STAR,

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING MAY 19, 1807.

New York May 12.

The British sloop of war Driver, a vessel interdicted by the President from entering our harbours, anchored on Thursday the 20th ult. abreast of Fort Johnson, in the harbour of Charleston. Two United States, officers of that fort waited upon the governor, on the day following to consult with him on measures necessary to be taken to expel her from the port—his excellency was not at home. On Saturday the commandant of Fort Johnson addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the said vessel, of which the following is a copy :

"*Fort Johnson, Harbour of Charleston,* 4 *P. M. of May* 2.

"Sir—The President of the United States of America, having by proclamation, bearing date the 3d May, 1805, forever interdicted his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Driver, from entering any port or harbour of the U. States and the said vessel having entered this port in contempt of the said proclamation, my duty compels me to demand that the Driver sloop of war do depart from this harbour within twenty four hours from the date hereof.

"Need I add, sir, how repugnant it would be to my feelings, should any blood be spilt, which must inevitably be the case if this communication be not complied with.

"Lieut. Wyndham of the artillery is charged with the delivery of this—he will receive your reply.

"I am, sir, your obedient serv't

"MICHAEL KALTEISEN,

"Capt. Commandant

"To the commanding officer of his Britannic majesty's sloop Driver."

[Capt. Slocum, of the Semiramis, left Charleston on Monday the 4th inst. & has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of that date, containing the above article. What reply had been received by the commanding officer at Fort Johnson has not yet come to our knowledge. Mr. Goodwin, who is a passenger in the Semiramis, informs us that several letters had been interchanged, of which the contents had not transpired. It was reported that capt. Love, who commands the Driver, in his answer to the first letter of capt. Kalteisen, expressed his willingness to comply with the orders of the government of the U. S. and would proceed to sea ; but that he was prepared to resent any insult that might be offered to the flag of his Britannic majesty. Dispatches, supposed to relate to this unpleasant circumstance, have been forwarded to the general government. Lieut. Wyndham is the bearer of them.—Officers were placed at the different wharves in Charleston to prevent the Driver from receiving any supplies.]

We are informed that lieut. Wyndham of the artillery passed through this place last evening, on his way to the seat of government, with dispatches to the President relative to the British sloop of war Driver, now at anchor in the harbour of Charleston.

A Philadelphia print of the 13th inst. says, yesterday arrived brig South Carolina, capt. Serril, 7 days from Charleston. By him we learn that the capt. of the British ship Driver had sent up to request a pilot, as he would go to sea as speedily as possible.

Philadelphia, May 11.

On Saturday evening last, arrived at the Mansion House Hotel, in this city, General MOREAU, from New-York.

From the American Citizen.

MR. JEFFERSON THREATENED.

Mr. Carpenter, Editor of the People's Friend, is very angry at the result of the late election, and I think very foolishly so. Whatever is, is, and cannot be otherwise. His party ought to be content and he satisfied with his having done all that good or evil could do to avert the *calamity !* Your afterthinkers, like your after actors, are of little use.

Reflecting, temperately, perhaps after dinner, upon the consequences which may arise from our success, Mr. Carpenter, in his paper of Saturday, makes, amongst others, the following extraordinary observations.

"Without the wisdom or spirit, and certainly without the necessity of the original founders of Rome for doing so, he (Mr. Jefferson) has like them opened an asylum for all the VAGABONDS, TRAITORS, and VILLAINS vomited forth from Europe, thereby to establish his kingdom. *The picture only wants a rape to complete it, and make it companion to the Roman. But it is to be hoped that however neck-bending the American men may be, the American ladies will set their faces against Sabine women, and that our modern Romulus (Mr. Jefferson,) will be, like him of old, soon translated to the Gods, with the good will of the senate.*

The reader shall now see, from Vertot's history of Rome, *how* Romulus was "*with the consent of the Senate,* TRANSLATED TO THE GODS," and he will decide for himself whether he should like to hear of Mr. Jefferson's being translated in a similar way.

From Vertot's History.

"Romulus, at 50 years of age, and after having reigned 37, disappeared ; nor was it ever discovered in what manner he was made away with.—The Senate, unwilling to have it tho't they were any ways concerned in it, raised altars to him after his death, and made a God of him whom they could not endure for their sovereign."

Latest from France.

The politeness of a gentleman from Baltimore, has possessed the editor of the Star with a paper of Saturday evening, from which the following late and important intelligence is taken.

New York, May 14.

The brig Alonzo, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Bordeaux on the 4th of April, and the river on the 8th. It was currently reported that she brought Paris papers containing bulletins from the Grand Army to the 73d, and that they announced the complete overthrow of the Russians and general Benningsen, who was represented to be a prisoner. We do not learn, however, that her Paris papers are later than the 30th of March. A file of these is in possession of the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser. It furnishes us with two additional bulletins (the 65th and 66th,) and these are the only articles of sufficient interest to be worth translating.

General Benningsen, according to our last accounts of him, was sick at Koningsberg.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, 10th March. 1807.

The army is cantoned behind the Passarge. The Prince of Ponte Corvo at Holland and at Braunsberg.

Marshal Soult at Leibstadt and Mohrungen.

Marshal Ney at Gustadt.

Marshal Davoust at Allenstein, Hobenstein, and Dieppen.

The head quarters are at Osterode.

The Polish corps of observation, commanded by general Zayouchek, is at Niedenbourg.

The corps of Marshal Lefebre before Dantzick.

The 5th corps on the Omulew.

A Bavarian division, commanded by the prince-royal of Bavaria, at Warsaw.

The corps of Prince Jerome in Selicia, the 8th corps of observation on Swedish Pomerania.

The places of Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Breig are demolishing.

General Rapp, aid de camp to the emperor, is governor of Thorn.

We had thrown bridges over the Vistula at Marienbourg and Dirschau.

Having been informed on the 1st March, that the enemy, encouraged by the position which the army had taken, had shewn themselves all along the right bank of the Passarge, the emperor ordered Marshals Soult & Ney to reconnoitre, & advance to repulse them. Marshal Ney marched on the Gustadt ;—Marshal Soult passed the Passarge at Wormditt. The enemy immediately made a general movement, and retreated towards Koningsberg. Their posts which had retired in great haste, were pursued 3 leagues. Seeing that the French did not make any other movement, and that they were pursued only by the advanced guards who had left their regiments, two regiments of Russian grenadiers returned back, and in the night approached the cantonment of Zochern. The 50th regiment received them with the bayonet. The 27th and the 39th behaved in the same manner.

In these little combats the Russians have had one thonsand men killed, wounded, or prisoners.

After being thus assured of the movements of the enemy, the army has returned into its cantonments.

The grand duke of Berg, informed that a corps of cavalry had approached Willemberg, caused it to be attacked by Prince Borghese, who at the head of his regiment, charged eight Russian squadrons, overthrew and put them to the route, and made about 100 prisoners, amongst whom are 3 captains and 8 subalterns.

Marshal Lefebre has entirely surrounded Dantzick, and has begun at that place the works of circumvallation.

SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Osterode, March 14.

The grand army continues in cantonments, where it is taking repose. Little combats have taken place between the advanced posts of the two armies.—Two regiments of Russian cavalry came on the 12th to disturb the 69th regiment of infantry of the line in its cantonment of Lingnau, and before Gustadt. One battalion of that regiment took arms, ambushed themselves and fired close to the enemy, who left 80 men on the field. General Guyot, who commanded the advanced-posts of Marshal Soult, has had several engagements which have terminated to his advantage.

After the little battle of Willemberg, the grand duke of Berg has driven off all the cossacks from the right bank of the Elbe, in order to assure himself that the enemy was concealing some movement. He came to Wertemburg, Seeburg, Meusguth, Bischoffsbourg. He has had some engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has made about 100 cossack prisoners.

The Russian army have begun to concentrate the coast of Bartenstein on the Alle ; the Russian division on the coast of Greutzbourg.

The enemy has made a movement of one day's march towards Koningsberg. The whole of the French army is cantoned, and is supplied with provision, from the cities of Elbing, Braunsberg, and from the resources which are bro't from the isle of Nogat, which is of very great fertility.

General Tulier has invested Colberg.

A division of 12,000 Bavarians commanded by the prince royal of Bavaria, has passed the Vistula at Warsaw, and has just rejoined the Army.

Latest from Europe.

Philadelphia, May 15.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Brutus, captain Craig, from Londonderry with passengers. By the attention of those concerned, we are favored with Dublin papers to the 21st of March, and Derry papers to the 7th of April, from which we have only time and room for the following.

Londonderry, April 7.

Notwithstanding a number of those deluded persons denominated Threshers, have been found guilty and received sentence of death at the last Assizes of Sligo, and notwithstanding the wholesome lesson which the late special commission, which was sent into that part of the country, should have afforded them ; yet such is their blind delusion, that they are still continuing their depredations in that part of the country.

The ships West, Point, Thompson, and the American, Smith, for N. Y. are cleared out, and will sail the first fair wind.

According to letters from Hamburg and Altona, considerable apprehensions were entertained in the former city of the landing of an English force either in the Elbe or at some of the contiguous ports in the Baltic.

So general was this impression, that he French commandant and ministry both prepared for a retreat.

A strong rumor again prevails that Austria has drawn the sword against France.

Dover, March 30.

By a ship which arrived in the Roads this afternoon from the Texel, we learn that accounts had reached Holland of the Austrians having taken the field against the French, and that the latter were retreating out of Poland in all directions. It was ascertained that the Diplomatick Corps had already arrived at Berlin, and had brought miserable accounts of the state of the French army.

London March 28.

Government has received dispatches from the Marquis of Douglas at St. Petersburgh, as also some accounts from Vienna, which are said to be of a very gratifying description.

A letter from Gottenburgh states, that part of the £ 500,000 sent by the British government to the emperor of Russia had been detained at that place. The probability, however is, that the part alluded to has been allowed to remain at Gottenburg, as part of the subsidy due by Russia to Sweden.—The bullion left there for that purpose is contained in 64 casks, of 5,000 dollars each.

March 31.

An account from the seat of war, received through a most respectable channel adds considerable weight to the statements we have already given of the deplorable situation of the French army. It is described as retreating with great rapidity, and in much confussion ; and so daily harrassed by the Cossacks, that numbers continue to be made prisoners. It is added, that when Bonaparte's proposal for an armistice was rejected, he really sent to Gen. Benningsen, to request that a species of warfare less severe might be adopted. This extraordinrry message is supposed to have orginated in the remonstrance of some of his generals, owing to the French army having been no less than eight days without bread !!

April 1.

Yesterday a mail from Husum arrived, bringing Hamburgh and Altona papers to the 26th ult. The French head quarters were at Osterode on the 12th ult, and this, we believe, is the latest intelligence which has been received from that quarter. A letter from East Prussia, of the 18th ult. mentions that they continued there on the preceding day, but this is probably a mistake. The latest intelligence from Berlin is of the 21st, and it is almost impossible that news from East Prussia, considering the difficulties of communication, could have reached that city in four days.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM

GEN. BENNINGSEN.

"*Koningsberg, Feb.* 10. *(22)* 1807.

"General Sedmoratzy, who has just affected a junction with my army, has bro't with him 1400 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 500 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrogade march of Bonaparte rather resembles a flight than a retreat. It is solely to the swiftness of our Cossack's horses that we are indebted to the enormous quantity of prisoners that have been daily made since the battle of Eylau. The day before yesterday they took 200, yesterday 150, and to-day 385, 4 officers, besides baggage waggons, forage and provisions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken. The French soldiers, dying with hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of our troops they throw away their arms and demand bread. My advanced posts are at Liebstadt.—The whole army is in full march. My head-quarters alone remain at Koningsberg, as my ill health, and the extreme fatigue I have undergone, compel me to take a few moments of repose here, I set out to morrow. The Prussian division, commanded by General Plaetz, is at the extremity of my right wing on the heights of Brandenberg. General Sedmoratzly, and General Lestrocq, form together, my left wing.——The Grand Army is in the centre ; and in this order we advance towards the Vistula, embracing Thorn on the side, and Elbing on the other.—I hope my troops will soon shew themselves on the other side of that river.—In the mean time, my advanced guard, reinforced by General Platow's Cossacks, a considerable part of whom have already reached their destination, pursue the enemy without relaxation, and harrass them by their petty warfare, which is as strange to them as it is advantageous to us."

SAMUEL GROOME,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS, nearly opposite the Court-House, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE London and Yorkshire Cloths and Cassimeres,
Printed and White Jean and Marseilles waistcoating,
Coloured and plain Nankeens,
Cotton Cassimeres and Grandurets,
Irish, German and Russia Linens,
Bed-tickings and apron Checks,
5-8 and 9-4 Diapers,
Cotton shirting and linen Cambric,
Calicoes and furniture Chintzes,
Undress'd Ginghams,
Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins,
Colored and white cambric do.
Mull Mull and Colonade do.
Lace and vein Cambrick do.
Plain and figured Leno do.
India and British Book do.
Leno Veils,
Leno, Cambric, Satinett and Cotton Shawls,
Jaconett, Book and Leno handkerchiefs,
Silk, linen and Cotton pocket do.
Corded and cambric Dimities,
White, colored and figured Italian Mantuas,
Lutestrings, Sensshaws and Satins,
Silk, thread and cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Kid and Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Cotton Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Mens' Chip Hats,
Bombazeen, Bombazet and Durants,
Hat and Bonnet crape and Silk Velvet,
Carriage Lace and Fringe,
Ladies' and Childrens' Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes,
Looking Glasses, Whips, Umbrellas, and Farasolls,
Japan'd Tea Trays and Bread Baskets,
Pins, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, &c.

Together with a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

China, Glass, Stone, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

All which have been particularly selected by himself in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will be sold at the very lowest prices, for cash only.

Easton, May 19, 1807. tf

Maryland Philanthropic Society

A STATED MEETING of this Society will be held on Seventh day, the 23d inst. at the Court-House, in Easton, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time important business demands the punctual attendance of the members.

Per order, JOS. BARTLETT, *Sec.*

Easton, 5th mo. 19th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of *John Stewart*, of Abrm. late of Dorchester county, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the last day of July next, or they will be by law debarred from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1807.

WILLIAM COLSTON, *Ex'or* of John Stewart, of Abrm. dec'd.

Communicated for the Star.

Departed this life, on the 10th of this month, after an illness of three days, the Reverend *Collin Ferguson*, D. D. This gentleman, whose death we now announce to the world, was for many years a principal of Washington College, and to every man of feeling acquainted with his merit, the final termination of his earthly career, will be remembered, with no common degree of regret. Every day, almost every hour of our lives, presents to our view, instances of that awful change, which all acknowledge as the unerring and absolute lettimate of mortality, to any considerable portion of society, the generality of those cases are but little interesting, from a retired situation in life, and only an individual connection with society, the influence even of virtue when possessed, is but partially extended, the emotions of sympathy as feebly excited, and it too often happens that the same grave, which excludes from our view, expels from our remembrance the admired or esteemed companion of our lives. On the other hand, a long, an arduous and highly important relation with community, awakens, and where the connection has been highly advantageous to society, justly awakens a lively impression of solicitude for the welfare, a sympathy sincere and permanent for the afflictions of a public benefactor. When to the considerations of public utility, is added, every amiable quality that can endear or adorn a private station, such a loss becomes doubly afflicting. Mr. Ferguson dedicated his life early to the acquirements of science, perseverance and assiduity ensured success, and the reward of his labours by useful application became not only honorable to himself, but beneficial to society. The numerous students of Washington College have now to lament the loss of the man, to whom they stand deeply indebted, for whatever respectability in society their acquirements have procured, of him under whose fostering care the most important moments of their lives were spent, of him who made his life subservient to their improvement and happiness, who bore with patience the errors of youth, and strenuously endeavouring to supply by instruction, the defects of nature, aimed to give interest and importance to future manhood. In this school Mr. Ferguson's deportment was dignified and noble, and what rarely happens to tutors, his scholars held themselves bound to him, far more by affection than by fear. No man indeed more highly possessed or merited the esteem of his pupils. To the acquirements of the scholar, he added in his school, the behaviour of a gentleman ; ever ready with the most patient attention to hear, he was ever willing with the most friendly assistance, to solve the difficulties that were offered him. Easy of access, his pupils were encouraged to request his aid, their doubts were cleared away, nor were they ever reproached with want of apprehension. His presence was seldom irksome to his scholars ; on subjects of improvement he was always open to the most familiar conversation, and conducted decently, and in order ; every youth that was at liberty, was even requested to deliver his sentiments with freedom ; his errors were never satirized, and his mistakes were pointed out and corrected with the tenderness of a friend. He preserved in his schoolroom, a most dispassionate uniformity ; domestic inquietudes, if he had any, never turned his displeasure on his scholars, and he often declared, that to inflict manual punishment for default, was the most disagreeable part of his duty. Upright and just in all his dealings, he invariably inculcated in his pupils, the nicest attention to the principles of real honor, and warmly recommended the strictest observance of every moral virtue. Every part of Mr. Ferguson's family looked upon him as a friend, and instances not only of his benevolence, but of the most disinterested beneficence, will be found upon enquiry to exalt his private life. After the legislative abolition of Washington College, he retired to the country, whither he was followed by a few of his former pupils, and attended by a few of whom he consented to receive from the neighbourhood ; he survived however but a few months to enjoy the advantages of retirement or disseminate the benefits of instruction. Excessive and long continued application in early life probably laid the foundation of those premature infirmities which inflicted the last years of his life, and deprived the world of his services at the age of 54. For some years preceding to his death he had been subject at intervals to paralytic attacks, and it was by one of those in the apoplectic form, that his useful life was now curtailed. Mr. Ferguson's life was an useful one ; what may have been his faults I do not presume to scan, but were I to offer an opinion, I would not hesitate to say that few, I believe, could boast of less ; and his long and faithful services must be gratefully remembered by a public enriched by his exertions, by individuals ennobled and dignified by his light-inspiring precepts, and by every man possessed of a soul, capable of lamenting both public & private loss, in the death of a great & good man. C.