Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 9....12.] TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1810. [NO. 13....575.]

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.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE

Of the High Court af Chancery of the State of Maryland,

WILL be sold at public vendue, at John S. Newnam's Tavern, Georgetown Cross Roads, in Kent county, on *Saturday*, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, about three hundred and fifty acres of LAND, more or less, being parts of tracts called "*Dullam's Folly Resurveyed*," "*Draw Near*," "*Bartick's Addition*," and "*Triangle*," lying in Kent county, in the state of Maryland, and heretofore mortgaged by Samuel Davis, late of Kent county, deceased, to William Poyntell, of the city of Philadelphia.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser or purchasers, may at his, her, or their election, pay ready money at the time of the sale, or may pay the purchase money on the day of the ratification thereof, which will take place (if at all) within five weeks from the time of the report made of the sale. This land is now in the tenure of Frederick Boyer, is well known to be of the first quality, and is situated within five or six miles of the Head of Chester, about two and an half miles from the Head of Sassafras, and about four miles from George Town Cross Roads.

GEORGE GILLASSPY, Trustee.

November 6, 1810——4

VALUABLE NEGROES,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having received from Mr. *William Roberts*, a transfer of certain property in trust for the adjustment of his affairs, offers for sale, several valuable Negroes, of differentages and sexes It is very desirable to dispose of these negroes to masters in Talbot and the neighbouring counties, as they are sold for no fault, and bear high characters. Mr. Roberts will shew them to any person disposed to purchase, at his dwelling plantation. Should these negroes not be disposed of before *Monday*, the 3d of December, the subscriber will be on that day at Mr. Roberts's, for the purpose of selling to such persons as may then and there attend and agree for them.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, November 13, 1810——3

PUBLIC SALES.

Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Mary Gordon, deceased, at Miles River Ferry, on Wednesday, *5th day of December next, if fair, if not, the first fair day:*

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, wheat-straw, cornblades and top fodder, with a variety of other articles.

ALSO—*On Thursday following, at the* Farm near Potts's Mill, late the property of Mary Gordon, will be sold, the entire stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, wheat straw, blades and top fodder, &c. &c. The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with good security, bearing interest from the date; for all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sales will commence at ten o'Clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r with the Will annexed, of Mary Gordon, dec'd.

November 20, 1810——3

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, 12th December next,

WILL be sold at public sale, at the farm called *Farmer's Delight*, near Turner's Mill, late the property of *Edward Roberts*, dec'd.—All the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, corn fodder, wheat straw, with sundry other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums over six dollars—all sums of and under six, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL, ROBERTS, *Executor of Edward Roberts, dec'd.*

November 20, 1810——4

IN CHANCERY,

November 9, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Thomas D. Purnell*, trustee for the real estate of Milby Purnell, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of January, 1811, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 15th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1014 42. True copy, Test

NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN consequence of the great trespasses I have sustained in the cutting down and carrying off my wood and timber, by suffering people to make use of the road given by me to all those who hold an interest in the land I sold near Peach Blossom, reserving the wood on the said road, and the same privilege to myself, with a power of prohibiting all other persons whatsoever from making use of the said road—This is to forewarn all persons whatsoever (except those who hold an interest in the said land) from making use of the said road with waggons, or carts and teams, from the date of this notice. Should any person be caught in making use of the said road, with their waggons, or carts and teams, after this notice, they will be dealt by as the law directs.

CHARLES EMORY.

November 20, 1810——3

UNION MANUFACTURING

COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

THE Stockholders in this Institution are informed, that a further instalment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the stock of the said Company is called in, and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before Thursday, the 29th day of November next.

ROBERT M'KIM.

October 2, 1810 9

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. *Mary Gordon*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r with the Will annexed, of Mary Gordon, dec'd.

November 20, 1810——3

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

A LAW LIBRARY,

CONTAINING between *four and five hundred volumes of well chosen BOOKS*—A bargain and a very long credit would be given to a purchaser (who would take the whole) provided the purchase money was well secured, and should be paid when due. A catalogue of the books may be seen, and particulars more fully made known—Enquire of the Printer.——November 13, 1810——3

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the estate of *Edward Roberts*, late of Talbot county, dec'd. are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber—and all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Executor of Edward Roberts, dec'd.

November 20, 1810——3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, direct that the governor and council after having received the return of elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district: We, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the return made to us, it appears that Philip Stuart, esquire, was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, esquire, was elected for the second district; Philip Barton Key, esquire, was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, esquire, was elected for the fourth disrriet; Alexander M'Kim and Peter Little, esquires, were elected for the fifth district; John Montgomery, esquire, was elected for the sixth district; John Brown, of Nathan, esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth

EDWARD LLOYD.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the Whig, Evening Post, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

A COMPLETE

CLINCHER BUILT BOAT—FOR SALE.

ALSO—a *Negro Woman*, who is an excellent Cook, with *Two Children*; one about five years of age, and the other, two. For terms apply to—JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Beanett's Point, Q Ann's county, Oct. 30, 1810. m

BERNADOTTE.

Extract from a biographical note concerning general Bernadotte, a marshal of the French empire, and prince of Ponte Corvo.

John Baptiste Bernadotte was born on the 26th of January, 1763, at Pau, in Bearn, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees. His father was a lawyer. He enlisted when he was fifteen years old, embarked soon after in the squadron commanded by M. de Suffrein, and was present at the battle of Caudelore, in the East Indies.

On his return to France he rose gradually in the service. The revolution contributed to his advancement. On a trying occasion he rendered signal service to his colonel, the marquis D'Alembert. In the army of the North he revenged the death of his friend, gen. Goguet.

He fought in the army of the Ardennes, in 1794, at Montigni-le-tigneux, under the command of generals Marceau and Kleber, when he was appointed general of brigade. After the battle of Fleurus, he obtained the rank of general of division. At the siege of Maestricht, the reduction of the fort of Wick was confided to him.

After the passage of the Rhine, in 1795, by the way of the Sambre and Meuse, Bernadotte was employed in blockading Mayence on the Cassel side. He was afterwards sent with his division to the Hunsdruck.

In 1796 his division distinguished itself very much in twice crossing the Rhine. The second passage, which was effected opposite the village of Bendorf, created general astonishment: it will serve as a perpetual proof of the superiority of an enterprising man over an adversary rendered negligent by too much confidence.

Bernadotte was opposed to the archduke Charles at Neumark, at Teiningen, and at Eberach. His division sustained very great loss at Wurtzburg. He was not himself present, on account of illness, at his unfortunate battle, the disasters of which were increased by the dissentions that prevailed among the generals.

Bonaparte having required reinforcements, gen. Bernadotte received orders in Jan. 1797, to proceed to Italy, where he arrived about the middle of March. He was engaged in the battle of the Tagliamento. After taking Gradisca he advanced upon Vienna. Upon the signing of the preliminaries at Leoben, he occupied the Frioul, with 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry.

Peace having been signed at Campo-Formio, he was appointed ambassador to Vienna. He proceeded upon this new mission in April, 1798. After having been exposed to great dangers, he was under the necessity of quitting the Austrian capital; he returned to France, and was ordered to blockade Philipsburgh. His summons to the commander of that fortress is well known.

In 1790 Bernadotte was appointed minister at war. He was dismissed by the Directory, under a pretext that he had sent in his resignation, though the fact was never officially made known; Bernadotte should have contradicted this. On the 18th of Brumaire he refused to assist Bonaparte. The hopes of his party being entirely destroyed by the events of that day, he privately withdrew with his wife from Paris, and secreted himself at Chateau fraye, a country house belonging to general Sarrazin, four leagues from that city.

Upon the assurance given to Bernadotte by gen. Sarrazin, that Bonaparte forgot every thing that had passed, and was desirous of his friendship, he returned to Paris. In March, 1800 he was appointed commander in chief of the armies of the west, and he established his head quarters at Rennes.

In 1801, it was in contemplation to send him out to Louisiana, with the authority of captain general. In 1802 it was intended to appoint him ambassador to the United States. He passed the year 1803 at Paris without any employment. In 1804 he was appointed commander in chief of the army of Hanover.

He was present at the battle of Austerlitz, that of Jena, and the campaign against the Russians in Poland. He commanded the French army in Denmark when the marquis Romana succeeded in embarking his troops, and returned to defend his country.

During the campaign of 1808, general Bernadotte served with the Saxon troops. He commanded at Antwerp when the expedition to Walcheren took place.

He was fortunate enough to be elected crown prince of Sweden, at the moment he was at Paris without any employment.

Bernadotte married Mademoiselle Clary, the daughter of a respectable merchant at Marseilles, by whom he has an only son.

The author of the biographical notes, after detailing many other particulars concerning Bernadotte, concludes with observing, "that Bonaparte, if the fact be true that he has either given or lent eight millions of francs to Sweden to elect Bernadotte, has applied a maxim to politics, which he never used in war, namely—*to build a bridge of gold for a retreating enemy!*"

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1810.

Downing Street, Oct. 14, 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, from Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated

Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

MY LORD—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francosa upon Vizeu, the different divisions of militia and Orninanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and col. Trant, with his division attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst. He took two officers and 100 prisoners; but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My dispatches of the 20th instant will have informed you of the measure I have adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and, if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st. the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Doa; and brigadier general Pack retired across the former, and joined brigadier general Crawford at Martagoa, haying destroyed the bridges over these two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the brige, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that army.

On the 25th, the whole of the 6th and the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambodao; and brigadier general Pack's brigade retired to the position which I fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Basaco. These troops were followed in the movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by brigadier general Crawford with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance. The 4th Portuguese Cacadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the piquet of the 3d division of infantry which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra Busaco is a very high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northern direction, about 8 miles. At the highest point of the ridge, about 2 miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra de Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a northeasterly direction beyond Vizeu, and seperates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro. On the left of the Mondego, nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrella. All of the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or the other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous. As the enemy's whole army was on the right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, lieutenant general Hill crossed that river by a short movement to his left on the morning of the 26th, leaving colonel Le Cor with his brigade, on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and major general Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons in front of Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in front on the 26th, but he did not make any attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the lines.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of the French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in a most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the honorable lieutenant col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment under the command of lieut. col. Douglas, directed by major gen. Picton. These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading to St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of the major general Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the hon. lieut. col. French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of col. Champelmond, directed by colonel Mackinnon; major gen. Leith also moved to his left to the support of major general Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion royals, the 1st and 2d battalions of 28th regiment.

In these attacks major general Leith, and Picton, cols. Mackinnon and Campelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, lieut. col. Wallace, the hon. lieut. col. Meade, lieut. col. Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, major Smith, 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, lieut. col. Douglas, and major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major gen. Picton reports of the good conduct of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by lieut. col. Sutton, and by lieut. col. de Arenje Bacellar, and by the Portuguese artillery, commanded by lieut. col. Arentchild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of capt. Dansey, of the 88th regiment. Major gen. Leith reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st bat. 9th, 2d bat. 38th regt. and I beg to assure your lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguse regiments on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by brigadier general Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry commanded by brig. gen. Pack. One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by brig. gen. Crawford, with the 68th, 52d, and 96th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese, Cacaderes, and driven down with immense loss. Brig. gen. Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of brig. gen. Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 9th Portuguese regt. under the command of lieut. col. Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another divison of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack brig. gen. Crawford, lieut. col. Beckwith, of the 95th, and Barclay, of the 42d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.