must be the pretensions of him, who shall dare to say, my country has greater need of my services, than it had for those of a Washington or Jefferson.

It is not our purpose—we have neither time or room—to review the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The tributary affection and unshaken confidence of the great mass of the people, even under circumstances perilous and unprecedented, are its best defence. Nothing but sterling gold could have come pure out of such a crucible. Who is there from north to south, from east to west, in the eight millions that make up our population, that stands on ground so pre-eminent? Not one: and yet we have many, very many great and good men. However party spirit, malevolent in some breasts, and highly excited in all, may, in the collisions, of the day, have detracted from his merits, the time will come, and that shortly too, when every one will allow him to have been a good and great man, and when the name of Jefferson will be universally associated with those of Washington and Franklin.

There is fellow-citizens, something inexpressibly tender and solemn in the *political* departure from among us of our distinguished friend and benefactor.—How much has he contributed to our happiness! How various, complicated, and arduous have been the scenes through which he has passed! Forty years have been almost unceasingly spent in your service! What post of honor has he not filled, what grade of political duty has he not discharged!—How many anxious moments has he had for your welfare! How great the debt, how profound the obligation to such a man! But vast as the debt is, let us rejoice that it has been paid!—that we have been and still are grateful for the services we have received. Let us feel a just pride in the reflection that the affection and esteem of an enlightened nation cancel all obligation and that this is bestowed to the full on Thomas Jefferson. Let us too remember that the day has at length arrived, when praise cannot be mistaken for flattery, or be ascribed, to impure motives. The leading elements of a nation's happiness are liberty, knowledge and wealth. Possessed of these, it is impossible for any people to be miserable. During Mr. Jefferson's administration all these have been either increased or strengthened. Liberty has submitted to no fetters, the arts and sciences have advanced with unprecedented steps, and wealth outrun every calculation. If it be an indisputable axiom, that, a tree is known by its fruit, here is a criterion which cannot be mistaken or unfelt. It is this, that on this day lights up the gratitude, awakens the regret and calls forth the blessings of millions.

Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the U. States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States or the territories thereof; and if any person shall contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever; or a pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned, for a term not less than one months, nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the U. States and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of G. Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the said twentieth day of May next arrive, either with or without a cargo within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France.—Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France or of any of her colonies or dependencies or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope prior to the 22d day of December, 1807, or which had departed for such port by permission of the president under the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next, in the United States or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every collecter, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building, or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares or merchandize which he or they have now by law, in relation to goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandize so concealed or purchased.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear (or affirm,) that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) any goods wares or merchandize, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandize on board the said vessel or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the following addition be made after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandize imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandize, the importation of which into the United States or the territories thereof is prohibited by law, and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandize, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandize imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the president be, and he hereby is authorized, in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify their edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing: *Provided,* that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue, and vessels bound thereafter to any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse shall by virtue of this section be again permitted shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port nor trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercoure shall have been thus permitted by this act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandize to any foreign port or place, be and the same is hereby repealed, after the fifteenth day of March, 1809, except so far as they relate to Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either:

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 harbors 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, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States—and in a sum of four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part, or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners, 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 actual possession of either, the colonies or dependencies of either, nor be directly nor indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel; 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 harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bonds 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 harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and 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 fifteenth day of March, 1809. *Provided however,* That all penalties & forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any 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 harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States or 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 specie or goods, wares or merchandize, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorised 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 ton 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 other 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 harbors 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 factors, 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 the act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, passed the eighteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the act supplementary thereto, be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the said twentieth day of May next: *Provided,* That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously 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. 18. *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, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remiting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned." passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred ninety seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer; and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, & the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the end of the next session of congress.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN MILLEDGE, *President of the Senate pro-tempore.*

March 1, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6.

On Saturday James Madison, in obedience to the voice of his country, assumed the duties of President of the U. States. The day, from its commencement to its close, was marked by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. It appeared as if the *people*, actuated by a general and spontaneous impulse, determined to manifest, in the strongest manner, the interest excited by this great event, and their conviction of the close connection between it and their happiness. For many days before citizens from the adjacent and even remote states had been pouring into the city, until its capacity of accomodation was strained to the utmost.

The dawn of day was announced by a federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton: and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the Inauguration that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled, and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose; and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol, unable to obtain admittance, exceded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the Representatives, *Governor Milledge,* the President pro-tem-pore, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President of the U. States on the right of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, Heads of Department on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour, Mr. Madison left his own house, escorted by the troops of cavalry of the City and George Town, commanded by Capt. Brent; and at twelve entered the Representative Hall, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Mr. Coles, Secretary, to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate; when Mr. Milledge left the central chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr. Madison then rose and delivered the speech given above.

The oath of office was then administered to him by chief Justice Marshall; on which, and as the President retired two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the district, nine in number and in complete uniform, under the command of Col. M'Kinney, drawn up, whose line he passed in review, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President,