

actual possession of either, be, and the same is hereby repealed after the fourth day of March: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of the said acts, or which have been incurred by virtue of the said acts, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great-Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, and that she shall return to the United States (reasonable time being allowed for performing the voyage,) within the time expressed by the bond, nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fourth day of March next: *Provided however*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any species of goods, wares or merchandise, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each tun of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not, during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and

harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factor, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover, severally, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

The bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

VIRGINIA.

The following address to the President of the United States has been adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia—Yeas 120—Nays 24.

SIR,

THE General Assembly of your native state cannot close their session without acknowledging your services in the office which you are just about to lay down, and bidding you a respectful and affectionate farewell. We have to thank you for the model of an administration, conducted on the purest principles of republicanism; for pomp and state laid aside; patronage discarded; internal taxes abolished; a host of superfluous officers disbanded; the monarchic maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing," renounced; and more than thirty three millions of our debt discharged; the native right to nearly one hundred millions of acres of our national domain extinguished; and, without the guilt or calamities of conquest, a vast and fertile region added to our country, far more extensive than her original possessions, bringing along with it, the Mississippi and port of Orleans, the trade of the West to the Pacific ocean, and in the intrinsic value of the land itself, a source of permanent and almost inexhaustible revenue. These are points in your administration which the historian will not fail to seize, to expand and teach posterity to dwell upon with delight. Nor will he forget our peace with the civilized world, preserved through a season of uncommon difficulty and trial; the good will cultivated with the unfortunate aborigines of our country, and the civilization humanely extended among them; the lesson taught the inhabitants of the coast of Barbary, that we have the means of chastising their piratical encroachments, and awing them into justice; and that theme on which, above all others, the historic genius will hang with rapture, the liberty of speech, and of the press, preserved inviolate, without which genius and science are given to man in vain.

In the principles on which you have administered the government, we see only the continuation and maturity of the same virtues and abilities which drew upon you, in your youth, the resentment of Dunmore.—From the first brilliant and happy moment of your resistance to foreign tyranny, until the present day, we mark with pleasure and with gratitude, the same uniform, consistent character, the same warm and devoted attachment to liberty and the republic, the same Roman love of your country, her rights, her peace, her honour, her prosperity.

How blessed will be the retirement into which you are about to go! How deservedly blessed will it be! For you carry with you the richest of all rewards, the recollection of a life well spent in the service of your country, and proofs the most decisive of the love, the gratitude, the veneration of your countrymen.

That your retirement may be as happy as your life has been virtuous and useful; that our youth may see in the blissful close of your days, an additional inducement to form themselves on your model, is the devout and earnest prayer of your fellow-citizens who compose the general assembly of Virginia.

The nomination of Gen. Dearborn, as collector of the port of Boston, has been approved by the senate—Yeas 25—Nays 7.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1809.

AN ANSWER

From THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, President of the United States, to the Resolutions adopted by a Meeting of the Republican Citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County, on the 4th of February, 1809. Washington, Feb. 17, '09.

SIR,

I HAVE duly received the resolutions of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county of the 4th inst. which you were so kind as to forward to me.

That the aggressions and injuries of the belligerent nations have been the real obstructions which have interrupted our commerce, and now threaten our peace, and that the embargo laws were salutary and indispensably necessary to meet those obstructions, are truths as evident to every candid man, as it is worthy of every good citizen to declare his reprobation of that system of opposition which goes to an avowed and practical resistance of these laws. To such a resistance I trust that the patriotism of our faithful citizens in no section of the Union will give any countenance. Where the law of the majority ceases to be acknowledged, there government ends, the law of the strongest takes its place, and life and property are his who can take them.

I receive with particular pleasure and thankfulness the testimony of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel in favor of the course of proceedings during my administration of the public affairs. And I can truly say, in their words, that they have been conducted with the purest regard and devotion to the interests of the people, and the national safety and honour: and I pray you, with my acknowledgments for these favorable sentiments, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

John Gassaway, Esq.

From a London paper of December 10.

Private letters from Holland state, that Buonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan decree respecting neutrals. By the decree alluded to, it was ordered that all neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by a British cruiser, should be confiscated on afterwards entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes, if taken by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruiser, provided they have not touched at a British port. Buonaparte, by relaxing in the Milan decree, probably expects that the American government will be induced to remove its embargo, so far at least as regards vessels bound to France.

Counterfeiters.

We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were well provided with plates of various banks; and when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the handwriting of the different presidents and cashiers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the bank there, by which means they were apprehended.

[N. Y. Paper.]

From a Wilmington (N. C.) paper, Jan. 31.

A gentleman by the name of James White, lost, on the 11th inst. his pocket-book, containing about 13,000 dollars. He was unable, before he set off for the northward, to discover any thing relative to it. On Saturday last a negro fellow employed to mend part of a fence that had been blown down, and in digging a hole for a post, his spade struck against a small earthen jug, he threw it into the yard, where it remained two days, when a female servant picked it up, and discovering some paper in the inside, which she tried to get out with her knitting needle; not succeeding, she carried it to a clerk in the collector's office, who broke the jug, when to his astonishment there fell out the following bills, in different envelopes, and labelled: two bills of 1000 dollars, each, four of 500 dollars, fifty-four of 100 dollars, and of Cape Fear bills four of 10 dollars, and six of 5 dollars, making altogether 9470 dollars, all of which have been since lodged in the bank.

In the list of seamen who died in the New-York Hospital during the last year, is the name of Gerard Manning, of Maryland.

General Obadiah German, of Chenango county, is elected by the legislature of New-York to represent that State in the senate of the United States for the ensuing six years, in place of Dr. S. L. Mitchill, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The votes were for German, (reps) 65; Brooks, (fed,) 43; Mitchill (rep.) 16.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Maryland in virtue of a power delegated to him by the President of the United States, through the Secretary at War, for the purpose of aiding the respective collectors of the ports in this state in carrying into full and complete effect the several acts of congress laying an embargo.

- Alexander Rodgers, major, district of Baltimore.
Lewis Duvall, capt. do. of Annapolis.
James Clayland, capt. do. of Oxford.
James Claypoole, capt. do. of Chester.
George E. Mitchell, capt. do. of Elkton.
George W. Biscoe, capt. do. of Nottingham.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

- William H. Taylor, captain extra of Worcester.
Josiah Davis, lieutenant do. do.
John A. Massey, ens. do. do.
John Barr, capt. rifle company, 24th of Washington.
Daniel Huyett, 1st lieutenant do. do.
Richard Baird, 2d lieutenant do. do.
Samuel Moor, lieutenant, and Alexander Crockett, ensign, of captain Moore's comp. 27th of Balt.

Jeremiah Boots, lieutenant, and Aaron Meekins, ens. of capt. M. Tilghman's comp. 33d of Kent.

Nicholas Smith, lieutenant, and Rudolph Hensign, of captain Fishpan's comp. 36th of Balt.

Robert Kerby, lieutenant, and William Collins, of capt. W. Purnell's comp. extra of Worcester.

David Rowland, junior, ens. of capt. Stephen's comp. 3th reg. Wash.

Robert I. H. Handy, major 27th of Worcester county.

George Nelson, capt. James Fleming, lieutenant, and John T. Taylor, ens. of a comp. do. do.

William Townsend, (of Barchly,) capt. John Lows, lieutenant, and Milby Adkins, ens. comp. do. do.

Eleazar Johnson, ens. of capt. Atkinson's comp. do. do.

James Fooks, (of Danl.) lieutenant, and Thomas Fooks, ensign, of capt. I. Fook's comp. do. do.

John Parsons, lieutenant, and John W. Parsons, ens. of capt. Johnson's comp. do. do.

John Keller, ens. of capt. R. K. Herd's comp. 5th reg. Balt.

John I. Stull, 1st lt. Moses Tabbs, 2d and George I. Harry, cornet, of capt. O. Williams's troop of horse attached to 2d brigade, Wash. county.

John Ashberry, capt. John Irwine, 1st and John C. Williams, 2d lieutenant, and John Swearingen, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to 2d brigade, Wash. county.

Solomon Holland, Esq.; register of for Montgomery county, vice Sam. T. deceased.

The Senate have agreed to the resolution offered by Mr. Giles, for raising the embargo, and the passage of a non-intercourse law with France and G. Britain, &c. 22—Nays 9.

On the 27th December, M. de Grandgouvier, governor of Baton Rouge, &c. &c. in obedience to an order from the captain-general of the Havanna, set out for Pensacola, to proceed thence to the Havanna.

It is positively asserted that his resignation is an affair of the utmost consequence which is personal to himself.

[New Orleans paper]

We understand that the governor of Connecticut has declined nominating a militia officer to aid the collectors under the embargo law.

[Wash. paper]

A gun-boat officer was brought to prison in this town a few days since, for abusing the inhabitants of Gloucester. He afterwards obtained bail for his appearance before the Supreme Judicial Court.

[Salem paper]

The daily applications for relief at Soup institutions amount to more than 1000 notwithstanding another public establishment of bread is in operation; notwithstanding the relief of private charity continues open notwithstanding the town appropriation for the relief of the poor exceed those of former years.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the instant, at Sotterley, St. Mary's county, the rev. Mr. RABIN, Mr. HENRY C. of Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, and Miss MARY TOOTLE, of this city.