Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1808. [NO. 32.....448]

THE TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN 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.

By order of the orphan's court of Caroline County:

Notice—

THAT on *Wednesday*, the 4th day of May next, will be sold at public vendue, all the personal estate of *William Frazier*, late of Caroline county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; a large parcel of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, negroes, farming utensils, &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue from day to day until the whole is sold —The negroes will be the last article offered. The terms of sale will be four months credit for all sums above five dollars, the buyers (without exception) to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: For all sums of five dollars, and under, the money will be required before removing the property. Attendance will be given on behalf *Henrietta M. Frazier*, the executrix, by

WM. RICHARDSON.

March 22, 1808. 6q

By Authority.

I HEREBY give general notice, that the citizens of the United States who wish to obtain permission for vessels to be dispatched in ballast only, to any foreign port or place, in conformity with the provisions of the seventh section of the supplementary embargo act, passed on the 12th instant, must make immediate application to me, stating the value and species of property intended to be imported, in what port, and in whose hands it is, and exhibiting the proofs in their possession, of the value of such property, and that it arises from property actually without the jurisdiction of the United States on the 22d of December last.

JOHN WILLIS.
Collector of the Customs for the District and Port of Oxford.

Custom-House, Oxford, April 5, 1808. 3q

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK, AT EASTON.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital of this Bank, for the last six months, ending the first April next, which will be payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on Monday the 4th.

By order,
HALL HARRISON, *Cashier.*

March 29, 1808. 3

Lad wanted.

A YOUNG MAN from 15 to 17 years of age, that writes a tolerable hand, of respectable connections, and can come well recommended, will meet with an advantageous birth in a store, by an early application to the Editor of this paper.

April 5, 1808. 3

STATE LOTTERY,

NEW-YORK.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes.—Positively commences drawing on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the state legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

THE TICKETS
Are now offered for sale in a variety of numbers, at
G. & R. WAITE'S
Truly fortunate Lottery Offices in New-York, at the following prices:

Whole 7 50	Quarters 2
Halves 3 75	Eighths 1

But will in a few days advance in price. All prizes purchased of G. & R. WAITE will be paid by them, and every information relative to the Lottery will be given to distant adventurers gratis.

Prize Tickets in the New York and Baltimore Lotteries taken in payment.

Orders forwarded to G. & R. WAITE's Lottery Office, corner of Market and Charles streets, will be punctually attended to.

Baltimore, March 22, 1808. 5

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. B. Duclairacq,

RESPECTFULLY informs the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of EASTON, and its Vicinity, that his *DANCING SCHOOL* will commence on Friday and Saturday, the first and second April; and in consequence of his having to return to Baltimore, he will teach on the Monday and Tuesday following—On his return, he will keep every Wednesday and Thursday, beginning the 20th April. He also intends keeping a *Night School*, if a sufficient number of scholars will attend.

N. B. Immediate application is necessary at Mr. Owen Kennard's Store, where the subscription paper is left.

March 29, 1808. 3q

THE Medical, and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland will meet at Easton on Wednesday the 20th of April for the purpose granting Licenses to practise Medicine and Surgery agreeably to law.

March 29, 1808. 3

In Chancery, March 16, 1808.

Henry Pratt, Samuel Harvey & others, AGAINST *Jacob, Elizabeth Thomas, & Nathaniel David heirs of Joseph David, deceased.*

THE object of the Bill in this cause filed, is to obtain a decree to foreclose a mortgage executed by Joseph David, deceased, for securing a sum of money to Joseph Baker, and Cornelius Comegys, or for the sale of the mortgaged premises, to wit: part of several tracts of land in Queen-Anne's county called Pasture, Bathsheba and David's Chance, containing in the whole four hundred and twenty Acres, and five eighths of an Acre, for the payment of seven hundred and eighty dollars; the bill states that the defendants reside out of the state of Maryland.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in a newspaper at Easton, before the 16th day of April next, give notice to the defendants of this application, and of the object of the bill; that they may be warned to appear in person or by a solicitor of the Court, on or before the 16th day of August next, to shew cause if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy—Test.
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, March 16, 1808.

Robert Walters, Philip Fideman & others, AGAINST *Jonathan and Robert Seney and others.*

THE object of the Bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Seney, deceased, for the payment of his debts, upon the ground that his personal estate is insufficient for that purpose; the bill states that Jonathan and Robert Seney, two of the defendants, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 16th day of April next, in a news-paper at Easton, give notice to the absent defendants of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person or by a solicitor of this Court, on or before the 16th day of August next, to shew cause if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy—Test,
NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

ON application in writing, to the judges of Queen-Anne's county court, of *Benjamin O'Bryon*, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary act of November session Eighteen hundred and six, on the terms mentioned, in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them as directed by the said acts, being annexed to this petition and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Benjamin O'Bryon has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to his application, it is thereupon ordered that the said Benjamin O'Bryon (by causing a copy of this to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, and Easton Star, four weeks successively, before the next session of Q. Anne's county court, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said court, to be held for Q. Anne's county, on the first Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin O'Bryon, then and there taking the oath by the said act, prescribed for delivering up his property.—Given under my hand this 18th day of March, eighteen hundred and eight.

4 SAM. T. WRIGHT, Clk.

DOCUNTS.

Accompanying the ident's Message of the 22d March.

[CONTIN.]

MR. MONROE TO CANNING.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning and has the honor to inform him that he called at his office yesterday, for the purpose of making some remarks on the subject treated in the note which he addressed, on the — instant to Mr. Canning, Mr. Monroe regrets that he had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Canning at that time, and requests that he will be so good as to give him an interview to-morrow, at such hour as may be most convenient to him. Mr. Monroe will be happy to attend Mr. Canning in the country, should it be more agreeable to Mr. Canning to receive him there.

Portland Place, St. 9th, 1807.

FROM MR. CANNING, IN ANSWER.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe and will be happy to have the honor of seeing him at the foreign office to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning has but this minute received Mr. Monroe's note.

Burlington house,
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1807, 3-4, 8, *P. M.*

DUPLICATE. No. —.

London, Sept. 16 1807.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of July 6th, by Mr. Bullus, on the 31st ult. and did not lose a moment in entering on the business communicated to me by it, in the manner which seemed most likely to obtain success. The details shall be communicated to you in my next dispatch. All that I can state at present is that the whole subject has been placed fully before this government in as strong an appeal to its interest and judgment as I could make, and that as a week has elapsed since my official note was presented, I am in daily expectation of receiving its decision on it. This is a satisfactory result, which it is not in my power, from any thing that has occurred, to speak with confidence of it.—The joint negociation committed to Mr. Pinkney and myself, was suspended by the intelligence of the affair with our frigate, and has never been revived since. That intelligence reached this about a week after Mr. Purviance, so that we had only been able with the utmost diligence, to take the preliminary step of presenting to Mr. Canning, in conformity to our instructions, a project, and of explaining to him in the most minute and comprehensive manner that we could, every circumstance appertaining to it. No answer was given to our communication; the suspension therefore on the negociation was imputable to Mr. Canning: had he answered our communication and proposed to proceed in the negociation, it would have become a question for the commission to have decided, how far it would have been proper under existing circumstances to comply with the invitation; his silence however relieved us from that dilemma.

Permit me to present to you, Mr. Jos. A. Smith, of South Carolina, and to refer you to him for much information, of a general nature, on the subject of our affairs with this country. Having been long in Europe, and visited almost every part; he possesses great information of the political state of its several powers especially of Russia, from whose sovereign he received very distinguished marks of attention. In much communication which I have had with Mr. Smith for a year past, I have found him to be animated with strong sentiments of patriotism towards his country, and as he has expressed a desire of being personally known to the president, and yourself, I have been happy to promote his object, by giving him this introduction.

I am, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
JAS. MONROE.

P. S. A copy of my note to Mr. Canning is enclosed.

James Madison, Secretary of State.

FROM MR. CANNING.

No. 16.

Foreign office, Sept. 23*d*, 1807.

SIR—I have laid before the king my master, the letter which I had the honor to receive from you, on the 8th of this month.

Before I proceed to observe upon that part of it which relates more immediately to the question now at issue between our two governments, I am commanded, in the first instance, to express the surprise which is felt at the total omission of a subject; upon which, I had already been commanded to apply to you for information: the proclamation purported to have been issued by the president of the United States. Of this paper, when I last addressed you upon it, you professed not to have any knowledge, beyond what the ordinary channels of public information afforded, nor any authority to declare it to be authentic.

I feel it an indispensible duty to renew my enquiry on this subject. The answer which I may receive from you is by no means unimportant to the settlement of the discussion which has arisen from the encounter between the Leopard and the Chesapeake.

The whole of the question arising out of that transaction, is, in fact, no other than a question as to the amount of reparation due by his majesty for the unauthorised act of his officer: and you will, therefore, readily perceive that, in so far as the government of the U. States have thought proper to take that reparation into their own hands, and to resort to measures of retaliation, previously to any direct application to the British government, or to the British minister in America, for redress; in so far the British government is entitled to take such measures into account, and to consider them in the estimate of reparation which is acknowledged to have been originally due.

The total exclusion of all ships of war belonging to one of the two belligerent parties, while the ships of war of the other were protected by the harbors of the neutral power, would furnish no light ground of complaint against that neutral, if considered in any other point of view, than as a measure of retaliation for a previous injury: and, so considered, it cannot but be necessary to take it into account in the adjustment of the original dispute.

I am enabled to declare, sir, that the proclamation is to be considered as the authentic act of your government? And, if so, I am further to enquire, whether you are authorised to notify the intention of your government to withdraw that proclamation, on the knowledge of his majesty's disavowal of the act which occasioned its publication?

The light in which you are directed to represent admiral Berkley's conduct, and the description which you give of the character of the measure imputed to him—that "he acted as if he had the "power to make war, and to decide the "causes of war;" sufficiently evince the necessity of comprehending in this discussion, all the circumstances which have led to, or have followed the action with the Chesapeake.

Undoubtedly the attack upon a national ship of war, is an attack of hostility, and the very essence of the charge against admiral Berkley, as you represent it, is the having taken upon himself to commit an act of hostility without the previous authority of his government.

The provocation which may have led to such an act, without such previous authority, if it cannot justify, may possibly extenuate it: as the steps which have been taken in reprisal, though they cannot alter the character of the original act, may and do materially affect every question concerning the reparation claimed for it.

On this ground it is, that, while I am commanded to repeat to you (what you consider as so satisfactory) that the general and unqualified pretentions to search ships of war for deserters, is not asserted by this country, "I am precluded from concurring in the inference, "that therefore the national character of "the men who were violently taken from "on board the Chesa-peake, makes no "part of the present question."

If the right to search ships of war for deserters is not insisted upon by this country, it is not because the employment and the detention of British mariners on board the national ship of any state, are considered as less injurious towards Great Britain than their employment on board merchant vessels (a proposition which would be manifestly absurd:) it is not intended to allow that the sailors of Great Britain may be justly employed, against her consent, in foreign ships of war; but merely that redress is, in that case, to be sought for by government from government; and not to be summarily enforced by the unauthorised officer of any of his majesty's ships of war.

It follows from this reasoning, that not only the "national character" of the men taken out of the Chesapeake is matter for consideration; but that the reparation to be made by the British government to that of the United States, would depend, among other circumstances, on the question whether an act which the British government would be justified in considering as an act of hostility, had been committed by the government of the United States, (in refusing to discharge the British seamen in their national service) previously to commission of an act of hostility of an officer of his majesty.

The act of the British officer would still be an unauthorised act, and as such liable to complaint and disapprobation; but the case, as between government and government, would be materially varied.

At the same time that I offer to you this explanation of the principles upon which his majesty has authorised me to discuss with you the subject of your representation, and that I renew to you the assurances of the disposition to conduct the discussion in the most amicable form, and to bring it to a conclusion satisfactory to the honor and to the feelings of both countries; it is a matter of regret that you should have been instructed to annex to the demand of reparation for the attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, any proposition whatever respecting the search for British seamen in merchant vessels; a subject, which is wholly unconnected with the case of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, and which can only tend to complicate and embarrass a discussion, in itself of sufficient delicacy and importance.

In stating the grounds upon which your government expect with confidence that "the whole subject of impressment "shall be taken up at this time," and that in making the reparation which is claimed for the particular injury alledged to have been sustained by the United States, in the late unfortunate transaction off the capes of Virginia, "a remedy shall be provided for the whole e[illegible]" [illegible] as you describe it) is the natural and almost necessary result of the practice of impressment of British seamen from the merchants vessels of other states; and to represent the particular transaction and the general question of impressment, as "identified in the feeling and "sympathies of your nation, as well as "in the sentiment of your government."

With every attention due to the feelings of the people of the United States, I am sure you will readily allow that those feelings cannot properly be considered as affecting the merits of the case.

The first ebullition of national sensibility may very naturally have communicated an impulse to the proceedings of the American government; but it cannot be expected, that they should guide the deliberate opinions and conduct of the government with which you have to treat. I would farther observe to you that your government cannot reasonably claim any advantage in argument from the expressed sense of its own people, unless it be prepared at the same time to take upon itself a responsibility (which there is no desire of attributing to it) for the outrage and indecency, which, upon the late occasion, that expression has in too many instances been accompanied. It is better for temperate reasoning, and assuredly it is more advantageous for the government of the United States, that the consideration of popular feeling should be wholly omitted in this discussion.

The right and the practice of which you are instructed to complain, are irreconcilable with justice, and intolerable in all their parts, have been exercised by Great Britain from the earliest ages of the British naval power, even without any qualification or exception in favor of national ships of war.

The grounds upon which such a distinction has been admitted in latter times, and upon which for the course of nearly a century, the crown has forborne to instruct the commanders of his ships of war, to search foreign ships of war for deserters, I have already had the honor to explain to you:—And you will have perceived that those grounds are wholly inapplicable to ships in the merchant service.

That a foriegn power will not, knowingly, retain in its national service, mariners, the natural born subjects of his majesty, who have been recalled by public proclamation, may be regarded as a