

By Authority.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the payment of all bonds given, subsequent to the date of the act to which this act is a supplement, for duties on coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, cocoa, and wine paying a duty of twenty-three cents per gallon, and which remain unpaid, or for the same articles which may arrive hereafter in any of the ports of the United States, and whilst the act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," shall continue in force, may be suspended, subject however in all respects to the conditions and provisions made and provided in the act of the tenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to which this act is a supplement: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to importations made in vessels dispatched under permits granted by the President of the United States in pursuance of powers in him vested by the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.'"

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the amount of any bond given for the payment of duties on the importation of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, cocoa or wine paying a duty of twenty-three cents per gallon, made subsequent to the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, and which bond would by virtue of this act have been entitled to an extension of credit, shall have been previously paid, the money so paid shall by the proper collector be refunded to the person or persons who shall have paid the same, or to his, her, or their agent or agents, on his or their giving a bond with sureties, in the same manner and on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, and on a compliance of the person or persons receiving the indulgence hereby granted, with all the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
January 12, 1809.—APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.

An act for dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Illinois.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio," and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers for the said territory, who, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate, shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensations, as by the ordinance aforesaid, and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the Indiana territory. And the duties and emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs shall be united with those of governor: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall have full power, in the recess of Congress, to appoint and commission all officers herein authorized, and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Illinois territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: *Provided*, That until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards in said territory, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor, to the several counties in the said territory, agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, which they may respectively contain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the Indiana territory, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Illinois territory, from and after the aforesaid first day of March next.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the first day of March next, shall be pending in the court of any county which shall be included within the said territory of Illinois, and also all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the said first day of March next, shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana territory, in consequence of any writ of removal, or order for trial at bar, and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the territory of Illinois aforesaid, shall, in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on and judgments and decrees rendered thereon, in the same manner as if the said Indiana territory had remained undivided.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the collection of taxes which may, on the first day of March next, be due to the Indiana territory on lands lying in the said territory of Illinois.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature of the said Illinois territory, Kaskaskia on the Mississippi river shall be the seat of government for the said Illinois territory.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. M. MILLEDGE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
February 3, 1809.—APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

WHEREAS on the night of the 20th inst. Wm. E. Fox and Miss Maclean, who had been committed, on charges of felony, to the Jail of Person County, broke therefrom, and have not, since been heard of.—I hereby offer a reward of One hundred dollars for the apprehension and securing of the said Maclean, and twenty-five for the apprehension and securing of the said Fox; so that they may be brought to Justice on the charges laid against them. Maclean is about 21 or 22 years of age, a feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark skin, hazel eyes and a down look. Fox is 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a thin visage, light hair and blue eyes.

W. M. KISSACK,
Feb. 21st.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States,
To Governor Tyler's letter to him, enclosing the Address of the General Assembly of Virginia—also his answer to the address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1809.

SIR—I have duly received your favor of the 11th, covering the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia on our foreign relations, and an Address to myself on my approaching retirement; and I ask leave, through the same channel, to return the enclosed Answer. Nothing can give me more sincere satisfaction than this kind and honorable testimony from the General Assembly of my native state, a state in which I have drawn my first, and shall draw my latest breath, and to which I retire with inexpressible pleasure. I am equally sensible of your goodness in the approving terms in which you have made this communication. The concurrence of a veteran patriot, who, from the first dawn of the revolution to this day, has pursued unchangeably the same honest course, cannot but be flattering to his fellow labourers. I pray you to accept the assurances of my sincere esteem and respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

His Excellency, Gov. Tyler.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

I receive with peculiar sensibility the affectionate address of the General Assembly of my native state, on my approaching retirement from the office with which I have been honored by the nation at large. Having been one of those who entered into public life at the commencement of an era the most extraordinary which the history of man has ever yet presented to his contemplation, I claim nothing more for the part I have acted in it, than a common merit of having, with others, faithfully endeavored to do my duty in the several stations allotted me. In the measures which you are particularly pleased to approve, I have been aided by the wisdom and patriotism of the national legislature, and the virtue and talents of the able coadjutors with whom it has been my happiness to be associated, and to whose valuable and faithful services I with pleasure and gratitude bear witness.

From the moment that, to preserve our rights, a change of government became necessary, no doubt could be entertained that a republican form was most consonant with reason, with right, with the freedom of man, and with the character and situation of our fellow-citizens. To the sincere spirit of republicanism are naturally associated the love of country, devotion to its liberty, its rights and its honor. Our preference of that form of government has been, so far justified by its success, and the prosperity with which it has blessed us. In no portion of the earth were life, liberty and property ever so securely held; and it is with infinite satisfaction that, withdrawing from the active scenes of life, I see the sacred deposit of these blessings committed to those who are sensible of their value, and determined to defend them.

It would have been a great consolation to have left the nation under the assurance of a continued peace. Nothing has been spared to effect it: and at no other period of history would such efforts have failed to secure it. For neither belligerent pretends to have been injured by us, nor can say that we have in any instance departed from the most faithful neutrality; and certainly none will charge us with a want of forbearance.

In the desire of peace, but in full confidence of safety from our unity, our position and our resources, I shall retire into the bosom of my native state, endeared to me by every tie which can attach the human heart. The assurance of your approbation, and that my conduct has given satisfaction to my fellow-citizens generally, will be an important ingredient in my future happiness; and that the supreme ruler of the universe may have our country under his special care, will be among the latest of my prayers.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Feb. 16, 1809.

ADDRESS

OF THE METHODISTS TO MR. JEFFERSON, SON, WITH HIS ANSWER.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the U. States.

SIR—As you are about voluntarily to resign the important helm of the Union, and from your elevated, tho' critical situation, descend to the dignity of a private citizen, we thought it a duty incumbent on us to express the high opinion we entertain of the valuable services you have rendered to your country.

We were told by your enemies, on the commencement of your presidential career, that your principles were such as totally to discountenance revealed religion; that we might burn our bibles, for the flood-gate of infidelity would be opened upon the followers of Emanuel, and religion would be banished from the states of the Union; but we are happy and thankful that it is in our power to say, that so far from its having been the case, we sat under our vine and our fig-tree, worshipping God, agreeably to the dictates of our own consciences, none making us afraid: and further, our societies in general, throughout the Union, have experienced an astonishing increase, and thousands have turned from the error of their ways to seek happiness in the God of their salvation.

Agreeably to the precepts of our holy religion, we try as much as we can in us, to live peaceably with all men, and that we may secure an honest livelihood for our respective families without coveting the property or infringing the rights of our fellow-citizens, we conceive it to be our duty to attend with constant industry to our respective vocations: notwithstanding this, we are convinced that the important gift of reason was not imparted to us without cause, therefore we read, reflect and examine for ourselves, in most cases which involve the happiness and peace of ourselves, our families and our country: it is from hence we are enabled to state, that when our national funds were exhausting, our debts and taxes were rapidly increasing by the mistaken policy of a former administration; when our seamen were murdered and our national flag insulted within the precincts of our own jurisdiction—when restless, ambitious and infuriated men, to accomplish their own views, raised a ferment in the west, so as to decoy our thoughtless youth and some of our sage citizens from the line of prudence and the path of duty—when the horrors of a bloody war had inundated Europe, and the wide spreading storm threatened our country, we saw with painful solicitude, the important task imposed on you, we admired the wisdom, coolness and prudence of your conduct, and are fully persuaded that the measures recommended by you and adopted by the legislature, have astonished and confounded the restless governors of Europe and saved your country.

Not having had the advantage of a liberal education, and being stationed in the more lowly scenes of life, we have nothing to recommend us to your notice but the uprightness of our intention; this being the case, we are fully convinced that you will not despise the day of small things, but accept this humble tribute of gratitude in the way it is intended, and it is not our wish to intrude upon your valuable time, because weightier matters at this eventful crisis must necessarily engross your attention, we therefore conclude by observing with an apostle "Silver and gold we have none, but such as we have we give unto you." May the God of all grace assist and support your last public efforts by your wisdom and prudence to dispel the clouds that still seem to be collecting in our political horizon—may he descend with you to a peaceful and happy retirement; where you may aid by your councils your successor in office, and when you have finished your course in this fluctuating life, may you be safely committed to the bosom of that God,

where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Signed in behalf of the Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 20th, 1808.

JOHN WRENSHALL,
Secretary and Local Deacon.
ROBT. MELHINNY, Sen.
Senior Steward of the Society,
and Class Leader.
THOMAS COOPER, Jun.
Class Leader.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Society of the Methodist Church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I am much indebted, fellow-citizens, for your friendly address of November 29, and gratified by this expression of personal regard to myself. Having ever been an advocate for the freedom of religious opinion and exercise, from no person certainly was an abridgement of these sacred rights to be apprehended less than from myself. In justice to an excellent constitution, it ought to be observed that it has not placed our religious rights under the power of any public functionary. The power therefore was wanting, not less than the will, to injure these rights.

The times in which we live, fellow-citizens, are indeed times of trouble; such as no age has yet seen, or perhaps will ever see again. To avoid their calumnious influence has been our duty and endeavor, and to effect it, great sacrifices have been necessary. They have seen that these necessities were forced by the wrongs of others, and they have met with the zeal which the crisis called for. What course we are finally to take, cannot yet be foreseen, but reading, reflecting and examining for yourselves, you will find your public functionaries, according to the best of their judgments, directing your affairs, without passion or partiality, with a single view to your rights and best interests. And it is the approbation of those who thus read, reflect and examine for themselves which is truly condoling to the persons charged with the guidance of your affairs. For that portion of your approbation which you are pleased to bestow on my conduct, I am truly thankful, and offer my sincere prayers for your welfare, and a happy issue to our country from the difficulties impending over it.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Elizabeth Town Academy wish to employ a clergyman of distinguished abilities, as a Principal Teacher, whose professional services, in all probability, will meet with respectful and liberal encouragement. Any communication on the subject will be duly attended to. By order of the Board.
J. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
Bladen, Feb. 5th.

ATTENTION.

I having been appointed Attorney in fact by the surviving partner of the late firm of J. & J. Faires, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county; I hope that all who are indebted to said firm will come forward and make settlement, without delay, as it is desirable that the business should be closed—and those who do not think proper to attend to this notice, must not be displeased should they have to settle agreeable to law.
H. G. BURTON.
N. B. I shall attend the courts of Montgomery, Anson, Mecklenburg, Rowan and Iredell, at other times, and shall generally be in Charlotte for the purpose of attending to said business.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Court-house in Buncombe County, at Saturday the 18th of March next,
SO much of the following Tracts of Land as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and expense of advertising, viz:
250 acres given in by John Evans.
500 do do by George Ouphant.
250 do do by James Bryan.
50 do do by Andrew Hefley.
50 do do by James Step.
150 do do by Isaac Shelton.
100 do do by William Cross.
100 do do by William Series.
300 do do by George Russell.
200 do do by Stephen Habb.
500 do do by Hugh Brown.
50 do do by Richard Hightower.
150 do do by Richard Mettling.
1270 do do by Randolph Kidile.
100 do do by John Kyle.
105 do do by Manning Summers.
306 do do by Josiah Alexander.
240 do do by William Spivy.
243 do do by Thomas Lewis.
Feb. 2. JOHN LONGMIRE, Shif.