STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1806.

THE STAR is this morning presented to its readers dressed in an entire NEW GARB—to procure which, the Editor deems it almost unnecessary to inform them of the heavy expence incurred—a part of whom he is happy in being able to return this tribute of respect for their punctuality towards him—while the conduct of many, who have been as regularly served with the paper, have evinced such extreme neglect both to their own honor, and the interest of the paper, that little short of a *misplaced confidence* is adduced from a mere recollection of their names. What must be the reflection (if they have any) of such men, when they see this paper, and call to mind a statement of their account with the printer; to find that they have regularly received his paper from *three* to *six* years without the payment of more than the *first* six months—and that they not only have withheld from him the price of his personal labour and attention, but his property; and incurred the price of a *new set* of TYPE. To such men he now makes the *last call* through this medium, with an assurance that those who do not attend to it immediately, that their accounts will be put in the hands of officers for collection, without respect to *appearances*, as his present demands for monies due him, will not longer admit of promises.

To his advertising friends the Editor of the Star presents his respects, and informs them, that their favors in future shall be more respectable—he solicits the attention of his mercantile friends (at least in Easton) to this subject, in affording their customers an opportunity of knowing when their Spring and Fall Assortments are complete, through *this medium*, as it would no doubt, be a source of gratification to them, while it might increase the pleasing amusement of *counter-hopping*.

Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers to the Star, and to commence with the first impression of the new type, will please to leave their names at the Post-Office nearest their residence.

In consequence of an express sent to the president on Friday last, to Monticello, Mr. Coles, his secretary returned to the City of Washington this day, and we learn that the president will follow in the course of next week.—*Alex. pap.*

More Villainy.

On the 7th instant the COASTING schooner Susan and William, captain A. Luce, bound from Boston to this port, was boarded by "his majesty's" frigate *Cleopatra*, and THOMAS WHITE, belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. was violently impressed and carried off to "serve the king." At the time this outrage was committed, the land was in sight Cape Henry bearing North, distant 25 miles. *Post.*

COMMUNICATION.

Our very distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM PINKNEY, the present attorney-general of the state of Maryland, has taken this passage from hence, with his family, in the Diana, bound to Liverpool, as minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of London. The Diana was to have sailed yesterday.

If distinguished talents and unsullied virtue can obtain to this country the blessings of peace and neutrality, we may calculate on a successful issue of the mission of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney still retains his office of attorney-general, and that he has entrusted the discharge of the duties of that office, in the court of appeals, court of Chancery, land-office, Baltimore county civil and criminal courts, to JOHN SCOTT, Esq. who is authorised to supply such vacancies as may happen to occur in the deputy-prosecutorships, and otherwise to represent the absent attorney general. *Fed. Gaz..*

ALL persons on the Eastern Shore interested in the ILLINOIS PURCHASE, may hear of something important on that subject, by application to the Cashier of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

May 27, 1806. 3

Please to read this.

ON the cornner lot fronting Washington-Street, and that leading to Easton-Point, the subscriber has opened a small, but choice ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, for which he has paid the cash, and means to exchange them for the same necessary EVIL on the most accommodating terms.

His ambition will be fully gratified, if a moderate share of custom will only keep pace with his attention to business, and a real desire to please a generous public.

SOLOMON HIGGINS.

May 27, 1806. 3

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

YOUR correspondent, on the subject of Mr. Wesley's Episcopate, without answering the questions proposed to him—for his evasions cannot be deemed answers, has, if I understand him right, given up the point in question. He has not done this expressly; had he done so with the candour of an honest mind, I should have respected & esteemed him for it; but he will believe me to be sincere when I tell him, that I am shocked at an appearance of acrimony and disingeniousness in his writing such as I could not have expected. Let me remind him, that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." There is a meekness and simplicity which will be expected from us, engaged as we are upon a religious topic; and which I hope will be mutually observed between us. Without this, more injury would arise to our own minds and tempers, and to those of others, than could be compensated by any additional information on the subject before us, important as it is in itself, and interesting as it may be made by a proper discussion.

I may not perhaps take his meaning correctly. He first admits, as in a former piece, that Mr. Wesley was not a Bishop; in his last recalls the admission——demanding that Mr. W. should be called a *Bishop because he was a Presbyter;* or else that he should be considered, as he says, Dr. Phœbus and himself have agreed to consider him, as "perfectly an Apostolic Bishop." This must mean, according to him, the one of two things, either that a Presbyter and Bishop are the same office, as he persists in thinking, or that Mr. Wesley had a miraculous and immediate call from Christ himself, in the same manner with the apostles. Now the public will require a proof of one of these, in order to think with him. Without this, he must not expect an acquiescence from me nor from any other person.

It is however to be regretted, that he takes quite a different method, in making answer to a question which was put to him:

"He" (meaning myself) "asks, why did Mr. Wesley undertake to confer ordination upon Dr. Coke, who was a Presbyter before?;' The answer is plain——*because Mr. W. was considered as the head or leader of this society;* and as such, *feeling a disposition * to establish in America a Church under his direction*, and being solicited for his advice and counsel, by different characters in America, thought it advisable to send Dr. Coke, and according to order to say, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, &c."

Here it will be obvious to the reader, that he resolves the whole of Mr. Wesleys Episcopal authority into the circumstance of his being the head or leader of a society: as in the next succeeding paragraph he treats both Mr. W. and Dr. C. somewhat cavalierly, and introduces the latter as "elected by the American preachers to exercise the office of a Bishop," after his consecration by the former—for this he must mean, or he would overlook the fact;" "On Dr. Coke's arrival, says he, he was unanimously elected by the American preachers to exercise the office of a Bishop, they being fully satisfied as to the reality of his ordination; & upon the ground of this belief—that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order.——Here were no thanks to Mr. W. for having laid his hands upon him, though he had done it as this gentleman says, "according to order;" Dr. C. was received as a Bishop on the strength of his former *ordination as a Presbyter*—and Mr. W's. consecration suffered to pass for what it really is——A NULLITY. Is it not evident, that by this mode of reasoning, he invalidates, nay annuls the act of Mr. Wesley in consecrating Dr. Coke, and resolves his right as a Bishop into his subsequent election by the preachers, as he does Mr. W's. own authority in the preceding paragraph into the high consideration of his followers, or his own "disposition to establish in America a Church under his direction?" I mention these things, not with a view to criticise, but to point out a material ertor, and to convince my opponent that the ground he has taken is untenable; and that the most prudent course he could pursue is also the most becoming, namely, to confess that his cause is founded in error, and consequently incapable of a fair defence. If the positions in the above paragraphs be true, as their truth is not called into question, it will be useless, nay absurd for him to attempt any farther proof of Mr. Wesley's Episcopate, or of the Episcopacy derived from him. A miraculous call he will not, I presume contend for; He and Dr. Phœbus have both granted that Mr. Wesley was "not ordained a Bishop by the English Bishops," and he has expressly acknowledged, that "Mr. Wesley was not a Bishop in the common acceptation of the term," i. e. in any sense in which Episcopalians can admit it.—After this, he will not suffer the assertion to pass, which I have heard, tho' I know not that it came from this writer—that Mr. Wesley was made a Bishop by some of the Monguing Bishops of Scotland. And, in short, the matter will come simply to rest upon the sole foundation which he has retained, and seems determined to retain for it—that Mr. Wesley was a Bishop because he was a Presbyter. If he asserts this, let him adhere to it; if he choses this ground, let him confine himself to it; remembering that it is a Presbyterian ground, and that in taking it, he gives up all pretensions whatever to Episcopalianism. The question is not, whether the Presbyterian or Episcopalian scheme be true; but whether it is to the one or the other that the Methodists lay claim.

It was for the purpose of ascertaining this point, that I first appeared before the public in answer to certain paragraphs published by this gentleman, and which led unavoidably to this question. He will himself see the necessity of declining any further progress till the previous question is first determined. This therefore I will simplify in such a manner, that it cannot be mistaken;—WAS THE LATE REV. JOHN WESLEY A BISHOP IN ANY SENSE WHICH EPISCOPALIANS CAN ADMIT, OR DID HE CONFER ORDINATION MERELY AS A PRESBYTER?

If your correspondent will answer this question clearly and decidedly, I shall then understand and respect him, as will your readers generally: and the discussion may afterwards proceed dispassionately and fairly. It will then be in order to speak of *King, Calamy, Chauncey*, and *Kemp;* of the difference between a Presbyter and Bishop; of the succession from the Apostles, &c. &c.

I am, sir,

A CHURCHMAN.

* *The true cause for this part of Mr. Wesley's conduct which has always appeared so unaccountable, was never perhaps more explicitly nor more correctly assigned than by this writer—that* "HE FELT A DISPOSITION TO ESTABLISH IN AMERICA A CHURCH UNDER HIS DIRECTION."

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

(Please to give these lines a place in your useful paper, as an Appendix to a piece that appeared in the Star the 20th inst. in answer to two of an earlier date, under the signature of *A Churchman.*)

Nor would the remark Dr. Cave makes on the writers of the Romish Church, be less pertinent, if we should apply it to those of the Protestant.—"They are (says he) involved in an inextricable labyrinth about the first four Bishops of this (the Roman) See; scarce two of them, of any note, bringing in the same account." And after all that has been, or can be said, perhaps, there is no way of accommodating this matter, but by supposing Linus, Cletus, and Clement to be Bishops of Rome, not successively, but at the same time:—which, though it breaks in upon the unity of the Episcopate, gives no just occasion for terror, since the old maxim, "One Bishop one Altar," does not appear to be sacred or inviolable, either from reason, scripture, or antiquity. I cannot forbear to insert a few observations from the judicious Dr. Calamy: "If (says he) such confusion reigns here (in the successoion at Rome) where one would apprehend the matter to be clearest, how weak is it to place our dependance on these sort of tables?" (for the scripture is, generally, left out of the question) how poor a foundation do those gentleman choose to build upon, who lay their main stress on their derivation from the Roman tables, in proof of their ministerial authority? Were it not a thousand times more candid and ingenious to confess we are in the dark, and left at uncertainty, than to make pompous boasts, the ground of which examined, vanish from under us? These sort of pretences to apostolical right, and apostolical tradition, backed with the tables of succession, in the several churches, make, I confess, a mighty noise, and may dazzle the eyes of the weak, and may pass for a justification with those that have the civil authority on their side, which may seem to give them valibity: but they disappear whenever they are examined in cold blood, and viewed naked as they are themselves. When we make the best of them we can, Eusebius is the main author that we have to depend on for the onset of these tables. And his account of the succession in the several churches, is made up mostly of conjectures at three hundred years distance from apostolical times, vouched by uncertain authors. And where he has left vacancies, Nicepharus Callistus, Simon the Metaphriast, and other such historical tinkers, as Bishop Stillingfleet humoriously calls them, have taken effectual care to fill them up. He that from the blind, broken, and uncertain tables of succession, that are transmitted to us in the records of antiquity, can infer "the necessity of an uninterrupted succession of Bishops, from the Apostles distinct from Presbyters, in order to make ordination correct and valid;" must either have a strong faith, or a predominant fancy. If they cannot be cleared, it is vain to argue them: but if they can, they will serve us as much as they will them. It may be added, that Bishop Hoddley who wrote 566 pages octavo, with the design to prove the succession of Bishops from the Apostles, has made the following concession, page 489: "I think not an uninterrupted line of succession of regularly ordained Bishops necessary." We wish no more—for if not necessary, then they are superfluous. No doubt it was under the same impression that the Protestant Episcopal Church met in Philadelphia on the 16th of October, 1789, acted, as it would be uncharitable even to suppose they would grant liberty to violate any rites or ceremonies which they believed to be of divine authority; therefore, we are addressed by them in the preface of their Prayer-Book thus:—"But when in the course of Divine Providence, these American States became *independent* with respect to civil government, their exclesiastical independence was necessarily included; and the religious denominations of christians in these states were left at full and *equal liberty* to model and organize their respective churches and forms of worship, and discipline, in such manner as they might judge most convenient for their future prosperity; consistently with the constitution and laws of their country."

Will be Sold for Life,

On the Court-House green, at 3 o'Clock,

ON TUESDAY the 10th of June next, to the highest bidder TEN LIKELY NEGROES, amongst which are a Boy, about 17 years of age, and a man about 38 years of age; the rest are young Women and Children.

May 27, 1806. 3

Mrs CAPRON's

BOARDING-SCHOOL, Wilmington.

MRS. CAPRON has the honor to inform the public, that at the instance of a number of her friends, she has removed her BOARDING SCHOOL from Philadelphia to Wilmington, which henceforward she means to make her permanent residence.

Having with her capable teachers and assistants, in order that she may more completely do justice to her pupils, she proposes to limit their number to twenty-five——Her terms are as follows:

Ornamental education, inclusive of board, which in the city is £100 per annum, she reduces to £90 per annum.—For plain education, also inclusive of board, the price is £60 per annum. Entrance is $8; and one half quarter of the above sums must be paid always in advance. Beds and bedding are to be furnished by parents, otherwise to be a separate charge; also the use of instruments—Each boarder will bring a tea and table spoon.

MR. MILES will superintend the English branches, and there will be a public examination every three months.

An excellent dancing master from Philadelphia will attend the *Boarding School*; his services will constitute a separate charge.

MRS. CAPRON is conscious of the trust reposed by parents, in placing their children under her care; accordingly it will be her constant endeavor, and that of her assistants, whilst they advance the ornamental branches of her pupils education, to watch over their moral conduct, and establish them in good principles.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 27, 1806. 3

In Chancery, March 27, 1806

ORDERED, That the sale made by *William Stenson*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Maurice Ellers* deceased, as stated in his Report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the second day of June next: *Provided* a copy of this order be inserted 3 times in the Easton newspaper before the 15th day of May next.

The Report states that one hundred fifty and three fourth acres of land, lying in Queen Ann's county, sold for £465. 5. and three acres of land sold for £30.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

3 REG. CUR. CAN.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at George-Town Cross-Roads, May 15, 1806.

GEORGE ABRAMS, William Anderson. B—Anna Beard; James Beidle; Araminta Briscoe; Benjamin Bryan; William Burgess. C—Arthur Crisfield; Mary Capelle, 3; William Cloud; George Covriet; John Cacy; Samuel Cacy; Benjamin Comegys: Samuel Crisfield: James Clow: John Comegys: Moses Cannon. D—Thomas Dodson, 2: MR. Davies of the U. S. Navy: mary Davies. G—John Greenwood, 2: Dr. Robert Geddes: Michael Gleen. H—Francis Heath. J—Lieut. Jacob Jones, 2:—K—William Keatting: Perry Kelly: col. Richard Keene. L—Thomas Little: Daniel Lee: mrs. Woodland Lusey: Thomas Lowman. M—Manlove Medford: Minty McCormick: mr. Miginniss: Rebecca Morgan. N—Temperance Newman: Sarah Noel, 2. P—Eben Palmer: Hannah Pitt. R—Nancy Robinson: Ann Rasin: Elizabeth Redgrave. S—Mary Smith: Isaac Steeply: Amelia Seemans, 2: Betsey Singles: William Sutton: Nicholas Smith, 2: Jane Singo: Oliver Smith: Sarah Smith: David Sparks. T—Samuel Thomas. V—Samuel Vocheese, 2: Lambert Veazey. W—William Webb: James Walters: William Worth, James Welsh, Esq. Y—Richard Young

Dr. TISSOT's

Celebrated Gout & Rheumatism Drops,

A CERTAIN cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, weakness of the joints and all kinds of sprains; for gleets be they ever so long standing; and for the stone and gravel is perhaps the most active penetrating and effectual remedy in the world. In the cramp and all pains in the head, face and body, it is without an equal.

This medicine, which justly claims a pre-eminence over all others, as being decidedly adapted for the speedy removal of those complaints above mentioned, owes its discovery to the justly celebrated Tissot, a physician of the most exalted eminence in his profession; and is chiefly the extract of an herb peculiar to Europe, to whose powerful healing, restorative and balsamic qualities, this gentleman, by the administering, owed much of his fame.

To be had, on the Eastern Shore, only of *Doctor William E. Seth*, Head of Wye, Talbot county.—Price $2 cash per bottle.

HENRY WARD,

Sole Proprietor.

Annapolis, May 27, 1806. 2e04

Certificate of Gen. Ridgeley of Hampton

I CERTIFY, that having received a blow on my knee which induced severe pain and swelling, I was advised to apply Dr. Tissot's *Gout and Rheumatic Drops*, and on bathing the part with them only a few times, agreeably to the directions, they effected a perfect cure.

At any another time, my wrist was affected with Rheumatism to such a degree, as to render my hand, for the time, useless; when on making application of the same remedy in like manner, the disorder in the course of 24 hours was entirely removed—I therefore, from the experience I have had of the efficacy of the said medicine, consider it a beneficient act to recommend it in similar cases to others.

Certificate of Mrs. Margaret Ryan, of Calton Place, near Baltimore.

CERTIFIES, that she had been for upwards of 3 months so afflicted with Rheumatic pains as to be totally unable to do any work, or at all help herself—By the use of Dr. Tissot's *Gout Drops* she became in two days not only able to go about her business as usual, but every sympatom of pain had left her, and she has continued free from every kind of Rheumatic affection.

Tin Plate Working

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business under the firm of *WELSH & GAREY*, in Easton, on Washington-street, next door to Mr. Dobson's Store, where they mean to manufacture Tin Ware of all descriptions.

The subscribers cannot but indulge a hope, from their experience in the above business, and their determination to use every exertion to serve the public, that they shall receive the patronage of a generous community.

GEORGE WELSH.
JEREMIAH GAREY.

N. B. They will engage to sell, either at wholesale or retail, as cheap as the same articles are sold in any seaport in the United States.

☞ Stills and still worms repaired in the best manner, and any thing in brass, pewter and copper.

*** The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

Easton, May 20, 1806. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Zacharias Roberts*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Likewise, all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those also that purchased goods at the sales of said deceased, are hereby requested to be punctual in their payments, as no indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH ROTHWELL, adm'r.

N. B. For the convenience of those concerned, the BOOKS and accounts of the deceased are left in the hands of *William Jacobs*, Esq. near I. B. who is fully authorised to receive and adjust any accounts. J. R.

May 6, 1806. 6

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Isaac Boston*, late of Dorchester county deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against the said estate are warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof for settlement, on or before the 27th day of November next, in order to a final settlement of said estate; otherwise they will be debarred any benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, 1806.

3q ELIZABETH BOSTON, *adm'x.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living Head of Chester, the 19th April last, a dark coloured MARE, four years old this spring, about 15 or 16 hands high, with a star or blaze; one of her hind feet white, and the most of her tail grey, which has lately been cut short, also half the mane cut off on the left side. Whoever will take her up and return her to Mr. *Samuel G. Osborn*, merchant, at the Head of Chester, or to the subscriber, Talbot county near Easton shall receive the above reward.

LEWIS BUSH.

May 27, 1806. 3