Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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

[VOL. 9.....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1811. [No. 21.....583.]

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.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Presidents message,
(CONTINUED.)

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, March 21, 1810.

SIR—On the 27th of November, Mr. Bromwell delivered to me your letters of the 11th, 14th and 23d of the preceding month; and on the Saturday following, I had a conference with the Marquis Wellesley; in the course of which, I explained to him fully the grounds upon which I was instructed to request Mr. Jackson's immediate recal, and upon which the official intercourse between that minister and the American government had been suspended.

Lord Wellesley's reception of what I said to him, was frank and friendly; and I left him with a persuasion, that we should have no cause to be dissatisfied with the final course of his government on the subjects of our conference.

We agreed in opinion, that this interview could only be introductory to a more formal proceeding on my part; and it was accordingly settled between us, that I should present an official letter, to the effect of my verbal communication.

Having prepared such a letter, I carried it myself to Downing street, a few days afterwards, and accompanied the delivery of it to Lord Wellesley, with some explanatory observations, with which it is not, I presume, necessary to trouble you. You will find a copy of this letter enclosed, and will be able to collect from it the substance of the greater part of the statements and remarks, which I thought it my duty to make, in the conversation above mentioned.

Although I was aware, that the answer to my letter would not be very hastily given, I certainly was not prepared to expect the delay, which has actually occurred. The President will do me the justice to believe, that I have used every exertion, consistent with discretion and the nature of the occasion, to shorten that delay, which, tho' not ascribable, as I persuade myself, to any motive unfriendly or disrespectful to the United States, may, I am sensible, have been productive of some disadvantage. A copy of the answer, received on the day of its date, is enclosed.

Between the delivery of my letter, and the receipt of the reply, I had frequent conversations with Lord Wellesley; some of which were at his own request, and related altogether to the subject of my letter. The rest were on other subjects; but Mr. Jackson's affair was incidentally mentioned in all. A particular account of what was said on these several occasions would scarcely be useful, and could not fail to be tedious. It will perhaps be sufficient to observe that, although these conversations were less satisfactory to me than the first, there was always an apparent anxiety on the part of lord Wellesley, to do what was conciliatory; and that, in the share which I took in them, I was governed by an opinion, that, although it might become my duty to avoid, with more than ordinary care, all appearance of my being a party to the ultimate proceeding of the British government upon my official representation, it could not be otherwise than proper, in any turn which the affair could take, that I should avail myself of every opportunity of bringing to Lord Wellesley's mind such considerations, as were calculated to produce a beneficial influence upon the form and character of that proceeding. In what light the President will view the course which, after so much deliberation, this government has adopted, it would not become me even to conjecture. If, either in manner or effect, it should not fulfil his expectations, I shall have to regret, that the success of my humble endeavors to make it what it ought to be has not been proportioned to my zeal and diligence.

Of my letter to Lord Wellesley, of the 2d January, I have very little to say. I trust it will be found faithful to my instructions; and that, while it maintains the honor of my government, it does not neglect what is due to conciliation.

I am not sure, that I ought to have quoted in it your letter to me, of the 11th of November, of which the substance is undoubtedly given in the quotation from your subsequent letter, of the 23d of the same month. But I saw no objection to a repetition of the just and amicable sentiments expressed in these quotations; and as I had been induced, at my first interview with Lord Wellesley, to read to his lordship each of the passages, I felt that I was in some sort bound to the introduction of both, into my written communication.

My letter avoids all discussion, and all invitation to discussion, on the business of the Chesapeake, on the orders in council, and on other topics which circumstances have connected with both. It does not, however, entirely pass them by; but contains such references to them, as I supposed were likely to be useful. I feel assured, that in this respect, I have acted in conformity with the President's intentions. Indeed, if I had acted otherwise, I should have complicated and embarrassed a question which I was ordered to simplyfy, and forced into combination the peculiar difficulties of several subjects, to counteract the wishes of my government upon each. I should have done so too, without inducement; for I had no authority to make any demand or proposal, in the cases of the Chesapeake and orders in council, or to act upon any proposal, which Lord Wellesley might be inclined to make to me; and it was perfectly clear, that these subjects were not susceptible of any very material written illustrations, which they had not already received. I did not, however, imagine, that I was to make no use of the reflections upon them which you had furnished in your letter of the 23d of November. I was, on the contrary, convinced that it would be proper to suggest them occasionally in conversation, with a a view to dispose Lord Wellesley, and through him the British government, to seek such fair and liberal adjustments with us, as would once more make us friends.

Accordingly, in my first conference, I spoke of the affair of the Chesapeake and the orders in council: and concluded my explanations, which did not lose sight of your letter of the 23d of November, by expressing a wish, that lord Wellesley, would allow me an early opportunity of a free communication with him on these heads. From the disposition evinced by Lord Wellesley, in the notice which he took of these suggestions and of that wish, I was inclined to hope, that it might be in my power to announce to you, by the return of the corvette, that a new envoy would be charged, as the successor of Mr. Jackson, with instructions adapted to the purpose of honorable accommodation. My letter to his lordship was written under the influence of this hope, and concludes, as you will perceive, with as strong an appeal to the disposition on which it rested, as could with propriety be made.

I recurred, in subsequent conversations, as often as occasion presented itself, to the attack on the Chesapeake and to the orders in council. It soon appeared, however, that a new envoy would not, in the first instance, be sent out to replace Mr. Jackson, and consequently, that an arrangement of these subjects was not in that mode to be expected. A special mission would still less be resorted to; and it was not likely, that approaches to negociation would be made through a *charge d'affairs*. It was still barely possible, that though I had no powers to negociate and conclude, the British government might not be disinclined to make advances through me, or that Lord Wellesley would suffer me so far to understand the views of his government, as that I might enable you to judge upon what conditions and in what mode arrangement was practicable. This was possible, though not very probable; but it finally became certain, that no definite proposal would, for the present at least, be made to us through any channel, and that Lord Wellesley would not commit himself upon the details to which I wished him to speak, but upon which, of course, I did not press him.

It only remains to refer you, for the actual sentiments of this government, with regard to future negociation, to the concluding paragraph of Lord Wellesley's letter to me; which is substantially the same with his recent verbal explanations; and to add that, in a short conversation since the receipt of his letter, he told me, that if I thought myself empowered to enter upon and adjust the case of the Chesapeake, he would proceed without delay to consider it with me.

I have not supposed, that lord Wellesley's letter requires any other than the common answer; and I have accordingly, given the reply, of which a copy is now transmitted.

I have honor to be,
With great consideration, sir,
Your most ob't. h'ble. servant,
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
The honorable Robert Smith, &c. &c.

[Here follows Mr. Pinkney's letter to Lord Wellesley on the subject of Mr Jackson's insulting demeanor, with Lord Wellesley's reply thereto, which were published in the National Intelligencer of 21st May last, and Star 29th.]

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, April 8, 1810.

SIR—In a short letter of the 2d inst by Mr. John Wallace, in the British packet, I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 31st of last month (by Dr. Logan) of your letters of the 20th of January and the 16th of February, and to inform you, that I had, in consequence, an appointment to meet Lord Wellesley on the third.

At the interview which took place in pursuance of that appointment, I explained to Lord Wellesley the nature of the powers now confided to me, and, as far as was necessary, the subjects to which they related. The result of the conversation which ensued, was an understanding, that we should begin with an attempt to settle the affair of the Chesapeake, and that attempt being successful, that we should proceed to consider next the subject of the orders in council, and lastly, the commercial and other concerns, embraced by the commission of 1806, to Mr. Monroe and myself.

In conformity with this understanding, it was agreed, that I should immediately follow up the conference with a note, stating my authority to adjust with the British government the case of the Chesapeake; and I have accordingly prepared and sent to Lord Wellesley the letter, of which a copy is enclosed. I have not since heard from his lordship, to whom, of course, it now belongs to make proposals.

It will not, I trust, be thought, that my letter, which is simply an official notification, in civil terms, of my power to receive and act upon such overtures, as this government may choose to make, goes too far.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

P. S.—April 9th. I have just received from Lord Wellesley a note, of which a copy is enclosed, inviting me to a conference on Thursday next, (the 12th) doubtless on the affair of the Chesapeake.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WM PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place.
(Without date.)

MY LORD—I have the honor to state to your lordship, in conformity with my verbal explanations in a recent conference, that I am authorised to adjust with his majesty's government, the case of the attack on the American frigate Chesapeake, in the month of June, 1807, by the British ship, *the Leopard*.

It will give me sincere pleasure to communicate with your lordship on this interesting subject, in such manner as shall be thought best calculated to lead to a fair and honorable arrangement of it, preparatory to the restoration of kindness and beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

The marquis Wellesley presents his compliments to Mr. Pinkney, and will be happy to have the honor of seeing him at the Foreign Office, Thursday next, at 2, P. M. if that hour should suit his convenience.

Foreign Office, April 9th, 1810.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, April 9th, 1810.

SIR—I have, upon full reflection, tho't it necessary to prepare a letter to lord Wellesley, reciting the French minister's official statement to general Armstrong, of the conditions, on which the Berlin decree would be recalled; and inquiring, whether there exists any objection, on the part of the British government, to a revocation (or to a precise declaration that they are no longer in force,) of the blockade of May, 1806, and of that of Venice, especially the former. As the answer to this letter (upon which I wish to converse with lord Wellesley before I deliver it) will not probably be very prompt, I have, in the mean time, sent Mr Lee to Paris, with two letters to general Armstrong, of which copies are enclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

London, April 6th, 1810.

DEAR SIR,—I do not know, whether the statement, contained in my letter of the 27th of last month, will enable you to obtain the recal of the Berlin decree. Certainly, the inference from that statement is, that the blockade of 1806 is virtually at an end; being merged and comprehended in an order of council, issued after the date of the edict of Berlin. I am, however, about to try to obtain a formal revocation of that blockade, (and of that of Venice) or, at least, a precise declaration, that they are not in force. As it will not be possible to obtain either the one or the other very soon *(if indeed they can be obtained at all,)* I will not detain Mr. Lee, but will send you another messenger, (Mr. Craig, of Philadelphia) in the course of three or four weeks, with the result of my endeavors. In the mean time, such use can be made of my communication, of the 27th ultimo, as you may deem advisable.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
Gen. John Armstrong, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

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 8, 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.

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given to my creditors, that I mean to apply to Kent county court at their next session, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

WILLIAM MORRISON.
Chestertown, January 8, 1811——3

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and her two Children. Apply to the Editor.
Easton, December 25, 1810——m

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
Neatly executed at this Office.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Presidents Message of the 28th December 1810.
(CONCLUDED.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GEN. TURREAU.

Department of State, Dec. 18, 1810.

SIR—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12 inst. in reply to my enquiries in relation to certificates of origin, as well as to the admission into France of the products of the agriculture of the United States.

From your letter it appears, that the importation into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the U. S. is at this time specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th July, it, moreover, appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that, therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the U. States, namely Fish-oil, Dye-Wood, Salt Fish, Cod-fish, Hides and Peltry.

As these numerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the United States to France, the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries, and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the United States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, combined, as it unexpectedly has been, with a change in the commercial system of France, so momentous to the United States.

The act of Congress of May last had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overture, therein presented obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included the reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as Free for the introduction of the *produce of the United States*, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France The interdictions in the system, that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure has undergone an alteration. And howevar true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is, nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ult. in which you were pleased to declare the "distinctly pronounced intention of his Imperial Majesty of favoring the commercial relations between France and the U. States in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their aggriculture or manufactories."

If France, by her own acts, has blockaded up her ports against the introduction of the products of the U. States, what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France?—Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the U. States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed as having a double relation; 1st to the wrong done to the U. States: 2d to the wrong done to France. And it is in the latter relation only, that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders, which co-operate with her own regulations?

However sensible the United States may be to the violation of their neutral rights under those edicts, yet if France herself has by her own acts rendered it a theoretical instead of a practical violation, it is for this government to decide on the degree in which sacrifices of any sort may be required by considerations, which peculiarly and exclusively relate to the the U. States Certain it is, that the inducements to such sacrifices are weakened, as far as