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 UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 9.....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1811. [No. 29.....591.]

TERMS OF THE 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.

ORLEANS TERRITORY, &c.

[*To the politeness of a friend at N Orleans the Editors of the Whig are indebted for copies in French and English of the following sensible and patriotic speech.*]

SPEECH;

Pronounced by the governor to both houses of the legislative body, Jan. 29.

Fellow-citizens of the legislative council, and of the house of representatives.

A late event which extends your authority over an additional tract of fertile country, and introduces into the bosom of our family a brave and virtuous people, affords cause of such sincere satisfaction to every patriotic breast, that I cannot avoid tendering you on the occasion, my warmest congratulations.

The just and weighty considerations which induced the president of the United States, to direct possession to be taken of the territory west of the Perdido, as a part of the Territory of Orleans, are too forcibly detailed, gentlemen, in his proclamation, of the 27th of October, to need further illustration, and I presume too fresh in your recollection to require repetition. It is only necessary therefore to inform you, that throughout the whole of the territory in question, except a small district around the fort and town of Mobile, I have exercised the powers of chief magistrate;—that by an ordinance bearing date on the 7th of last December, the county of Feliciana was established, and its eastern boundary declared to be the river Perdido;—that by subsequent ordinances there were created in the county aforesaid, the parishes of Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Viloxy and Pascagoula;—that parish judges and other necessary and civil officers have been duly commissioned,—and that good order is preserved. Copies of those ordinances will be laid before you, and it rests with the legislature to correct such defects, as they may be found to contain.

There is nothing I more desire, than to see our newly adopted fellow citizens prosperous and happy, under the influence of a free government and just laws; nor do I doubt, gentlemen, your readiness to do whatever their interest may advise. It is of my primary importance that a law should pass, according to the inhabitants of Feliciana their full share in the representation to the general assembly. Your powers are competent, and the president has expressed his earnest desire, that the period of their present privation should not be prolonged beyond the unavoidable necessity of the case. It is also important, to provide for an additional Circuit Court, whose sessions shall be holden at Baton Rouge or elsewhere, vested with authority to try capital offences, and with appellative jurisdiction from the several parish courts.—There are unquestionably other objects, greatly interesting to the good people of Feliciana; but the consideration of such as are not of pressing concern, had better be deferred until you shall be in possession of that local information, which their representatives will be best enabled to communicate.

The late daring and unfortunate insurrection, in the parish of St. John Baptist and St. Charles, does not appear to have been of extensive combination; but the result only of previous concert between the slaves of a few neighbouring plantations. It has been speedily and entirely quelled. We have however, to regret the untimely death of two highly esteemed citizens, cruelly massacred; and the great and serious loss of property sustained by many of our planters. This loss does not fail within the cases, for which a remuneration is provided by *the existing laws*; but I am persuaded gentlemen, you will be disposed in the present instance, to extend *their provisions*, as far as the public sympathy for private suffering may suggest, and just policy warrant.

The example which has been made of the principals in this insurrection, will I hope produce the desired effect; the vigilance also which the event has awakened throughout the territory, will conduce much to our future security; but above all, the prompt, ardent, and decisive movements of the armed force of the United States in this vicinity, *of the several volunteer corps*, and the body of the militia must have made an impression, that will not for a length of time be effaced.

To guard however, more effectually, against occurrences of this kind for the future, some further and stronger preventative to that indiscriminate importation of slaves, should be devised. It is a fact of notoriety, that negroes of characters the most desperate, and conduct the most infamous—convicts pardoned on condition of transportation—the refuse of jails, are frequently introduced into this territory. To dwell on this subject is unnecessary. The consequences which from a continuation of this traffic are likely to result, may be easily anticipated.

I could not avail myself of an occasion so favorable as the present, to renew my entreaties for a more energetic militia system. The best interest of the territory; the safety of our families, and of our property, unite in recommending this subject to your early and most serious consideration. The present lax and disorganized state of the militia is not attributable to a want of exertion on the part of the officers. The fault attaches to the law;—that is defective.—I do not object to the leading principles of the system; they are believed to be correct, and a radical change would only tend to embarrass and retard the introduction of order and discipline. A few amendments only, to the purposes for which it is designed. Prescribe the time for regimental, battalion, and company musters, and direct the latter to be more frequent than heretofore; augment considerably the fines for non-attendance (so much so as to make the wealthiest of our citizens unwilling to incur them) and provide means for their sure and speedy collection; vest the officers with power to enforce their orders; punish the disobedient and disorderly with fines, and if necessary with imprisonment; and let the exemptions from duty be as circumscribed as possible. In a word let your law be as rigid, as the principles of a free government can be brought to sanction. The faithful citizens cannot but approve such a course. They are aware of the many casualties, internal and external to which the territory is exposed; and must be sensible of the importance of a well regulated militia.

I have noticed gentlemen a solicitude on the part of many respectable citizens for a 3d Bank in this city. If indeed such an institution promises advantages to commerce and to agriculture, I shall be happy to approve an act of incorporation; but it seems to me expedient that the territory should retain the privilege of subscribing for a portion of the stock, and that the government should nominate a certain number of directors. The direction of a bank carries with it much influence and such checks should be interposed as will prevent that influence from being used with views to private oppression or political intrigue.

There is another subject greatly interesting to commerce and to society at large, which I recommend to the attention of the Legislature. I allude to the present *Bankrupt system*. It is surely desirable that the law should provide relief for the unfortunate trader, and shield the honest debtor from the persecutions of a merciless creditor. But great care should be taken lest the facilities it affords be made subservient to the purposes of fraud. New Orleans already ranks among the most prosperous cities of the United States. To its continued welfare a fair commercial character is essential, and to that end nothing could more contribute than a strict but humane statute of Bankruptcy, the provisions of which no honest man would have cause to censure, & no fraudulent one an opportunity to evade.

The ample resources of the Treasury evince the fidelity and ability, with which our fiscal concerns have been conducted. From the annual report of the Treasurer you will find a great and increasing surplus fund and I advise and invite you Gentlemen, to appropriate a moiety at least of that surplus to objects of public utility. Among these a liberal provision for the education of youth is entitled to precedence. It is a truth universally admitted that science is the best support of liberty, and that to maintain our Republican Institutions, information, must be diffused among the body of the people.

An important crisis in our affairs will soon arrive and I trust in Heaven it may prove propitious to our welfare, I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that the territory of Orleans will be early admitted into the Union as a sister state; nor is it at all improbable, but that Congress may at their present or ensuing session make provision for such admission, I am aware that the minds of many of our citizens are not entirely reconciled to such a change of government; but whatever objections may exist, there is one point of view in which I contemplate with pleasure such an event. It will place beyond the reach of change our political destinies, and attach forever the territory of Orleans *in its present extent* to the American Union—a union which has established, and which supports the Freedom, the greatness of our country: a union on the perpetuity of which depends the safety the liberty, the prosperity and happiness of ourselves & posterity. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, January 29, 1811.

NATCHES, FEBRUARY 11.

Our latest accounts from Mobile, inform us that Lieut. Dexter passed the fort without molestation or even being hailed by the Spaniards, and has taken a position above—that col. Cushing lives in the town, and the troops are camped in sight—and that col. Cushing is of opinion that Folch will in no event give up the place unless by compulsion.

Extract of a letter from St. Francisville to one of the editors of this paper, dated Jan. 29, 1811.

"Governor Claiborne has formed this part of the country, into a county, which he calls Feliciana, and has divided it into four parishes, viz. East Baton Rouge, New-Feliciana, St. Helena, and St. Tammany—the latter parish is composed of the settlements of Bochchitto, Tanchipaho, Pearl river, &c. and was called by the convention St. Ferdinand. The people are much pleased at the change of government, but express some displeasure at the formation of parishes, and the delay of allowing them a representation in the legislature."

The day before yesterday col. Kemper arrived at this place from Fort Stoddert. His arrival was announced by a roar of cannon, and the people flocked from every quarter to welcome the soldier and the friend. Never did I witness a more lively expression of joy. In the evening there was a grand illumination. I had but little conversation with the Col. every one pressing to have him as a guest. He however had leisure to inform me that he left Fort Stoddert on the 20th instant, at which time the Spaniards still held Mobile Fort, and that col. Cushing was living in the town, and lieut. Dexter, with the gun boats, was lying before the place, that the Spaniards would hold out as long as no force was to be used; but that if orders were given to take it, they would give it up rather than sacrifice their men—that col. Carson had been to Pensacola, to enquire into the situation of the prisoners made by Folch, when he defeated the party of Americans that crossed the line a few weeks since and was informed that they were well treated although he was not permitted to see them—Kemper is of opinion that they are liberated before this time—no reinforcements had arrived at Pensacola." [*Chronicle.*]

APPOINTMENTS,

By the President and Senate of the U. States.—*(not before published)*

George Jefferson, of Virginia, to be Consul at Lisbon.

Samuel Hazard, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Archangel.

David Campbell, of Tennessee, to be a Judge in the Mississippi territory, in the place of Judge Rodney, deceased.

Edward Ward, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the same territory, vice Joseph Roberts, resigned.

John Smith, of Pennsysvania, whose commission as Marshal had expired on the 25th January, to be Marshall for the four years ensuing that date.

John H. Peterson, to be Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue for the ports of Petersburg and Richmond.

Henry M. Cooke, to be Collector and Inspector of Revenue of the district of Beaufort, N. Carolina.

John Haile, of Virginia, Collector and Inspector of Revenue for the port of Tappahannock.

Joseph Prentiss, to be Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue for the port of Suffolk, V.

Navy of the United States.

Appointments confirmed by the Senate during the late session of Congress.

Augus. C. Ludlow, Fitzhenry Babbit, William Carter, Jr. Walcott Chauncey, John H. Elton, Edmund P. Kendy, Jessy Wilkinson, Joshua Watson, Horace Walpole, Alexander J. Dallas, now Second Lieuts. to be First Lieuts. in the Navy.

Robert Greenleaf, John Williams, now First Lieuts. to be Capts. of Marines.

William S. Bush John M. Gamble, now Second Lieuts. to be First Lieuts. of Marines.

William Strong, John Urquhart, to be Second Lieuts. of Marines.

J. A. Brereton, now a Surgeon's mate to be a Surgeon in the Navy.

Jas. Page, to be a Surgeon in the Navy.

Joseph G. Roberts, and Walter New, to be Surgeon's Mates.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; 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 inhabitants of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river, including all islands to the thirty second degree of latitude thence due north, to the northermost part of the thirty third degree of north latitude; thence along the said parallel of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville; and from thence along the middle of the said river and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence bounded by the said gulph to the place of beginning: including all islands within three leagues of the coast, be, and they are hereby authorised to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they may deem proper, under the provisions and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty one years, and resided within the said territory, at least one year previous to the day of election and shall have paid a territorial, county, district or parish tax; and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby authorised to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties, districts, and parishes, within the said territory of Orleans, in such manner as the Legislature of the said territory shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed sixty; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the third Monday in September next, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of the said territory for electing members for the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention, when duly elected, be and they are hereby authorised to meet at the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of November next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be expedient or not, at that time, to form a constitution and state government, for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, then the convention shall in like manner declare, in behalf of the people of the said territory, that it adopts the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and hereby is authorised to form a constitution and state government, for the people of the said territory: *Provided*, The constitution to be formed, in virtue of the authority herein given, shall be republican and consistent with the constitution of the United States; that it shall contain the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty; that it shall secure to the citizen the trial by jury in all criminal cases, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, conformably to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and that after the admission of the said territory of Orleans as a state into the Union, the laws which such state may pass shall be promulgated, and its records of every description shall be preserved, and its judicial and legislative written proceedings conducted, in the language in which the laws and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the United States are now published and conducted: *And provided also*, That the said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare, that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands, lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land, sold by Congress shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein, and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the convention shall declare its assent, in behalf of the people of the said territory, to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and shall form a constitution and state government for the people of said territory of Orleans, the said convention, as soon thereafter as may be, is required to cause to be transmitted to congress the instrument by which its assent to the constitution of the United States is thus given and declared, and also a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of state government, as shall be formed and provided by said convention, and if the same shall not be disapproved by Congress, at their next session, after the receipt thereof, the said state shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the land of the United States, after the first day of January, shall be applied in laying out and constructing public roads and levees in the said state, as the legislature thereof may direct.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 6, 1811.

APPROVED——JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making a further distribution of such laws of the United States, as respect the Public Lands.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the copies of the laws prepared and printed under the authority of "An act providing for printing and distributing of such laws of the United States as respect the public lands," passed the twenty seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, not otherwise disposed of, shall be distributed in the manner following, that is to say: The President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the secretaries of the state, treasury, war and navy departments, the attorney general, the comptroller and register of the treasury, the judges of the supreme and district courts of the United States, the governors and judges of the territories, the surveyor general of the United States, and the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee, shall each receive one copy; the clerks in each of the departments of state, treasury and war, employed on land business, five copies; the secretary of the Senate, to be placed on his table for the use of the Senate, five copies; the clerk of the House of Representatives, to be placed on his table for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies; two hundred and fifty copies shall be placed in the library, and remain there under the same regulations as the other laws of the United States; one hundred copies shall be deposited in the treasury department for the use of the land boards, and offices which may hereafter be established; and the remainder shall be placed in the library, and each member of Congress hereafter elected, shall, so long as any remain, exclusive of the two hundred and fifty copies before mentioned, be entitled to one copy at the commencement of that session of Congress next succeeding his election.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 18, 1811.

APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.