

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.

How the appropriations are to be paid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1799.

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.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1799.

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 I. *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 Cuttawa 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.