Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 9.....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1811. [No. 18.....580.]

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.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the first Tuesday of February next,

THAT valuable farm known by the name of Galloway, the seat of the late Henry Nicols, jun. esq containing by estimation six hundred and ninety one acres and one fourth of an acre of land, situated in Talbot county, within two miles of the town of Easton. The above land is laid off into lots of various sizes, with a proportionable quantity of arable meadow and wood land attached to each lot, each kinds of which are of a superior quality and excellence.—The subscriber being anxious to dispose of the above property, to satisfy the claims existing against the estate of the late Mr. H Nicols, jun. will offer it free of all incumbrances.—The terms of sale are, that one third of the purchase money is to be paid down on the day thereof, one third in twelve months after, with interest, and the residue in two years, with interest also from the day of sale till paid. The just and properly liquidated & authenticated paper of Mr Nicols, will upon all those payments be received and discounted—A good and sufficient deed, upon the purchaser complying with the first payment, and giving bond with approved security for the payment of the residue of principle with interest, will immediately be given. This Land will be sold at Mr. Lowe's tavern, in the town of Easton, from a plot made out by the surveyor, designating the several quantities and qualities of land contained in each lot.

William Hayward, jun. my agent, is authorised to attend to the sale, and the premises may be seen by making application to Thomas C. Nicols, Easton, or to Thos. Harwood, tenant upon the land.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

December 18, 1810——m

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 18, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by George Gillaspie, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Samuel Davis*, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 23d day of January, 1811, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks, in the Star, at Easton, before the said day. The report states the sale of 241 acres, 1 rod, 15 perches of land, was sold at 22 dollars per acre. True copy. Test,

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and her two Children. Apply to the Editor.

Easton, December 25, 1810——m

LAMBERT W. SPENCER,

Has received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, his entire assortment of

DRY GOODS:

Together with

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Amongst the latter he has received a large quantity of SALT, and a few barrels of Pippin Apples.—All of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1810——m

HUGH RICE,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

(OPPOSITE THE NEW BANK)

HAS just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of

LEATHER,

and can now furnish those gentlemen who are disposed to deal with him, with BOOTS of the newest fashion and best quality.

Easton, December 4, 1810——m

H. RICE has, in addition to his usual supply, received a quantity of genuine *BEN SOLES*, which is no inconsiderable acquisition.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

SHERWOOD AND JEFFERIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. *John Jefferis*, where they have on hand and intend keeping, a general assortment of fashionable and plain gentlemen and ladies' HATS, of the best quality, which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices for cash. From the knowledge they have of the business, added to their personal attention, they confidently hope to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

They also keep for sale, a general assortment of Hatter's Trimmings, and give the highest price in cash for all kind of furr

Easton, December 18, 1810——m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Mary Dawson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to

JOHN HARWOOD, ex'or of Mary Dawson, dec'd

December 18, 1810——3

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Presidents message,

(CONTINUED.)

Department of State, July 5th, 1810.

SIR,—Your last communications having afforded so little ground for expecting that the British government will have yielded to the call on it to originate the annulment of the belligerent edicts against our lawful commerce, by cancelling the spurious blockade of May, 1806, (the first in the series) it became a duty, particularly incumbent upon us, to press the other experiment, held out in the late act of Congress, another copy of which is herewith sent. You will accordingly make that act, and the disposition of the President to give it effect, the subject of a formal communication.

The British government ought not to be insensible of the tendency of superadding to a refusal of the course, proposed by France, for mutually abolishing the predatory edicts, a refusal of the invitation, held out by Congress, and it ought to find, in that consideration, a sufficient inducement to a prompt and cordial concurrence. The British government must be conscious, also, of its having repeatedly stated, that the acquiescence, by the United States, in the decrees of France, was the only justification of its orders against our neutral commerce. The sincerity and consistency of Great Britain being now brought to the test, an opportunity is afforded to evince the existence of both. It may be added, that the form, in which it is prescribed, is as conciliatory, as the proposal itself is unexceptionable.

As the act of Congress, repealing the late restrictions on the commerce of the United States with the two belligerents, must be unequal in its operation, in case G. Britain should continue to interrupt it with France, inasmuch as France is unable to interrupt it materially with her, the British government may feel a temptation to decline a course which might put an end to this advantage. But if the unworthiness and unfriendliness of such a purpose should not divert her from it, she ought not to overlook either the opportunity afforded her enemy of retorting the inequality, by a previous compliance with the act of Congress, or the necessity to which the United States may be driven, by such an abuse of their amicable advances, to resume, under new impressions, the subject of their foreign relations.

If the British government should be disposed to meet, in a favorable manner, the arrangement tendered, and should ask for explanations, as to the extent of the repeal of the French decrees which will be required, your answer will be as obvious as it must be satisfactory. The repeal must embrace every part of the French decrees, which violate the neutral rights, guaranteed to us by the law of nations. Whatever part of the decrees may not have this effect, as we have no right, as a neutral nation, to demand a recal of them, G. Britain can have no pretext, as a belligerent nation, to urge the demand. If there be parts of the decrees liable to objections of another kind, it lies with the U. States alone to decide on the mode of proceeding with respect to them.

In explaining the extent of the repeal, which, on the British side, is required, you will be guided by the same principle. You will, accordingly, let it be distinctly understood, that it must necessarily include an annulment of the blockade of May, 1806; which has been avowed to be comprehended in, & identified with, the orders in council, and which is palpably at variance with the law of nations. This is the explanation which will be given to the French government, on this point, by our minister at Paris, in case it should there be required.

But there are plain and powerful reasons, why the British government ought to revoke every other blockade, resting on proclamations or diplomatic notifications, and not on the actual application of a naval force, adequate to a real blockade.

1. This comprehensive redress is equally due from the British government to its professed respect for the laws of nations, and to the just claims of a friendly power.

2. Without this enlightened precaution, it is probable, and may indeed be inferred from the letter of the duke of Cadore to General Armstrong, that the French government will draw G. Britain and the United States to issue, on the legality of such blockades, by acceding to the act of Congress, with a condition, that a repeal of the blockades shall accompany a repeal of the orders in council, alleging, that the orders and blockades, differing little, if at all, otherwise than in name, a repeal of the former, leaving in operation the latter, would be a mere illusion.

3. If it were even to happen, that a mutual repeal of the order and decrees could be brought about, without involving the subject of blockades, and with a continuance of the blockades in operation, how could the United States be expected to forbear an immediate call for their annulment, or how long would it probably be before an appeal by France to the neutral law of impartiality would bring up the same question between the United States and Great Britain; and from whatever circumstances the issue on it may arise, the impossibility of maintaining the British side, with even a colour of right or consistency, may be seen in the view, taken of the subject, in the correspondence with Mr. Thornton and Mr. Merry, already in your hands.

If the British government should accede to the overture contained in the act of Congress, by repealing or so modifying its edicts, as that they will cease to violate our neutral rights, you will transmit the repeal, properly authenticated, to General Armstrong, and, if necessary, by a special messenger; and you will hasten to transmit it also to this department.

With great respect, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c.

Department of State, July 17, 1810.

SIR—You will herewith receive duplicates of my letters to you, of the 13th, 16th and 30th June and 2d and 5th of July.

This despatch you will receive from Lieutenant Spence, of the navy, who is to proceed from New York in the sloop of war the Hornet. This public vessel has been ordered to England and to France, not only for the purpose of transmitting dispatches to you and to our functionary at Paris, but for the further purpose of affording you, as well as him, a safe opportunity of conveying to this department, before the next meeting of Congress, full information of the ultimate policy, in relation to the United States, of the governments of England and France. And with a view to ensure her return to the United States in due season, her commanding officer has received orders not to remain in any port of Europe after the first day of October next. With respect, therefore, to the time you will detain Mr. Spence in London, you will be influenced by the information which you may receive from him, as to the orders he may have from the commanding officer of the Hornet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. SMITH.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

FROM MR. SMITH TO MR. PINKNEY.

Department of State, Oct. 19, 1810.

SIR,

Your dispatch of the 24th of August, enclosing a newspaper statement of a letter from the duke de Cadore to general Armstrong, notifying a revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, has been received. It ought not to be doubted that this step of the French government, will be followed by a repeal on the part of the British government of its orders in council. And if a termination of the crisis between Great Britain and the United States be really intended, the repeal ought to include the system of paper blockades, which differ in name only from the retaliatory system comprised in the orders in council. From the complexion of the British prints, not to mention other considerations, the paper blockades may however not be abandoned. There is hence a prospect that the U. States may be brought to issue with G. Britain, on the legality of such blockades. In such case, as it cannot be expected that the U. States, founded as they are in law and in right, can acquiesce in the validity of the British practice, it lies with the British government to remove the difficulty. In addition to the considerations heretofore stated to you in former letters, you may bring to the view of the British government the retrospective operation of those diplomatic notifications of blockades, which consider a notice to the minister as a notice to his government, and to the merchants, who are at a distance of three thousand miles. It will recur to your recollection, that the present ministry, in the debates of parliament, in opposition to the authors of the orders of January, 1807, denied that they were warranted by the laws of nations. The analogy between these orders and the blockade of May, 1806, in so far, as both relate to a trade between enemy ports, furnishes an appeal to the consistency of those now in office, and an answer to attempts by them to vindicate the legality of that blockade. It is remarkable also, that this blockade is founded on "the new and extraordinary means resorted to by the enemy, for the purpose of distressing the commerce of British subjects." What are those means?—In what respect do they violate our *neutral* rights? Are they still in operation? It is believed that true answers to these questions will enforce the obligation of yielding to our demands on this subject. You may also refer the British government to the characteristic definition of a blockaded port, as set forth in their treaty with Russia,* of June, 1801, the preamble of which declares that one of its objects was to settle "an invariable determination of their principles upon the *rights of neutrality*."

Should the British government unexpectedly resort to the pretext of an acquiescence on the part of the United States in their practice it may be remarked, that prior to, as well as during the present administration, this government has invariably protested against such pretensions; and in addition to other instances heretofore communicated to you, I herewith transmit to you an extract of a letter† to the department of state, of July 15th, 1799, from Mr. King, our minister at London, and also such part of Mr. Marshall's letter‡ to him of the 20th Sept. 1800, as relates to the subject of blockades. And it may moreover be urged that the principle now contended for by the United States was maintained against others, as well as Great Britain, as appears from the accompanying copy of the letter§ to our minister at Madrid in the year 1801. To this principle the United States also adhered when a belligerent, as in the case of the blockade of Tripoli, as will be seen by the annexed letter‖ from the navy department.—You will press on the justice, friendship and policy of Great Britain, such a course of proceeding as will obviate the dilemma resulting to the United States from a refusal to put an end to the paper blockades, as well as the orders in council.

The necessity of revoking the blockades of Copenhagen, notified to you in May, 1808, will not escape your attention. Its continuance may embarrass us with Denmark, if not with France.

Your answer as to the Corfue blockade is approved, and should the answer to it render a reply necessary, the president directs you to remonstrate against such a blockade, availing yourself, as far as they may be applicable, of the ideas in the letter to Mr. Charles Pinkney, of October, 1801, and particularly of the proof it affords, of our early remonstrance against the principle of such blockades.

No communication having yet been made by general Armstrong, of a letter to him from the duke of Cadore, declaring that the Berlin and Milan decrees will cease to be in force from the first day of November next. I can at this time only inform you, that if the proceedings of the French government, when officially received, should correspond with the printed letter of the Duke of Cadore, enclosed in your despatch, you will let the British government understand that on the first day of November, the President will issue his proclamation conformably to the act of Congress, and that the non-intercouse law will consequently be revived against Great Britain.—And if the British government should not, with the early notice received of the repeal of the French decrees, have revoked all its orders which violate our neutral rights, it should not be overlooked that Congress at their approaching session may be induced not to wait for the expiration of the three months (which were allowed on the supposition that the first notice might pass through the United States) before they give effect to the renewal of the non-intercourse. This consideration ought to have its weight in dissuading the British government from the policy, in every respect misjudged, of procrastinating the repeal of its illegal edicts.

If the British government be sincerely disposed to come to a good understanding, and to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the U. States it cannot but be sensible of the necessity, in addition to a compliance with the act of Congress of including, at this time, a general arrangement of the topics between the two countries; and above all, such an one, as will, upon equitable terms, effectually put a stop to the insufferable vexations to which our seamen have been and yet are exposed from the British practice of impressment; a practice which has so strong a bearing on our neutrality, and to which no nation can submit consistently with its independency. To this very interesting subject you will therefore recall the attention of the British government, and you will accordingly consider yourself hereby authorised to discuss and adjust the same separately, conformably to the instructions in my letter to you of the 20th January last, on the condition, however, contained in that letter, namely, that the requisite atonement shall have been previously made, in the case of the outrage on the Chesapeake. But as in this case every admissible advance has been exhausted on the part of the U. States, it will be improper to renew the subject to the British government, with which it must lie to come forward with the requisite satisfaction to the U. States. You will therefore merely evince a disposition to meet in a conciliatory form any overtures that may be made on the part of the British government.

The British government having so long omitted to fulfil the just expectations of the United States in relation to a successor to Mr. Jackson, notwithstanding the reiterated assurances to you of such an intention, has no claims to further indulgence. On the receipt of this letter therefore, should the appointment of a plenipotentiary successor not have been made and communicated to you, you will let your purpose be known of returning to the U. S. unless, indeed, the British government should have unequivocally manifested a disposition to revoke their orders in council, comformably to the act of congress of May last, and our affairs with them should have accordingly taken so favorable a turn as to justify in your judgment, a farther suspension of it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

* The following is the article of the Russian treaty alluded to:—*Ed. Nat. Intel.*

"4. That in order to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that denomination is given only to that where there is, by the disposition of the power which attacks it with ships stationary, or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering."

† See the extract subjoined of the letter alluded to, from Mr. King, and an extract from the correspondence alluded to by him.

‡ Subjoined.

§ Subjoined.

‖ Subjoined.

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather *SHOES*, men's fine and coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of *COMBS*: Ladies' head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine teeth Ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs,—Also, an extensive assortment of *CUTLERY*, including almost every article of that description Cloth, hair, tooth, and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, and a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

September 11, 1810——7q—&m

BOARDING.

SIX BOYS will be accommodated with *Boarding and Lodging* by the year, on good terms, (convenient to the Academy) by application to MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, December 18, 1810——3

A COMPLETE

CLINCHER BUILT BOAT—FOR SALE.

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN

Bennett's Point, Q. Ann's county, Oct. 30, 1810 } m

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED from the subscriber sometime in April or May last, eight head of cattle, two of them have no ear mark, one is a deep red, the other is a pale red, three heifers with a crop of the left ear and a slit in the right; one steer with two crops and a slit in the right, the other two has both ears cropped and a hole in the left. I will give eight dollars to any one who will give information to me of the above cattle, so that I get them again, or in proportion for either of them. HENRY CATRUP.

Near Easton, December 18, 1810——m