

3. No keeper of a public or lodging house for seamen shall withhold or detain any chest, bed or bedding, clothes, tools, or other effects, of any seaman, for any debt alleged to be due by the seaman; and on examination any justice of the peace may, by warrant, cause the detained property to be seized and delivered to the seaman.

4. Any master or keeper of a boarding or lodging house for seamen, any servant, agent or other person in their employment, broker, shipping master, or other person engaged in the business of procuring and furnishing seamen for vessels, who shall go on board of any vessel in any of the harbors of this State without having previously obtained permission of the master or other person having charge of the vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. The class of persons above named, on conviction for unlawfully going on board a vessel, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, at the discretion of the judge who tries the case.

6. Any master or person in charge of a vessel shall have power to seize and arrest on board his vessel any of the class of persons above mentioned who are prohibited from going on board of any vessel in this State, and to take them before any justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law.

7. At the trial of any person for going on board a vessel without permission first had and obtained, it shall be incumbent on him to prove that he had received permission to enter; in default of his proving this, he shall be considered as having entered without permission, and found guilty accordingly.

8. If any person shall ship as a first class or ordinary seaman, and upon trial prove to be incapable of performing the duties of the situation for which he shipped, his pay shall be reduced to the pay of that grade for which he shall have been found competent.

9. A copy of the articles of any vessel, authenticated by the affidavit of the captain, sworn to before any justice of the peace or notary public, shall be admissible in evidence to prove the fact