Eastern Shore Republican Star or General Advertiser.

[Vol. 12.....15.] EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1814. [No. 35 ....755]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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.

THE RETALIATION REPORT.

The Secretary of State to whom was referred several resolutions of the Senate of the 2d of Feb. and 9th March last, has the honor to submit to the President the following

REPORT:

Although these Resolutions are of different dates, and refer to subjects in some respects distinct in their nature, yet, as they are connected in others of considerable importance, which bear essentially on the conduct of the parties in the present war, it is thought proper to comprise them in the same report.

The first of those resolutions calls for the names of the individuals who were selected from the American prisoners of war and sent to Great Britain for trial; their places of residence in the U. States; the times when, and the courts by which they were admitted to become citizens; the regiments to which they belong; when and where they were taken; with copies of any official correspondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, and of any orders for retaliation on either side.

The other resolutions request information of the conduct of G. Britain towards her native subjects, taken in arms against her, and of the general practice of the nations of Europe relative to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other; of the cases, with their circumstances, in which any civilized nation has punished its native subjects taken in arms against it, for which punishment retaliation was inflicted by the nation in whose service they were taken. And lastly—

Under what circumstances and on what grounds G. Britain has refused to discharge native citizens of the U. States impressed into her service; and what has been her conduct towards American seamen on board her ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war with the U. States.

The paper marked A contains the names of the American prisoners who were sent to England for trial by the British commander in Canada; of the corps to which they belong; of the times when, and of the places where, they were taken. Of their places of residence in the U. States; of the times and the courts in which they were admitted to become citizens, there is no evidence in this department, nor is there any to shew whether they were naturalized or native citizens of the U. States. This paper contains also a copy of the orders of both governments for retaliation, and of the correspondence between their respective Commissaries, concerning the treatment of prisoners.

The paper marked B states various grounds on which the British government has refused to deliver up American seamen impressed into the British service, on the application of the agents of the U. States, regularly authorized to demand them, with the correspondence relating to the same. It communicates also such information as this department has been able to obtain of the conduct of the British government towards American seamen on board British ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war. Among the causes assigned for their detention, the following are the most deserving of notice:—

1. That they had no documents, or that their documents were irregular.
2. That they were released from prison in Gottenburg.
3. That they were exchanged as British subjects.
4. Were said to be impostors.
5. To have married in England.
6. Did not answer the descriptions given of them in their protections.
7. Had attempted to desert.
8. Were sent into the service for smuggling.
9. Were not to be found on board of the ship stated.
10. Had voluntarily entered into the British service.
11. Were natives of foreign countries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the seamen, whose discharges were demanded, may not have been native citizens of the U. States, but very presumable that the greater part were. Indeed the pretext assigned for their detention seems to admit it. Had they been native subjects of England, being there, their origin might have been traced. But that is the ground in few instances only. In urging that some had no protections, or that their protections were irregular; that others had been exchanged as British prisoners; were impostors; had attempted to desert; did not answer the protections given them; were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly to be inferred that the public authority in England, to whom this duty is assigned, sought rather to evade the application, than to justify the refusal. The pretext that some were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. deserves particular attention. On this circumstance the Secretary will remark only, that in extending impressment, in American vessels, to persons who could not be mistaken for British subjects, and refusing to surrender them on application, to the voluntary service from which they were taken, it is evident that the recovery of British seamen has not been the sole object of the practice.

By the report of the American commissary of prisoners to England, it appears that a considerable number of our seamen had been transferred from British ships of war to prisons; that their exchange for British seamen taken in battle was demanded, in the first instance, but that that claim seems to have been since waved. It might have been expected that the British government, on being satisfied that these men, or that any of them, were American citizens would have liberated and sent them home at its own charge. They are, however, still held prisoners in confinement. That many of them, if not all, are native citizens, cannot be doubted, for had the proof not been irresistible, it cannot be presumed, while so many others are detained on board British ships of war, that these would have been exempted from that service. That many are still detained on board British ships of war may be fairly inferred, even without other evidence from the indiscriminate manner of British impressment; from the distant service in which the men thus impressed are often necessarily employed, depriving their friends of an opportunity to communicate with them: and from the inconsiderable number discharged, compared with that which has been demanded. Without relying altogether on the reports heretofore made to Congress by this Department, the letter of Commodore Rogers, hereunto annexed, affords data from which an estimate may be formed. On this point, the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Capt. of the British ship the Dragon, and Com. Decatur and the commander Capel, deserve also particular attention. If the British government would order a strict search to be made, thro' the British navy, for American seamen, it would then be seen how many of our native citizens have participated in the lot of the unfortunate men mentioned in the correspondence referred to.

The contrast which these documents present, in the pretensions and conduct of G Britain, with the pretensions and conduct of the U. States, cannot fail to make a deep impression in favour of the latter. The British government impresses into its Navy native citizens of the U. States, and compels them to serve in it, and in many instances even to fight against their country, while it arrests as traitors and menaces with death persons suspected to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against British forces, altho' they had voluntarily entered into our army, after having emigrated to the U. States, and incorporated themselves into the American society. The U. States, on the other hand, have forced no persons into their service, nor have they sought, nor are they disposed to punish any, who, after having freely emigrated to any part of the British dominions, and settled there, may have entered voluntarily into the British army.

The remaining enquiries relate to objects other than the immediate conduct of the parties in the present war. They demand information of the conduct of Great Britain, and of other powers in past times, without limitation in the retrospect, in circumstances bearing on the question of retaliation. The information required relates to the following points:

1. The conduct of G. Britain and the other nations of Europe, as to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other.

2. As to the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, in the service of other powers.

3. Examples of retaliation by the latter in such cases.

These enquiries necessarily involve an extensive research into the history and jurisprudence of the nations of Europe. For so important a task the other duties of the Secretary of State have altogether disqualified him, since the call was made. The approaching close of the session does not leave him time for more than the following observations:

That all the nations of Europe naturalizes foreigners;

That they all employ in their service the subjects of each other, & frequently against their native countries, even when not regularly naturalized;

That they all allow their own subjects to emigrate to foreign countries;

That altho' examples may be found of the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, the examples are few, and have either been marked by peculiar circumstances, either taking them out of the controverted principle, or have proceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion. Even in prosecutions and convictions having the latter origin, the final act of punishment has, with little exception, been prevented by a sense of equity & humanity, or a dread of retaliation. It is confidently believed that no instance can be found in which the alledged purposes of the enemy against the 23 prisoners in question, under all the circumstances which belong to their case, even tho' any of them may not have been regularly naturalized, are countenanced by the proceedings of any European nation;

That if no instances occur of retaliation in the few cases requiring it, or in any of them, by the governments employing such persons, it has been, as is presumed, because the punishment which had been inflicted by the native country, might be accounted for on some principle other than its denial of the right of emigration and naturalization. Had the government employing the persons, so punished by their native country, retaliated in such cases, it might have incurred the reproach either of countenancing acknowledged crimes, or of following the example of the other party in acts of cruelty, exciting horror, rather than of fulfilling its pledge to innocent persons in support of rights fairly obtained, & sanctioned by the general opinion & practice of all the nations of Europe, ancient and modern.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Department of State, April 14, 1814.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the thirteenth Congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels."

An act for the relief of George Walkington.

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814.

An act for giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts for the election of its members of the Legislative Council.

An act to continue in force "an act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise the President to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose term of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of James Crawford.

An act for the relief of Richard Dale.

An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.

An act for the relief of William Piatt.

An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.

An act granting Moses Hook the right of pre-emption.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New York.

An act concerning Shawneetown.

An act to alter the time for holding the District Courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Due.

An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the Hornet.

An act for the relief of Daniel M'Cauly and Samuel Rawiston.

An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.

An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the State of New York.

An act for the relief of William Savage.

An act for the relief of Seth Russel and Sons.

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri.

An act for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Missouri Territory, and for other purposes.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt. Oliver H. Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of Lieutenants Burrows and M'Call.

An act for the relief of Isaac Clason.

An act authorising the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war.

An act authorising the President of the United States to grant permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket.

An act in addition to an act, entitled 'an act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.'

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying of the army of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria in the District of Columbia.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

An act authorising the President of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the City of New York, for other lands in the same City or its vicinity.

An act making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the District of Camden, in the State of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of John Cahoone and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," &c.

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crew.

An act authorising an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

An act concerning certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

An act for the relief of Archibald M'Call.

An act in addtion to the act, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters, in certain cases.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Laysel Bancroft.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Jervis Cutler.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of George Hamilton.

An act authorising a subscription to the laws of the U. States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clark.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attornies, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

An act in further addition to an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year, 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the Courts of the United States.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and Island of New Orleans."

An act for the relief of John D. Hay.

An act for the relief of George Shannon.

An act granting the President and Directors of the New Orleans navigation company and their successors, a lot of ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and John H. Door.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wants this spring, about two hundred cords of

Spanish, Water, Black, White or Red
OAK BARK.

HE will give from eight to ten dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of Bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides.
J. H.

Annapolis, march 22 8

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan. 4——m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber (of Camden, State of Delaware) intends to apply to the Judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT BRUFF.

Camden, Del march 22 10

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
January 31*st*, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the Stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock in this Institution, on or before FRIDAY the first of April next.

By order,
JAMES STERETT, Cash'r.

feb. 8——13

WAS COMMITTED

TO the gaol of Harford county, a negro man who says that his name is *Richmond*—he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, a blacksmith by trade; his clothing is a brown cloth coat with a black velvet cape, blue cloth trowsers, striped cloth jacket, shoes and stockings, and a fur hat—he had with him when taken up a bay horse. He says that he belongs to the estate of Francis Cromwell, deceased, near the head of Magothy river. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he may be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.

Benjamin Guyton, Sh'ff
of Harford county.

☞ The National Intelligencer, and Easton Star will insert the above once a week for eight weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

april 26 8