Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS OF THE *REPUBLICAN 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.

Public sale.

In obedience to an Order of Caroline county Court, to the Commissioners directed, of whom we are three. (now present, &c.)

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 12th day of *August*, 1807, will be sold on the premises, at public vendue, if fair weather, otherwise on the next fair day, all the real estate of JAMES BARWICK, late of Caroline county, deceased, consisting of three tracts or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, on the upper side of the main road that leads from Tuckahoe Bridge to Choptank Bridge, containing about two hundred and seventy acres, subject to the widow's right of dower, the reversion of which will be included in this sale, and the quantity more exactly ascertained by the day of sale—Fifteen months was allowed by the order of court for the first payment, after the costs and expences of the sale is satisfied, which will be on demand—Bonds on interest must be given with approved security, within ten days after the sale at furthest, for the residue of the purchase money, on failure, the purchaser to forfeit his purchase, and pay full damages and costs of a further sale, which must take place on the 22d day of August aforesaid; on default, &c. our deed or deeds from us or the survivors of the commissioners, will be made on the last payment of the purchase money.—Given under our hands this 25th day of July, 1807. 3

JOHN HARDCASTLE,
SAMUEL TALBOTT,
DANIEL BELL.

P. S. Second sale by default, &c.

Public sale.

By virtue of an Order of Kent County Court to us directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday *the 31st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises,*

ALL the real estate of WILLIAM MYERS, late of Kent county, deceased, consisting of the following property, viz. one House and Lot in the Head of Chester; the lot contains about four acres, and will be laid off and sold in smaller lots as may best suit purchasers. Also, on the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a small but valuable FARM, containing about one hundred and ten acres of Land, situate within two miles of the Head of Chester. The terms of sale are, that the purchasers give bond with approved security (if required) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, within one year from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half within two years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, except Jabez Myers's proportion of the said sales, which will be made payable within six months after he arrives at the age of twenty one years, he being now a minor.

EDWARD EUBANKS,
JAMES PARKER,
KENNARD BLACKISTON,
LEWIS BLACKISTON,
} *Commrs.*

July 28, 1807. 4

To be Sold,

ON Wednesdy the second of September next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, that advantageously situated farm, the property of *Thomas Hamilton*, Esquire, deceased, on Wiccomico creek, in Somerset county, containing twelve hundred and thirty-five acres of LAND—And for the convenience of purchasers, it will be divided into two tracts, one containing six hundred and thirty-five, the other six hundred acres. A large proportion of said tracts are in woods, heavily timbered; we presume it unnecessary to say any thing as to soil, or improvements—Any person wishing to purchase may have a view by applying to William Cottman, who also has the plot of said land. The terms of sale as follows: the purchaser or purchasers giving eight bonds, with approved security, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest thereon, on the first day of January, 1809; one third thereof, with interest thereon, on the first day of January, 1810; and the remaining one third, with interest thereon, on the first day of January, 1811, from the first day of January, 1808, at which time possession will be given.

WILLIAM COTTMAN, &
JOHN STEWART, *Trustees.*

July 7, 1807. 8

RICHMOND, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Virginia Detachment, dated Portsmouth July 17th.

"We arrived Portsmouth on Wednesday the 15th inst. after a most sultry and fatiguing march. But no obstacles, however great, could extinguish the ardour of our troops. They bore heat and thirst, fatigue and sleepleness with as much fortitude and perseverance, as the veteran legions of Bonaparte could have done. "The flesh might have been sometimes weak; but the spirit was always strong." They were volunteers in the service of their country and they were determined that no murmurs or repinings should tarnish the cause in which they were engaged or the character which they had assumed. I could throw in new captivation to this picture, by drawing in the back ground the hospitality, the sympathy, and the congenial enthusiasm which they every where experienced on the road. We have seen the eye of many a veteran soldier lightened up by a spark from the altar of '76. We were considered and called the Defenders of our common country: and on many an occasion have the inhabitants on the road cherfully and voluntarily offered us those accommodations, which they would have refused to the purse or requests of an ordinary traveller. Patriotism is an exalted and holy passion of the soul? and so long as the same degree of it pervades our country, which we have so often witnessed on our march, woe be to the foreign invaders, who shall dare to disturb our repose.

"We entered Portsmouth on Wednesday about 10 o'clock, with all the pomp & pageantry of war. We received the most respectful salutations from the Richmond and Petersburg Horse, and the Infantry of Portsmouth. Gen Mathews did not appear on parade; nor has he even to this moment, done us the honor of visiting and reviewing us.

"We are for the present stationed in several houses in Portsmouth. All our tents did not arrive from Richmond until last night, and I presume that we shall in a few hours leave our present quarters, to seek the "tented field." *How long* we shall remain in our present position, it is impossible for us to form the most distant conjecture. A view of our present situation, however, leads me to believe, that we shall in a few days remove our quarters to the coast of Lynhaven bay or the Capes.

"It is impossible and unnecessary for me to state to you, all the various reports which have transpired since our arrival. Thousands of them have arisen. like bubbles; and like bubbles, bursted into "thin air." But I will merely relate such interesting circumstances, as seem to be most probable in themselves, or have impressed upon them the stamp of creditable authority.

"On Tuesday morning Mr. R. Lee, one of Mathews's aids, and Mr. Archer of Norfolk, visited the British squadron in Lynhaven Bay for the purpose of delivering the dispatches from Mr. Erskine, which Mr. A. had just brought from Washington. These dispatches simply *advised* Commodore Douglas to retire from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, Mr, Erskine had no other authority; for the British squadrons on the American station are not at all responsible to the British minister in the United States, except in certain conditional cases; but are generally under the controul of the admiral who is stationed at Halifax. Where Mr Erskine could only *advise*, admiral Berkeley could *command*. Mr. Lee was received by Commodore Douglas in a most cavalier and indecorous style.—The commodore expressed his contemptuous astonishment at Mr. L's visit! He asked him, whether he was ignorant that the President's proclamation forbade all intercourse between American citizens and the British ships; and how he could think of flying in the face of those laws, by paying him the *honor* of a visit. As soon as Mr. Lee had deliver- the dispatches, a signal was given to the other vessels and their captains immediately repaired to the commodore's ship. You are already incensed enough at the outrageous conduct of the British; and I have no inclination to make your blood indignantly boil, by a full description of the conversation which ensued One or two anecdotes will be sufficient to show you the spirit of the whole.—The infamous Humphreys tauntingly asked major Lee, whether he was not afraid of being infected by keeping company with a *murderer* and an assassin, such as he himself had been represented to be. They enquired about the fate of the British consul and his lady; and insolently demanded whether the *mob* of Norfolk had hung them or thrown them into prison.—They called the corresponding committee of Norfolk a *mob*: they called Gen. Mathews the *leader* of that mob, they said that they were at least entitled to an official copy of the President's proclamation, under the seal of the secretary of state; and they expressly denied the authority of the British minister to interfere on the present occasion. Every one of those Captains was insolent and insulting in the extreme; except Sir Thomas Hardy, capt. of the Triumph; the celebrated friend and companion of Lord Nelson. He is said to have in his cabin the very sopha on which that great man breathed his last.

"The preceding facts are calculated to convince you, if you needed any additional proof that we have nothing to expect from this squadron but insult and outrage. Their conduct has been perfectly consistent throughout this transaction. The eye in vain turns every where to seek some solitary spot, on which humanity may delight to rest. But not one bright spot occurs, to relieve the gloom and barbarity of the landscape.—The conduct of these men had been as much destitute of the polish of gentlemen as of the spirit of men of honour. What shall be said of their cowardly and cold blooded attack upon an unresisting and defenceless friend? What shall be said of the commodore's menacing letter, in which he declares his resolution to blockade Norfork, if they did not *immediately annul* their manly resolutions of resistance? What shall be said of his subsequent and cowardly provocation, where he meanly throws the censure of his own conduct upon his own clerk and ridiculously pretends, that the underscoring was not his own act but the act of his secretary, as if the plainest words, of our language were to be changed by such an explanation; and as if it was the line drawn beneath them, which gave to them their whole expression of menace? And what shall be said of the insulting manner, in which they have received Major Lee? The man who can form favourable expectations of the conduct of British officers, capable of such intolerable insults, must possess a more insane imagination than Don Quixotte himself.

"Quousque tandem, Catalina, abutere nostra patientia?" And how long will these grievances continue? You have often heard that these vessels had left our Capes; and it was even a current report yesterday morning in Norfolk, that the Bellona and Melampus had certainly departed. But these were "baseless visions." Until Douglas receives new instructions from Halifax he cannot and will not desert his station so long as he has the necessary supplies. For what purpose has he been so long detained in our jurisdiction?—It was most clearly to watch the French armed vessels, which have been so long stationed in our ports. But these vessels have not departed. The Patriot of 80 guns is now lying in the Patuxent; and the Cybelle of 36 guns is now at Norfolk. Under such circumstances. Commodore Douglas would lose his command and perhaps his head according to the naval precedents of England, were he to consult the real interests of his country, or the peace of our own, by retiring from his station. He may leave the roads; or Lynhaven Bay: or even the Capes; but he will not sail so far from them, as to deprive himself of the power of intercepting the French ships, of annoying us whenever it suits his state, with a visit to Elizabeth River.

"There can no longer be any question, that detachments from his ships are daily landing on the coasts of Lynhaven Bay, to obtain fresh fish and water.—From various representations which I have heard of the soil of the coast, they can experience but little difficulty in getting the latter article. They have only to sink their casks over night, a few feet in the sand; and in the morning they find them replenished with water, which though very briny, is still more savoury than that which they have on board.—The question is, can this mole of supply be interrupted?

"One more circumstance which will exhibit the situation of their ships. It is said, that on Wednesday a crew of about 30 men landed at Lynhaven Bay, *four* of whom escaped from their companions, and deserted their ships. I derive this information from two gentlemen, who were themselves informed by two different persons, that they had seen these deserters. You will recollect the strong distinction which prevails between the ordinary seamen in British ships and their marines. The seamen are generally a motley crew; many of them foreigners and some who have been impressed into the service and of course little attached to the interests of their ships. These seamen are therefore generally prepared for desertion, and are consequently always guarded to shore by a corps of marines.—The marines on the other hand, are generally British subjects; picked and drilled; and obviously fitted for the execution of any purpose which their masters may prescribe.—I have a thousand reflections to offer, which I must reserve for my next letter.—Farewell."

Last night Capt. Nestell's corps of Artillery, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at 6 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from the same officer on Friday night 8 o'clock.

"Incidents crowd upon each other so fast, that it is almost impossible for me to record them. I have just this moment parted with Mr. Edwd. C. Davis, one of the troopers from our city, who arrived about 3 hours ago an express from the detachment of horse on the bay. He brings very interesting intelligence.

"About 8 or 9 o'clock last night a short time after the horse had returned to their place of encampment, 3 or 4 miles from the beach, a boat with five British seamen landed on the bay. A party of militia or neighbors immediately observed and fired upon them. The crew deserted the boat and disappeared. The militia took possession of it and dragged it upon the beach. Notice was conveyed to the troop of Horse, and about one o'clock they arrived at the scene of action. The crew were not to be seen. They posted a centinel upon some elevated point, but it was not until day break that any information was obtained about the British. About the time, they were observed in the hollow of an old wreck, making signs with their handkerchiefs or hands to their shipping in the bay. Capt. Sheppard dispatched a file of the militia to take them: when the crew enquired, whether they were to be taken prisoners of war. No answer was given and the militia returned to capt. Sheppard. He immediately dispatched another file of militia, when the crew surrendered themselves.—They consist of a young officer who has acted as Lieut. of the *Triumph* without a commission, a young midshipman and 3 seamen of the same vessel. They were left by Mr. Davis at the place of encampment.

The British ships *had* formerly two tenders: One of them has for some time been dispatched to Halifax: The other was lying in Lynhaven Bay, within a short distance of the shore. This morning the tender was observed plying backwards and forwards; and soon after dispatched a boat evidently to search for the absent crew. The boat landed in some inlet, not perceptible to our troopers. The crew fell in with a neighbor, who informed them of the capture of their countrymen, and gave them the first intimation of the arrival of the Light Horse.

"Mr. Davis informed me, that two only of the British squadron had hove in sight, since his arrival upon the beach, about 2 miles off; and that the Bellona and the Leopard had disappeared; and it was supposed were destined to Halifax. Time, however, will explain every thing.

"The detachments of Horse have departed this evening."

We are informed that the Executive have determined to direct General Mathews to retain the five British prisoners in custody, until the pleasure of the President of the United States, relative to the disposal of them shall be known.

The following relation of facts is from the mouth of Mr. Hyne himself:

John Hyne, an American seamen and resident of Baltimore, shipped on board the ship Eugene, of and from New York for Bordeaux, in the spring of 1805. On the returning of the said ship from Bordeaux, she was captured on the 7th September, 1805, by the British ship Cambrian, and carried into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she remained for some time, until the Cambrian was repaired; and then the whole crew, together with this informant, except the captain and cabin boy, were taken and detained on board the Cambrian, which went to sea immediately thereafter.

The Cambrian cruized on the West India station until March last, when she was ordered to England—but previous to her departure from thence this informant, together with all the American seamen on board of her, were removed on board a guard ship at Bermuda, where they remained until the 9th June, 1807, when seven of the American seamen, together with this informent, were put on board a British armed schooner, to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of cruising off that port, in company with the Indian sloop of war.

After the said schooner had entered on her station and had cruised for some time, she was sent with dispatches from the said sloop of war to the British squadron within Cape Henry. On the passage of the said schooner to the capes, she fell in with commodore Douglas at sea, who ordered the schooner to proceed after him to Halifax.

This informant states, that being much distressed with his long confinement in a foreign service, he concerted the plan, together with his fellow citizen, to rise and take the vessel. Accordingly seven others, together with himself, put the plan in execution on the 15th July instant; when they, by first securing the captain of the watch and commander in the cabin, by tying them, as well as all the sailors, took possession and steered for the capes of the Delaware.

The success which crowned the bravery of these hitherto unfortunate Americans, induced 16 of the English sailors to join them.

The day after their good fortune, they fell in with a Carolina schooner, on board of which they consented (at the request of the commander) to go, for the purpose of getting on shore—but before they departed, they were assured on the word of the commander, that they should not be fired upon after leaving the schooner, which was accordingly most inviolably observed on the part of the commander; and the 8 Americans and 16 English seamen were safely landed on the day after the capture, on cape Henlopen, from whence this informant arrived at this place yesterday morning. There was such implicit reliance reposed in the integrity of the commander of the British schooner by the sailors, that they not only released him and left him untied, but declined spiking or unshipping one gun.

Baltimore, July 24, 1807.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 27.

The following narative is from Moses Williams, an old continental soldier who farms a plantation adjoining Lynhaven Inlet. The next morning after the late capture of the boat and officers, a tender came near the shore; a lieutenant of the British navy got into her boat and came within about two hundred and fifty yards of the beach, shewing a desire to speak with the party. He (Williams) undertook to go down, and hear what he wanted. He demanded whether the boat, officers and men were to be released from their captivity—alledging that the two nations were not at war, and asked why our people fired on their boat. Williams asked him why they fired upon the Chesapeake, did he call that an act of war, or by what name did he distinguish it? He replied that we detained their men and used force. Williams urged that they had detained ten of ours for every one we had of theirs, if that had been the fact, and yet we had not used force to take them away. The officers said that our men had inlisted, to which Williams replied in that particular we were at least equal, for none of theirs were impressed or forced into our service, and that he wished to know what business any of them could have on shore when they had the president's proclamation ordering them out of our waters. He assured them also, that there was now no planter in the country that would not enforce that proclamation by putting a ball through any of them who set a foot on shore—that as to their boat, then in his possession, or their officers and men he could only act as the commanding officer directed, and that they had been sent to general Mathews at Norfolk.

All the prints on the continent, to their honor be it spoken, excepting two or three of Boston, have taken *American* ground in relation to the late outrageous conduct of Britain. These latter prints have undertaken to express doubts with regard to the conduct of our own government, and in a certain measure to palliate that of Britain. If, say they, the men taken from the Chesapeake, were