General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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.

☞SALE POSTPONED
Till Tuesday 22d December next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton, (the premises hereafter mentioned,) on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hemsley, which was assigned to her for her dower, that is to say: all and singular that DWELLING PLANTATION, now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of ARABLE LAND, and 72 acres of TIMBER LAND, making together the quantity of 294 acres, more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot county, and the Terms of Sale will be as follows:—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of Sale, with such security as he may approve.

The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hemsley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, nov 24 5w

CHANCERY SALE.

In Pursuance of a Decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber is empowered to sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of December next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, all the *Real Estate* of which Isaac Jenkinson late of Talbot county died seized; being a part of the Tract of Land on which the said Isaac died and on which William Jenkinson now lives. There are about 200 Acres of LAND, with extensive Meadows highly improved.—Also, a proper proportion of valuable TIMBER LAND, with commodious BRICK BUILDINGS & other necessary improvements, viz.—Smoke-house and other outhouses all in good repair. This property is situate within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person wishing to examine the premises can refer to William Jenkinson and James Neall, who at present reside thereon.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from day of Sale—a credit of twelve months from day of Sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.

nov 24 w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall Supply of GOODS,

Consisting of an extensive assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, *Queen's-Ware, Glass, &c.*

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Gilt & Plain Looking Glasses,
Brass Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Cast Steel wood Axes,
Cut & wrought Nails,
Waiters, Britan. Ware, &c.
Old French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Miller's old Rye Whiskey,
London Particular Madeira,
Dry Lisbon,
Sherry & Port, } Wines.
Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles,
Imperial
Gun Powder
Hyson and Powshong } Teas.
Loaf & Brown Sugars,
Java Coffee,
Green and white do.
Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Almonds, Shelbarks,
Figs and Currants,
Fresh Cranberries,
Buckwheat Flour,
Firkin Butter,
Cheese,
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Sperm Oil, Flax, &c.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott,
English and American Gun Powder first quality
250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks
100 bushels Ground Allum do.
2500 lb. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality.

All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.

Easton, nov 17 w

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

Are now prepared to furnish their friends and the public, with an assortment of excellent

Soal & Upper Leather,

UPON REASONABLE TERMS,

on application at the Drug Store of Thomas H Dawson: where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.

Easton, sep 28 w

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard, and Loveday,

Have just received from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and are now opening at their Store House on Washington street opposite the Easton Hotel,

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF

British, French, Italian, *German, India and American*

DRY GOODS.

They are also receiving a large Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS WARE, Stone-Ware & Tin-Ware.

They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.

N. B. They will add that their stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *CASSINETS, FLANNELS & BLANKETS* is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at *cash prices* in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, and Meal.

Easton, oct 20 w

DISSOLUTION.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of EDWARD C. HARPER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons indebted to said Firm are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to James N. Casson, or close their open accounts by note by the 1st of February, 1830. Those persons neglecting the above notice may expect to find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection, without respect to persons: and all persons having claims against said Firm are requested to present them to James N. Casson for payment, as he is duly authorized to settle up the business of the above Firm.

EDWARD C. HARPER &
JAMES N. CASSON.

November 11th, 1829.

CHEAP STORE.

The SUBSCRIBER respectfully acquaints his friends, the customers of the late Firm of Edward C. Harper & Co. and the public generally, that he continues to do business at the old stand, for many years occupied by James G. Seth, and lastly by Edward C. Harper & Co., where he will sell Goods on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, for Cash, country produce, or on the usual credit of six months to punctual customers, and in future no account will be permitted to stand over that time.

JAMES N. CASSON.

Hillsborough, Nov. 11th, 1829.—nov 17—w

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from *Baltimore* with

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS;

and having taken some pains to procure the *best of Workmen* from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.

The public's obed't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, may 19 w

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

The Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business; and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper; and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the

BEST MATERIALS,

and also, having procured the *most experienced and best WORKMEN*, that he will be enabled to manufacture all kinds of *Four-Wheeled work* or *Gigs* in superior manner. All orders for new work will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the OLD STAND, foot of Washington street, or at the subscriber's stand, nearly opposite the Market-House, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced in collecting money to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work, or to punctual customers a short credit.

nov 3 w E. S. H.

AUTUMNAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Steam Boat Maryland,

Will SUNDAY the 4th of October next, leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Corsica and Chestertown at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning leave Chestertown for Corsica, Annapolis and Baltimore on Monday morning at 9 o'clock and continue to leave Baltimore every Sunday, and Chestertown every Monday at 9 o'clock.

Passengers must be at Corsica wharf at 11 o'clock on Monday mornings.

L. G. TAYLOR.

oct 6 w

For Rent and Possession,

A SMALL TENEMENT, a few doors above the Union Tavern, on Washington street well calculated for an Office. For terms apply at the STAR OFFICE.

sept 1 w

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

Of the principal Events in the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Date.	Remarkable Events.	His Age.
1769 Aug. 15,	Born at Ajaccio in Corsica.	
79 March	Placed at the Military School at Brienne	10
93	An officer of artillery at Toulon appointed Gen. of Brigade	24
96	Appointed to the command of the army of Italy	27
May 11,	Battle of Lodi, *Italy*,	
Aug. 3,	Battle of Castiglione, *Italy*	
Nov. 6,	Battle of Arcola, *Italy*	
97 Feb. 4,	Surrender of Manutua, *Italy*	28
Apl. 18,	Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben	
Oct. 17,	Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria,	
98 May 20,	Sails for Egypt	29
July 1,	Battle of the Pyramids	
99 May 21,	Siege of Acre raised, (town on the coast of Guinea)	30
Oct. 7,	Lands at Fresus, in France	
Nov. 9,	Dissolves the Conventional Government	
10,	Declared First Consul	
1800 June 16,	Battle of Marengo, *Italy*,	31
July 28,	Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Paris	
Dec. 24,	Explosion of the Infernal Machine	
1801 Feb. 9,	Treaty of Luneville with Austria	32
Oct. 8,	Preliminaries with England	
1802 Mar. 27,	Definite treaty with England	33
Aug. 2,	Declared Consul for life	
1803 May 18,	English Declaration of War	34
1804 " 18,	Declared Emperor	35
Nov. 19,	Crowned by the Pope	
1805 May 26,	Declared King of Italy	36
Sept. 24,	Heads his army against Austria	
Nov. 13,	French enter Vienna, *Capital of Austria*	
Dec. 2,	Battle of Austerlitz, beautiful city of Marovia, in the circle of Brinn	
15,	Treaty of Vienna with Prussia	
26,	Treaty of Petersburg with Austria	
1806 Sept. 24,	Marches against Prussia	37
Oct. 14,	Battle of Auerstadt, or Jena, in Germany	
27,	Enters Berlin city, in which the King of Prussia resides in Germany	
1807 Feb. 3,	Battle of Eylau against Prussia,	38
June 14,	Battle of Friedland	
July 7,	Treaty of Tilsit with Russia	
1808 " 7,	Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain	39
June 29,	Joseph evacuates Madrid	
Aug. 21,	Battle of Vemeira, in Portugal	
Sept. 27,	Conferences at Erfurth	
Nov. 5,	Bonaparte arrives at Victoria, *Spain*	
Dec. 4,	Surrender of Madrid to Bonaparte	
1809 Jan. 16,	Battle of Corunna in *Spain*	40
April 6,	War declared by Austria	
May 10,	The French enter Vienna	
" 22,	Battle of Esling or Asperne	
July 6,	Battle of Wagram	
Oct. 14,	Treaty of Vienna with Austria	
1810 Mar. 11,	Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria	41
July 9,	Holland and the Hanse towns annexed to France by decree of Napoleon	
Aug. 21,	Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden	
1811 April 20,	The empress delivered of a son styled *King of Rome*	42
1812 May 2,	He heads a vast army against Prussia	43
June 21,	Arrives at Konigsberg, *Prussia*	
Aug. 18,	Smolensko, *in Russia*, taken	
Sept. 7,	Battle of Moscow, at Borodino, formerly capital of Russia	
" 14,	The French under Napoleon, enter Moscow, which is burnt by the Russians	
Oct. 22,	The French evacuate Moscow	
Nov. 9,	Arrives at Smolensko	
Dec. 5,	Quits the army in the snows	
" 18,	Arrives at Paris	
1813, April,	Heads the army on the Elbe, a river of Germany which empties into the sea a little below Hamburg	44
May 1,	Battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia	
20,	Battle of Bautzen, *in Germany*	
June 4,	Armistice agreed on	
21,	Battle of Victoria, *in Spain*	
Aug. 17,	Hostilities re-commence Austria declared against Bonaparte	
	Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed	
Sept. 7,	The English enter France	
28,	Evacuate Dresden in *Germany*	
Oct. 18,	Battle of Leipsic—Bonaparte defeated	
Nov. 15,	Revolution in Holland	
Dec. 1,	Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort	
1814 Jan. 11,	Allies cross the Rhine	45
Mar. 30,	Battle of Montmartre before Paris	
April 11,	Bonaparte abdicates the throne	
May 8,	Arrives at Elba, a small isle lying between the coast of Italy and the Island of Corsica	
1815 Mar. 1,	Sails from Elba for France	46
20	Arrives at Paris and re-assumes the throne	
April 25,	Napoleon is declared an outlaw by the sovereigns of Europe then assembled at Vienna	
April	Calls a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the French people	
June 16.	Defeats the Prussians	
18.	Loses his army at Waterloo	
21,	Abdicates the throne a second time	
July 22,	Surrendered himself to an English ship of war off Rochfort	
	Arrives at Torbay—Count Devon's Bay, where the Prince of Orange disembarked in 1682; N. E. of Dartmouth two leagues.	
Aug. 7,	Sails for St. Helena	
Oct. 17,	He arrives at St. Helena	
1821 May, 5,	He died of a cancer in the breast,	52

☞Bonaparte's exact age when he made his exit, was 51 years 10 months and 10 days.

Note.—St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic Ocean; 16° 10′ S. lat—distant from the African coast 950 miles, and from the continent of S. America 1750, to the nearest land on both coasts.

From the Natchez Galaxy.

THE ROBBER OF THE WILDERNESS.

The application of steam, to the purposes of navigation has been no where attended with results, at once so useful and magnificent, as upon the gigantic rivers of the west. Whether their sources are found among the icy lakes of the north, the rugged passes of the Allegheny or the unexplored mountains of the Pacific, their accumulated waters, mingle in the exhuberant valley of the Mississippi, and rush in a united stream far out, into the Gulf of Mexico. Here then, was a stupendous, but most appropriate arena, offered by nature, upon which to display the great genius of her favored son. These rivers, traversing many degrees of latitude, with irregular courses, rapid currents, and no tides, presented formidable obstacles to the ordinary facilities of navigation; and the productions of various climates, and soils, were almost in vain, offered to the avarice or luxury of their remote borders. Now their exchange is effected with the utmost celerity: voyages that once occupied from 3 to 6 months, are performed within 20 days. For substantial supplies furnished to the southern planter, the farmer returns from the rich mart of New-Orleans, laden with the various productions of foreign countries. Sugar and coffee once rarities in the western states, transported with difficulty, and at great cost are now familiar to every family within reach of navigation. A fortnight scarcely elapses from the ripening of the orange, to its appearance at Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The oyster of Barrataria is carried fresh to every landing on the western waters, and the ice of New-England, allays the thirst of the voyage of the Mississippi and Ohio, through a wilderness of 1500 miles.

Ten years ago, the steam engine, was supposed to have attained its highest state of improvement: and such a supposition was altogether natural,—for ancient magic and miracles, had wrought nothing more wonderful than the conquest of the formidable currents of these rivers, in the short period of twenty days; accordingly a public dinner, was given at Louisville to the enterprizing commander, who first made the voyage within that time. Now it is performed easily in ten! The Tecumseh, the Huntress, and half a dozen other steamers, have run the distance, in less than nine. The application of this simple, though powerful agent, has wrought a most important change in the commercial prospects of the west: and a moral revolution no less wonderful, and salutary. As the name of the discoverer of the mariner's compass, is identified with that period, in which the timid sailor, quitting the coasts, and harbours of his native land, went forth, upon the unknown deep, in pursuit of wealth or glory, so the name of Fulton must be as perpetual as the mighty floods he has subdued, and enduring as those resources of wealth and power he has opened to his country.

The personal security, afforded by the steamboat, to the adventurer upon the Ohio and Mississippi, can only be appreciated by him, who in returning to his family was obliged to encounter the hazards of "the wilderness." The country so denominated, extended at that early period, from a point far within the present limits of the State of Mississippi, near to Nashville, in Tennessee, covering a space of 500 miles, inhabited solely by savages, and a few desperate ruffians more bloody than they, intent on violence and plunder. A well mounted horseman occupied from 12 to 15 days in performing the journey; but pedestrians, forming by far, the greater number if they escaped the hand of the robber, and the pestilence of the swamps, required from 20 to 30.

The facilities of Bank paper, and exchange were then unattainable, and each individual, carried the returns of his toil, and enterprise in gold and silver. Great temptations were thus held out to the robber, who concealed in the fastnesses of the forest, perpetrated his acts of violence and cruelty, with little fear of detection. The rich trader in produce and slaves, and the poor boatman, bearing back to his family, his hardly earned pittance, were alike the victims of rapacently; and life was frequently sacrificed to the passions or fears of the banditti.

About the year 1802, the wilderness was infested by a notorious freebooter, who with two sons, and a few other desperate miscreants, were the terror of the peaceful traveller. From the morasses of the southern frontier, to the silent shores of the Tennessee river, the name of Mason and his band, was known and dreaded. Their depredations, became at length, so frequent and daring, that the citizens of the adjoining territories, were driven to adopt measures for their suppression: but the knowledge of the wilderness possessed by the banditti, their circumspection and enterprise, not surpassed by the savages among whom they wandered, baffled every attempt, concerted for their capture. One of these incidents, as detailed by a cotemporary, possesses some interest: and some of the individuals composing the party, it is believed, still survive, who will attest the general truth of the narative, though unimportant errors may be observed. They will at all events recollect the jokes and good sayings, occasioned by the result of the expedition.

A robbery and murder, of more than usual atrocity had been perpetrated, and a number of citizens of the then Mississippi territory, united in a determination to pursue the robbers, to bring them to justice or put them to death. Under the command (it is believed) of the late Col. B. the party well mounted and armed commenced their march. Soon after entering the borders of the wilderness, they came upon the trail of Mason and ascertained that he was but a day or two in advance, making towards Pearl river: they pushed on, day and night, and did not halt until they came to the river—here they found new evidence of a party having preceded them; and they did not doubt, but that it was he, of whom they were in pursuit,—but men and horses were all in need of rest and sustenance, they therefore resolved to strip their horses, repose for a few hours, and again renew the chase. Those preliminaries being disposed of, two of the party strolled to the bank of the river, and tempted by the coolness and beauty of the stream went in to bathe. In the course of their gambol, they crossed to the opposite shore, where they encountered an individual, whose society under present circumstances, afforded them very little satisfaction.

Mason, aware that he was pursued, and having ascertained the superior force of his pursuers, determined to effect by stratagem, what he could not hope to do by open contest. The path into the forest was here narrow, and much beset with undergrowth; and he placed his men in ambush, so that by a sudden onset, the party of Col. B. on entering the woods would be thrown into confusion, and thus be easily despatched or routed. Chance however produced a success more complete than any he could have anticipated. No sooner had the two naked and unarmed men reached the eastern shore of the Pearl, than Mason rushed upon them, before they could collect their thoughts, or comprehend their danger. He was a hale athletic figure, and roughly clad in the leather shirt and leggings, common to the Indians and hunters of the frontier.

'I am glad to see you gentlemen,' said he, sarcastically; 'and though our meeting did not promise to be quite so friendly, I am just as well satisfied: my arms and ammunition will cost less than I expected.'

His prisoners were thunderstruck, and totally incapable of reply. Having placed a guard over them, Mason walked deliberately down to the shore, and hailed the party on the opposite bank, who had witnessed the scene that has been detailed, in amazement and apprehension. As he approached, they instinctively seized their arms.

'If you approach one step, or raise a rifle' cried the robber, 'you may bid your friends farewell: There is no hope for them, but in your obedience: I want nothing but security against danger to myself and party, and this I mean to have.'

'Stack your arms, and deposite your ammunition on the beach near the water. I will send for them. Any violence to my messenger, or the least hesitation to perform my orders, will prove certain and sudden death to your companions. Your compliance will ensure their release, and I pledge my honor as a man, to take no other advantage of my victory.'—

There was no alternative. The arms and ammunition were disposed as Mason directed.—Two of the band were despatched for them, while a rifle was held to the head of each prisoner. No resistance was attempted however, by Col. B. or his party, and the arms were bro't across. The banditti were soon in readiness for a march; the prisoners were dismissed with a good humored farewell; and the dreaded Mason, true to his word, was soon lost in the depths of the wilderness. It is hardly necessary to say, that the pursuers, disarmed, discomfitted, and a little chop-fallen made the best of their way back to 'the settlements.

Subsequent to the occurrences just detailed, the violence and depredations of Mason, became more frequent, and sanguinary. One day found him marauding on the banks of the Pearl; the next proved fatal to the life and fortune of the trader, in the midst of the wilderness; and before pursuit was organized, the hunter, arrested by the decending sweep of the solitary vulture, learned the story of robbery and blood, on the remote shores of the Mississippi.

Treachery, however at last effected what stratagem, enterprise, and courage, had in vain attempted. Mr. W. a citizen of great respectability, now deceased, passing with his sons thro' the wilderness, was plundered by the banditti. Their lives were however spared and they returned. Public feeling was now excited and the government of the Territory found it necessary to act. Gov. Claiborne accordingly offered a large and liberal reward for the robber Mason, 'dead or alive.' The proclamation was widely distributed and a copy of it reached Mason himself, who indulged in much merriment upon the occasion.—Two of his band, however tempted by the large reward, concerted a plan by which they might obtain it. An opportunity soon occurred, and while Mason, in company only with the two conspirators, was counting out and adjusting some ill gotten plunder, a tomahawk was buried in his brain. His head was severed from his body and borne in triumph to Washington, then the seat of Government o the Mississippi Territory.

The head of Mason was well known, and recognized by many and identified by all who had read the proclamation from the head so entirely corresponding with the description given of it and the existence of certain scars and peculiar marks. Some delay however occurred in paying over the reward, owing to the slender state of the treasury. In the mean time a great assemblage from all the adjacent country had taken place, to view the grim and ghastly head of the robber chief. They were not less inspired with a curiosity to see and converse with the individuals whose prowess had delivered the country from so great a scourge. Among these spectators were the sons of Mr. W. who, unfortunately for these traitors immediately recognized them as companions of Mason, in the robbery of their father.

It is unnecessary to say, that treachery met its just reward, and that justice was also satisfied. The reward was not only withheld, but the robbers were imprisoned, and on the evidence of the W——'s, condemned and executed at Greenville, in Jefferson county.

The band of Mason being thus deprived of their leader, and two of his most efficient men, dispersed and fled the country. That vast wilderness, though much contracted by acquisition from the Indians, still presents ample haunts to the bandit; but the genius of Fulton has pointed out a mode of transportation so safe, efficient and expeditious, that no inducement is held out to him; and the silent forest is now as safe for the traveller, as the paved streets and crowded walks of the city.

Gen. John Coffee, of Georgia, and Gen. William Carroll, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President, commissioners to treat with the Cherokees for the land.

The Savannah Georgian states that the sugar culture has taken deep root in the upper country of Georgia. The gentlemen who have planted the cane have prospects of a very good harvest, although the season has not been favourable.

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