Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly, for *Twenty-five Cents* per square.

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, corn-blades 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.

Will be Sold, on THURSDAY NEXT, 6th of December, on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, part of the Real Estate of Owen Kennard, *dec'd. consisting of*

SEVERAL Houses and Lots, near the Academy; four valuable Lots, fronting on the roads leading to St. Michaels and Centreville. Also the life estate in two lots formerly the property of William Rose. Likewise, to be disposed of at private sale for cash, a number of likely young NEGROES, of both sexes. For terms apply to Thomas & Groome.

ANN KENNARD, *Ex'x.*

November 27, 1810——2

PUBLIC SALE.

By an Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, on Friday, *the 7th day of December next, at the late residence of Price Martindale, deceased :—*

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, among which are, good beds, tables, chairs, &c. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, &c.—Corn, corn blades and top fodder, with a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest till paid. For all sums of, and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIZABETH MARTINDALE,
Admr'x of Price Martindale, dec'd.

November 27, 1810——2

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
Has received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, his entire assortment of
DRY GOODS:
Together with
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Amongst the latter he has received a large quantity of SALT, and a few barrels of Pippin Apples.—All of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1810——m

WANTED,
To stand in a Dry Good Store,

A YOUNG MAN, who has some acquaintance with the business, and can come well recommended——Apply to the Editor.——Easton, Nov. 27, 1810——m

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by John Kennard, on Dover street. For terms apply to

JAMES COCKAYNE.

November 27, 1810.——3

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Capt. Minugh, of the sch'r. FLASH, who arrived here yesterday in 29 days from L'Orient, informs, that on the 29th ult. the day of his departure, a letter was received from St. Maloes, stating, that by a Telegraphic Despatch, information had been received from Portugal of one of the wings of the British army having been cut off on its retreat to Lisbon. It is singular that, the L'Orient paper of the 28th of last month, contains nothing later from Portugal than the 25th Sept. three days previous to the battle between Lord Wellington and the French.

Capt. Minugh has despatches for Government. It will be seen by the marine news by this arrival, that one American schooner has been released. The Maria Louisa, belonging to Messrs. Jumel and Desobry, of this city.

A Paris paper of Oct. 20, by the above arrival, speaking of the battle of the 27th, between Lord Wellington and the French in Portugal, says 'the English were attacked, turned and brickly pursued; they abandoned a part of their sick and of their magazines. The result of the affair of the 27th, was 700 prisoners, of whom 400 are English and two pieces of English artillery. But what was more important, the French had gained by that affair the superb position of Mondego, and the city of Coimbra, which offers great resources.'

Translated from Paris papers to 20th ult. received by the schr. Flash from L'Orient.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Gen. Drouet, commanding the ninth corps of the army of Spain, writes on the 10th, that a courier who had just arrived from Valladolid, brings him the following intelligence.

On the 30th Sept. the Prince of Esling, (Massena) arrived at Coimbra, one of the greatest cities of Portugal, situated about half way between Almeida and Lisbon: the French army had already marched upwards of 40 leagues since its departure from Almeida; its van and flank had had several affairs with the militia and Portuguese regiments; it had taken more than 2500 prisoners, and disarmed several Portuguese regiments. On the 27th of September it had an engagement with the English army, which believed itself impregnable in a strong position, about a days march from Coimbra.—The English were attacked, turned, and briskly pursued; they abandoned a part of their magazine. The result of the affair of the 27th, was 700 prisoners of whom 400 are English, and two pieces of English artillery. But what was more important, the French had gained by that affair the superb positions of Mondego, and the City of Coimbra, which offers great resources.

The army was in good health and abundantly supplied with provisions. They had sent the wounded to the hospital of Viseu, the greatest part of whom received their wounds in the affair of the 27th; they amounted to scarce 500 men sick included.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 24.

The ship Portsmouth, arrived here yesterday, in 25 days from London, and 22 days from the land, brought papers to the 23rd ult. Their contents are of little interest. The following are the chief things mentioned.

Parliament was prorogued till the 29th of November, and was expected to be further prorogued until after Christmas. Mr. Jackson, alias, Copenhagen Jackson, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th of October. An expedition sailed from Corunna, on the 84th of October, under Sir Hope Popham, for the Bay of Biscay. Santona was to be the first object of attack—a large quantity of spare muskets was taken from Corunna, under an expectation that the inhabitants would join them. The *Monks* of Alcobaca opened their stores to the British, and sent 85 pipes of *wine* (some of it old and good no doubt) to the army—the rest they consumed by fire to prevent them from falling into the hands of the French—they had 9000 bushels of wheat—40,000 persons have been driven into Lisbon by the approaching armies.——Wellington occupies his strong position at Mafra.—The distresses of the Portuguese people are said to beggar all description. The countries traversed by the armies are made deserts—the British and French, in striving to injure or obstruct the operations of each other, are bringing common ruin on the poor inhabitants. An article from Carthagena, under date of September 18, states, that General Sebastiani had failed in his attempts on Murcia; the people rising *en masse* against him. The British at Lisbon are preparing for the worst.—Permission has been refused to the inhabitants for leave to go on board the transports, the *gallant* admiral *Berkley* (of Chesapeake memory) declaring that they would not be more than sufficient to carry off the army.

EXTRACTS:

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

We announced on Saturday the arrival of the Apollo, of 36 guns, with dispatches from Lord Wellington, containing an account of his retreat to Torres Vedras, followed by Massena, and that the two armies were within three leagues of each other on the 14th; and also stated, on the authority of accounts from Oporto, that colonel Trant had taken possession of Coimbra, and made 5000 prisoners, consisting chiefly of the sick and wounded at the battle of Buzaco.

Such was the state and positions of the allies on the 14th. Lord Wellington had reached the place of his destination, Torres Vedras, before the rains set in, and with his army unimpaired in every respect. At the departure of the messsenger, his head quarters were at Arruda, a town about 3 miles south of Alenquer. Our left was at Torres Vedras, and our right at Castanbero, upon the Tagus. The British lines extend 20 miles. The French were in a line nearly opposite. Their advanced guard was at Ville Verde, nearly opposite to Torres Vedras; their head quarters at Rio Major, a town about 15 miles west of Santarem.

The ground occupied by the allied army is a bold mountainous country, and was the position selected by Junot in August 1808. Torres Vedras is seven leagues northward of Lisbon, and two from Vimiera, which is nearer to the coast. This place was marked out as the line of neutrality between the British and French armies, whilst the negociations were pending at Cintra. The town is situated in a valley, and is commanded by a hill in the form of a sugar loaf, on which are the ruins of an old Moorish castle. Lord Wellington had been often heard to say that if he had a choice of an advantageous position in Portugal, in which to fight the French, it would be Torres Vedras—in this position his lordship *intends to make a stand.*

It has been strongly fortifying, with this intention, from the commencement of the campaign; and it has been one part of his lordship's policy to draw Massena through the country to this post. The latter, on the other hand, is represented, in the ministerial circles, in a state of despair, without provisions, without medical stores, and without a considerable portion of his heavy artillery, the rain having set in on the 8th, during his advance to Rio Major, and rendered the roads, which are naturally difficult, almost impracticable.

It was, under these circumstances, confidently expected that he must attempt to bring on a general action immediately, or commence his retreat—In the latter case he has only two lines by which he can retrogade. One by Santarem towards Castello Branco, which at all times is a most difficult route; but in the rainy season almost impassable for artillery. The other by Coimbra, and the route by which he advanced, which is occupied by the Portuguese militia and peasantry. The shortest distance is at least 200 miles. He cannot cross the Tagus below Abrantes—he will hardly venture to pass it above that place.

From the character of Massena, we think it, however, almost certain that he will prefer a battle under the disadvantage, to a retreat; and according to the report of the French officers arrived as prisoners in England, he had resolved to make an attack on Tuesday or Wednesday last. In this case we confidently anticipate a glorious victory; though, from the strength and desperation of the enemy, we cannot expect to purchase it cheaply. Lord Wellington has an extended line of posts to defend, while the enemy has the option of attacking any one point he may choose. It is also now stated in the ministerial circles, that his whole army does not exceed 60,000, including 33,000 British troops; while Massena is rated on the same authority, at seventy thousand. Other accounts, however, are more favorable. His lordship's force, augmented by fresh supplies, is estimated at 37,000 British and German troops, besides the Portuguese; and Romana, with 12,000 men, had arrived at the borders of the Tagus, which he was crossing to join them. The French infantry, it has lately been discovered, do not exceed 50,000 men, and the cavalry 15,000.

The sick and wounded of the British army amount to 4,800 men. The medical staff is on a large establishment at Lisbon and held in high estimation by the army. Every proper precaution and preparation are making at Lisbon to embark the troops; should it be found necessary. This is far from being apprehended, but if such should be the unfortunate result, we believe the embarkation would take place, not at Lisbon, but at Cascaes, which is ten miles westward of it. There is a tolerable good road from Mafra to Cintra, and from thence direct to Cascaes; and by embarking at this place all the disadvantages would be avoided both to the British army and to the natives, which would attend a retreat into the city of Lisbon, and an embarkation direct from that city. At the departure of the Apollo, Lisbon was in a state of inconceivable bustle; every man capable of carrying a musket was sent of to the army.——The gun boats and ships' launches, under the hon. lieut. Berkeley, moved up the Tagus, and were enabled from their position both to annoy the enemy at Villa Nuova, and support the right wing of the British army.

(Globe.)

LONDON, OCT. 22.

A desperate action was fought in the Channel between a French privateer schr. and the Briseis, a British vessel commanded by lieut. Bentham—it lasted one hour; and the privateer was taken. "The French captain was so resolutely bent on conquest or death, that even after the schr. had struck her colours, and the Briseis' people had boarded, with a view to render every assistance to his vanquished opponent, he, while lying on the deck, shot thro' the knee, ran his sword through one of the best men belonging to the Briseis, and killed him on the spot; but the carpenter of the Briseis observing the transaction, immediately threw the French captain overboard. He was however afterwards (most undeservedly) saved by lieutenant Bentham, the humane commander of the Briseis——Lieutenant Bentham is lord Gardner's flag lieutenant."

PORTO, October 9.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that we have received a very pleasing and important piece of intelligence by the arrival of Major M. Crohen, from Coimbra this morning, viz: that the division of the army under the command of Col. Trant, had entered that city last Sunday evening—and after some resistance, took 5,000 prisoners, the whole of the force left there by the French army when they advanced to the south. Of these, 2,200 men are now on their march for this place, to be embarked and are expected here the day after to-morrow. It is said the French rear-guard left Coimbra last Thursday—and a rumor was also current there that a battle had been fought at Leyria, in which the enemy had been worsted with the loss of 8,000 men.—We hope this dashing and brilliant affair at Coimbra is the forerunner of others equally important.

LISBON, October 13.

Romana has come down through the Alentejo, to the opposite side of the Tagus, with about 10,000 Spaniards—his troops are at this moment embarking to come over.

It is said Mortier has joined Massena with about the same number of troops. Our troops are in the Mafra lines, the enemy all along our front;—continual rencountres of parties, but nothing great——it will be the battle of giants!

Generals Trant and Silveira, with 12 or 15,000 Spaniards and Portuguese, are near Coimbra, in Massena's rear.—It will be a miracle if he or his army escapes; yet PRUDENCE directs that we should use every precaution to enable us *to be off*, should this step become necessary as such an affair is in the hands of Providence! We are quite convinced here of the allied army being able to maintain their positions.

HAMBURG, Sept. 17.

It is apprehended that some very great and important change will take place shortly.

The English have declared the Sound and all the port of Russsia in a state of blockade to all vessels, except those which proceed with *British licences* or *under British convoy.*

"NEW YORK, November 23."—noon.

LATE FROM LISBON.

Arrived at Boston, brig Constellation, Leeds, 29 days from Lisbon. Sailed 13 Oct. by permission. An embargo was laid the 8th, and continued when the Constellation sailed. Passenger, Mr. Jarvis and family, late American consul at Lisbon.

The English army was five leagues from Lisbon and the French near them. No battle. English reinforced by 10,000 men from England and Cadiz.

It was the opinion of a gentleman high in office at Lisbon, that no doubt could be entertained of eventual success of the French, and nothing but their being short of provisions would prevent their entering Lisbon in a short time; that the French army was said to be better supplied in many respects than the British, tho' it was understood they were short of bread; that the inhabitants of Lisbon, hoping for the best, were, however, preparing for the worst; that all the heavy baggage of the English officers was daily embarking; and the British factory at Lisbon were about moving all their effects.

Great Boat Race. Yesterday a great race took place between Mr. *Chambers's* boat *Invincible* and a yankee boat built by Mr. *Baptis.* Five hundred dollars a side was staked on each boat, and by-bets to the amount of several thousand dollars made. The race was occasioned by the challenge of Mr. Chambers, an Englishmen, but undoubtedly one of the first boat-builders in the world, to run his Invincible against any thing the United States could produce; upon which some of the pilots got Mr. Baptis to build her antagonist, and made up the wager.—The boats started from Budd's ferry on the Jersey shore, at 3 o'clock, with four oars and a coxswain to each, and came to Whitehall, a distance of three miles, with the wind on the beam and a small chopping sea, in 12 minutes and a half, the yankee boat handsomely ahead, and preserving her distance with great ease. The battery was crowded with thousands of spectators, highly interested on the occasion; and the conquering boat was taken out of the water and conveyed in triumph on men's shoulders through the streets to her owners. *(N. Y. Columbian.*

Logan's Credulity

Is served up in fine style in the Federal Republican of Saturday. The British ministry send Burr to France; he proposes a partnership between England and France in domination and plunder, and partition—Fouche listens to it, and sends an agent to London. Bonaparte spurns it, banishes Fouche and imprisons the agent. Then the officious L —— happened to be in London—where he went to beg a peace. He is introduced to "the most noble the marquis of Wollesley," who finding him credulous palavers him handsomely sure enough; and tells him—"there exists in my office proposals made to this government by that of France, for partitioning your country!"—Then home comes the "celebrated" Logan—and he whispers Wellesley's deception to his federal friends, and the Federal Republican transposes the whole matter and publishes it just as the British Cabinet would wish. See what a pretty manœuvre "the British party in America" can execute!——*Balt. Whig.*

A London newspaper after noticing the detention of Lucien Bonaparte at Malta, says—"He transmitted his fortune to the United States, where a superb mansion or hotel is building for him, and now nearly finished in the city of Washington, upon the plan of the celebrated *Piiti* palace at Florence."—After this will the English papers talk of *American* news. *Aurora.*