Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 9.....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1811. [No. 25.....587.]

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.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst all that plantation in Kent county, of which the late *John Miller*, of that place died seized, containing upwards of two hundred acres of some of the best land in the county. This farm is thought to be remarkably well timbered, and being situated upon the head waters of Swan Creek, within a mile of a public landing place, offers to an enterprising man considerable advantages from the sale of ship timber. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole sum on the first day of November next, and the other half, with interest, on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and twelve.

JAMES HOUSTON, Trustee.

Chester Town, February 5, 1811——3

LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on *Friday*, the first day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that valuable Farm called WARD OAK, situated on Chester River, in Kent county, about five miles above Chestertown, and containing by estimation 300 acres, 150 of which is in good wood land. It is at present rented to Mr. Thomas Newell, and has about fifty bushels of wheat seeded thereon—A Fishery equal to any on the river, it is thought, might be established. Immediately after this sale, pursuant to the above authority, 230 ACRES of LAND will be offered on the premises adjoining the lands of Mr. Philip Brookes and Thomas Nicholson, at present rented to Mr. Jacob Sutton, who has sown thereon about sixty bushels of wheat. There are ten acres of wood, or thereabout, to this tract, the rest arable, and of excellent quality; distance from Chestertown eight and an half miles, and two and an half from a good landing on Chester River. The terms are, bonds on interest from the day of sale, with approved security, payable in twelve months.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Trustee.

February 5, 1811——4q

☞ CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE "*Talbot Patriot Troop*," will meet at their usual place of parade, at ten o'clock, on FRIDAY the 22d inst. in full uniform—each member provided with twelve blank cartridges. Per order,

WILL HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.

February 12, 1811——2

☞ *Easton Light Infantry Blues*—

YOU are particularly requested to attend at the usual place of meeting, *on Friday*, 22d instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform, with your arms in the best order, and eight rounds of blank cartridges. The meeting being intended to commemorate the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the Immortal WASHINGTON; no other inducement *can* be necessary to a *general* attendance of the company.

By order of the captain,

SAML. HOLMES, Sec'ry.

February 5, 1811——3

BEAU MONDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BALL will take place at Mr. SOLOMON LOWE's INN, (whose Ball Room will be in complete order) on *FRIDAY, 22d of February next*, at 6 o'Clock, P. M.—Military Gentlemen are requested to appear in full uniform on the occasion. ☞ Gentlemen from the adjacent counties are invited to participate——January 29, 1811.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*.

WM. W. MOORE.

Easton, 12th 2d mo. 1811——3

WAGGON & CART-WRIGHT.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this place, and hopes he has given general satisfaction to his customers—He still continues his shop at the usual place, on the road leading from Town to the Point, near Robert Spedden's Black Smith's Shop. He has now on hand a capital stock of *best seasoned TIMBER*, suitable for every branch of his business: Those who wish to favor him with their custom, may expect to have their work done in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and all orders punctually attended to, by

HOPKINS SMITH.

Easton, February 12, 1811——6

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH will be given for a few likely *Young Negroes* of both sexes, if immediate application be made at the Star Office——Feb. 12, 1811——3q

CHESTER-TOWN FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. & M. CRESWELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, they will open a DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL in Chestertown, Kent county, on *Monday, the 4th of February*, 1811—where young Ladies will be instructed in English spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and literary composition—plain and ornamental needle work, netting, knotting, and embroidery, &c. &c.

The strictest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of those pupils that may be confided to their care.

☞ The terms will be moderate, which will be made known by application to the Academy, nearly opposite Mr. Harris's store, Chestertown, or at this office.

February 5, 1811——4

WANTED,

A Coloured Woman to hire, that is capable of cooking and cleaning a house.—Apply as above.——February 5, 1811—4

ATTENTION THE WHOLE—

OF those indebted to the estates of *Henry Barrow*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, or to *David D Barrow*, late of Talbot county, deceased, either by bond, note, or book accounts, (or for goods bought at the sales of said deceased,) are requested to make immediate payments, or the steps the law directs must be enforced to compel the same—And those having claims will bring them forward in legal form for payment ——OBADIAH GAREY, Ex'or of Henry Barrow, and Adm'r D. B. N. of D D Barrow, dec'd.

February 5, 1811——3

TANNERY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable LOT, late the property of *James Millis*, deceased, on Dover Creek, near the town of Dover, Delaware, consisting of fourteen acres, more or less, on which are erected a commodious brick dwelling, smoke house and stable, together with a brick tan house about 70 feet by 40, in which are contained an excellent bark mill and currying shop, with a variety of other accommodations for the tanning business. The above property may be bought cheap, and on a long credit, by application to Doctor Sykes, at Dover, or to

JAMES TILTON, Jun.

Talbot county, (Md.)

January 29, 1811——m

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same: where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH ——SOLOMON LOWE

THOMAS G. ARMSTRONG,

No. 94, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of ladies' morocco and leather *SHOES*, men's fine and coarse do. children's morocco and leather do.—Also—a general assortment of *COMBS*: Ladies' head combs, of the latest patterns—tortoise and mock shells. Fine teeth Ivory combs, pocket combs, riding combs, horse combs, and rack combs.—Also, an extensive assortment of *CUTLERY*, including almost every article of that description. Cloth, hair, tooth, and comb brushes of all sizes—pocket books, breast pins, snuff boxes, and a variety of other fancy goods too tedious to mention,—which goods he will sell on reasonable terms for cash only.

September 11, 1810.——7q—&m

A COMPLETE

CLINCHER BUILT BOAT—FOR SALE.

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Q Ann's county, Oct. 30, 1810 } m

THE UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber has opened a *Public House* at Easton, in those commodious buildings lately erected at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets. He solicits public patronage, and invites the attention as well of the gentlemen of Talbot, whose business or pleasure may call them to town, as of all travellers.

No exertions shall be wanting on the part of the subscriber for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their calls; and he trusts that the assurance, which, he flatters himself, the character he has sometime maintained in the line of his business must afford, will be amply fulfilled by his unremitted endeavors to please and gratify his customers.

Dinners or suppers will be prepared for select parties of gentlemen, on the shortest notice, and in private apartments.

Particular attention will be paid by the subscriber to the accommodation of *Horses*: the extensive Stables belonging to his establishment, and the well-tried care of his servants, authorise him to give this assurance.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, December 5, 1810——m

I AM IN WANT OF AN OVERSEER.

JACOB GIBSON.

January 8, 1811——m

Extracts from the Speech of D'L. D. TOMPKINS, *Esq. Governor of N. York, to both Houses of the Legislature, at the opening of the Session, on the 5th inst.*

It would have afforded me sincere gratification to have been enabled to announce to you, on this occasion, such a favorable change in our foreign relations as the justice of our claims and the impartial & pacific attitude we have uniformly maintained, authorised us to anticipate.

Pursuant to the powers vested by law in the President of the U. States, he has notified, by proclamation, the revocation of the French decrees violating our neutral commerce. This auspicious and important event, has not, however, been accompanied by restoration of the American property which had been previously seized and confiscated in the ports of France, and in those under her controul.

The British orders in council which had for their basis the obnoxious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and which purported to be merely retaliatory, have not yet been annulled, notwithstanding the solemn official assurance that they would be abandoned whenever France retracted her decrees. Instead of giving us a friendly intimation that this assurance would be executed with good faith, the British secretary in his correspondence of August last with our minister, has superadded the additional preliminary of the restoration of neutral commerce to the condition in which it stood at the promulgation of the French decrees. The interposition of this vague and impracticable condition, and the unsatisfactory import of the correspondence of that government generally preclude the hope of our obtaining a relinquishment of the British orders upon any acceptable or honorable terms. We have also little reason to expect any adequate atonement for the insults and injuries received from that quarter. The correspondence which has taken place during the last year with both governments, has been laid before the public and amply refutes the illiberal imputation of partiality in our administration towards either of the belligerents. We have always had the best reasons for reposing the utmost confidence in the wisdom and virtue of our national administration—and I cannot hesitate to believe that every American, who has not transferred his affections to a foreign government, will feel the same patriotic sentiment, after a candid and impartial examination of that correspondence; and when he reflects that the departure of both belligerents from all the maxims of national law has been so palpable and uniform, that they themselves have ceased to attempt a justification of those maxims, but resort to trite and fallacious subterfuges to extenuate their atrocities, he will not find it possible to reconcile himself to a justification of their accumulated insults and injuries; nor will his judgment, his feelings or his duty permit him to clamour against the measures, or to violate the laws of his own government. What course will be deemed by our national rulers the most expedient for the present emergency, I shall not venture to predict; but whether the prohibition of intercourse, or measures of a more energetic complexion be adopted, I trust that every good citizen will reflect that patriotism, morality, and the precepts of religion enjoin on him obedience & support.

The precarious situation of foreign commerce, and a retrospective view of the multiplied violations of our sovereignty and neutral rights, renders the astonishing progress which has been made in the improvement and extension of domestic manufactures, a source of lively satisfaction. A benevolent Providence has endowed our country with an abundant supply of raw materials of every description, and our citizens are eminently distinguished for persevering industry and for great ingenuity in all mechanical arts. The returns of the census recently taken prove not only the unexampled increase of population in the U. States, but furnish also evidence of the flourishing condition of our manufactures. Let us extend to them the utmost encouragement and protection which our finances will admit; and we shall soon convince the belligerents of Europe, to whom we have been extensive and profitable customers, that their mad and unjust policy towards us, will ultimately recoil upon themselves, by giving to our industry, our resources and our policy, a new direction calculated to render us really independent.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Presidents message, (CONTINUED.)

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, Sept. 28th, 1810.

SIR,—I have already sent you a copy of Lord Wellesley's reply to that part of my letter of the 15th inst. which particularly respected the case of the *Alert*. The amount of that reply was, that government could not interfere and that the case must be left to the court of admiralty.

I now transmit (subjoined) his answer to that part of my letter, which regarded the effect of the blockade of Elsinore (as it was interpreted by Sir Jas. Saumarez) or the passage of the Sound; from which it appears, that it is not *yet* intended to close that passage.

No notice has been taken of the residue of my letter, concerning the four American seamen taken from the Alert

As I have transmitted you a copy of Lord Wellesley's reply to my application for the release of the Mary, from which it was to be inferred, that she would be immediately released, I ought now to mention that, so far from being released, she is to be forthwith proceeded against as prize. These things require a large stock of patience.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM PINKNEY.

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

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

The marquis Wellesley has the honor to acquaint Mr. Pinkney, in answer to that part of his letter of the 15th inst. relating to an alledged misconception of the order of council for the blockade of Elsinore, that it is the intention of his majesty's government, that the blockade should be strictly confined to the port of Elsinore, and that it does not affect any vessels professedly bound up the Sound unless it should appear, from their papers, that they are bound to Elsinore

The marquis Wellesley begs to renew to Mr. Pinkney the assurances of his high consideration.

Foreign Office, Sept. 26th, 1810.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, Oct. 3d, 1810.

SIR,—Lord Wellesley's communication concerning the passage of the Sound was supposed, by a merchant here, to whom I shewed it, to be ambiguous, by reason of the expressions, "bound *up* the Sound," &c.

The ambiguity has, however, been removed, (if indeed there was any) by a note which I have just received from the Foreign Office, in answer to one from me.

It says, "that no vessel will be subject to the restrictions of the blockade of Elsinore, but such as may be going to that port, *in whatever direction they may be passing the Sound.*" It says further, that "the equivoque, in the original communication, was certainly not intentional."

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

"*Paris, January* 28, 1810.

"Mr. Champagny stated that the order given in relation to our ships, &c &c in Spain, was a regular consequence of the system, declared in his letter of the 22d August last, and which had been promulgated throughout the United States. "It is obvious," he added, "that his majesty cannot permit to his allies a commerce, which he denies to himself This would be, at once, to defeat his system and oppress his subjects, by demanding from them, great and useless sacrifices; for if the system be not strictly observed every where, it cannot any where produce the effects expected from it. Still, he said, the property is only sequestrated, and becomes a subject of the present negociation." As our remonstrances have been sufficiently frequent and free; as this was a meeting merely of conciliation; and as the closing remark of the minister, indicated rather the policy of looking forward to our rights, than backward on our wrongs, I thought it most prudent to suppress the obvious answers, which might have been given to his observations, and which under other circumstances, should not have been omitted. I accordingly contented myself with expressing a hope, that our future intercourse should be a competition only of good offices.

In conformity to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 1st December, 1809, I demanded whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades, of a date anterior to the decree, commonly called the Berlin decree, his majesty the emperor would consent to revoke the said decree? To which the minister answered, that "the only condition required, for the revocation, by his majesty, of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockade of France, or part of France, (such as that from the Elbe to Brest) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree; and that if the British government would then recal the orders in council, which had occasioned the decree of Milan, that decree should also be annulled. Our interview closed here, and we have had no meeting, either accidental or by rendezvous since."

Extracts of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr Smith, dated Paris, 3d May, 1810.

"Mr. Lee arrived here some days ago, with two letters from Mr. Pinkney, copies of which, with my answers, are enclosed."

"I need scarcely observe how impossible it is for me to make *this*, or any *similar statement*, the groundwork of a new demand for a repeal of the Berlin decree"

Mr. Pinkney to Gen. Armstrong

London, March 27th, 1810.

SIR—I had the honor to receive, by Mr. Powell, your letter of the 25th of January. In pursuance of my instructions. I have addressed a letter to the marquis Wellesley, his Brittannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, inquiring whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain, during the present war, before the 1st of January, 1807, are understood by this government to be in force? Lord Wellesley's reply to that letter, not being so explicit as I wished, I have written a second letter requesting explanation. In his lordship's answer to my second letter, I am informed that the blockade notified by Great Britain, in May, 1806, (from the Elbe to Brest,) has never been formally withdrawn, but that the restrictions which that blockade established, are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of the order in council, of the 7th January, 1807, and that no other blockade of the ports of France instituted by Great Britain between the 16th May, 1806 and the 7th January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July, 1806, which is still in force.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

His excellency Gen. Armstrong, &c.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, dated Paris, May 2d 1810.

"I have received your three letters of the 3d and 27th of March, and 6th of April—Accept my thanks for your friendly attention with regard to the passport; and express to Lord Wellesley, the sense I have of his Lordship's politeness, and the pleasure it would give me, to make the acknowledgement in person. The doubt with which you begin your letter of the 6th inst. is well founded. The explanation you have received is not such as will enable me to demand the performance of the emperor's promise, (communicated to you in my letter of the 25th of January last) since it (the explanation) not only admits that *the British order of blockade of May, 1806, is not formally withdrawn*, but that, *that of the 27th of July, of the same year, is still in force*. An argument in the face of these admissions, and founded merely on the operation of an order of ulterior date, and more extensive restriction, must not be hazarded, as it would be not merely useless, but productive of mischief."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, May 24th, 1810

"Some circumstances have occurred since the date of my despatch by Mr Ronaldson, which from their importance, make a speedy conveyance necessary; These I shall detail as briefly as possible—

1st On the 14th instant, was published here, in the official and other journals, a decree of the emperor, dated at Rambouillet, on the 23d of March last, directing the seizure and sale of all American vessels, which had entered the ports of the empire, or of its dependencies, since the 20th of May last &c &c

2d. Four commissioners have been sent to Amsterdam, with orders to take possession of the American property to be found there, agreeably to the 10th article of the late treaty between France and Holland; and

3d. Several of our ships and cargoes, with regard to which, compromises have been made under the sanction of the council of prizes, have been seized again, to satisfy the provisions of the new decree."

(To be continued.)

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself *Maria*—She appears to be about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when committed a calico frock, check apron and an old bonnet. She says she is free and came from Charlestown, Virginia, and that her mother lives on Mr. Thomas Hammons place, near said town—The owner (if any) is requested to release her, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees, &c according to law.

MATTHIAS SHAFFNER, *Shff of Washington county, (Md.)*

Hager's Town, Jan. 22, (Feb. 5) 1811——6