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, JUNE 25, 1811. [No. 43.....605.]

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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Authorising a loan of money, for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarter yearly, not exceeding six per centum per annum, & reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, or at such periods as may be stipulated by contract, not exceeding six years from the first day of January next; to be applied in addition to the monies now in the treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources during the present year, to defray any of the public expenses which are, or may be authorised by law. The stock thereby created shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the funded debt: *And it is further hereby declared*, That it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans for the sum to be borrowed, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid; and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold at auction, after having given thirty days public notice of the time and place of such sale:—*Provided*, That no such stock be sold under par.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock, which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan; and they are further authorised to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them in manner aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN POPE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1811.
Approved—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To erect a light house on Boon island in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape Fear river, and to erect a beacon at New Inlet, in the state of North Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, and to erect a column of stone on Cape Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbor, in the state of Massachusetts.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorised, on being satisfied that Boon island in the district of Maine, in the state of Massachusetts, is a fit and eligible scite for a light house, and that one ought to be erected thereon, to cause a light house to be built on the said island: *Provided*, That the legislature of Massachusetts shall vest the property of the said island in the United States, and cede the jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to cause buoys to be placed at or near the main bar, and New Inlet bar off Cape Fear, and also to cause to be erected a beacon on a point of land, near New Inlet, in the state of North Carolina.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to cause such buoys as he shall deem necessary to be placed at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, in the state of Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected a column of stone, as a beacon on Cape Elizabeth in the state of Massachusetts, of such form and dimensions as he shall deem necessary.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein mentioned; to wit:—For the erection of a light house on Boon island, three thousand dollars, for placing buoys on the places mentioned off Cape Fear river, two thousand dollars; for placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, two thousand dollars; for erecting a beacon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for erecting a column on Cape Elizabeth, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for completing the beacons and buoys ordered to be placed near the entrance of Beverly harbor, in the state of Massachusetts, the further sum of three hundred and fifty dollars

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN POPE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1811.
APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufacturers within the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorised to allow such reasonable compensation as he shall deem adequate, for the services of each of those persons who took under his directions in pursuance of an act entitled "an act further to alter and amend "an act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within their several districts: *Provided however*, That nothing herein contained shall authorise the secretary of the Treasury to expend, out of the funds already appropriated for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN POPE,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 3, 1811
APPROVED—JAMES MADISON.

Extracts from the Speech of E. GERRY, *Esq. Governor of the State of Massachusetts, delivered before both Houses of the Legislature, on the 7th inst.*

The measures, which during the year last past, were adopted by the Executive & Legislative departments of this state, and which they were solicitous to stamp with impartiality, moderation and justice, appear to have met the general approbation of the public; and in most instances to have allayed that unrelenting party spirit, which when indulged, has never failed (on the ruins of liberty) to establish despotism. But a different system has been pursued by a few of our town, & particular by our Metropolis; where of late, "an assemblage" of a majority of her electors, many of them citizens, whose talents, professions, property and influence, have placed them in the most respectable grades of society, and in high offices of government; have in the most deliberate manner, passed "unanimously" various resolutions, too important, in their nature and tendency, to be unnoticed. The publication of these measures, which in no instance have been disavowed, is so marked, as to admit no doubt of their authenticity.

Had this "assemblage" been content with exercising freely their rights of suffrage; or agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, "of peaceably petitioning the government for a redress of grievances;" or in conformity to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, "of requesting, in an orderly and peaceable manner, the Legislative body, by addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, to redress the wrongs done them, and the grievances they suffer;" no rational objection could have been urged against them On the countrary, their conduct, if it had even resulted from mistaken, zeal, would have been justly applauded. But their open avowal of hostility to the government of the United States, demands of us, in support of it, as a sacred official duty, an ingenious and efficient line of conduct.

The measures referred to, were predicated on assertions "that our ancient and respectable metropolis" "was the first to encourage commercial enterprize." That, this was a great source "of our national prosperity;" that "its inhabitants have been distinguished by their quick discernment of, and their vigorous opposition to all invasions of their rights;" that "at the risk of their lives and fortunes, they had opposed the encroachments of arbitrary power," that they had expected "a domestic Government which would protect them in the lawful exercise of their rights." That "amongst these, the most invaluable was protection, in the pursuit of commerce." That "the government of the U. States has for many years past, manifested a disposition alarmingly hostile to commerce," "but *most eminently* by the late act of Congress;" which under certain pretexts, "inflicts a deadly wound on our commerce;" That, "the only remedy short of an appeal to force is to change our national rulers;" and that "this important measure can only be effected, by a correspondent change in the administration of this state."

In regard to these positions, it is presumed, that this "assemblage" will not assume *all* the merit of encouraging commerce, or of opposition to the invasion of our rights, or of opposing, at the risk of life and fortune, the encroachments of arbitrary power; but, will admit its fellow-citizens of the metropolis, and of the state, to equal honor with themselves on those subjects; and it is believed. That "the assemblage," in whatever light it may view the Federal Government, will not deny, the *sovereign right* of its fellow-citizens of the United States to exercise their judgments on the conduct of that government to declare their conviction, that it is a wise, just, impartial and patriotic Government; and their testimony, that instead of inflicting, it has warded off by every possible mean, a deadly blow, aimed by foreign powers on our commerce; and to applaud, revere, and support their government, in opposition to those who have proclaimed their disaffection to it, have proscribed it, and doomed it to destruction.

The "assemblage," in their first resolution, declare, "that having reviewed with impartiality our foreign relations, they are unable to discover any alteration in the conduct of foreign nations, which can justify, or even apologize, for the late measures of the government of the U. States." Admitting the fact, that "the assemblage" could not "discover any such alteration," still it may have existed; and it did exist, in regard to France, in the opinion of the *sole* constitutional judge, the National Government; and generally of the State Governments. The measures alluded to, were the President's proclamation of the 2d of November last, and the act of Congress of the 2d of March last. And when it is considered, that the Emperor of France, by his official declarations of a revocation of his Berlin and Milan decrees, had rendered indispensable that proclamation; that the neglect to issue it, would have given just cause of offence to the Emperor, & have hazarded a war; that had this been the result, no apology could have been offered for the President, that even if the Emperor had been *strongly suspected* of intentional perfidy, the proclamation was wise and politic; as it was revocable in such an event, and would thus have placed him *conspicuously* in the wrong. When these things are considered, where was the impolicy or injustice of issuing the proclamation, or of renewing our commerce with France? But have the United States and Great Britain, or either of these powers, authorized this "assemblage" to be their umpire? If not, by what authority did it sit in judgment on the relative measures of the two nations? It constitutes, perhaps, one part in four hundred of the federal electors; and is so small a portion to govern the whole? The assemblage had a right by the federal Constitution, not to pass such resolution, but "*petition* for a redress of grievances;" and it is the greatest of all absurdities, and destructive of all order, to admit, that three thousand of our fellow-citizens having only equal rights with the rest, can be authorized, in proclaiming that our national rulers, in relation to a foreign power, "cannot justify or even apologize for their conduct." Did this "assemblage" manifest "a quick discernment," pending a negociation on which may rest our future peace, thus to condemn our national government, whilst supporting our just claims; and to encourage a foreign power, in unjust demands; which if persisted in will inevitably produce a rupture? Can it, on any ground, justify, or apologize for such imprudent conduct? And how will it be viewed, when the measures of Great Britain towards us, for a series of years, have been marked by every species of insult, injury and injustice?

The "assemblage" affirm, that the first flagrant violation of our neutral rights was inflicted by the *Berlin decree*." This decree was undoubtedly a manifest violation of our neutral rights; but it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the federal, and generally of the state governments, that Great Britain, for more than half a century, has carried into effect a maritime rule of her own, which has derogated essentially from our neutral rights, as established by the law of nations.—And it is well known that the armed neutrality, during our revolutionary war, was formed by European powers, for the express purpose of asserting *their maritime rights*, and for opposing the violation thereof, on the part of G. Britain. And of what consequence is it to the United States, which of the belligerents was foremost in depredations! In municipal crimes, there is no discrimination between convicts, whether first or last, in robbing unoffending travellers. And where is the difference, on the land or on the ocean, between a public and private robbery: except, that the former is pre-eminent in criminality.

Again, It is stated, that "no proposal or hope is offered to us, of a restoration of the vast property unjustly surprized by that perfidious (meaning the French) nation." Are the secrets then of our national government, or ought they, in regard to pending negociations, to be public? If not, how can it be asserted "that there is no proposal or hope for such a restoration?" The government of the United States, on every occasion, *with unrivaled ability* has contended for our national and individual rights; and is it not surprizing, that the "assemblage" should thus attempt to condemn our national measures, without the least knowledge of them?

The "assemblage" have "resolved," lastly, that they consider "the statute of congress of the 2d of March last, as an unjust, oppressive and tyranical act," and that "the only means short of an appeal to force" "to prevent its calamitous effects," "is the election of such men to the various offices in the State Government, as will oppose by peaceable, but firm measures, the execution of laws, *which if persisted in must and will be resisted*"

The act of congress of the first of May, 1810, interdicted "from and after the passage of it, every British or French armed vessel," with certain exceptions, "from entering our harbors and waters;" & provided for its ceasing to operate against either of those powers, who should revoke or modify to certain purposes, before the 3d of March 1811 its obnoxious edicts, and also for continuing in full force against the other power, who should not within three months thereafter revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, certain provisions of "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France." The Emperor of France "officially made known to our Government," that "on the 1st of Nov. 1810, her obnoxious edicts would cease to have effect; and the President, by his proclamation of the 2d of the same month, "discontinued all the restrictions, imposed by that act, in relation to France."—G. Britain had three months, by the act, to adopt a similar measure, but refused or neglected it; and our Government at the end of four months, by its act of the 2d of March last, carried the interdicting act in effect; and this is the statute, which the "assemblage" have declared, "unjust, oppressive and tyrannical," and one of the laws, "which, if persisted in, must and will be resisted."

The "assemblage" having declared as the only means to avoid certain calamities, a change of our government, or the alternative, force, (or resistance) makes use of these as convertible terms; and they are such, the definite meaning of resistance, being the "not yielding to force," or opposing force to force.—And why must force be opposed to the execution of these laws? Because says the assemblage "every citizen had a right, to construe the act of the 1st of May, 1810," and "to govern his conduct accordingly;" and that any law which should have the effect to make his construction a crime, "must be not only an expost facto act, but unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical." This doctrine of the right of every citizen thus finally to construe a law, and to govern his conduct accordingly, is novel; such authority being invested only in the judiciary. If a person charged with having violated a law, has by due process been convicted thereof and received his sentence; this will and ought to be carried into effect, his construction of the law notwithstanding. It often happens that a law in some instances operates unjustly, and the effect of it, in such cases, is usually prevented by petitioning the Legislature (whose duty it is) to redress the grievance; or by a recommendation, (before sentence) of the judicial court, for pardon of the person convicted. If all defective laws, are ex post facto acts, because in a few instances they may have operated as such, our national and state codes abound with them; and every Legislature has been justly chargeable with injustice, oppression and tyranny.—many laws are of great length and intricacy, and the construction of them by individuals may be right, or wrong, or partaking of both these qualities;—still these constructions, according to the opinion of the "assemblage," are to be so many criteria for determining whether the law is an ex post facto act, or unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.—If every citizen (according to the declaration recited) has a right thus to put his construction, on any law; to declare other laws, if opposed to that construction, unjust, oppressive and tyrannical; to preclude by it all supplementary or explanatory laws of the legislature; and to resist them by force—our constitutions are nullities, our constituted authorities are usurpers, and we are reduced to a state of nature.

Again. If our national rulers are justly charged as it is stated by this "assemblage," with having passed a tyrannical act, and laws that must and will be resisted, they have rebelled against the sovereignty of the people, are subject to punishment, and have forfeited forever a claim to public confidence. But if the charge is unfounded, if they have conducted agreeably to our national charter, (which is manifestly the general sense of the nation) have not those who have denounced the government of the United States as oppressive, tyrannical and unjust, and who have declared an intention to resist the execution of their laws, unwarrantably, adopted measures, tending to excite a spirit of insurrection and rebellion, & to destroy our internal peace and tranquility? And as it is expected, that a correct and well informed people, will rally round the standard of disaffection, hazard their right of self government, which they hold by the charter of the God of nature, and present to the world the unparalleled phenomenon, of a sovereign people in rebellion against their own sovereignty? It is believed the people in general of the United States are incapable of such political suicide. And here it may be remarked, that the "assemblage" have been lavish in their encomiums on G. Britain, & in their strictures on France. In respect to the conduct of France, no justification or even apology will be offered; but it may still be enquired why Great Britain has not availed herself, (as France has done) of the benefits proffered to both, by the liberal act of Congress, of 1st of May, 1810?—She has condemned the French emperor, for not having been definite in revoking his edicts; & at the same time, in every instance, has refused to revoke her own. If he is culpable for not doing every thing, Great Britain is more so for not doing any thing, required by justice. Why has she not supported her condemnation of him, and raised her own fame, by superior acts of equity and liberality?

Is it, because fearful of the competition of the United States, she is opposed to a *general* renewal of their commerce? Will she only be satisfied by a *monopoly* of this? Is she not convinced that the mutual interests of the two nations demand an amicable adjustment of their differences? Our government has given unequivocal proofs, of an earnest and ardent desire to obtain that object. But, because of that, does G. Britain expect to draw, or drive us in