Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, *16th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day:*

THE personal estate of *Haley Moffitt*, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, corn by the barrel, and a quantity of corn blades. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date—all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on moving the property. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFITT, &
GEORGE MOFFITT,
Ex'ors of Haley Moffit, dec'd.

January 8, 1811——2

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on *Thursday*, 17th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the late dwelling of *Edward Roberts*, deceased, at Miles River Ferry, the balance of the personal estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, several pair of oxen, two ox carts, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, and all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by SAML ROBERTS,

Ex'or of Edward Roberts, dec'd.

January 8, 1811——2

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, *the 24th inst. at the late dwelling of* Wm. Webb Haddaway, *dec'd.*

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs: farming utensils—corn, pork, lard, wheat on the ground, fodder, with a variety of other articles. Also, some negroes for a term of years. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

WRIGHTSON LOWE, Ex'or of
W. W. Haddaway, dec'd,

January 8, 1811——3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale his Valuable Farm,

LYING in Talbot county, & handsomely situated on Miles River, adjoining the town of St. Michaels. This farm has on it a small dwelling house, a new barn, and other out houses: on the premises are two thriving apple orchards, and other fruit trees in abundance: likewise a large quantity of oyster shells, sufficient to manure the farm. This property contains upwards of 200 acres of land, about one half of which is wood and the other half arable land. This property is so well known that it needs no further description. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, the remaining two thirds are to be paid in two different instalments, one at twelve months, and the other at eighteen months, from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

There will be a reserve made of the Wind Mill, now standing on the farm: also the Wheat in the ground.

Should this property not be sold before *Thursday*, the 31st of January, at Private Sale, it will on that day be offered at *Public Sale*, on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ROBERT R. RICHARDSON.

January 1, 1811.——5

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have this day removed their store into the house formerly occupied by Mr. *Henry Honey*, next door to where they formerly kept, and invite their customers and the public generally, to call and see them. They have on hand a handsome assortment of GOODS, with some American manufactured cloths and cassimeres, which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

GORDON & JACOBS.

Chestertown, Jan. 3, (8) 1811.——4

TO BE RENTED,

For the present year, and possession given immediately,

A FRONT ROOM and CELLAR, situate on Washington street, opposite the Court House—This is a convenient stand for public business. Enquire of the Editor.——January 8, 1811——3

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Presidents message.
(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

The Secretary of State to General Armstrong.

Department of State, June 5th, 1810.

SIR,

Your letters of the 17, 18 and 21 February, and 10, 15, 21 and 24 March, with their several enclosures were received on the 21st May.

As the "John Adams" is daily expected and as your further communications by her will better enable me to adapt, to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations proper to be made in relation to their seizure of our property, and to the letter of the Duke of Cadore of the 14th February, it is by the President deemed expedient not to make, at this time, any such animadversions. I cannot, however, forbear informing you, that a high indignation is felt by the President, as well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the language and in the matter of the letter of the Duke of Cadore, so justly pourtrayed in your note to him of the 10th March.

The particular object of this letter is to add, to my despatches of the 4th and 22d May, another chance of hastening into your hands a copy of the act of Congress of the last session, concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France.

In the fourth section of this act, you will perceive a new modification of the authority given to the President. If there be sincerity in the language held at different times by the French government, and especially in the late overture to proceed to amicable and just arrangements, in case of our refusal to submit to the British orders in council, no pretext can be found for longer declining to put an end to the decrees of which the United States have so justly complained. By putting in force, agreeably to the terms of this statute, the non-intercourse against Great Britain the very species of resistance would be made which France had been constantly representing as most efficacious. It may be added, that the form in which the law now presents the overture, is as well calculated, as the overture itself, to gain a favorable attention, inasmuch as it may be regarded by the belligerent first accepting it, as a promise to itself, and a threat only to its adversary.

If, however, the arrangement contemplated by the law should be acceptable to the French government, you will understand it to be the purpose of the President not to proceed in giving it effect, in case the late seizure of the property of the citizens of the United States has been followed by an absolute confiscation, and restoration be finally refused. The only ground, short of a preliminary restoration of the property, on which the contemplated arrangement can be made, will be an understanding that the confiscation is reversible, and that it will become immediately the subject of discussion, with a reasonable prospect of justice to our injured citizens.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. SMITH.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c.

MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO GEN. ARMSTRONG,

Department of State, July 2d, 1810.

SIR,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter of instruction to Mr. Pinkney, bearing the same date with this letter. You will thence perceive, that if the answer of the British government, to the representation and requisition which our minister at London may make, should be of a satisfactory nature, it will be transmitted to you without delay. In that case, you will make a proper use of it for obtaining a repeal of the Berlin decree, and you will proceed, concurrently with Mr. Pinkney, in bringing about successive removals by the two governments of all their predatory edicts.

I avail myself of this occasion to state to you, that it is deemed of great importance that our ministers at foreign courts, and especially at Paris and London, should be kept, the one by the other, informed of the state of our affairs at each.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. SMITH.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c. &c.

MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO GEN. ARMSTRONG,

Department of State, July 5th, 1810.

SIR,

The arrival of the John Adams brought your letters of the 1st, 4th, 7th and 16th April.

From that of the 16th April, it appears, that the seizures of the American property, lately made, had been followed by its actual sale, and that the proceeds had been deposited in the emperor's *caisse prive*. You have presented, in such just colors, the enormity of this outrage, that I have only to signify to you, that the President entirely approves the step that has been taken by you, and that he does not doubt that it will be followed by you, or the person who may succeed you, with such further interposition, as may be deemed advisable. He instructs you, particularly, to make the French government sensible of the deep impression made here, by so signal an aggression on the principles of justice and of good faith; & to demand every reparation of which the case is susceptible. If it be not the purpose of the French government to remove every idea of friendly adjustment with the United States, it would seem impossible but that a reconsideration of this violent proceeding must lead to a redress of it, as a preliminary to a general accommodation of the differences between the two countries.

At the date of the last communication from Mr. Pinkney, he had not obtained, from the British government, an acceptance of the condition, on which the French government was willing to concur, in putting an end to all the edicts of both against our neutral commerce. If he should afterwards have succeeded, you will, of course, on receiving information of the fact, immediately claim, from the French government, the fulfilment of its promise; and by transmitting the result to Mr. Pinkney, you will co-operate with him in completing the removal of all the illegal obstructions to our commerce.

Among the documents, now sent, is another copy of the act of Congress, repealing the non-intercourse law, but authorising a renewal of it against G. Britain, in case France shall repeal her edicts, and G. Britain refuse to follow the example, and *vice versa*. You have been already informed that the President is ready to exercise the power vested in him for such a purpose, as soon as the occasion shall arise. Should the other experiment, in the hands of Mr. Pinkney, have failed, you will make the act of Congress, and the disposition of the President, the subject of a formal communication to the French government; and it is not easy to conceive any ground, even specious, on which the overture specified in the act can be declined.

If the non-intercourse law, in any of its modifications, was objectionable to the emperor of the French, that law no longer exists.

If he be ready, as has been declared, in the letter of the duke of Cadore, of February 14th, to do justice to the U. States, in the case of a pledge on their part not to submit to the British edicts, the opportunity for making good the declaration is now afforded. Instead of submission, the President is ready, by renewing the non-intercourse against Great Britain, to oppose to her orders in council a measure, which is of a character that ought to satisfy any reasonable expectation.

If it should be necessary for you to meet the question, whether the non-intercourse will be renewed against G. Britain, in case she should not comprehend in the repeal of her edicts her blockades, which are not consistent with the law of nations, you may, should it be found necessary, let it be understood that a repeal of the illegal blockades of a date prior to the Berlin decree, namely, that of May, 1806, will be included in the condition, required by G. Britain; that particular blockade having been avowed to be comprehended in, and of course, identified with, the orders in council. With respect to blockades of a subsequent date, or not against France, you will press the reasonableness of leaving them, together with future blockades, not warranted by public law, to proceed against, by the U. States, in the manner they may chuse to adopt.

As has been heretofore stated to you, a satisfactory provision for restoring the property lately surprised and seized by the order, or at the instance, of the French government, must be combined with a repeal of the French edicts, with a review to a non-intercourse with Great Britain; such a provision being an indispensable evidence of the just purpose of France towards the United States. And, you will, moreover, be careful, in arranging such a provision for that particular case of spoliations, not to weaken the ground on which a redress of others may be justly pursued.

If the act of Congress, which has legalised a free trade with both the belligerents, without guarding against British interruptions of it with France, whilst France cannot materially interrupt it with G. Britain, be complained of, as leaving the trade on the worst possible footing for France, and on the best possible one for Great Britain, the French government may be reminded of the other feature of the act, which puts it in their own power to obtain either an interruption of our trade with G. Britain, or a recal of her interruption of it with France.

Among the considerations which belong to this subject, it may be remarked, that it might have been reasonably expected, by the U. States, that a repeal of the French decrees would have resulted from the British orders in council of April 1809. This order expressly revoked the preceding orders of November, 1807, heretofore urged by France in justification of her decrees, and was not only different in its extent and its details, but was essentially different in its policy.

The policy of the orders of 1807 was, by cutting off all commercial supplies, to retort on her enemies the distress, which the French decree was intended to inflict on Great Britain.

The policy of the order of April 1809, if not avowedly, was most certainly to prevent such supplies, by shutting out those only which might flow from neutral sources, in order thereby to favor a surreptitious monopoly to British traders. In order to counteract this policy, it was the manifest interest of France to have favored the rival and cheaper supplies through neutrals; instead of which, she has cooperated with the monopolising views of Great Britain, by a rigorous exclusion of neutrals from her ports. She has, in fact, reversed the operation, originally professed by her decree. Instead of annoying her enemy at the expence of a friend, she annoys a friend for the benefit of her enemy.

If the French government should accede to the overture, contained in the act of Congress, by repealing or so modifying its decrees, as that they will cease to violate our neutral rights, you will, if necessary, transmit the repeal, properly authenticated, to Mr. Pinkney, by a special messenger; and you will hasten and ensure the receipt of it here, by engaging a vessel, if no equivalent conveyance should offer, to bring it directly from France, and by sending several copies to Mr. Pinkney, to be forwarded from British ports.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. SMITH.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to Gen. Armstrong.

Department of State, July 17, 1810.

SIR, You will herewith receive duplicates of my letters to you of the 20th June, and 2d and 5th of July.

This dispatch you will receive from lieutenant Miller 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 minister in London, 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. Miller in Paris, 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.

Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, to General Armstrong, dated,

Department of State, Nov. 2, 1810.

"You will herewith receive a printed copy of the proclamation, which, conformably to the act of Congress, has been issued by the President, on the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. You will, however, let the French government understand, that this has been done on the ground, that the repeal of these decrees does involve an extinguishment of all the edicts of France actually involving our neutral rights, and that the reservations under the expression 'it being understood,' are not conditions precedent, affecting the operation of the repeal; and on the ground also, that the United States are not pledged against the blockades of Great Britain, beyond what is stated in my letter to you of the 5th July. It is to be remarked, moreover, that in issuing the proclamation, it has been presumed that the requisition contained in that letter, the subject of the sequestered property, will have been satisfied.—This presumption is not only favored by the natural connexion of the policy and justice of a reversal of that sequestration with the repeal of the decrees, but is strengthened by concurrent accounts, through different channels, that such property, as has been sequestered, has been actually restored.

"The enclosed copy of my last letter to Mr Pinkney, of the 19th ultimo, will afford you a distinct view of the line of conduct presented to him in relation to the British orders and blockades

"This despatch will be delivered to you by one of the officers of the United States' frigate Essex, who will have orders to return to his ship, as soon as he shall have received such despatches as you may deem it necessary to transmit to this department."

MR. SMITH TO GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Department of State, Nov. 5, 1810.

SIR,—As the ground on which the French government has deemed it expedient to place the revocation of its decrees, may suggest to it the further pretext for requiring a restoration of the French property seized here under the non-intercourse law, as a condition to their restoring the American property condemned or sequestered under the French decree of March, you are authorised, in case a restoration can be thus and not otherwise obtained, to acquiesce in such an arrangement, and, if necessary, to give to such arrangement a conventional form, requiring the sanction of the Senate. You will, however, take care to avoid any expressions implying an acknowledgement on the part of the United States, that the non-intercourse law, which was not retrospective, has any analogy to the French decree, the injustice of which essentially consists in its retrospective operation. In truth the arrangement on the part of the United States will be little more than nominal, as will appear by the enclosed copy of a letter from the Treasury Department. It may be proper to remark that the third section of the act of May, for the recovery of forfeitures, under the non-intercourse law, contemplated violations by our own citizens, rather than French violations, which could not have been of sufficient importance to have called for such a provision, pointing particularly at them.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

General John Armstrong, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follow several letters from Mr. Pinkney, and a correspondence between General Armstrong and Mr. Pinkney on the subject of blockades by Great Britain and France, which letters were published in the National Intelligencer on the 15th June last, and are therefore here omitted.]

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, Feb. 23d, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, a copy of a notification of the blockade of the "coast and ports of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory," received from Lord Wellesley, two days ago. I have not yet given any answer to this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM PINKNEY.

Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign-Office, Feb. 20, 1810.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands, to inform Mr. Pinkney, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, that the king has judged it expedient to signify his commands to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to establish a strict blockade of the coast and