It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non-importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great Britain and the other belligerents, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the U. States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exists. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce of the U. S.—Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation, of the national and neutral rights of the U. States, on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts: and it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the U. States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, & urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russell's correspondence, that some American vessels had been taken since the 1st of November in their route to England.

It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, and seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to the owners. Might there not be other grounds also, on which seizure might be made? Great Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of war. If by the law of nations, one nation has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known in the continent, has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practice the minister of the U. States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That Great Britain should complain o acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

You remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels, engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the U. States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United States with Great Britain which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of G. B. with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France would not have been a retaliation; but a co-operation. If licencing by France the trade in certain instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the U. States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the U. States and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by license is one with which the U. States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it; but these are founded on other principles than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the president, that your government has not seen the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which I had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of Oct. last, and which has been lately transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis of Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussion, that it was of a nature to have no weight in the discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruizers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaratien of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such, entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on G. Britain, therefore, in fulfillment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in G. Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might in that principle become a motive for delay and refusal.

A suspicion that such acts would be committed, might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, cannot be alleged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d February last, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased, according to its own principles & pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States, is superceded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great Britain to a trade in British articles with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claimed by the United States, it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see it in any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of the repeal, to be performed by France, to which the United States, in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand without departing from their neutrality, a condition which, in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without subversion of its sovereignty and independence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

JAS. MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 17th, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1811.

SIR—I have been informed by Mr Morrier, that so long ago as the 3d of last January, in consequence of a written communication from sir James Craig, his majesty's governor general and commander in chief in Canada, dated the 25th of November, 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentation among them, to make an attack on the U. States, and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American secretary of state; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. Smith, your predecessor in office, and on searching among the archives of this mission, I have found the letter alluded to of sir James Craig, by which he did authorise Mr. Morier to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of its having so been made, as also an express declaration of James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This evidence, sir, of a friendly disposition to put the United States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the governor general of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the U. States's government of the falsity of such reports, which the character of the British nation, and the manifest inutility of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability, only as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Jan. 9, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your government in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the U. States.

If the Indians desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the president to receive from you an assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

His excellency Augustus J. Foster

STAR, OF

General Advertiser.

EASTON....TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1812.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Thursday last, between nine and ten o'clock, a slight shock of an Earthquake was felt in this town; and also in parts of Queen Ann's county

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The Western Mail (from the extreme severity of the weather) due on Saturday night, had not arrived when our paper went to press—whatever may have transpired in Congress, since the date of the important documents inserted in the preceding columns, which were received by the Northern mail) shall be duly noticed in our next.

MR. GILES's SPEECH.

The very great clamour created in the federal banks, might lead the unsuspecting to believe a second *Randolph*, in the person of William B. Giles, Esq. Senator from the State of Virginia, had arrayed himself in opposition to the general government. It were our intention to have laid a large portion of this speech before our readers, but for important documents, can only present about *one fourth*——The public are cautioned against the detached parts of said Speech now going the rounds in the federal papers—it shall appear *entire* in the Star.

Extract of a letter, dated Frederick Town, Dec. 30

"As you well know, Messrs. *Taney* and *Thomas* of this place, were the Counsel of Gen *Wilkinson*, on his late trial before the Court Martial here. Both of these gentlemen had been greatly influenced by the clamors of prejudiced persons, against the General; and for years past never hesitated to express their opinions to his disadvantage—But, upon a full inspection of the evidence produced, so perfect was their conviction of the General's innocence, that, at the close of the trial, when the General tendered them a fee—

'No (they replied) we can accept none. Without knowing General Wilkinson, and with intentions correct, we may have heretofore done General Wilkinson much harm. If we have served him now, it is a sort of remuneration; and therein we find our reward.'

'In these gentlemen we find an example of magnanimity and disinterestedness, rarely met with and well worthy example."

Kingston, Dec 9

Rear Admiral Sawyer, and his squadron, sailed for *the Coast of America* the day before the Sir George Sherbrook.

HUMANITY!! The ship Alknomac capt. Hicks, from Sligo, was cast on shore on Martha's Vineyard, about the middle of December last. Commodore Rogers, in the President, on a cruize, made a harbor there the same evening; and to his credit be it said—and particularly by *Irishmen* be it ever remembered—he generously, gave the passengers, in number 80, two dollars each, and also offered them any further assistance they might require until they arrived at New York, their port of destination. The gratitude of some of the passengers induced them, immediately on their arrival, to acquaint the subscriber with the circumstances; and never did he give publicity to an act of humanity and good will with more satisfaction.

JAS. R. MULLANY.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA—DATED

"Capes of the Delaware, Jan. 18,

"Weather bound, & likely to be till the river opens, some wanting to get out and others in—while here I'll trouble you occasionally with memoranda. Several vessels bound in, at anchor in Whole Kiln Roads; one ship in *ballast from England*. There are *three pilot boats* cruizing off the Capes, when the weather permits, employed at 10 dollars per day by *ship owners*, &c. they run into the Roads, and occasionally into *Lewistown creek*. The Custom House Officers should not sleep on their posts; smuggling is systemized, & *few, very few in trade* in the city who are not concerned. A *large ship* is hovering off & in sight in day light, at night she hoists lights and flashes powder, but does not make any signals of distress.

MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER AND SHOES,

At Lynn, (Mass.)

Perhaps the Towns of Nahan & Lynn, in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the United States for the manufacture of shoes. In the course of the year 1811, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the industrious inhabitants. They are formed of domestic sheep and foreign goat skins, dressed in the Morocco fashion. The former are risen to great value in the shoe making business. The pelt of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more than from 6 to 9 cents. They have since fetched forty and even fifty—and when finished for making the neatest shoes & slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter; a price as great as the entire animal, meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

The first English Morocco was brought into America in the year 1793, by Mr. Ebenezer Breed. It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers of N. York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time, florentine, satinets and silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies wear. But, at length, Morocco took a run, & became so fashionable, that considerable quantities were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactures of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; & have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material. Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufacture.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

To be sure the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake are to be restored when *demanded*. We should like to hear of the demand being made, and the return laid on the table of congress. If we recollect right, four men were impressed of those we believe

One was *hung* at Halifax.
Another flogged to death.
Onother died soon after being flogged.
The other—put out of the way no doubt by this time.
And yet we are—told of restoration.

Lex. Rep.

Capt. Morris, from New-Orleans, at New-York, informs that there had been another alarm from the negroes; and, that, though no recent depredations had been committed by them, yet, the day before he sailed, the militia for twenty miles up the coast, had been ordered out.

It is reported and we believe on good authority that at *Massac*, on the Ohio, about thirty miles from its mouth, the earthquake has rent the earth on both banks of the river, by a fissure 16 or 18 inches wide; and of a depth not yet ascertained. Massac stands on a high elevated bank, composed of iron ore.

Western Spy.

Resolutions approbatory of the course pursued by Congress, and pledging support, have passed the Legislature of New Jersey.

The Legislature of Ohio have resolved *unanimously* their approbation and support

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Married, at George Town Cross Roads, on Tuesday the 21st inst. by the Rev'd. T Sewell, *Cornelius Hurtt*, Esq to Miss *Mary S. Browning*.

EASTON ACADEMY,

For Young Ladies.

R. OWEN,

LATE of St. John's College, (where he has been employed as an Instructor of youth 20 years) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Academy to that airy and spacious house, formerly the Bank—where young Ladies will be received, boarded and educated——Board 140 dollars per annum: exclusive of bed and washing 130 dollars—payable quarterly in advance.

The branches of education taught in this Seminary, (with the aid of his daughters) will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmatic, &c. as per former advertisement, at 5 dollars per quarter; Drawing six dollars; Music 12 dollars per quarter.

Being duly sensible of the important trust reposed in us, we cannot but feel a solicitude to discharge its duties with propriety;——Hence our primary object will be, to exalt the credit and perpetuate the character of this Institution. On this foundation the improvement of our schoolars and the promotion of PIETY, for the furtherance of *moral conduct*, will be attended to with parental regard.

RD. OWEN.

january 28——3

BLANK BOOKS,

School Books and Writing Paper, well assorted,

For sale at the Star Office.

THE CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

IN consequence of the severity of the weather, which prevented many members from attending on this day, the general meeting of the Stockholders is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

january 22 (28)——1

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he occupies the Red House in Centreville as a TAVERN.

January 28——3—JOHN BROWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced his TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the new room adjoining the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Rutter, at Denton—where he hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the favors of his former customers, and a share of public patronage.

AARON MORRAY.

Denton, jan 28——3

N B. I want a couple of Journeymen, if immediate application is made. A M

IN QUEEN-ANN's COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.

GREENBERRY GRIFFIN, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the state of Maryland; and having also given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application, and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court that the said Greenberry Griffin be discharged from confinement and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, and a paper published in Baltimore called the Sun, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Greenberry Griffin should not have the benefit the said acts.——True copy

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.

january 28——4*

NOTICE.

ON application of *Margaret Rogers*, of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to her petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that she hath resided in the state of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to her application—and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Margaret Rogers—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Margaret Rogers be discharged from imprisonment, and that she appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to her by her creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for her creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Margaret Rogers do give notice to her creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1811.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

january 28——1-3w3m

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 6th instant, as runaways, three negro men, viz: Negro *Joshua*, aged about 50 years, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothes are, a roundabout blue cloth jacket, striped linsey trowsers, red waistcoat, and canvass hat—says he belongs to a widow Dent, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Also—Negro *Charles*, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 11 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a full suit of plaid country made cotton cloth, and wool hat—says he belongs to Joseph Cullison, of the same county. Also—Negro *Uriah*, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a dark brown cloth jacket and trowsers, and wool hat—says he belongs to Job Smith, of the same county, and that he is by trade a blacksmith.——The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will, after the expiration of sixty days, be advertised and sold for their prison fees, agreeable to law.

JOHN NEWTON, Sheriff of Dorchester county, Md.

january 28——3

☞ The Editors of the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, in Baltimore, and the National Intelligencer, in Washington, will insert the above advertisement three times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office.