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. 10.....13.] TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1811. [No. 18.....632.]

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 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—(CONTINUED)

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

Paris, 14th July, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 8th inst. to the Duke of Bassano, claiming the release of twenty-three American seamen stated to have been pressed into the French service at Dantzig and in its vicinity. When I called on the Duke on the 9th, he acknowledged the receipt of this note, and said that he should immediately write to the Minister of Marine on the subject. In the conversation which I had with him yesterday, he informed me that he had performed this engagement, and that the Minister of Marine had replied, that no American citizens had been pressed by his orders; that the city of Dantzig had been required to furnish a certain number of seamen and was alone responsible for the manner in which it had complied with this requisition. The Duke of Bassano also added, that my note had been laid before the Emperor, and that His Majesty had ordered, that on the arrival of the seamen from Dantzig at Antwerp, where they were expected yesterday, all that were American citizens should be discharged, and the city of Dantzig should be required to furnish others in their stead. From the solicitude which the Duke of Bassano evidently discovered to get rid of the imputation of having pressed our citizens, I doubt not every thing will be done in this affair to remove all cause of complaint.

I am &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

The Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 8th July, 1811.

SIR,

I have just received information by letter from J. W. Zubre, Esq. who holds a commission as Consul of the United States at Stettin, that on the 17th ult. *twenty-three* American seamen passed that place under escort of a French guard to be put on board the ships of war at Antwerp. It is represented to me that these seamen had been forcibly pressed at Dantzig and other places on the Baltic by order of his excellency the Minister of Marine. In confirmation of this fact, I have a letter from captain Charles Payne, of the American ship Atlantic, taken into Dantzig by a French cruisers stating that twelve of his men, including his mate, had been pressed in this way at that place. These twelve men probably constitute a part of the twenty-three abovementioned.

It is my duty to engage your excellency to cause an enquiry to be had by the competent authority into these facts and to procure the release of all of the seamen above mentioned, who are citizens of the United States.

I pray your excellency to accept, &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State of the U. States, dated,

PARIS, 15th July, 1811.

On the 5th of that month (May) I received a note (No. 1.) from the Duke of Bassano, dated the 4th, containing a list of sixteen American vessels whose cargoes had been admitted by order of the Emperor. I immediately transmitted to you several copies of this communication, and I gave you on the 8th such an account (No. 2.) of the admitted cases as might aid you informing a correct estimate of the political value of the measure adopted in their favor.

Although I was fully impressed with the importance of an early decision in favor of the captured vessels, none of which had been included in the list abovementioned, yet I deemed it proper to wait a few days before I made an application upon the subject. By this delay I gave the government here an opportunity of obtaining the necessary information concerning these cases, and of pursuing spontaneously the course which the relations between the two countries appeared to require.—On the 11th, however, having learnt at the council of prizes, that no new order had been received there, I judge it my duty no longer to remain silent, lest this government should erroneously suppose that what had been done was completely satisfactory to the United States, and, construing my silence into an acquiescence in this opinion, neglect to do more. I therefore on that day addressed to the Duke of Bassano, my note (No. 3) with a list of American vessels captured since the 1st of November. On the 16th, I learnt that he had laid this note, with a general report on it, before the Emperor, but that his majesty declined taking any decision with regard to it before it had been submitted to a council of commerce. Unfortunately this council did not meet before the departure of the Emperor for Cherbourg, & during his absence, and the festivals which succeeded it, there was no assemblage of this body.

Immediatrly on receiving the communication of the Duke of Bassano of the 4th of May, I addressed him a note (No. 4) concerning the brig Good Intent, detained at St. Andero. Altho' this vessel had in fact been captured, yet from the peculiar circumstances of the case, I hoped that she would be placed on the same footing as those which had been admitted. The answer (No. 5) which was returned by the duke of Bassano, dated the 25th and received the 28th announced to me, however, that this affair must be carried before the council of prizes—Wishing to rescue this case from this unauspicious mode of proceeding, I again addressed him in relation to it, in a note (No. 6) on the 2d of June. If I could not obtain at once the restoration of this vessel, it was desirable, at least, that she should be admitted to the benefit of the general measure, which I insinuated might be taken in favor of the captured class mentioned in my note of the 11th of May.

As in this note I have stated the case of the Good Intent to be analogous to those of the Hare and the John, it may be proper to explain to you both the points of resemblance & diversity, in order to reconcile this note with my declaration that no captured vessel was on the list of the 4th of May. The cases agree in the destination to places under the authority of France, and in the arrestation by launches in the services of the French government—they differ in the Hare and John having already, before they were taken, arrived at the port, and within the territorial jurisdiction of the country to which they were bound, and the Good Intent having been without such jurisdiction, and conducted to a port which she was not destined. The taking possession of the Hare and the John, may be considered then as a seizure in port, and that of the Good Intent as a capture on the high seas.

On perceiving that the schooner Friendship was not named in the list of admitted vessels, I caused enquiry to be made at the Custom House concerning the cause of this omission. It was stated that her papers had been mislaid, but that search was making for them, and that when found, a report would immediately be made. I waited for this report until the 18th of May, but finding it had not been made, I conceived it might be useful, in order to accelerate it, and to render complete the admission of the entire class to which this case belonged, to attract towards the Friendship, the attention of the minister of foreign relations. With this view I presented to him my note (No. 7) of that date.

Having reflected much on the condition, attached to the admission of the American cargoes, to export two thirds of the proceeds in silks, and being persuaded that the tendency of this restriction, added to the dangers of a vigilant blockade and to the exactions of an excessive tariff, was to annihilate all commercial intercourse between the two countries, I believed it would not be improper for me to offer to this government, a few remarks on the subject. This I was the more inclined to do, as it was to be apprehended that this condition was not imposed as an expedient for temporary purposes only, but that it was intended to be continued as the essential part of a permanent system. In a note, therefore, of the 10th June, (No. 8) I suggested to the Duke of Bassano the evils which might be expected naturally to result from the operation of this restriction on exports. It is indeed apparent that a trade that has to run the gaunlet of British blockade and is crushed with extravagant duties inwards, and shackled with this singular restriction outwards cannot continue.

On the 14th of June Mr. Hamilton of the John Adams reached Paris, and informed me that this vessel had arrived at Cherbourg. Unwilling to close my dispatches by her, without being able to communicate something of a more definite and satisfactory character, than any thing which had hitherto transpired, I immediately called at the office of foreign relations, but the Minister being at St. Cloud, I was obliged to postpone the interview which I sought until the Tuesday following. At this interview I stated to him the arrival of the frigate, and my solicitude to transmit by her to the United States, some act of his government, justifying the expectation with which the important law, which she had brought hither had undoubtedly been passed. I urged particularly a reply to my note of the 10th of May relative to the captured vessels, and observed that although the mere pecuniary value of this property might not be great, yet in a political point of view, its immediate liberation was of the utmost consequence. I intimated to him, at the same time, that my anxiety was such to communicate by the John Adams, a decision on those captures to the American government, that I should detain this vessel until I had received it. He replied that his sentiments accorded perfectly with mine in this matter, and ascribed the delay which had taken place to the same causes as I have assigned. He assured me, however, that he would immediately occupy himself again with this business, & unless a council of commerce should be holden within a few days, he would make a *special* report to the Emperor, and endeavor to obtain a decision from him in person. He approved my intention of detaining the frigate, and engaged to do whatever might depend on him, to enable me to dispatch her with satisfaction. He added that he had already made enquiries of the competent authorities, concerning the Good Intent and Friendship, & that when their reports should be received, he would do whatever the circumstances of the cases might warrant.

I now suggested to him the evils which resulted to our commercial intercourse with France, from the great uncertainty which I attended it, owing to the total want on their part, of clear and general regulations. After making a few observations in explanation of this remark, he requested to know if he would have made any communication to make to me on the subject previous to the sailing of the John Adams. I was led to make this enquiry from information which I had indirectly obtained, that several resolutions for the regulation of our trade, had been definitively decreed. He replied that such communication would be made here, but that Mr. Serrurier would be fully instructed on this head. The resolutions just mentioned, as far as I have learnt, are to admit the produce of the United States (excepting sugar) without special permits or licenses, to admit coffee, sugar and other colonial produce with such permits or licenses, and to prohibit every thing arriving from G. Britain or places under her control.

He again mentioned the discovery of the regulation of the year twelve, authorising the certificates of origin for French ports only, or for ports in possession of the French armies, but declared that after the most thorough examination of the archives of his department, no document or record had been found permitting these certificates to be granted for the ports of neutral or allied powers. He again, however, professed a favorable disposition towards our negociations in Denmark, & said—"le succes de la mission de la "Monsr. Ervings' accorderait parfaite-"ment avec nos sentimens & ne contra-"ireraite nullement notre politique."

With the view above stated I detained the John Adams until the 9th inst. I had from time to time, in the mean while, informed myself of the proceedings with regard to the captured vessels, and ascertained that in fact the Duke of Bassano had made a report in relation to them. The Emperor it appears, however, still wished for the decision of his council of commerce, and the report was laid before them on the 1st of this month, being the first time they had assembled, since the date of my letter of the 11th of May. I waited in daily expectation of hearing the result of their deliberations, until the 9th inst. when conceiving sufficient time had been allowed for receiving it, and not feeling perfectly at my ease under the responsibility I was incurring for the unauthorised detention of the John Adams, I determined to learn from the Duke of Bassano in person, what I might reasonably expect in the matter. I accordingly procured an interview with him on the day last mentioned. I reminded him of what had passed at our conference on the 18th ult. & told him that in consequence thereof I had kept the ship, but I could not with propriety detain her longer without the evident prospect of obtaining from the French government, the release of the captured vessels. He expressed a conviction of the justice of my observations and assured me that he was in hourly expectation of receiving a decision on the captured cases and hoped that the John Adams might not be permitted to return without it. I thereupon consented to keep my despatches open, until the 13th, assuring him that I could not take upon myself to protract the detention of the John Adams beyond that period.

On the 13th about 1 o'clock, I received a note from the Duke of Bassano, of which the inclosed (No. 9,) is a copy. I waited upon him immediately, & was informed that the Two Brothers, the Good Intent and the Star, three of the captured vessels, had been liberated. He added that no unnecessary delay would be allowed in deciding upon the whole.

"I shall dispatch Mr. Hamilton this day, and I shall send him with a messenger to be landed on the other side, who will carry to Mr. Smith an account (No. 10)* of what has been done here, to be used by him as he shall judge proper."

(To be continued.)

* *See the letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Smith, Charge d'Affaires, &c. &c. dated the 14th July, enclosed in Mr. Monroe's letter of 17th October, to Mr. Foster.*

Annual return of the Militia of the State of Maryland, for the year 1811.

INFANTRY.

General Staff.

8 Major Generals
1st division, Joseph Wilkinson
2d division, Levin Winder
3d division, Samuel Smith
12 Brigadier generals
1 Adjutant general
6 Aids de camp
12 Brigade majors and inspectors
Quarter master generals
Deputy qr. master generals
Brigade quarter masters

OFFICERS.

Field.

40 Lieutenant colonels
82 Majors

Regimental Staff.

42 Adjutants
33 Quarter masters
40 Surgeons
33 Surgeon's mates

Commissioned Officers.

447 Captains
460 Lieutenants
411 Ensigns

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeants majors
Quarter master sergeants
Drum majors
Fife majors
1633 Sergeants
448 Musicians
28123 Rank and file.

Arms, Ammunition & Accoutrements.

530 Rifles
3889 Muskets
3869 Bayonets
3014 Cartridge boxes
935 Steel rods
Scabbards and belts
2026 Flints
Wires and brushes
95 Knapsacks
Cartridges with balls
Loose balls
Pounds of powder

40 Regiments and battalions
12 Brigades
39539 Men, including officers

CAVALRY.

32 Companies of cavalry

OFFICERS.

Field.

Lieutenant colonels
1 Major

Regimental Staff.

Adjutants
Quarter masters
32 Captains
62 Lieutenants
32 Cornets

Non-commissioned Officers.

106 Sergeants
18 Musicians

1135 Rank and file

Arms, Horses & Furniture.

462 Pairs of pistols
450 Pairs of holsters
455 Cartridge boxes
478 Swords
161 Horses
198 Saddles
198 Bridles
77 Breast plates
64 Mail pillions
64 Valises

1085 Men, including officers

ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS.

Field.

Majors

Regimental Staff.

Adjutants
Quarter masters

Company.

12 Captains
29 Lieutenants

Non commissioned Officers.

36 Sergeants
6 Musicians
403 Matrosses

Brass Field Pieces, complete.

Brass 12 pounders
Brass 9 pounders
Brass 6 pounders
Brass 4 pounders
Brass 3 pounders
Total brass pieces

Iron Field Pieces, complete.

Iron 12 pounders
Iron 9 pounders
1 Iron 6 pounder
Iron 4 pounders
Iron 3 pounders
17 Total iron pieces

Tumbrils and Waggons.

Tumbrils
Waggons
12 Companies of artillery
323 Men, including officers

RIFLEMEN.

OFFICERS.

Field.

Lieutenant colonels
Majors

Regimental Staff.

Adjutants
Quarter masters

Company.

Captains
Lieutenants
Ensigns

Non commissioned Officers.

Sergeants
Musicians.

Privates

Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements.

Rifles
Steel rods
Flints
Pounds of powder
Balls
Knapsacks
Number of companies

Men, including officers

OLD IRON CANON.

1 24 Pounder
3 18 ditto.
3 9 ditto.
1 4 ditto.

CARRONADES.

2 12 Pounders
2 9 ditto.
2 6 ditto.
15 1 ditto, swivels
2 1 ditto, lent to the packets

NEW IRON CANNON.

5 6 Pounders

BRASS CANNON.

2 4 Pounders on carriages complete.
1 3 Pounder ditto, ditto.
Sponges want repairing
A rammer, sponge, ladle and worms, powder horn, belt and pricker, drag ropes, match-staff, water-buckets bugle barrel, cartridge punch, tube boxes, trail poles, ammunition box and harness for each gun.
419 old muskets and bayonets, all of them fit for service.
250 pair of new horseman's pistols
600 horseman's swords with scabbards
5800 new cartridge boxes
165 cartridge-boxes, old, without belts, but good
104 cartridge boxes, very bad, and 4 chests of indifferent boxes
2 barrels powder in the magazine at Fort Severn
48 4 pound shot
50 30 and 8 pound fixt
41 3 and four pound lead grape fixed
14 ditto, swivel grape, and 44 iron grape of different sizes
5 4 pound cannister fixt.
10850 musket balls
2350 ball cartridges
1050 lbs of lead
A quantity of cannon balls, different sizes
4 boxes and 3 barrels of gun flints
364 gun locks
19 tents