "An act to establish a general Stamp Office."*

[Repealed.]

April 6, 1802, ch. 19.

Mode of obtaining a stamp

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any person or persons shall pay to a collector of the revenue, the duty

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to an instrument not stamped.

chargeable by law on a deed, instrument or writing, on which the stamp duty chargeable by law shall not have been paid, together with the further sum of ten dollars, and shall obtain the endorsement and receipt of such collector, upon such deed, instrument or writing therefor, agreeably to the provisions of an act, intituled "An act to establish a general stamp office," passed on the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to produce such deed, instrument or writing, to the supervisor of the revenue within whose district such person or persons shall reside; which supervisor thereupon shall certify under his hand and seal, and upon some part of the said deed, instrument or writing, that the same, so endorsed, has been produced to him, and that the said endorsement is, in his belief, genuine; after which said endorsement and certificate, and not otherwise, such deed, instrument or writing, shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available as if the same had been or were stamped, counterstamped, or marked as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act of April 23, 1800, ch. 31.

Act of April 23, 1800. Repeal of part of the former act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled "An act to establish a general stamp office," as requires certain duties to be performed by the surveyors of the revenue, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1801.

Statute. II.

March 3, 1801.

[Obsolete.]

Chap. XX.—*An Act providing for a Naval peace establishment, and for other purposes.*(a)

The President may cause to be sold certain of the public vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever the situation of public affairs shall in his opinion render it expedient, to cause to be sold, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which are to be carefully preserved, all or any of the ships and vessels belonging to the navy, except the frigates United States, Constitution, President, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, New York, Boston, Essex, Adams, John Adams, and General Greene; and also to lay up all the frigates thus to be retained, except such as are directed by this act to be kept in constant service in time of peace.

Six of the frigates to be retained in constant service.

Sec. 2. *And be it [further] enacted*, That six of the frigates to be retained shall be kept in constant service in time of peace, and shall be officered and manned as the President of the United States may direct, not to exceed, however, two thirds of the present complement of seamen, and ordinary seamen; the residue of the frigates to be retained shall be laid up in convenient ports, and there shall be permanently attached to each frigate so laid up, one sailing-master, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, and one cook, one sergeant or corporal of marines, and eight marines; and to the large frigates twelve, and to the small frigates ten seamen; the sailing-master shall have the general care and superintendence of the ship; and shall generally execute such duties of a purser as may be necessary.

Residue of the frigates laid up.

Component parts of a ration after the reduction of the Navy.

Sec. 3. *And be it [further] enacted*, That from and after the day when the reduction of the navy shall take place as aforesaid, the navy ration shall consist of as follows: on Sunday, fourteen ounces of bread, one and a quarter pound of beef, half a pound of flour, one quarter of a pound of suet, one half pint of distilled spirits; Monday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of pork, half pint of pease, one half pint of distilled spirits; Tuesday, fourteen ounces of bread, one pound of beef, two ounces of cheese, one half pint of distilled spirits; Wednes-

(a) Act of March 27, 1804, chap. 53; act of April 21, 1806, chap. 35.