STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING
MARCH 24, 1807.

By Last Nights' Mail.

Boston, March 14.

The arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the ship Packet, Capt. Scott, in the short passage of 26 days from Liverpool, has given us full files of London papers as late as the 12th February; Extracts will be found under the Foreign Heads.

French bulletins to No. 52, inclusive received—It will be seen by the sketches we have given of them, that the last is dated in Warsaw, and that the French H. Q. had retrogated. Excepting the capitulation of Breslau, &c. in Silesia, no military event of note had occurred, posterior to the battle of Pultusk.

A Russian official account, and an abstract of other official particulars of the battle of Pultusk, &c. are also given. It will be seen, that the Russians though forced eventually to retreat, lay claim to a partial victory—They retired in good order, and the French acknowledge they did not think it proper to follow them—The battle was hard fought, and the ground dearly purchased :—The Russians say, Bonaparte commanded in person ; and we know that one of his aids (RAPP) was wounded ; and another (SUCUR) taken prisoner, and sent to Russia. At the last date, the Russian army, under Gen. KAMENSKY, was concentrated near Wizna, &c. and were speedily to assume offensive operations. The Russians had retired eleven miles from Pultusk, previous to the battle of the 26th.

*** The Emperor Napoleon had not (as reported by the Marblehead arrival) quitted his army.—The empress Josephine had arrived in Paris.

(Time forbids details in this morning's Star.)

Advices are received from New Orleans as late as the 17th of February. From these and other sources of information, it appears that all was tranquil at New Orleans, and that a relaxation had taken place in the measures adopted for defending that place.

The following statements will exhibit the course pursued towards Burr at Natchez.

There is the best reason to believe that his object was to precipitate a trial, and of consequence to get an acquittal, after which he could not be tried again for the same offence. This would, indeed, have been a triumph. In this, however, he has been defeated ; and when the necessary proof shall be collected he may hereafter be prosecuted and brought to justice.

In the mean time his escape proves, either that he was afraid to meet a full enquiry into his conduct, or that he still has objects in view which required his presence to further. Every effort on the part of General Wilkinson to take him had failed ; and no one was able to say what had become of him, or whither he had fled.

The public will unquestionably be astonished at the presentment of the grand jury. It has, however, been the misfortune of the Mississippi territory to have been long divided by parties as well of a personal as political nature, and it is very probable, in some measure, to this circumstance that we owe this strange act. But let it be recollected that the measure was taken entirely on negative testimony ; that the attorney of the district, considering the court as not possessed of cognizance of the case, declined acting in the business. As it was from this quarter alone that evidence against Burr could be rationally expected, of course the jury must have been confined to ex parte evidence virtually exculpatory of him.

It is said that Burr's flotilla of fifteen boats had moved from their station off Cole's river ; but that some of them had been destroyed, and others considerably injured, by a high wind that sprung up.

In addition to the intelligence, received in the papers we learn, by capt. Messervey, that Bonaparte arrived in Paris, about the 20th of Jan. that he was collecting more troops, and putting into requisition as many as he could find, that 14,000 men were required from Bordeaux, to join the grand army in Poland—That there had been several recent actions with the Russians and that in the last battle, when each army consisted of 140,000 men, the Russians gained the advantage.

Boston Gaz.

A NEW FLUTE.—An artist at Paris has invented a flute of flint glass, which for the firmness of its tones, is said far to surpass those made of wood.

The British government in India has allotted 1,700,000 pagodas, about 600,000l. annually, for the royal family and establishment at Delhi.

Frankfort, February 27.

Extract of a letter dated town of Washington, near Natchez, 9th February 1807.

After stating the proceedings of the court, the writer adds—"It seems that he (Burr) went to his boats on the Mississippi above Natchez a few miles—harrangued his people, told them that he could not now comply with his promises to them—but assured them that they should have the lands he had promised on the Washita—that it would be some months before he should see them again ; but, that they should not be disappointed.

It is reported, but I know not on what grounds, that he then crossed the Mississippi accompanied by one Ashley, who was formerly of the party of Philip Nolan. I have been inclined to think that he is still in this neighborhood.—Three of his company have been arrested, viz. Mr. Blannerhasset, Mr. Davis Floyd, Mr. Rolston—on the ground it is said of information given by persons formerly in the scheme, stating the intention to seize Baton Rouge, and probably Fort Adams. They are not yet finally committed for trial. The party seems to have frittered away to nothing—and many people ignorant probably of the real views of Mr. Burr will be most materially injured.

Never, perhaps, did an enterprise of such vast extent, and aided by such a concentration of intrigue, talents and energies, terminated in effects so truly contemptible. A Spanish officer came to Mr. Burr ten days ago from Pensacola. His friend governor Folch, after forbidding the passage of the U. States troops from Fort Stoddart to New Orleans, to arrest the progress of Burr, has come into the settlement of Baton Rouge to make an idle parade of resistance. Possibly the ex vice president may next show himself there—But let him shew himself where he will—if from the scattered embers of a fallen faction, he ever revives in a shape formidable to the safety or tranquility of the United States,—he will be a Phœnix indeed.

Cincinnati, March 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, Kentucky, to his correspondent in this town, dated 25th of February 1807.

"Report, says the Kentucky Gazette, was in town, though not credited, that Burr, had shot Wilkinson at Washington, Mississippi Territory, where he, Wilkinson, had came to depose against him, when at the bar, giving in his testimony."

Natchez, February 10.

On Friday morning a duel was fought on the western margin of the Mississippi, opposite this city, between the honorable *Cowles Mead*, and captain *Robert Sampley* of Wilkinson county. The first fire was exchanged without doing mischief, but at the discharge of the second, Mr. Mead received a wound in his right thigh, of which, we are happy to say, he is fast recovering.

In the NEW ANNUAL REGISTER for 1805, we find the following handsome attestation to the correctness of the policy which secured to us the important acquisition of Louisiana ; and we find, likewise, a just appreciation of the characteristic policy which has guided the administration from its accession to power to the present day ; a policy no less calculated to excite the admiration of unprejudiced minds on the other side of the Atlantic, than to diffuse happiness on this. Let us return the compliment, and do justice to the liberal sentiments of the enlightened editors of this deservedly celebrated work :

Nat Intel.

"The acquisition of Louisiana is of importance to America in a variety of respects. As a territorial enlargement, its value is by no means inconsiderable ; but as its possesssion by the French would almost infallibly have sooner or later disturbed the tranquility of the United States their exclusion is of much greater consequence to the progressive prosperity of those peaceful regions, than any advantages resulting from a mere augmentation of the rescources of the state. The union of Louisiana to the American provinces produced at first some resistance on the Spanish government. It was however, easily to foresee, that such resistance would be of short duration. For as the Spanish government has long ceased to exercise the powers of independent sovereignty the imperious dictates of the French government would soon have commanded unconditional obedience. It was not the least of the advantages resulting from the purchase of Louisiana, that the stipulated sum of 3,750,000 dollars was paid to the citizens of the United States for claims upon the French government, for supplies to the West India islands, demurrages on vessels from France, vessels taken, and not restored agreeably to a convention concluded between France and the United States, and for supplies under contracts made by officers of the French government in the United States.

"The tranquility and progressive improvement of the American states present an enviable picture of internal happiness and prosperity. While the nations of Europe are exposed to the danger of being involved in general warfare, peace, with all its attendant blessings, diffuses its benign influence over the happy regions of the western world. Instead of pursuing the vain phantom of political grandeur, the citizens of the U. States, by the steady cultivation of agriculture and commerce, and by the gradual amelioration of internal policy, are laying an extensive foundation for national strength without engaging in such relations with other powers as are likely to lead to its abuse, or to produce any effects but those which are calculated to promote the real prosperity of the people."

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England furnishes us with the following curious information. On the 16th day of June, 1796, one hundred young scientific gentlemen, who had just finished their education in the colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where they resolved under the strictest injunction of secrecy, "that each of them should, in order to obtain correct information of the world, and of the customs, manners and dispositions of mankind, quit their native island, and reside for ten years successively in different foreign countries particularly specified ; and that they should, on the first day of January, 1807, again meet together in London for the purpose of reading over their different journals, and of preparing the same for publication." This strange resolution was actually put in practice, and on the first day of December, 1807, it was known to some scientific men in London, that thirteen of the young adventurers had died, and that the remaining eighty-seven would certainly meet next summer according to agreement. It was said that one of these adventurers had constantly resided in the city of New-York, where he had collected a most valuable mass of information.

[*N. Y. paper.*]

Copy of a letter from Mr. William Cartwright, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated,

CARTHAGENA, Dec. 15, 1806.

Dear Sir,

After taking my leave of you, I shipped on board the sch'r Bee, capt. Hudiel, belonging to —— ——, bound to St. Domingo, and from thence back to Philadelphia. After we arrived in St. Domingo, and after lying there 5 months, the ship called Leander, captain Lewis, came in and chartered the schooner for fifty days ; unknown to us where bound to. We applied to our captain for a discharge. He replied he would not discharge us. We told him we would not go unless he would inform us where the schooner was going. The captain then hailed the ship Leander, and two boats came along side the Bee, with men armed with pistols and cutlasse ; cut and slashed fore and aft decks—threw us in a boat, and took us on board of the ship—kept us there till the ship got ready to sail—sent us on board of the schooner again, and went to the Spanish Main ; and there was taken ; sentenced to hard labor in Carthagena for 8 years !

I would be very glad if you would receive my wages, from the twentieth of September to the twenty-seventh of March, 25 dollars a-month. If I should ever return, I shall recover heavy damages for my sufferings. There are 19 fellow-sufferers with me, working every day at digging, with a long chain fastened to each, There were 57 sentenced ! 10 hung. I remain,

Your much esteemed friend.

WM. CARTWRIGHT.

The original of the following letter was addressed to the American consul at Cadiz, by captain Campbell——and a copy transmitted to a mercantile house in Providence R. I.

"*Constitution, Gibraltar Roads, Dec.* 22

"I shall sail this evening for Tunis, taking Algiers in my way. The Tunisian Ambassador left this on the 3d inst. carrying with him impressions not the most favorable towards our government, which may induce the Bey to act in a hostile manner towards us—in consequence of which, and the great necessity of col. Lear's going immediately to Tunis, I am obliged to go above with all dispatch."

London, January 13.

On the subject of the Slave Trade, last night in the House of Lords, we were happy to hear Lord Grenville say that it formed one of the articles in the treaty with America. We do not hesitate to interpret this as an admission that the abolition is recognised in the treaty by the American States, as well as by this country. If this shall prove to be the fact, it is a feature of humanity and benevolence, which in our estimation, will cover a multitude of other infirmities.

By the arrival of the ship Erin, capt. Stevenson, we learn that on the 15th of January, gen. Gray and his staff arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from England, via La Plata, who superceded general Baird in the command of the Cape. The latter embarked on board a transport for England on the 18th January. Sir Home Popham, succeeded by admiral Sterling had left Buenos Ayres for England. A frigate had arrived express at the Cape from Ceylon, requesting assisting to quell an insurrection that had broken out there.

We are happy to announce the arrival in London of lord viscount Valencia, on his return from India by the way of Suez, with his secretary, Mr. Salt, after nearly 5 years absence from England, in various parts of India. His lordship made several months stay in the Red Sea, and the adjacent seacoasts, and has made some valuable charts of those different places. Mr. Salt, his lordship's secretary, made an excursion into Abyssinia with major Aundle, as far as the capital, Gondar. The public will be exceedingly gratified by much valuable information, collected by his lordship during this long, laborious and laudable research. A young Abyssinian prince is in his suite, who is a near relation of Negade Ra Mahomet, one of the principal officers of state, so often mentioned by that celebrated traveller, Bruce, as being his friend. This young prince appears possessed of great natural endowments, and anxious to become acquainted with the manners and customs of Great Britain.

[*Tillock's, Philos. Mag. for October* 1806.]

☞ *The Medical and Chirurgical Examination for the Eastern Shore will commence at Easton, on Wednesday the 15th day of next month (April.)*
March 24, 1807. 3

A fresh Assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
JUST arrived and for sale at the Medicine Store of
ROBERT MOORE & SON.
Eas on, 3d. mo. 24 1807. 3

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of *William Marsh Catrup*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenicated, for settlement, to the subscribers ; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of us.
SAMUEL COLSTON,
HENRY OZMAN,
Administrators of W. M. Catrup, dec'd
March 24, 1807. 3

Notice.
ALL persons having previous to this day lodged claims in the hands of the Register of Wills for Kent county against the estate of PHILIP EVERETT late of said county, deceased, are requested to call on *Richard Barroll*, Esq. for their dividend, as the amount of the same (being the first dividend) is lodged in his hands.
PATRICK KENNARD,
Ex'tor. of Philip Everett.
March 24, 1807. 3

Young Partizan.
PARTIZAN was raised by James Harrison, of Caroline county, state of Maryland, and is a jet black, 15 hands and three inches high, ten years old in May next—he was got by the noted Old Partizan, raised by Richard Sprigg, Esq of Annapolis, Maryland, out of a mare got by Old Mosco, and raised by capt. James Sullivane, of New Market, Maryland, and if I understand right, her dam by the mare was of the breed of Goliah. Young Partizan is of a sound and strong constitution, which has never been impaired or injured in any respect—his colts in general are said to be large and well mounted, and very much resemble the Partizan, Mosco and Goliah breed, which probably may be ranked among the first stock of horses on the eastern shore—But it being too generally a custom among those who keep stud horses to exaggerate in their praise, I shall omit saying any thing more in his favor at present and wish to inform my friends, that as I have failed in a crop of corn, my brother Peter Foster has let me have him this season, gratis ; and I purpose covering him at the following prices, viz. six dollars the springs chance, ten dollars to insure with foal, and three dollars the single leap ; five dollars will discharge the debt of those who put their mares by the season, if paid in the season, or by the 20th of August next—Strict attention will be paid to the horse and those standing hereafter to be appointed—A trusty coloured man will take the horse round, and those who put their mares will enter, or have entered down (in my absence) in a book I shall send round for that purpose, how they put their mares. Leap money may be paid to the groom—One stand is at the subscriber's own house, where the horse will stand and may be seen the 21st of March ; one stand at Denton, March 17, and that day two weeks throughout the season—one at Abraham Collins's, beginning March 28, and that day two weeks, &c. one stand at P. Edmondsons's farm, in Caroline county, beginning the 2d day of April, and that day two weeks, &c.

N. B. Those who put two mares shall have a deduction of one dollar on each.
THOMAS FOSTER.
March 24, 1807. 3

A valuable Mill and Mill Seat
FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the MILL SEAT known by the name of *Hardcastle's Mill*, will be sold at public auction, on the Court-House green, in Easton, on *Tuesday* the seventh day of April next, if not previously sold at private sale—there are seventeen acres of heavy timber-land, and eight acres of good unimproved meadow ground added to the mill, which is situated twelve miles from Easton, on a good road, and within one mile of navigable water. The above property will be sold on a credit of eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, to the representatives of John Hardcastle, deceased, who has authorised the subscribers to sell the above property at either public or private sale.
HENRY JOHNSON,
ROBERT HARDCASTLE,
PETER HARRISS.
March 24, 1807. 3

Ground Plaster of Paris and Plaster in the stone,
FOR sale at the Plaster Mill of the subscribers, corner of Franklin and Paca streets, near the New Market and the road leading to Reister's town.
ALSO, at their warehouse adjoining,
Ground Allum and fine Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish.
French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin,
Rum, &c. &c.
They continue to purchase,
Flour, Butter, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, and country produce generally.
KENT & BROWNE.
Baltimore, March 24, 1807. 10
The editors of the Easton Star, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis ; Republican Advocate, Fredericktown ; Kline's paper, Carlisle, and Gruber's German paper, Hager's town, will please to insert the above once a week ten times, and forward their accounts to the office of the American.

An Inhabitant of Louisiana,
WISHES to purchase for his own use, a few NEGROES of good character, of either sex, used to farming work—Apply at capt. Frazier's, Easton.
March 24, 1807. 3

Notice.
THE creditors of *Robins Chamberlaine*, whose claims have been heretofore rejected by the Auditor, are requested to take notice that all claims against the said Chamberlaine's estate, which have not been allowed will (on application) be decided on by the chancellor after the first day of April next.
J. EDMONDSON, *Trustee.*
February 17, 1807. 7

JAMES MARTIN,
Waggon and Cart-Wright,
RETURNS thanks to his friends and the Public for the share of custom he has received since he commenced, and informs them that he continues the above business at his shop on the Landing road, near Robert Spedden's blacksmith's shop, where he hopes to give general satisfaction to those employing him—he has on hand a large stock of Timber, white and willow Oak, for cart wheels, &c. Customers may choose their timber, and rely on its being faithfully put together. He wishes his friends to take notice that work done by him, that gives way in any reasonable time, (if it be ironed well,) that he will repair it gratis.—Scythes will be cradelled in the neatest manner, with good timber.
Easton, February 17, 1807. tf.

Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Noah Lanrood*, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth day of August next, that a dividend may be made, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of February, 1807. 6
LEVI ROCHESTER.

Wanted immediately,
AN APPRENTICE to the *Mercantile Business*, about 15 years of age.—One of a good family, who can write a good hand and understands figures well—Apply to the subscriber, living at Queen's Town.
GERALD COURSEY.
December 23, 1806

Money Found.
A SMALL sum of Money was found in the Counting-Room of the Star-Office a few days past—the owner may obtain it by applying to the Editor.
March 10, 1807.

The celebrated horse Tanner,
FORMERLY the property of EDWARD LLOYD, Esq. (bred by Mr. Charles Ross) and now owned by the subscriber, will stand the ensuing season at Easton ; and will be let to mares low, as will be made known in due time—as also his performances, and the credit due to him as a racer. There is the strongest ground of presumption that he will make (for his size) a most capital stalion.
CORBIN LEE.
March 10, 1807. 3