Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR EASTON GAZETTE General Advertiser.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, ARE inserted *three weeks* for *ONE DOLLAR*, and continued *weekly*, for *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS* per square.

To be sold at public vendue,

ON TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the public ground near the Court House, twenty-three acres of LAND, near Easton, the property of WILLIAM ROSE, deceased. A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Also—a Negro Man will be offered for Cash.

ELIZABETH ROSE, Ex'trx.
ABRAHAM NICE, Ex'or.
of William Rose, dec'd.

Easton, October 18, 1808. 5

Public sale.

To be sold at public vendue, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday, *the 18th inst. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,*

ALL the personal estate of RICHARD WILLCOTT, late of Caroline county, deceased, pursuant to an order of the orphan's court of said county, consisting of valuable horses, cattle, sheep, and a good stock of hogs; household furniture, and farming utensils. A credit of six months will be given upon all sums over six dollars, upon the purchaser's giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of six dollars, and under, the cash will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given, by

WILLIAM LOWE, Acting for
REBECCA LOWE, Adm'rx. of
Richard Willcott, dec'd.

Island Hundred, Nov. 8, 1808. 2

For sale, at public auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at two o'clock, on the premises in Easton, the House and Lot at present occupied by *L. I. Spencer*; the House and Lot at present occupied by *Moses Rutter*, lying on Harrison street; a House and Lot near the Methodist Meeting House; also a Lot of Ground near *Jacob Loockerman's*, containing about five acres, the property of the late JOHN BLAKE—Possession given on the first day of January next. The terms of sale are three annual payments, giving bond with such security as may be approved of by the subscribers. Attendance given by

SAML. RINGGOLD, and
JOHN KENNARD.

November 1, 1808. 4

SAMUEL GROOME,

Has just received from PHILADELPHIA, *the following articles, viz:—*

BROAD CLOTHS,	do. Lutestrings,
Peleisse do.	do. Senshaws,
Mill'd drab do.	White Sarcenet,
Forest do.	Bonnet Crapes,
Coatings,	Hat-band do.
Plains and Kerseys,	Men's Beaver and
Bocking Baizes,	Buckskin Gloves,
Swandowns,	Ladies' Kid and Silk
Toilanetts,	do.
Constitution Cords.	Ribbons,
Thicksetts and Velvets,	Suspenders,
Silver Cords,	Cotton Umbrellas,
Rose and Duffel	Madras and Bandana handkerchiefs,
Blanketing,	Camel's Hair, Cotton, Leno, Cambrick, and Flushing Shawls,
Chamber and Stair	
Carpeting,	
Hearth Rugs,	
Flannels,	Coloured and white
Dimities,	Adelphi Cotton in
Furniture do.	balls,
Calicoes,	Black Bombazeen,
Black Cambricks,	Apron Checks,
Dark Ginghams,	Morocco and Calf-skin Shoes,
Cotton Chambrays.	
Shirting Cambricks,	Morocco Hats,
Book Muslins,	Philadelphia Chocolate,
Cambrick do.	do. Mustard,
Plain, spotted and sprigg'd Leno do	Hyson Tea,
Mull Mull do.	Looking Glasses,
Veined Cambricks,	Powder and Shot,
Seeded do.	Whips,
Laced do.	Carriage Lace,
Tambour'd dresses,	Hair Powder,
Rich worked do.	China, Glass and Queen's Ware,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,	Knives and Forks.
Black Mantuas,	

Pins, Needles, Bobbins, &c. which, together with the stock on hand, makes his assortment compleat, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for Cash.

Easton, November 1, 1808. 3

☞ Those gentlemen indebted for BOOKS, purchased at the Star-Office, are desired to make payment, in order to a settlement, with the proprietor.

Nov. 8, 1808.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

The following interesting correspondence between the President of the United States and Mr. Monroe, is published by consent of the President, at the request of Mr. Monroe.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,

* * * * * *

I see with infinite grief a contest aris between yourself and another who have been very dear to each other, and equally so to me. I sincerely pray that these dispositions may not be affected between you:—with me I confidently trust they will not: for independently of the dictates of public duty which prescribe neutrality to me, my sincere friendship for you both will insure its sacred observance. I suffer no one to converse with me on the subject. I already perceive my friend Clinton estranging himself from me. No doubt lies are carried to him, as they will be to the other two candidates, under forms which, however false, he can scarcely question. Yet I have been equally careful as to him also never to say a word on his subject. The object of the contest is a fair and honorable one, equally open to you all, and I have no doubt the personal conduct of each will be so chaste as to offer no ground of dissatisfaction with each other, but your friends will not be as delicate. I know too well from experience the progress of political controversy, and the exacerbation of spirit into which it degenerates, not to fear for the continuance of your mutual esteem. One piquing thing said, draws on another, that a third, and always with increasing acrimony, until all restraint is thrown off, and it becomes difficult for yourselves to keep clear of the toils in which your friends will endeavor to interlace you, and to avoid the participation in their passions which they will endeavor to produce. A candid recollection of what you know of each other will be the true corrective. With respect to myself, I hope they will spare me. My longings for retirement are so strong that I with difficulty encounter the daily drudgeries of my duty.—But my wish for retirement itself is not stronger than that of carrying into it the affections of all my friends. I have ever viewed Mr. Madison and yourself as two principal pillars of my happiness. Were either to be withdrawn, I should consider it as among the greatest calamities which could assail my future peace of mind. I have great confidence that the candor and high understanding of both will guard me against this misfortune, the bare possibility of which has so far weighed on my mind that I could not be easy without unburthening it. Accept my respectful salutations for yourself and Mrs. Monroe and be assured of my constant and sincere friendship. A copy.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

Richmond, Feb. 27, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

My great anxiety to forward to you the account and receipt for the sum which I paid, for your mathematical instruments at London, when I should acknowledge your late kind letter, prevented my answering it sooner. To obtain them I was forced to ransack all my papers, which required much time, and in truth I did not succeed in finding them till this morning. I have now the pleasure to enclose you those papers.

* * *

I can assure you that no occurrences of my whole life, ever gave me so much concern, as some which took place during my absence abroad, proceeding from the present administration. I allude more especially to the mission of Mr. Pinkney, with all the circumstances connected with that measure, and the manner, in which the treaty, which he and I formed, which in fact, was little more than a project, was received. I do not wish to dwell on these subjects. I resolved that they should form no motive of my public, or private conduct, and I proceeded to execute my public duty in the same manner, and to support and advance to the utmost of my power, your personal and political fame, as if they had not occurred. The latter object, has been felt by me through life, scarcely as a secondary one, for from the high respect which I have entertained for your public services, your talents and virtues, I have seen the national interest, and your advancement and fame, so intimately connected, as to constitute essentially the same cause. Besides I have never forgotten the proofs of [illegible] kindness and friendship, which I received from you in early life.

When I returned to the United States, I found that heavy censure had fallen on me, in the public opinion, as I had before much reason to believe was the case, in consequence of my having signed the British treaty, and when I returned here from Washington, I was assured that, that circumstance was weilded against me with great effect, in relation to a particular object—that it was relied on to impeach my character in the most delicate points. Conscious that I had served my country and the administration, in the several trusts confided to me abroad, with the utmost integrity, industry and zeal; that in some cases, I had rendered useful service, that in all, I had done the most that could be done, under existing circumstances; that my private fortune had been essentially injured by those employments, it was impossible for me to be insensible to the effects produced by those attacks. They have injured me and continue to injure me every day in the public estimation. I trust however that means may be found to do me justice, without the slightest injury to you. Be that as it may, you may be assured, that I shall never cease to take a deep interest in your political fame and personal happiness.

I informed Mr. Madison when I was at Washington, that I should write him a letter, in reply to his of May the 20th, 1807, on the subject of the treaty, to answer some of his objections to it, and place in a just light the conduct of the American commissioners in that transaction. I informed him also, that as I wished to couch that letter in the most amicable terms, if he should find any passage in it, which failed in that respect, I should be happy to alter it, having in view only a fair vindication of my conduct. I have almost concluded the letter, and shall forward it in the course of the next week, the early part of it, if possible. My private concerns have subjected me to much interruption, or I should have finished it sooner.

In regard to the approaching election, I have been and shall continue to be an inactive spectator of the movement. Should the nation be disposed to call any citizen to that station, it would be his duty to accept.—On that ground I rest. I have done nothing to draw the attention of any one to me in reference to it, nor shall I in future. No one better knows than I do the merit of Mr. Madison, and I can declare that should he be elected, he will have my best wishes, for the success of his administration, as well on account of the real interest which I take in what concerns his welfare, as in that of my country. His success will give me no personal mortification. It will not lessen my friendship for him, which is sincere and strong. I am, dear sir, yours, &c. &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington City, March 10*th*, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

From your letter of the 27th ult. I perceive that painful impressions have been made on your mind during your late mission, of which I had never entertained a suspicion. I must therefore examine the grounds, because explanations between reasonable men can never but do good. 1st.—You consider the mission of Mr. Pinkney as an associate, to have been in some way injurious to you. But I might say in its justification that it has been the regular and habitual practice of the United States to do this under every form in which their government has existed. I need not recapitulate the multiplied instances, because you will readily recollect them. I went as an adjunct to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, yourself as an adjunct, first to Mr. Livingston, and then to Mr. Pinkney, and I really believe there has scarcely been a great occasion which has not produced an extraordinary mission.

* * * * *

2d. You complain of the manner in which the treaty was received: but what was that manner? I cannot suppose you to have given a moment's credit to the stuff which was crouded in all shapes of forms into the public papers, or to the thousand speeches they put into my mouth, not a word of which I had ever uttered. I was not insensible at the time of the views to mischief with which these lies were fabricated. But my confidence was firm that neither yourself nor the British government, equally outraged by them, would believe me capable of making the editors of newspapers the confidents of my speeches or [illegible] opinions. The fact was this—The treaty was communicated to us by Mr. Erskine on the day Congress was to rise. Two of the Senators enquired of me in the evening whether it was my purpose to detain them on account of the treaty. My answer was, 'that it was not: that the treaty containing no provision against the impressment of our seamen, and being accompanied by a kind of protestation of the British ministers which would leave that government free to consider it as a treaty or no treaty, according to their own convenience, I should not give them the trouble of deliberating on it.' This was substantially, and almost verbally what I said whenever spoken to about it, and I never failed, when the occasion would admit of it, to justify yourself and Mr. Pinkney by expressing my conviction that it was all that could be obtained from the British government; that you had told their commissioners that your government could not be pledged to ratify, because it was contrary to their instructions, of course that it should be considered but as a project; and in this light I stated it publicly in my message to Congress on the opening of this session. Not a single article of the treaty was ever made known beyond the members of the administration, nor would an article of it be known at this day but for its publication in the newspapers as communicated by somebody from beyond the water as we have always understood. But as to myself I can solemnly protest, as the most sacred of truths, that I never one instant lost sight of your reputation and favorable standing with your country, and never omitted to justify your failure to attain our wish as one which was probably unattainable. Reviewing therefore this whole subject, I cannot doubt you will become sensible that your impressions have been without just ground. I cannot indeed judge what falsehoods may have been written or told you, but if you have been made to believe that I ever did, said, or thought a thing unfriendly to your fame and feelings, you do me injury as causeless as it is afflicting to me. In the present contest in which you are concerned, I feel no passion, I take no part, I express no sentiment.—Which ever of my friends is called to the supreme cares of the nation, I know that they will be wisely and faithfully administered; and as far as my individual conduct can influence, they shall be cordially supported. For myself I have nothing further to ask of the world than to preserve in retirement so much of their esteem as I may have fairly earned, and to be permitted to pass in tranquility, in the bosom of my family and friends, the days which yet remain for me. Having reached the harbor myself, I shall view with anxiety (but certainly not with a wish to be in their place) those who are still buffeting the storm, uncertain of their fate. Your voyage has so far been favorable, and that it may continue with entire prosperity is the sincere prayer of that friendship which I have ever borne you, and of which I now assure you, with the tender of my high respect and affectionate salutations.

A Copy.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

(To be Continued.)

The Answer of the President of the United States, to the address of the Republicans of Providence, Rhode-Island.

To PHILIP MARTIN, *Esq.*

SIR,

I have duly received the address of that portion of the citizens of Providence who have declared their approbation of the present suspension of our commerce, and their dissent from the representation of those of the same place who wished its removal. A division of sentiment was not unexpected. On no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice; for the general capture of our vessels would have been war on one side, which reason and interest would repel by war and reprisal on our part.

Of the several interests composing those of the United States, that of manufactures would of course prefer to war, a state of non-intercourse, so favorable to their rapid growth and prosperity. Agriculture, although sensibly feeling the loss of a market for its produce, would find many aggravations in a state of war. Commerce and navigation, or that portion which is foreign, in the inactivity to which they are reduced by the present state of things, certainly experience their full share in the general inconvenience: but whether war would to them be a preferable alternative, is a question their patriotism would never hastily propose.—It is to be regretted, however, that overlooking the real sources of their sufferings, the British and French edicts, which constitute the actual blockade of our foreign commerce and navigation, they have, with too little reflection, imputed them to laws which have saved them from greater, and have preserved for our own use our vessels, property and seamen, instead of adding them to the strength of those with whom we might eventually have to contend.

The embargo, giving time to the belligerent powers to revise their unjust proceedings and to listen to the dictates of justice, of interest and reputation, which equally urge the correction of their wrongs, has availed our country of the only honorable expedient for avoiding war: and should a repeal of these edicts supercede the cause for it, our commercial brethren will become sensible that it has consulted their interests, however against their own will. It will be unfortunate for their country, if in the mean time, these, their expressions of impatience, should have the effect of prolonging the very sufferings which have produced them by exciting a fallacious hope that we may, under any pressure, relinquish our equal right of navigating the ocean, go to such ports only as others may prescribe, and there pay the tributary exaction they may impose; an abandonment of national independence and of essential rights revolting to every manly sentiment. While these edicts are in force, no American can ever consent to a return of peaceable intercourse with those who maintain them.

I am happy in the approach of the period when the feelings and the wisdom of the nation will be collected in their representatives assembled together. To them are committed our rights, to them our wrongs are known, and they will pronounce the remedy they call for: And, I hear with pleasure from all, as well those who approve, as who disapprove of the present measures, assurances of an implicit acquiescence in their enunciation of the general will.

I beg leave through you to communicate this answer to the address on which your signature held the first place, and to add the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

It is a notorious fact, that the commodities obtained from Europe are yearly decreasing in quality. They never were good; but, at the present time, bear no comparison with those imported 10 or 15 years since. In the article of *sulphuric acid* (or oil of vitrol) which has come more immediately under my notice, being an article much used in my business; adulteration is very great.—It has been with considerable difficulty and loss, that I have been able to make it in any wise answer the purposes designed. It is true, when the acid only is required, in discharging colors, it answers tolerably well: but, when we have occasion to use it as a solvent of certain vegetable and mineral bodies, in order to prepare to impart color to goods, we find it extremely insufficient.

After laboring under this difficulty for a number of years, through European imposition, I have the satisfaction to assert, I have lately met with an oil of vitrol, made in Philadelphia, which far surpases, for the above uses, any of the imported. I make this remark, for the benefit and information of our rising manufactures; in which this article will be much used, sincerely hoping they will prefer the American to the imported, for these two good reasons; first because of its *excellence*; and second, because of its being the manufacture of our country. The present retail price is the same; but it is believed it may be purchased of the manufacturer, at a much lower rate than it can be imported.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.

Flour is very scarce at Havanna, there being no recent arrivals from Vera Cruz. A brig from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was sent into Havanna about three weeks since, with 300 barrels of flour, which sold for 55 dollars per barrel.

Marshal Jourdan is to command in chief the French force to be employed in Spain, with Marshals Ney and Bessiers to assist him.