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.

Will be exposed at public sale at the dwelling of the subscriber, on Thursday, *the 24th instant at* 11 *o'clock*,

THE personal property of *Solomon Coventon*, deceased, consisting of various Instruments belonging to a Dentist, the deceased's wearing apparel, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding two dollars, by giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendence given by CHARLES HENRIX.
Ex'or of S. Covington, dec'd.
october 15——2

WILL be offered at the same time, for cash, at public sale, if not disposed of before at private sale—horses, cattle, hogs, hay, corn blades and corn—Attendance given by CHARLES HENRIX.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE subscriber will offer at *Public Sale*, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, at Easton, a number of fine half blooded *Merino Ram Lambs*
EDWARD LLOYD.
october 15——5

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intends removing to the westward he therefore offers for sale, his well known *Grist Mill*, situate on the head waters of Corsica creek, within two miles of Centreville, Queen Ann's county. She is in good order, with a never failing supply of water, has two compleat water wheels, fourteen feet overshot, gears new and strong, and her pier head, and dam in the best order—she is considered to be the best flour mill in her neighborhood, near which is a good stand for a blacksmith's shop.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his *Farm* adjoining the above mill, containing one hundred and twenty two acres of Land, the soil kind to the growth of wheat and corn, with a proportion of meadow ground. On said farm are the requisite out houses and dwelling, in tolerable repair. Persons desirous of purchasing said property are invited to view the premises.

Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the second day of December next, it will on *that day* be offered at public sale on the premises, when further particulars will be made known, and attendance given by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
october 15——6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the respective Clerks and Sheriffs of the Eastern Shore, to the punctual payment of their accounts on the first day of November next: he will give constant attendance at his office from the first to the fifteenth of said month.
WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Treasurer E. S.
Centreville, october 8——3

CASH

Will be given for one or two negro women, FROM 18 to 25 years of age, with or without children; such as have been used to attending to house work, or a dairy, will be preferred. The person who wants them, resides within a few miles of Easton, and intends them for his own use. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star.——october 15——m

FARMER'S BANK of MARYLAND
BRANCH AT EASTON.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent for the last six months, ending the first, and payable on the seventh of October, instant, to the stockholders or their legal representatives.
JOHN KENNARD, Cash'r.
october 1——4

☞OCTOBER 15th—NOT YET RENTED,
AND
TO BE RENTED,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THAT highly improved Dwelling Plantation of Mr *William Roberts*, in Tuckahoe. The houses garden and fences are in complete order.

As soon as a correct location can be made of that portion of Mr. Roberts's land called "Tilberry," they will be offered for sale.—Any person inclined to make a purchase, will in the mean time, have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on Mr Roberts. JOHN L. KERR, Trustee of Wm Roberts.
october 15——3

BULL.

THE subscriber is willing to dispose of his much admired *BULL* which, doubtless, did not pass unnoticed by those who attended his late public sale of cattle.
MATTHIAS BORDLEY.
Wye, sept. 24——m

H. W. DINSMORE & KYLE,
No. 82, Pratt st. Bowley's wharf,
—HAVE ON HAND—

IMPERIAL, Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS *of superior quality, imported in May last.*
100 bags best Green, 40 do old White } COFFEE.
20 hhds Muscovado sugar, of the best quality.
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe & Malaga } WINES *of superior quality.*
2 pipes real Cogniac brandy, 4th proof.
10 hhds old Jamaica, 15 do — Antigua } RUM, 4th proof.
100 barrels old rye whiskey, a great part of which is 5th proof.
20 do old peach brandy, 5th proof.
10 do country gin, 4th proof.
20 bales Upland cotton, fit for retailing.
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.
Orders in the *COMMISSION LINE* will be attended to, with due attention.
Baltimore, october 15——4

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received from PHILADELPHIA *and* BALTIMORE, *a fresh supply of GOODS, adapted to the season*,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

SUPERFINE & second cloths of various colours	Jubilee cords
Single and double mill'd cassimeres	Colour'd sattins
Bedford cords	Sensaws & mantuas
Cotton cords and velvets	Ribbons
Toilinetts and moleskins	Silk & cotton shawls
Coatings	Norway do
Flannels	Mock Madras hdkfs
Plains	Linen cambric
Russia sheeting	Irish linens
Raven's duck	Cashmire chintzes
Ticklenburghs	Calicoes
India muslins	Lamb's wool hose
Bedticking	Gloves of different kinds
Cambric & leno muslins	Leather and morocco shoes
Mull and book ditto	Morocco hats
Regencies	Tortoise and mock tortoise combs
	Head brushes, &c &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.
ALSO,
Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware and Castings; all which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce only.
ROBERT SPENCER.
Easton, october 15——3

JOHN MEREDITH,
Has just received the chief part of his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS; And expects in a few days a pretty general assortment,
AMONG WHICH ARE—

BEST superfine blue and black cloths
Second cloths, various colours
Low price do linsey
Best black cassimere, drab do
American do and cassinete
A few flannels, because they come too high to have many
Fashionable winter waistcoating
Best black florentine
Black pelisse cloth, do velvet
Velvet and cords
Gentlemen's worsted and angola hose
Ladies worsted and cotton do
Childrens do
Long and short white kid gloves
Coloured beaver do. lined
Black do
Russia sheeting and duck
Shirting and low price muslins, calicoes
Bedtick, fancy leno, cambric muslins
Jaconet, cambric, cashmere and twill'd cotton shawls

Long shawls, common do handkerchiefs, Indian check, suspenders, coloured cambrics, large black love handkerchiefs, cross barred silk and bandanna handkerchiefs, morocco hats, ball trimming, tapes bobbins, pins, needles, violins and strings, &c.

Together with *HARDWARE & GROCERIES*—all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nice old 4th proof Whiskey, fit for family use ——october 15——3

GROCERIES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Easton, will sell off his present stock of *Groceries*, as they now stand, on advantageous terms. The store can be had with them, which is fitted in a convenient manner for carrying on the business.
WM. M. MAYNADIER.
october 15——3

LUMBER YARD.

THE public can be supplied with various kinds of LUMBER, on reasonable terms for cash only, at the subscriber's Yard, back of the Bank, where he intends keeping a supply of such as will suit this market.
GEO. W. SMITH.
October 15——3

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Modification of the French Decrees

We have for some time past given evidences, beyond the power of the whole phalanx of federal editors and writers to controvert, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were *repealed*, after the 2d November last, so far as they affected *American* ships and produce. The British merchants trading to America have also "CHALLENGED" the British ministry on the same point, and have offered to give them *further practical proof*, by sending an American ship and cargo to France, provided *they* would give her a protection against British ships and cruisers on her passage to that country—But the ministers, fearing the operation of such positive proof on the minds of the English people, have REFUSED the protection against the Orders in Council, necessary to the safe arrival of the ship in France! They know that such testimony as this would expose to the most superficial observer their determined hostility to the commerce of the United States; and that it would prove beyond all doubt, even to inferior understandings, the absolute falsehood of their declaration, that "*they would respect American rights whenever France did.*"—They know it would *clearly* expose their turpitude to the British nation and to the world, and they FEAR the EFFECTS of such exposure!

The following is the evidence: People of America, look and ponder:—

From the London "Times," of July 1, 1811

If the conduct of the marquis *Wellesley*, in his official capacity, towards Mr. *Pinkney*, has appeared extraordinary, the conduct of the noble marquis and his colleagues towards the British merchants trading with America will appear no less so, from the perusal of the following authentic statement. It might be expected by the unlearned and the ignorant, that men entrusted with state affairs would make up their minds on matters of such importance, and communicate their intentions to persons vitally interested in their decisions, and the victims of their policy, whether good or bad; but such expectations are altogether unreasonable.

5th Aug. 1810.—The Berlin and Milan Decrees were declared to be revoked, to cease to be in force on the first of Nov.

25th Aug.—This information was officially communicated to Lord Wellesley by Mr. Pinkney.

31st Aug.—The British merchants, anxious to know what were the intentions of government respecting the orders in council, applied to the board of trade for information. They saw Mr. Rose, (Lord Bathurst being at Brighton:) he professed entire ignorance of the revocation of the French decrees, and could give no information whatever as to the intentions of government on the subject; but recommended the deputation to call on Mr. Perceval, which they did, but he was also in the country, and no interview with him could then be obtained.

9th Nov.—The merchants presented a memorial to the board of trade.

12th Nov.—Lord Bathurst appointed the deputation to meet him at Mr. Rose's house, when he told them *he must not be considered as saying any thing as a Cabinet Minister*, but merely as making enquiry, and holding general conversation on the subject of the memorial—that he doubted the real revocation of the French decrees, *and wanted practical proof of it*. It was replied, that while our orders in council were in force, no such proof could be expected, *as we captured all vessels bound for France; but one of the deputation offered to afford that practical proof, by sending a valuable ship and cargo, then at the mother-bank waiting for orders, if his lordship would give an admiralty protection for her against our cruizers; this was refused, and his lordship concluded by saying*, that he was not authorised to give any answer, but referred the deputation to lord Wellesley.

15th Nov. 19th *Nov.*—The merchants sent a letter, and a copy of their memorial to lord Wellesly, who appointed November 19, for an interview with the deputation; when they attended at the secretary of state's office and held a long and general conversation with his lordship, but without obtaining any satisfactory information. The same suspicions that lord Bathurst had expressed, were repeated, and the practical proof required. The offer of sending the American ship and cargo to obtain the proof was again made, on the same condition, which was again refused; but his lordship gave the deputation reason to expect that he might send for them again in *a few days*, and give them some satisfactory information.

22nd Dec.—They patiently waited till the 22d December, when they renewed their application by letter; but not receiving any answer, they attended on the 29th of December, at the office, and had an interview and some conversation with Mr. Hamilton, who told them, that *he believed* lord Wellesley had no satisfactory information to impart on the subject of the orders in council.

12th Jan. 1811.—Another application was made to Mr. Hamilton, but without any success; and as the merchants then understood that the American Minister had been equally unsuccessful, and was closing his mission, they declined making any further application.

The Swedish chancellor, Oxenstiern, (continues the *London* paper) addressed his son in these words, "See, my son, with how little wisdom the affairs of the world are governed!" That has been true of all days. It was reserved for our days for ministers to discard all semblance of respect in their intercourse with great and independent nations not in hostility, and great commercial bodies sinking under the effects of the commercial policy those ministers have adopted.

☞Some people may be surprised at finding such an article and such sentiments in a *London* gazette. But the *Times* is a paper which has always opposed that destructive and unjust system under which the ministry have so long acted. Nothing can show more clearly the shuffling conduct of the British ministry, than the above article, *which is a recapitulation of facts*. It proves incontestibly that the ministry were never serious in their intention to revoke the orders in council on the repeal of the French decrees; and that *the plea of retaliation is all a hum*. The English merchants are themselves conscious of the injustice of their ministers.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

NAVY—No. III.

If we mean to maintain a navy, it must be adequate to guard our foreign commerce, to open a market for the surplus produce of the earth, and to extend our domestic manufactures. If we take this ground, and France and England are determined to oppose us in these pursuits, what number of ships and seamen are requisite for the United States to force this trade in opposition to them? If France, for instance, by her *decrees*, should say that our surplus produce shall not be shipped to England, and bring forward occasionally a certain proportion of 110 ships of the line, and 64 frigates; what number of ships are requisite for the United States to counteract them? Should England, by her *orders*, say the same thing with respect to our trade with France, what number is required of us in this controversy? Scripture advises us, that before we undertake any enterprise, to set down and count the cost, and illustrates the injunction by observing on the folly of a king, or nation, who adopts a system of warfare without consulting whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him who cometh against him with twenty thousand.

This lesson is not merely applicable to one monarchy towards another, but is a strong argument in favour of prudence and precaution in all military concern. The advantages we gained during the American revolution, arose chiefly from the small privateers, which at the earliest period of the war were fitted out in every seaport, bay and creek on the continent. Our wharves were filled with prizes, and all kinds of the most valuable produce from the W. Indies, the richest articles bound to Quebec, Jamaica, &c. were daily sent in by this armed fleet of small craft.—The moment we adopted a system of larger and more valuable armed ships, we began to weaken ourselves, and the prizes lessened. Seven eighths of our valuable prizes were captured by vessels of 10 to 12 guns. The Penobscot expedition came nearer ruining the American cause, than any other affair that took place during the war. One coward employed on a governmental expedition, endangered the whole of the enterprize. The commander of any particular department getting into a fright or *Reverie*, may occasion a disaster which may throw a debt of millions upon the country, and expose thousands of soldiers and seamen to capture. How can we expect commerce to be guarded, when every merchantman depending on a maritime fleet, must trust wholly to the courage and prudence of a captain of a man of war? If there is any failure as to his conduct, the whole voyage is immediately ruined. We may not always have a Rogers, a Decatur, or a Hull; and even these brave officers are not invincible against ten times their force. Besides, if all the fleet is bound to one port, what must such cargoes fetch at the destined market? The quantity would lower the prices to such a degree, that it is not probable they would fetch first cost.—What a pretty price current would be returned to the respective merchants and owners, with the additional portledge bill for maintaining and equipping their convoy. If the navy protects the commerce, the merchants must exclusively support it. Additional duties must be laid on all foreign imports, and internal taxes must be imposed on our domestic commercial intercourse. If the American navy will require 12 or 15 thousand seamen, will not the wages for seamen to navigate the merchantmen increase vastly beyond the profits that can be contemplated from the voyage?

As to "God and nature" dictating the means of a navy to extend the happiness and prosperity of the U. States, nothing can be more erroneous. It never could be pleasing in the sight of Heaven to observe the citizens of this country entering into an *unequal contest* with the European "Dogs of War" on the ocean—and nature must recoil at the dreadful carnage which must ensue between such a *disproportionate force* as must often be presented between an American ship and an English. The lives of our brave seamen are not to be thus sported with; for though equal to any enterprize in which the real interest of America, yet their blood is too precious to be wantonly shed in an unequal engagement. The British and the French may have objects in view by augmenting their marine: their colonies may call for this mode of warfare, but while the United States possess a soil and a climate so luxurious and diversified, and so well calculated for the improvement in agriculture and manufactures, and our citizens so well disposed for commercial enterprize in their *individual capacity*, it must be an affront to Heaven, and abhorrent to nature, to plunge ourselves into the vortex of a navy. It would be the greatest absurdity for us to quit all the advantages resulting from our internal situation, and to place our *smallest strength* in opposition to the *greatest strength* of those European powers who may envy our domestic prosperity.—Our flour, pork, beef—with the immense variety of every valuable article for foreign markets, do not require our *forcing them* for sale among the powers of Europe by fighting and bullying on the ocean; neither do our *necessities* oblige us to exchange these important articles of commerce, and such *necessaries* of life for the gewgaws of England, or the *ardent spirits* of Europe or the West Indies. Our policy rather leads us to estimate our national resources upon their intrinsic value, and by adopting a *restrictive system* as it respects those commercial powers who impose on us, we might convince them that the United States have an *internal strength* which the "world can neither give, nor take away." This properly improved, & by enforcing the execution of our laws in a vigorous manner, instead of suffering "assemblages of rebels" to oppose them with impunity, we may be able to convince both France and England that our *territorial barriers* are more powerful to defend us, than their wooden walls to protect them.

The *National Intelligencer* having requested a discussion on the subject of the navy, we trust the arguments *pro* and *con* on this important question, will be communicated to the public through that impartial medium.