Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 3....6.] TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1805. [NO. 34.....304]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS *and* FIFTY CENTS *per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *are inserted three weeks for* ONE DOLLAR *a square; and continued for* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *per week*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whensoever any treason, felony, misprision of treason, or of felony, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or of the revenue laws of the United States, shall hereafter be committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the case shall be cognizable by, or under their authority, if the person committing the same, shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, or in the waters within their jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of any court of the United States upon satisfactory proof thereof to him made, to issue his warrant specifying the nature of the offence, and directed to the marshal, commanding him to take the body of the offender, and bring him before the said judge or justice, to be dealt with according to law. And if the said marshal shall deem the ordinary posse comitatus insufficient to ensure the execution of the said warrant, he shall apply to the said judge or justice, who shall immediately issue his order, directed to any officer having command of militia, or any officer having command of regular troops, or of armed vessels of the United States, in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the said marshal with all the force under his command, or such part as may be necessary in executing the warrant aforesaid. And the said marshal conforming himself in all things to the instructions which he shall receive from the president of the United States, or from any other person authorised by the president, shall first demand the surrender of the person charged with the offence; and if delivery be not made, or if the marshal be obstructed from making the demand, he shall use all the means in his power by force and arms, to arrest the offender, and all others who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in evading the arrest, and he shall convey the said offender and all others arrested as aforesaid, and deliver them to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law. If death ensue to the person ordered to be arrested, or to any of those giving him aid and countenance, it shall be justified; but if to the marshal, or to any of those supporting him in the discharge of his duty, the persons engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whensoever after the passage of this act, any felony, misprison of felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace shall be committed within the body of a county in any one of the United States, and any process of law shall be issued under the authority of the state, for the purpose of arresting the offender, if the said offender shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of state, in which the offence was committed, it shall be lawful for the governor or other supreme executive officer of the state in which the said offence shall have been committed, upon due proof thereof, and upon his being satisfied that the ordinary posse comitatus is insufficient to ensure the execution of the said process, to issue his order directed to any officer having command of regular troops or armed vessels of the United States in the vicinity, requiring him to aid the officer charged with the execution of the process, with all the force under his command, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in arresting the offender, and all those giving aid and countenance in resisting the civil authority. And if the said offender shall flee to any place beyond the jurisdiction of the state and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged with the execution of the said process, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to pursue the said offender into such place, taking with him, if necessary, the said armed force, and there arrest him, in virtue of the said process. And if the said offender shall flee to and be on board of any foreign armed vessel, being in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the state, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the officer charged with the execution of the said process shall first demand the delivery of the said offender, of and from the person or persons having charge and command of the said foreign armed vessel, declaring the authority and cause for which the demand is made; and if the said offender be not delivered according to the said demand, or if the officer charged with the execution be obstructed in attempting to make the demand, then he shall use all the means in his power, by force and arms, to enter on board of the said foreign armed vessel, there to search for and arrest the said offender, and all those who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in preventing and resisting the execution of the said process; and the officer charged with the execution of the said process, shall convey the said offender and deliver him over to the civil authority of the state, to be dealt with according to law; and all those arrested for being concerned in resisting the execution of the process shall be delivered over to the civil authority of the United States, and shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been concerned in knowingly and wilfully obstructing, resisting, or opposing any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve any warrant or other legal or judicial writ issued under the authority of the United States. But if any of those concerned in making the arrest be killed in a place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, those engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide, and if the person charged with the offence, or any of those concerned with him in resisting, be killed, in a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be justified.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any commanding officer of militia, of regular troops, or armed vessels of the United States, shall refuse to obey the requisition authorised by this act, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And in order to prevent insults to the authority of the laws, whereby the peace of the United States with foreign nations may be endangered, *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States either to permit or interdict at pleasure, the entrance of the harbors and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States to all armed vessels belonging to any foreign nation, and by force to repel and move them from the same; except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, by being pursued by an enemy, or when charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong; in which cases, as well as in all others when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbor or waters, shall take such position therein, as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the collector, under the authority and directions of the president of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whensoever any armed vessel of a foreign nation, entering the harbors or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States and required to depart therefrom, shall fail so to do, 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 of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel the said armed vessel to depart; or if he shall think it proper, it shall be lawful for him to forbid by proclamation, all intercourse with such vessel, and with every armed vessel of the same nation, and the officers and crew thereof; to prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them, and also to instruct the collector of the district, where such armed vessel shall be, and of any and of every other district of the United States, to refuse permission to any vessel belonging to the same nation, or to its citizens or subjects, to make entry or unlade, so long as the said armed vessel shall remain in the harbors or waters of the United States, in defiance of the public authority. And if after the publication of said proclamation, and due notice thereof, any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, or to any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, either in repairing the said vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, or any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, unless it be for the purpose of carrying the armed vessel required to depart as aforesaid, beyond the limits, and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall also be liable to be bound to their good behaviour.

Sec 6. *And be it further enacted,* That whensoever any officer of an armed vessel commissioned by any foreign power, shall on the high seas commit any trespass or tort, or any spoliation on board any vessel of the United States, or any unlawful interruption or vexation of trading vessels actually coming to or going from the United States, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, on satisfactory proof of the facts, by proclamation to interdict the entrance of the said officer, and of any armed vessel by him commanded within the limits of the United States, and if at any time after such proclamation made, he shall be found within the limits of the United States he shall be liable therefor to be arrested, indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment, in any court in the United States having competent jurisdiction, and it shall be a part of the sentence that he shall within such time after the payment of his fine and the expiration of his term of imprisonment, as the court shall direct, leave the United States never to return. And if he shall return within the limits of the United States after the passing of such sentence or be found therein after the period limitted by the court aforesaid, he shall again be liable to be indicted, fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court: *Provided always,* That if the said officer shall also have committed any other offence made punishable by this act, he shall be a liable to prosecution and punishment; the provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to give, as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, to the collectors of the respective districts, and to such other persons as he may think proper, the necessary instructions for carrying this act into effect, particularly marking out the line of conduct, to be observed by the marshal, and the several collectors in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

Sec. 8 *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall be sued for any thing done in pursuance of, or in obedience to this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force, for the term of two years and from thence, to the end of the next Session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 3, 1805 —APPROVD,
TH: JEFFERSON.

A FALSE and malicious report, intended to injure my character, having been propagated by some person unknown to me, that I have received public money, which I appropriated it to my own use, and refused to account for it when called on—I now call upon the author of such report to come forward and establish the charge, otherwise I shall consider him a base and infamous liar.

JAMES HARRISON,
Constable of Bay hundred.
June 18, 1805. 3t

Magistrates, and other Blanks
NEATLY PRINTED,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE

SPEECH

Of Governor LANGDON to the Legislature of New Hampshire, delivered on the 6th inst.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In obedience to the call of my fellow citizens, who have thought proper by their free suffrages to choose me their chief executive magistrate for the present year, I have found it incumbent on me to accept the important trust, and shall attend to the duties of the office, with all that fidelity which its great responsibility demands.

I regret that my talents are not more equal to the station, but such as I have, shall be most faithfully employed in co-operating with you to protect and secure the freedom, independence and happiness of the people.

It is greatly to be lamented that for some years past our citizens have been so much divided in their political sentiment. This makes it in some measure necessary for me to declare mine.

I consider myself a republican, and have uniformly (as far as I have been able) from the year 1775 to this day, supported the principles of a free elective government of the people, from whom all our power and authority originate, being fully convinced that a republican government faithfully administered, is the strongest, the freest and the best that has ever yet been experienced.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government; and here permit me to congratulate you and the rest of my fellow citizens, that the general affairs of the union are at present conducted by a wise, virtuous and magnanimous administration, in which I do not hesitate to say, the people may place their utmost confidence.

When we look around and view the unparalelled happiness of our country; the civil and religious liberty we enjoy; agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourishing; the general tranquility that prevails; the immense acquisition of territory by the cession of Louisiana, and the complete arrangement of the finances of the United States, in short, prosperity appearing in every direction;—surely we have the greatest reason for thankfulness and gratitude to the Supreme disposer of all events, for so many inestimable blessings.

It would be unnecessary for me to take up your time in saying any thing of foreign affairs, as those relations are confided to our general government —Coming as you do, gentlemen from all parts of the state, you must of course be much better acquainted with the wants and wishes of our constituents, than I am able to point out. Should it be your determination to hold another session of the legislature this year, the present of course would be of short duration, as little else than the immediate local prudential matters of the state, with the unfinished business of the last session, would claim your attention at this time.

I shall only mention that the state of the treasury will be laid before you, your wisdom will determine whether any and what sum of money it will be necessary to raise the current year. In public and in private concerns, economy is very desirable, but at the same time such sums of money should be raised, as will sufficiently answer the exigencies of the state.

Could I think the present session would continue long enough, I should urge the necessity of making some further arrangement for establishing our militia upon a more respectable footing, as I consider it of the highest importance; but whether this business can be taken up with propriety, this session, is for your determination.

I shall with pleasure concur with you in all such acts and resolves as you may think proper to pass, which shall appear for the safety and advantage of the citizens, and unite with you in the best endeavors to harmonize the public mind, by making every exertion to promote the tranquility and happiness of our country."

JOHN LANGDON.

State of New Hampshire,
Concord, June 6, 1805.

In the sentiments of governor Langdon, in his address to the New Hampshire legislature, we have the frank and firm avowal of the creed of a true republican. Without reserve or qualification he declares a free elective government of the people the strongest, the freest the best that has ever yet been experienced; and declares the administration of the general government worthy of the utmost confidence of the people. In this tribute there is no policy or servility; those who know Mr Langdon, know what the speaks comes from the heart.

The late elections have insured a full triumph to republican principles in New Hampshire. The government has completely changed hands. A letter from Concord, extracted from the New Hampshire Gazette, delineates the following glowing picture.

"The hon. JOHN LANGDON, is elected governor by a majority of 3810 votes."

"*Clement Storer,* is President of the Senate."

"*Samuel Bell* is Speaker of the House of Representatives."

"*Nathaniel Gilman* is Treasurer."

"*Philip Garrigan, Jun* is Secretary of the state."

"There are *four* Republicans and *one* Federalist in the council."

"A Republican majority of more than *fifty* grace the House of Representatives."

"In the senate there are *eight* Republicans to *four* Federalists.

"The defeat of this monster is complete—it is fallen, *never, never, never,* to rise again; and it is now that we may anticipate with confidence, the rapid dispersion of those clouds, which have too long obscured the understanding and misled the judgment of a number of the citizens of this state, it is now that we look forward to the *complete* and *undisputed* triumph of those principles of *genuine* Republicanism, which alone can secure the rights, privileges, and promote the peace and happiness of the people.

"We congratulate the citizens of this state and the union on this happy, thrice happy change."

New Orleans, March 22.

The following message was laid before the council.

"*Gentlemen of the legislative council,*

"I have given to the bill entitled "An act to prevent persons other than those who are inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th day of April, 1803, being citizens of the United States," from holding any office under the government of this territory, the most respectful and attentive consideration. The principle of the bill is patriotic, and I cordially unite with you in opinion, that offices of trust in this territory ought alone to be confided to the ancient inhabitants of the country, or the citizens of the United States, unless on occasions where a departure from so general a rule should be justified by some of those strong reasons which seldom occur; I, however, entertain doubts whether the object of the bill is righful to the opinion, that it is more properly a matter of constitutional provision. The law of congress for the government of this territory, has vested in the executive an uncontrouled discretion in appointments to office, & as I doubt the constitutionality of any act of the territorial legislature, which would abridge the powers of the office I have the honor to hold, it becomes my duty to reject the bill.

(Signed)
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

The governor has likewise given his negative to a bill recognising as legal any rate of interest stipulated by the contracting parties.

PITTSBURG, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Slippery Rock, dated Jun 10, 1805, to the Post Master of this place.

"I have borrowed a pen and ink to inform you of a lamentable occurrence here. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, William Tucker the post, and a young man, named Th. Thompson, a carpenter, in attempting to cross the Slippery Rock creek on a raft with the mail, were drowned. The mail is lost, Tucker was an excellent swimmer; but finding no bottom for his poles, seemed to lose all power of proper exertion, yet would have saved himself, having got into a waggon which had broken down, was loaded and fast in the middle of the creek, but putting out his hand to Thompson, was drawn out and precipitated over the falls."

If it were not for the federal majority in the single town of Boston; the commonwealth of Massachusetts would be in full communion and harmony with the national government.

B. A. Chron.