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TERMS OF THE STAR—Are *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per anoum, 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 sold, on Friday the 20th of this month, at the dwelling of the late Doctor John Trippe, dec'd.

ABOUT three hundred barrels of corn, long, short and rotten; some flax in the straw, one canoe, two ox carts, and a few other small articles. Terms of sale are nine months credit for all sums exceeding eight dollars; under which the cash will be required the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. No property to be taken away before the terms are complied with.

SUSANNAH TRIPPE, Adm'x.
RICHARD TRIPPE, Adm'or.
december 10——2

WILL BE SOLD—AT PUBLIC SALE, ON MONDAY, 30th inst. at the farm called Tilberry, adjoining Mr. William Roberts, the residue of the subscriber's stock and farming utensils, consisting of one yoke good oxen, and ox cart, two valuable work horses (one of which is a good shaft horse)—one horse cart and wheat fan, together with some lumber, &c. Also, coarse provender, consisting of corn blades, corn husks, fodder house and wheat straw; all of which may be moved off the premises with good authority. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser's giving note with approved security. PHILIP GREENE.
december 10——3

NEW GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM CLARK,
HAS just received from BALTIMORE, a very general assortment of
GROCERIES:
AMONG WHICH ARE,
MUSCOVADO SUGARS, 1, 2, 3 qualities
White Havanna do.
Loaf and lump do.
Best green coffee
2d & 3d quality do.
Jamaica spirit
Antigua do.
N England rum
Cogniac brandy
Old peach do.
Superior old whiskey
Common do.
Holland gin
Cherry bounce
West India molasses
Sugar house do (very nice for family use)
Old Madeira } *WINES.*
Best dry Lisbon
Common do.
Teneriffe
Malaga, and
Port
Imperial } *TEAS.*
Hyson and
Young hyson
Porter
Superfine flour by the barrel, of a superior quality
Buckwheat do.
Firkin butter
Goshen cheese
Pine apple do.
Jamison's crackers
Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality
Sampson's mould candles—4, 5, 6 and 8 to the pound
Dipt do. 6 and 8 do.
Brown soap
White do.
Windsor do.
Lamp Oil
Fresh London mustard
Spanish segars, indigo, fig blue, salt petre, pepper, allspice, starch, allum, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, race ginger, ground do. prunes, raisins, tamarinds, cordials by the gallon and in bottles, of a superior flavor, soft shell almonds, hard do.
Best sweet scented chewing tobacco
Common do.
Smoaking do.
Powder and shot, gun flints
Bar lead
Wrought nails of superior quality
Cut do.
Frying pans, window glass
Wooden ware
Cordage, shoe thread
Cotton, corks
Blown salt
Ground allum do.
Writing and letter paper
Almanacs, wafers, slates and pencils.

ON HAND.

A general assortment of *Dry Goods of every description*—All of which will be sold *very cheap* for cash or country produce——
☞ COME AND SEE.
december 10——m

A COACHEE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, fronting the Public Square, at his shop, a light handsome COACHEE, on very accommodating terms.

JOHN APPLEGARTH.
december 10——3

PRESIDENT AND LITTLE BELT.

A summary of the evidence taken before the Court of Enquiry has already been published in this paper. The following address of Commodore Rogers, and the Judgment of the Court, are copied from the National Intelligencer:

ADDRESS OF COM. ROGERS, TO THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the Court.

I avail myself of the present moment to express my thanks for the patient investigation of the merits of the transaction which caused its convention: and I feel perfectly convinced that the evidence adduced is amply sufficient to ensure that my conduct in this affair will meet the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, as well for its general tenor, as for the lenity shewn to an assumed enemy, whom I had it in my power to destroy by a single broadside more, and that too without any risk of injuring the ship under my command.

Many of the interrogatories put by myself to the witnesses may have appeared to the court superfluous, I fear; but when it considers the odious features of the statement which has been exhibited in the newspapers, said to be Captain Bingham's official statement to Ad Sawyer, (dated His Majesty's Sloop Little Belt, May 21, 1811, lat. 35, 53, long. 71, 49, W. Cape Charles bearing *west distant 48 miles*.) I am sure it cannot complain of the time I have taken up in proving (while I had it my power) that unblushing representation to be palpably and wilfully false.

I should not now longer trespass on the time and patience of the court, were it not probable that the several proceedings may be published to the world, and a consequent desire that even my motive for chasing the Little Belt should be known—and this I am the more desirous of, as great pains have been taken by a few individuals who call themselves Americans, to impose a belief that I chased with a hostile intention, not however because I entertain a hope of producing any change in sentiments of men like themselves, (and for the honor of my country I hope there are but few such) who are disposed to represent all the acts of their government, as well as of its agents, in an odious light; but to undeceive not only my own countrymen, but even every liberal Englishman, who may have been deceived by their sophistry.

That I did chase the Little Belt, I acknowledge; but that I did so with the intention of offering menace or insult to to the British flag, I declare, in the presence of my God, is without any foundation whatever; neither would the orders under which I was acting authorise such a course, any more than they would have justified my submitting to an insult from a British, or any other ship of war.

Without further observations or comment that is necessarily connected with the subject, the following are therefore my reasons for having chased that ship: On the 10th of May, being then at anchor off Annapolis, I got under weigh to proceed to my station at New York, in consequence of an order from the honorable the Secretary of the Navy to that effect; in which he acquainted me of his having issued this order owing to his being informed that the trade of N. York had become interrupted by British and French cruizers. At this time I discovered by the newspapers, that a British frigate, supposed to be the Guerriere, had, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and during my absence from the station, impressed out of the American brig Spitfire, bound coastwise, a young man by the name of Diggio, an American, and apprentice to the master of the brig—on the 16th of May, at a little past meridian being at the time in seventeen fathoms water, about fourteen or fifteen leagues to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, and about six leagues from the land to the southward of Chingoteak, a sail was discovered to the eastward standing towards us under a press of canvas, which I soon made out by the shape of her upper sails, as they became distinguishable from our deck, to be a man of war. Not having heard of any other ship of war, than the before-mentioned frigate being on our coast, I concluded (and more particularly from the direction in which she was discovered) that it was her; and accordingly determined to speak her, as well because I considered it my duty to know the names and characters, if possible, of all foreign cruizers hovering on our coast, as from an impression, if it turned out to be the vessel I had conceived, that her commander from having learnt through the medium of the newspapers the sensation which the before-mentioned outrage had produced throughout the United States, might be induced, if he was not totally regardless of American claims to justice, to mention that he had the young man in question on board, and would deliver him up to me, and perhaps at the same time assign some cause for such a gross violation of the sovereign rights of the American nation. At any rate, whether he was so disposed or not, if I could learn from him that the man was on board I should have it in my power to represent the same to my government, and thereby be the means of more readily effecting his emancipation from vassalage, & the cruel necessity of fighting the battles of the very country whose officer had thus unlawfully enslaved him; and in doing this, I considered I was doing no more than a duty imposed on me by my situation, consequently I felt regardless if, in accomplishing it, a further attempt should be made to insult my country by offering violence to the flag flying over my head—as I was then, am now, and ever shall be prepared to repel any such insult or injury to the very utmost of the force under my command; and that too without regard to the consequences resulting therefrom.

These, gentlemen, were my motives for having chased the ship which I supposed to be the frigate that impressed Diggio, but which afterwards proved to be his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt. But even if I had no such reason to justify my chasing, I maintain that the usage of nations, the treaty concluded in 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, as well as the British precedents almost without number, gave me that right: if it be admitted that our country possesses any comparative or reciprocal rights whatever.

Although I admit I did chase the Little Belt, I nevertheless deny that her commander wished to prevent my coming up with him, otherwise he undoubtedly would not have kept away, and set his studding sails when he was several miles to the windward of me; added to this, his conduct was unfriendly to say the least, as he declined shewing his colors until after it was too dark to distinguish what they were although he must have perceived, as well as from the courses I steered, as from my colors (of which he undoubtedly saw the pendant) that I wished to speak him. Indeed the several circumstances make it apparent to me that he was ignorant of our force, and wished to protraginate our meeting only until after it should be dark.

(Signed) JOHN ROGERS.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY

The Court of Enquiry, authorised and required by precept issued by the Honorable the secretary of the Navy of the United States, bearing date the 24th of July, 1811, have, in conformity with the same, minutely examined into every circumstance stated in the letter of John Rogers, esq bearing date off Sandy Hook, May the 22d, 1811, and addressed to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy of the U States, relative to the affair between the U. States frigate the President and his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little or Little Belt; and having taken all the testimony that could in any manner or degree elucidate facts, do, in obedience to the afore said precept, state all the facts that have been disclosed.

First—It has been proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Commodore Rogers, on perceiving his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt to be a ship of war, made every exertion to come up with her before dark.

Second—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the flag of the U States was displayed on board the U. States frigate the President as soon as his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt was discovered to be a ship of war, and was kept flying until noon of the following day.

Third—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that Captain Bingham acknowledged that the road pendant of the U States frigate the President had been distinguished during the chase from His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Fourth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that no colors were perceived flying on board of His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt, until she hove to, and that it was then so dark to distinguish to what nation they belonged.

Fifth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that Commodore Rogers hailed His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt first.

Sixth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that Commodore Rogers's hail was not satisfactorily answered.

Seventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court that His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt fired the first gun.

Eighth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the first gun fired by His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt was without any previous provocation or justifiable cause.

Ninth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the shot fired from his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt was returned from the United States frigate the President by a single gun.

Tenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the general fire was commenced by His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Eleventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after the firing had continued four or five minutes, his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt ceased firing.

Twelfth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt had ceased firing, and the fire of the United States frigate the President had in consequence thereof, ceased: that the former ship in about three minutes recommenced her fire upon the latter.

Thirteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the second firing continued about five minutes, when his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt was totally silenced.

Fourteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that in both instances, when the fire of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt was silenced, Commodore Rogers exerted himself to prevent further injury being done to her.

Fifteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the U. States frigate the President was lying to with lights hoisted during the night after the affair with His Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Sixteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that Commodore Rogers proffered aid to the commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt, the morning after the rencounter.

Seventeenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that, in consequence of the fire from his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt, one boy was wounded on board the United States frigate the President, one shot struck her mainmast, another struck her fore-mast, and some of her rigging was cut.

Eighteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the letter of Commodore Rogers, bearing date off Sandy Hook, on the twenty third day of May last, and addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the U States, is a correct and true statement of the occurrences, which took place between the U States' frigate the President, and his Britannic Majesty's ship the Little Belt.

The court adjourned to meet to morrow morning at Mechanic Hall, in Broadway, in the city of New-York.

Friday the 13th of Sept. 1811.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment
Present *Commodore Stephen Decatur*, President.
Captain Charles Stuart, *Captain Isaac Chauncey*, } Members
The proceedings of the court of yesterday read and approved.
The court thereupon adjourned without day
(Signed STEPHEN DECATUR.
President.
WM. PAULDING, JUN. *Judge advocate.*

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—(CONTINUED)

Correspondence of Jon. Russel Esq. Charge des Affairs in France.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 16th Jan. 1811.

SIR,—Your letter of the 8th of November, relative to the powers given by this government to its consuls in the United States under its decree concerning licences, was received by me on the 11th instant, and the next day I communicated its contents to the Duke of Cadore in a note, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

I remain, &c. &c.
(Signed)
JONATHAN RUSSELL.
The honorable Robert Smith, &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF CADORE.

Paris, 12th Jan. 1811.

SIR,—The public journals and letters from General armstrong have announced to the American government an Imperial Decree, by which permission is to be granted to a stated number of American vessels to import into France from certain ports of the United States the articles therein specified, and to export in return such productions of the French Empire, as are also enumerated in said decree.—This trade it would appear is to be carried on under the authority of Imperial Licences, and can only be perfected by the act of the French Consul residing within the jurisdiction of the United States at the specified ports.

The United States have no pretension of right to object to the operation of commercial regulations, strictly municipal authorized by the French government to take effect within the limits of its own dominions; but I am instructed to state to you the inadmissibility on the part of the United States of such a consular superintendance as that which is contemplated by this decree respecting a trade to be carried on under licences.

France cannot claim for her Consuls, either by treaty or custom such a superintendance. They can be permitted to enjoy such legitimate functions only as are sanctioned by public law, or by the usage of nations growing out of the courtesy of independent states.

Besides the decree in question professes to invest certain Consuls with a power which cannot be regularly exercised in the United States without the tacit permission of the American government; a permission that cannot be presumed, not only because it is contrary to usage, but because Consuls thus acting would be exercising functions in the United States, in virtue of French authority only which the American government itself is not competent to authorize in any agents whatever.

If the construction given by the government of the U. States to this decree be correct, the government of France should not for a moment mislead itself by a belief that its commercial agents will be permitted to exercise the extraordinary power thus intended to be given to them.

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.
(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.
His Excellency the Duke of Cadore.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 21st January, 1811.

SIR,

On the 18th inst. I received a note dated that day from the Duke of Cadore in answer to the representation which I had made to him on the 12th of this month, relative to the exceptionable powers intended to be exercised by French Consuls in the United States in perfecting the contemplated trade under licences.

You will perceive with satisfaction that not only these powers but the system itself under which they were to have been exercised have been abandoned.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.
Honorable Robert Smith,
Secretary of State.

THE DUKE DE CADORE TO MR. RUSSELL.

Paris, 18th January, 1811.

SIR,

I have read with much attention your note of the 12th January, relative to the licences intended to favor the commerce of the Americans in France, this system had been conceived before the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan had been resolved upon. Now circumstances are changed by the resolution taken by the United States, to cause their flag and their Independence to be respected. That which has been done before this last epoch can no longer serve as a rule under actual circumstances.

Accept the assurances of my high consideration.

CHAMPAGNY DUKE DE CADORE.
The hon. Mr. Russell.

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 29th April, 1811.

Encouraged by the assurances which which your Excellency was pleased to give me in the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday, that the French government was disposed to promote, as far as it might be in its power, the success of the mission of the special minister of the U. States to the Court of Denmark, I dare pursuade myself that your Excellency will feel no hesitation in returning such an answer to the following enquiries, as shall place the facts to which they relate beyond the possibility of doubt or controversy:

1st Did not the minister of Foreign Relations by a dispatch, dated the 20th of April, 1808, authorise the Consuls of France in the United States to deliver certificates of origin to vessels destined for neutral or allied ports and prescribe the formalities required for such certificates:

2d. Was not the despatch of the Duke of Cadore, of the 30th of August last, the first that was received in the U. States, either by the French Minister or Consul General there, prohibiting the further delivery by French consuls of certificates of origin, except to vessels destined to French ports?

3d. Was not this last mentioned despatch first received by General Terreau on the 13th of November last, and for the first time communicated to him on that day to the French Consuls.—And were not these consuls in the official and authorised practice until the said 13th of November, of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels bound to neutral ports or to ports belonging to the allies of France, and might not some of these Consuls, by reason of their distance from the place of residence of General Terreau have lawfully executed & delivered such certificates several days subsequent to that time.