# 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.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of December next, on the premises, at the late dwelling of *Thomas Maggs*, of Talbot county, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale will be nine months credit on all sums over six dollars, with note and approved security; for all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continued till all is sold; and attendance given by

3 LEVI BODFIELD, *Adm'r*
de bonis non of Thos. Maggs, dec'd.

## Public sale.

WILL be sold, at Vendue, on *Thursday*, the 10th of December next, at the GLEBE FARM, near Easton, (at present occupied by the subscriber,) if fair, if not, the first fair day, a variety of household and kitchen furniture; horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, among which is a new ox-cart, &c. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, for all sums over Eight Dollars, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of eight dollars, and under, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN JONES.
Talbot county, Nov. 24, 1807. 3

## Postponement of sale.

THE sale of the real estate of *Patrick Waters*, late of Worcester county, deceased, heretofore advertised in this paper, to have been on the 6th instant, is postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th of December next, at Snow-Hill. The creditors of the said deceased will take notice, that they must exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Trustee, within six months from the day above appointed for the sale.

PETER WATERS, *Trustee.*
Snow-Hill, Nov. 17, 1807. 3

## Take notice.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of *Thomas Little*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 12th of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. *Thomas Peacock's*, Head of Chester, a TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred and ninety-nine acres; a large proportion of which is wood land, lying in Queen-Ann's county, within three miles of the Head of Chester, and now in the tenure of Mr. Isaac Crossby. On said farm is erected a new brick dwelling house, log kitchen, and corn house. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises. A credit will be given, and terms fully made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE LITTLE, *Ex'or*
of said deceased.
November 24, 1807. 3q

## Public sale—postponed.
## Will be sold,

*On* Wednesday, *the 16th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of Ten Months,*

THE personal estate of LATEN AUGDON, deceased, consisting of household and kitched furniture; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn and fodder; two good carts, and many other articles too tedious to mention, the purchaser giving bond or note, with good security, and interest thereon: All sums that does not exceed six dollars, the cash must be paid. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Farm, in Bonbury.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE,
Adm'r of Laten Augdon, deceased.
November 24, 1807. 3q

## To be rented.

THE HOUSE and LOTS opposite the BANK, on West street, in Easton, now under rent to Major BROOM, removed, are offered for rent the ensuing year, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to Robins Chamberlaine, or the subscribers.

ENNALLS MARTIN,
PETER EDMONDSON,
Executors of Chas. Blair, dec'd.
November 24, 1807. 4

WILLIAM CLARK,
*Has received from* PHILADELPHIA, *and is now opening,*
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
*SEASONABLE GOODS,*
AMONG WHICH ARE:—
*Best Superfine London and Yorkshire*
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Second cloths | Ticklenburgs and Hessians |
| Mill'd drab do. | Bombazetts |
| Plains | Bombazene |
| Bocking baizes | Rattiner |
| Kendal cottons | Callimancoes |
| Flushing cloths and coatings | Moreans, and durants |
| Red, white yellow and scarlet flannels | Calicoes |
| Rose and striped blankets | Dimities |
| Carpeting | Cambric muslins |
| Fashionable waistcoatings | Diced cambrics, and figured leno muslins. |
| Silk and cotton velvets | Black cambric muslins |
| Constitution, president, and silver cords | Cotton laces |
| Worsted, cotton and silk hosiery. | Coach lace & fringe |
| Irish linens | Furniture fringe and tassels. |
| Long lawns | Bandanna, Madras, and Romal handkerchiefs. |
| Linen cambricks | Black Barcelona handkerchiefs and silk shawls. |
| Diaper, and diaper tabie cloths | Black love handkerchiefs. |
| Apron checks | Muffs and Tippets |
| Striped bed ticking | China, Glass and Queen's ware, |
| Russia and Lancashire sheetings | |
| German and Irish dowlass | |

*Together with a general assortment of*
GROCERIES—
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.
Easton, November 24, 1807. tf

*John & Thomas Meredith,*
*Have just received, and are now opening, a handsome assortment of*
Well chosen GOODS:
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE and coarse cloths, do. do. coatings, do. do white and scarlet flannels, low priced do. linsey, kersey, half thicks, men and women's cotton and worsted hosiery; tabby or pelice velvet; constitution, president, and hunter' cord, Irish linens, long lawn, sheeting muslins, handsome calicoes, ginghams, cotton shawls, women's, misses and children's leather and morocco shoes—Hardware assorted—ALSO, an assortment of
*GROCERIES,*
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
very good fresh TEAS——All which they will sell as low as they can possibly afford, and on terms which will be pleasing to purchasers. The above are the leading articles—Their assortment is pretty general and compleat.
Easton, November 24, 1807. 3

NEW GOODS.
JOHN KENNARD,
*HAS JUST RECEIVED,* A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
*GOODS,*
*Suitable for the present season, to wit:*
SUPERFINE and second cloths, knapped, plain and twilled coatings; plains, kersey, bocking baizes; flannels and blankets; fashionable vest patterns; president and hunter's cords; pollan and common velvets; cambric, jaconet, mullmull and leno muslins; spider net, spider net sleeves, laces, ribbons, bombazeen, bombazett and durants; dimities, ginghams, chintzes, cottons, coarse muslins, a few ladies' plus bonnets; silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery; morocco and leather slippers—
*Crockery, Hardware, and Groceries:*
Which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.
Easton, November 24, 1807. 3

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Hugh Sherwood*, Esq. of Huntington, late of Talbot county, deceased—ALSO—letters de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor *James Bordley*: All those having claims against either of them, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted, either by bond, note, book account, or for sheriff's fees, are requested to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH SHERWOOD, *Adm'rx*
THOMAS BANNING, *Adm'r.*
November 24, 1807. 3

## To be rented,
*For the ensuing Year,*

A HANDSOME Two Story HOUSE, situated on Washington Street, with a good Stable and Garden adjoining thereto. For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE.
Easton, 20th of 10th mo. 1807. tf


*Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Pryor, to General Clarke, Indian Agent, dated St. Louis, 16th October, 1807.*

"The escort under my command, for the reconveyance of the Mandane chief to his nation, has been compelled to return to St. Louis, without accomplishing that object. You will expect to be informed of the untoward circumstances, which have contributed to this failure.

We arrived at the lower villages of the Ricaras at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th September. These people as soon as we came opposite their village, fired several guns, the shot of which came very near us. The sub-agent, Dorion, enquired in the Sieux language "what they meant"—they replied "Put to shore, we will supply you with corn and out." From their hospitalies to our party on a former occasion, I tho't it prudent to shew a confidence, in those friendly professions, and ordered boats to land at the village.

Several of the Sieux the upper bands of which associated with the Ricaras in this affair, immediately came to the beach. From them we learned, that the Ricaras and Mandanes still carried on war with each other, and that two of the former had been lately killed at the river Bullatt.

In a very short time the bank was crouded with about six hundred and fifty Indians, all of whom were armed with guns, and many of them with additional warlike weapons. A Mandane woman, who had been a captive for several years, came on board, from whom I obtained information, which could probably have been derived from no other quarter.

She informed me that Daniel Lisa, a St. Louis Trader, had passed up some time before. That he had given the Ricaras, through *compulsion* I conjecture, a number of guns with a considerable quantity of powder and ball. This man you recollect obtained a license from Mr. Bates before your arrival, and before the plan which the government had adopted with respect to the Mandane was known at St. Louis. He was however still at St. Charles, and it is not forgotten that Mr. Bates having occasion to visit that village, informed him of the change of arrangement for the upper country, and desired him to remain until my boats should be equipped, that he might accompany the expedition.

*This*, we understood, he had consented to do—and his failure in those engagements has probably obliged him to divert the storm which threatened *his own boat*, by entering the attention of the Ricaras to ours.

He told them, as we learn from this woman, that two boats might be very soon expected, that we had the Mandane chief on board, and that we were to remain for the purposes of trade at their villages. On this they pillaged him of about the half of his goods, and suffered him to pass on, determining in their councils at the same time to kill him on his return, and to lose no time in preparing to murder the Mandane and his escort, as soon as we should arrive. Being thus completely apprised of their sanguinary purposes, as respected the Mandane in particular, I directed him to secure himself in the cabin, by building in front a breastwork of trunks & boxes. My men were prepared, for action and the Indians about the picketed villages and breastworks, appeared to be putting themselves in readiness to commence it, they were observed chewing their bullets, and driving away their women and children.

The Chief to whom you desired me to present a medal, at length approached my boat, I had no doubt of his wish to serve us, and as he was known to possess influence with his nation, I felt desirous to conciliate him. He presented me a letter from Courtney, who had previously to the arrival of Lisa, been cruelly treated by these barbarians, and informed us that he alone had been friendly to that unfortunate trader, who owed his safety and ultimate release to his friendly offices.

This chief discovered much uneasiness while conversing with us, and after professing his regard for the Mandane and myself, rejoined his blood thirsty companions, by whom his advice was in the sequel overruled. My interpreter was in the mean time employed in persuading the chiefs to meet in council, and at length succeeded in collecting all of them, except the chief of the upper village.

I should have made a further effort to procure the attendance of this refractory man, but found that if we consumed the day in fruitless conferences, we would, as soon as it was dark, fall a more easy sacrifice. I therefore determined to meet them, and proceed to the upper villages as expeditiously as possible. My interpreter here was an old Spaniard, whom you probably may not have forgotten. To employ a mediator in whom we had no confidence, in such circumstances as this, was sufficiently embarrassing, but I was obliged to make use of mine upon this occasion from the absolute impossibility of obtaining another.

I addressed them somewhat in this manner "Your great American father has sent me with a few of his soldiers, to conduct the Mandane chief to his nation. In our long and laborious journey, we have met with many nations of red people, by all of whom we have been treated with hospitality and kindness—I have repeated to them the talk of their great father, whose councils they will in future pursue. We are not strangers to you. On a former occasion you extended to Lewis and Clark, the hand of friendship. We feasted in your villages and exchanged mutual benefits. As a proof of the confidence of your great father, in a continuance of your pacific dispositions, and as an evidence of his personal friendship for your chief, he sends him a large medal, the devices of which may continually remind you of the amicable intercourse which ought always to subsist between his people and yours." I then suspended the medal, to the neck of Grey Eyes, as is usual on such occasions.

To this address they made no reply, and in fact from a variety of suspicious circumstances, I scarcely calculated on a friendly answer.

We separated, it being understood that we would stop at the *upper* village, to pay our respects to the chief, who perhaps from motives of etiquette had refused to attend the council below.

Our boats proceeded on—Dorion and the interpreter Jesseaume went by land.—The Indians followed in a body, using threats and menaces.

On our arrival, about four o'clock in the afternoon, all the Indians were collected on the beach; they appeared in violent rage. It was necessary as I conceived to see the chief. It was besides my duty to take on board Dorion and Jesseaume. My men were kept prepared for an attack, and it was doubtless as prudent to meet it on the beach, as to be followed into a river, filled with irregular sand bars. We put to shore and were directed by the Indians, to proceed up a narrow channel near the beach. Their views in *this* could not be mistaken and we declined compliance.

We were then told, that we should stay and trade with them. Lisa had told them it was our *intention* to remain, &c. &c. together with various other things, expressive of their determination to detain us. They first seized the cable of Chouteau's barge, as *his* contained merchandize, and had no soldiers to defend it, with whom they were no doubt unwilling to provoke a contest, until they should have the other completely in their power. Having their hands there, the moment they attacked the barge, they made signals that I might go on. Choteau hoped he was not to be abandoned in so dangerous a situation. I replied "make them an offer." He and a number of his men were previously gone on the beach, in order to shew an advance of confidence; but these unconscionable rascals appeared to rise in their demands, in proportion as they found their victims within their reach. He at length did make them an offer, which, had they not been determined on plunder and blood, ought to have satisfied them. He proposed to leave the half of his goods with a man to trade there.

The Chief of the upper village also had refused to attend the council below, now came on board, and desired by gestures, which were readily understood, that the Mandane might go on shore with him. On my peremptory refusal to suffer this, he retreated as hastily as he had entered.

Mr. Choteau and several of his men were still on the beach. Dorion continued in conference. A demand was instantly made of *all* the arms and ammunition. The chief to whom I had given the medal, threw it upon the ground, and one of the men was struck down with the but end of a gun. The Indians now raised a general whoop, and as they retired to the willows, fired on the men, on the beach, as well as on both boats, in the same instant. I had reserved my fire, and was so fortunate as to reach them, with a well directed volley of swivels, blunderbusses and small arms, before they sheltered themselves behind a young growth of willows, at the distance of about sixty yards.

Here they were rather concealed than defended, and as it would have been madness to leave the boats, of which the savages would have taken the immediate possession, we continued the fight for about a quarter of an hour, when finding that they were too greatly superior in numbers, I ordered a retreat. My boat was put off with greater ease than Choteau's. He stuck on a sand bar through which his men were obliged to drag the barge, while exposed to the continued fire of the enemy.

To my inexpressible satisfaction he at length surmounted difficulties, which had nearly proved fatal to the whole party.

We again floated in a narrow rapid current, and continued a retreating combat, from both sides of the river, for about one hour. It was sunset, and the pursuit was at length checked by the death of one of their Sieux leaders.

He had been in my boat, and was afterwards known by a white bandage, which he wore about his head. With about 40 men he was endeavoring to meet us, at a point projecting into the stream, when he received a ball, which was aimed particularly at him, and appeared to expire in a moment on the beach. His partizans gathered about him and we saw no more of them.

During the rapid succession of these events, I had no leisure to see into the situation of my men.

As soon as we imagined ourselves free from pursuit, we lashed our boats together, and examined their wounds.

Of my own men none were killed; my hunter's leg was broken; one of the soldiers had a ball through the fleshy part of his leg, and a second was wounded in the hip and arm.

Mr. Choteau was far less fortunate; he had one man killed on the beach, one in a perogue which accompanied his barge, one on board the barge, and another mortally wounded, who died nine days afterwards. Six other of his men were badly wounded, but have since recovered.

This miscarriage is a most unhappy affair. The Mandane is now at the camp, and will be supplied with whatever he may reasonably want, until the orders of the government may be known respecting him.

Although Jesseaume, the Mandane interpreter, was of my party, he had quarrelled with his chief and was on board Choteau's boat. I am sorry to say that he was badly wounded in the thigh and shoulder; Mr. Bates has ordered him medical attendance in St. Louis, as the Surgeon of the garrison has been of late too ill to attend to his duties.

After our retreat I felt so sensibly the necessity of obeying the orders of the government, with respect to this expedition, that I proposed to the Mandane that he should accompany me through by land. The distance was only about three days march, and by leaving the river, and pursuing an unfrequented route thro' the prairies, I hoped to reach the Mandane lodges, undiscovered by the Ricaras. The chief declined this project, alledging the impossibility of accomplishing it, with his wounded interpreter, together, with the additional incumbrance of their wives and children."

We hear from Marseilles, that the Algerines lost in a late action, in which they were defeated by the Tunisians, 30,000 men killed, 4000 made prisoners, 500 Arabian women, 500 wounded, 26 brass pieces of cannon, 6 mortars, 500 tents, 5000 mules, 10,000 camels, 10,000 small arms, 1000 quintals of powder, 2000 shells, 5000 axes, 20, pair gold mounted pistols set with diamonds, 20 sabres in the same order, 15 Constantine mares richly appareled and valued at 50,000 dollars, with three chests of money in gold and other coin.

The population of Great Britain, is said to be 10,972,080;—that the deaths *yearly*, are 332,708; *monthly*, 22,682; *weekly*, 6,392; *daily*, 914; *hourly*, 40; and every *three minutes*, 2.

The number of inhabitants, of the thirteen largest cities and towns, in Great Britain, are thus estimated;

London, including Westminster and Southwark, 864,835.—— Manchester 84,020. Edenburg, including Leith, 82,560. Liverpool, 77,653. Glasgow,