Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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, and continued *weekly*, for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

To prohibit the importation of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

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 January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the U. States, or the territories thereof from any foreign kingdom, place or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or any other person, shall, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, for himself or themselves or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build fit, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United Statss, nor shall cause any ship or vessel, to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any port or place whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the United States, to be held, sold or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor; and if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out for the purpose aforesaid or shall be caused to sail so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts, for the district where the said ship or vessel may be found or seized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every person so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, from and after the first day of January, on thousand eight hundred and eight, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay twenty thousand dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, take on board, receive, or transport from any of coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mullatto, or person of color, in any ship or vessel, for the purpose of selling them in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, or shall be in any ways aiding or abetting therein, such citizen or citizens or person shall severally forfeit and pay five thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect; and every such ship or vessel in which such negro, mulatto, or person of color shall have been taken on board, received or transported as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects which shall be found on board the same, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts in the district where the said ship or vessel may be found or seized. And neither the importer nor any person or persons claiming from or under him shall hold any right or title whatsoever to any negro, mulatto, or person of color, nor to the service or labor thereof who may be imported or brought within the United States, or territories thereof, in violation of this law, but the same shall remain subject to any regulations not contravening the provisions of this act, which the legislature of the several states or territories as any time hereafter may make, for disposing of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board any ship or vessel from any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to sell, him, her, or them, for a slave or slaves, or to be held to service or labor, and shall transport the same to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, and there sell such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so transported as aforesaid, for a slave or to be held to service or labor, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall suffer imprisonment for not more than ten years nor less than five years, and be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, purchase or sell any negro, mulatto or person of color, for a slave or to be held to service, or labor, who shall have been imported, or brought from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from the dominions of any foreign state, immediately adjoining to the United States, into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, knowing at the time of such purchase or sale, such negro, mulatto, or person of color, was so brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, as aforesaid, such purchaser and seller shall severally forfeit and pay for every negro, mulatto, or person of color, so purchased or sold as aforesaid, eight hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect; *Provided*, That the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, mulatto, or person of color, who may be sold or disposed of in virtue of any regulation which may hereafter be made by any of the legislatures of the several states in that respect in pursuance of this act, and the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall be found, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, in any river, port, bay, or harbor, or on the high seas, within the jurisdictional limits of the United States or hovering on the coast thereof, having on board any negro, or mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, or with intent to land the same, in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, contrary to the prohibition of this act, every such ship or vessel together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, an may be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, should he deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be manned and employed to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States, or territories thereof, where he may judge attempts will be made to violate the provisions of this act, and to instruct and direct the commanders of armed vessels of the United States to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, all such ships or vessels, and moreover to seize, take and bring into any port of the U. States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found on the high seas, contravening the provisions of this act, to be proceeded against according to law, and the captain, master, or commander of every such ship or vessel, so found and seized as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be prosecuted before any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof; and being thereof convicted, shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years, and not exceeding four years. And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted and condemned, shall be divided equally between the U. States and the officers and men who shall make such seizure, take or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States, or revenue cutters thereof and the same, shall be distributed in like manner, as is provided by law, for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy: *Provided*, That the officers and men, to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of color, found on board of any ship or vessel, so by them seized, taken, or brought into port for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to such person or persons as shall be appointed by the respective states, to receive the same; and if no such person or persons shall be appointed by the respective states, they shall deliver every such negro, or mulatto, or person of color, to the overseers of the poor of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be brought or found, and shall immediately transmit to the governor or chief magistrate of the state, an account of their proceedings together with the number of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, and a descriptive list of the same, that he may give directions respecting such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no captain, master, or commander of any ship or vessel, of less burthen than forty tons, shall, from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eight, take on board and transport any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to any port or place whatsoever, for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same as a slave, or with intent that the same may be sold or disposed of to be held to service or labor, on penalty of forfeiting for every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so taken on board and transported as aforesaid, the sum of eight hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to any person, or persons, who shall sue for, and prosecute the same to effect: *Provided however*, that nothing in this section shall extend to prohibit the taking on board or transporting on any river, or inland bay of the sea, within the jurisdiction, of the United States, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, (not imported contrary to the provisions of this act) in any vessel or species of craft whatever.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain, master, or commander of any ship or vessel of the burthen of forty tons or more, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, sailing coast-wise from any port in the United States, to any other port or place within the jurisdiction of the same, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of transporting them to be sold or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, shall, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests, of every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, on board such ship or vessel, therein specifying the name and sex of each person, their age and stature, as near, as may be, and the class to which they respectively belong, whether negro, mulatto, or person of color, with the name and place of residence of every owner, or shipper of the same, and shall deliver such manifests, to the collector of the port, if there be one, otherwise to the surveyor, before whom the captain, master, or commander, together with the owner, or shipper, shall severally swear or affirm, to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the persons therein specified were not imported or brought into the United States, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and that under the laws of the state, they are held to service or labor; whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said captain, master, or commander, with a permit specifying thereon the number, names, and general description of such persons, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be, without the captain, master, or commander, having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests, of every negro, mulatto, or person of color, on board such ship or vessel, as aforesaid, and without having previously delivered the same to the said collector or surveyor, and obtained a permit, in manner as herein required, or shall previous to her arrival, at the port of her destination, take on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, other than those specified in the manifests, as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and may be seized, prosecuted and condemned in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof; and the captain, master, or commander, of every such ship or vessel, shall moreover forfeit, for every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so transported, or taken on board contrary to the provisions of this act, the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for, and prosecute the same to effect.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain, master, or commander, of every ship or vessel, of the burthen of forty tons or more, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, sailing coastwise, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, to sell or dispose of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, and arriving in any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, from any other port within the same, shall, previous to the unlading or putting on shore any of the persons aforesaid, or suffering them to go on shore, deliver to the collector, if there be one, or if not, to the surveyor residing at the port of her arrival, the manifest certified by the collector or surveyor of the port from whence she sailed, as is herein before directed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm, and if the collector or surveyor shall be satisfied therewith, he shall thereupon grant a permit for unlading or suffering such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to be put on shore, and if the captain, master, or commander, of any such ship or vessel being laden as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest at the time and in the manner herein directed, or shall land or put on shore any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose aforesaid, before he shall have delivered his manifest as aforesaid, and obtained a permit for that purpose, every such captain, master, or commander, shall forfeit and pay ten thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the United States, the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1807.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW YORK, May 9.

LATE AND INTERESTING.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Bedford, captain Dunbar, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of London papers and Lloyd's List to the 27th March inclusive. The papers furnish late and interesting intelligence from the continent. A letter from Altona, (which will be found under the London date of March 27) states that a continued series of battles were fought from the 26th of February to the 8th of March, in which the Russians were victorious. A letter from Thorn states that the French lost 13,000 men, five generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

In the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, we have given as copious extracts as the late hour at which we received the papers would permit.

The papers are principally devoted to parliamentary and editorial discussions respecting the change of the British ministry.—The new ministry has commenced its career, under very unpromising circumstances. Already the strength of parties has been tried in parliament, when the new ministers found themselves in a minority of 93—and an immediate dissolution of parliament is mentioned as probable. The catalogue of new ministers was not completed on the 27th. The following received the seals of office on the 25th and 26th. The resignation of their predecessors having been accepted on the 25th.

Earl Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal.

The duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury.

Lord Hawkesbury, secretary of state for the home department.

Mr. Canning, Secretary of state for the foreign department.

Viscount Castlereagh, secretary of state for the war and colonial department.

Earl Elgin, lord lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Earl of Selkerk, lord lieutenant of Kirkcudbright Stewarty.

Earl Camden, president of the council.

Lord Mulgrave, first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, president of the board of controul.

Earl Chichester, one of the post-masters general.

Earl Bathurst president of the board of trade, and master of the mint.

Lord Charles Somerset, and Mr. Long, joint paymasters of the forces.

Marquis of Titchfield, one of the lords of the treasury.

Lord Lovaine, a member of the board of controul.

London, March 25.

Further advices have been received from the continent of very late date.—Furnish intelligence of very great importance indeed, of which we have only time to give the principal heads.

The head-quarters of the French army were about to be transferred to Berlin, and Bonaparte was expected in that city at the end of last week.

Gen. Blucher, who has been exchanged for gen. Victor, was about to set off to take the command in the Prussian army.

The Prussian Insurgents on the right bank of the Oder are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Several corps of French, worn down by famine and fatigue, among the rest a considerable part of Oudinot's division, are reported to have laid down their arms.

Gen. Benningsen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 Regulars, and thirty *pulks* of Cossacks, of 500 men each.—On that memorable occasion the Russian army, according to the official statement, was only seventy thousand strong. The French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The want of forage is so great in that part of Poland occupied by the French, that they have been under the necessity of taking the thatch coverings of the houses, to supply their horses with provender.

March 26.

The Mail due on Sunday arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance:—Reinforced and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finding his season of repose on the Vistula, is fallen back to Berlin.—Though his head-quarters were stated to be at Osterode on the 8th, he is said to have been seen on that day at Thorn. The foreign ambassadors at Warsaw—the whole tribe of envoys and ministers from the subject princes and allies of France, have been ordered to follow Talleyrand to Berlin. It is said even in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and disaffection are also operating in support of the Russians and a whole division of Grenadiers said to be Oudinot's, is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 26th, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt—it covered the left wing of the French and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburg is to be immediately sup-