STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING,
JULY 1, 1806.

Extract of a letter, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated,

"NATCHITOCHES, MAY 6, 1806.

"Every thing is now quiet in this quarter; the Spaniards are behaving like friends.—Their commanders inform that they have received orders to treat the Americans with attention and respect they take every possible means to cultivate peace and harmony.

"A party has been ordered out by government for exploring Red river, and I hope soon to be able to give you some interesting information. This river is of immense importance, for, by a small expence for cutting away some timber that has dammed it up in some places, the navigation may be opened to a distance above 500 miles above this place, and how much further remains to be seen—it is supposed to take its rise near the source of the Missouri; and, except for fifty or sixty miles from its mouth, passes through a country that will one day or another be invaluable—it is really a fine country, and if you were all here I would be content never to leave it.—There are a great number of minor rivers that empty into Red river; Black river is one, the navigation of which extends 4 or 500 miles—near the head of this last are some hot springs, said to be very beneficial in a number of complaints; many come all the way from Tombigbee to use them.—There are scarcely any advantages that might not be had at Natchitoches, and it is probable there will be a considerable trade with the Spanish country, by and bye, for they cannot have a port on the sea coast nearer than *river le Grande*, and they are now obliged for many of their supplies to this country—They send in a great many horses and mules, for trade these are the only articles of traffic, except *cash*, of which they appear to have a good supply."

From the North Carolina Minerva.

Died at Richmond, on the 8th instant that venerable statesman and patriot, GEORGE WYTHE, chancellor of Virginia, supposed to be poisoned by a young man, his nephew, who resided with him. The circumstances of this horrid transaction are thus related to us by a gentleman lately from Richmond:—The young man had forged his uncle's name in drawing checks on the bank—to prevent detection and at the same time to secure a considerable sum bequeathed to him in the judge's will he administered the fatal dose by mixing it with the coffee prepared for breakfast; not only the judge but several of his domestics drank of the coffee, and are dead or at the point of death. Judge Wythe fortunately survived long enough to discover the fraud of his nephew, and disappoint him in his hopes of a legacy.

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 24.

George W. Swinney was yesterday called before the examining court of this city, on the charge of poisoning his great uncle, the venerable George Wythe, and a servant boy. He was unanimously remanded to jail for further trial before the district court to be had in September next.

Capt. Turner, at the Lazaretto, from Kingston, Jamaica, states, that a number of impressed American seamen have been dismissed from British men of war, on the application of Mr. Lenox, the American agent, to the Admiral at Port Royal.

Phil. pap.

The expectation of receiving a communication from the commissioners of the Mechanics' Bank, induced us in the first place to defer, and ultimately to forget, to mention in our last, that the stock had been all teken and the books closed on Wednesday afternoon.

Balt. pap.

The officer of his Britannic majesty's frigate Cambrian, said to be a lieutenant, who boarded the brig Kentucky, captain Cranston on the 18th instant, in lat. 30,20 long 79 and pressed four steerage passengers, notwithstanding oral proof being adduced, that two of them were native-born citizens of the United States; and when asked if he would press Americans insolently replied Yes, Americans, as soon as any other nation, I proclaim to be a contemptible puppy, an impertinent scoundrel, and pledge myself to convince him whenever we meet, that an American gentleman will invariably revenge the insults of a British officer when in a situation to compel attonement by honorable satisfaction.

JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore.

N. B. The four men above mentioned were politely returned by the commanding officer of the Cambrian, without detention June 25, 1806. ib

Mr. Strong has been declared governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts by the unanimous vote of both houses of the legislature.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon his excellency governor Strong and the hon. Mr. Heath, and inform them of their election, and that the legislature is ready to administer the necessary oaths of office, at any time agreeably to them.

The following letter was received from general William Heath:

To the honorable senate and honorable house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been notified by a very respectable committee, of both houses, that I have been elected lt. governor of the state of Massachusetts for the year ensuing, by a majority of the votes of the electors.

Impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude, for this mark of confidence and esteem, I present to you, and thro' you to my fellow citizens, my most sincere and hearty thanks.——Having been more than forty years in public life contemporary with the early asserters of American rights and the adoption of measures for that defence, and near the illustrioue Washington, during the revolutionary war, in the most difficult, perilous and interesting periods, our country has yet experienced, the prime of my life has passed away, and I have arrived at nearly the common age of man, when the vigour of the mind abates, and the most splendid office cease to charm.

I have seen my beloved country in deep distress, struggling to retain the life o f that equal liberty which heaven has given as an unalienable legacy to man; I have seen her triumph in peace sovereignty and independence; forming constitutions of civil government, selected and combined of principles calculated for durability, superior to those found in any other republics yet seen. I now see her under a wise and prudent administration of the general government, respected abroad, and prosperous at home beyond a parallel in any other nation; & this my native state, whose posterity is the unceasing wish of my heart, one of the most respectable and prosperous among her sisters.

Pausing, at this point of view, with thankful admiration, although a laudable ambition to serve my country, and a long public life, which has rendered its duties familar, tend to excite a wish for continuance in it, reason points me to retirement, rather than to the acceptance of a new station. I do therefore, decline qualifying myself to attempt a discharge of the duties of the honorable office to which, I have been elected.

Beseeching the all wise councellor, to guide and direct the legislature in all the important business which may come before them, and that this commonwealth, and the United States, may be a name and a praise in the earth, so long as time shall endure.

I have the honor to be with the most profound respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. HEATH.

Roxbury, June 12, 1806.

The eclipse as seen at New York—Our distant readers may perhaps expect some account of the appearance of the eclipse, in this city. We shall not, however, attempt to give a learned or scientific statement. It is sufficient to mention, that the different stages of the eclipse corresponded very nearly with the previous calculations published in the almanacks, and in many of the public papers. A little more than eleven digits of the sun's disk was obscured. The morning was unusually pleasant, and the atmosphere perfectly clear. The gradual approach of darkness, the pale and sickly hue given to the objects around us, the brilliant appearance of a few stars; the general suspension of business, the streets lined with inhabitants, all anxiously viewing the appearance and the progress of this sublime phenomenon, and the recollection that many generations must pass away before so grand an exhibition of the kind will occur, all conspired to produce an effect on the mind, which cannot be described. It is difficult to measure degrees of darkness. To us, the atmosphere, although direct rays of the sun still shone upon us, appeared, at the time of the greatest obscurity, as dark as it usually does, in a clear sky, half an hour after the setting of the sun. It was found necessary to light candles in our banks and public offices. The most beautiful appearance was exhibited by the shadows of the trees—the shadow of each leaf marking on the pavement; the exact state of the eclipse.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Wanted to Purhcase

A FEW likely YOUNG NEGROES of both sexes, for which a liberal price in cash will be given, if immediate application is made at Mr. WALTERS' Tavern, in Easton.

WILLJAM Mc'GEHEE.

July 1, 1806. 3q

SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR

MR. SMITH,

By inserting the following lines in the Star, addressed to "An Observer," you will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

SIR,

I have perused your piece as published in the last week's Star, and cannot help thinking that you have mistaken the object of the controversy between a Wesleyan and a Churchman. By reference to the first pieces on the subject, you will find that the question is not—"Whether Presbyterian or Episcopalian ordination be the originally instituted mode of conveying the ministerial authority?" But "on what principles Mr. Wesley established the latter mode in "his Church" in America? It is a well known fact that he was a Presbyter (not of the Presbyterian, but) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as established in the Realm of England; & by looking into the office of Ordination of Priests as used in that Church, it will appear that he was, by his ordination vows, to exercise the office of the priesthood as that church and realm had received the same; he was therefore restricted from exercising any authority but what that ordination conferred—which was, to preach the word and administer the sacrament, according to church order; but not to ordain Priests or consecrate Bishops.

I know of no Episcopalian Church, (so called, to distinguish them from Presbyterian Churches) who recognize any ordinations as valid, which are not conferred by a Bishop, as of an order superior to Presbyters; neither doth any one acknowledge any man as a Bishop in this sense of the word, who has not been regularly consecrated by other Bishops, who have been themselves thus consecrated. Now Mr. Wesley never was a Bishop in this sense of the word, & be assured, sir, that this is the only sense in which Episcopalians can receive it: Therefore, his ordination cannot be by them esteemed as valid ordinations. Whether they are esteemed so by Presbyterians, so called to distinguish them from Episcopalians) I know not: at all events, I should conceive, the act performed by Mr. Wesley on Dr. Coke, must be esteemed, even by Presbyterians, a mere nullity; since, in conformity to their principles, and the principles on which the Wesleyan seeks to establish the validity of Methodist ordinations. He was a Bishop invested with as full powers as Mr. Wesley was himself, even antecedent to that act—he being a regularly ordained Presbyter of the Church of England, (not by Mr. Wesley, but) by some one or other of the acknowledged Bishops.

As you seem to wish for information on some subjects of Church Government, supposed (by you) connected with the controversy in hand: and have probably something of the Cacoethes Scribendi about you, I would intrude so far on your studies, as to advice you to peruse Archbishop Potter's Treatise on Church Government, Slater's Original Draught of the Primitive Church, Law's three letters to Hoadley—(books never yet answered)—add to these, "Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated," by Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen. To answer these will afford you full employment; and, if you should then find time to spare, Dr. Linn, of Albany, will no doubt thank you for your assistance, in order to obtain that palm of victory he expected when he commenced the pieces on Churh Government in the Albany Centinel, and which have since been publiched in New York under the title of Essays on Episcopacy. By doing this, you will be doing a kind of office to a brother; be moving in your proper sphere, and consistent with the office you bear. This conduct will be far more honorable to you than interfering in a dispute between a Churchman and a Methodist.

One particular in your piece requires explanation. You accuse the Churchman of directly or indirectly levelling a blow at all churches, and in the space of a few lines you tell us, he has cautiously avoided entering into a disputation with other denominations from the beginning. Is not this contradicting your former assertion?

You seem not to be acquainted with the principles of the Protestant Episcopalian Church, if you suppose she rejects Romish Episcopacy or Prelacy—the corruptions of the Church of Rome she indeed rejects; but esteems her ordination as valid as her baptism; and, (on this astiele) it is solely the usurped supremacy of the Pope or Bishops of Rome, over other Bishops, she protests against.

In your future writings on this subject, I would advise you to refrain from exciting popular prejudices. It is ungenerous and uncandid; it can never serve the cause of truth, which I trust you sincerely wish to promote. The scale of predominating politics is no rule to measure religious tenets by. If you have suffered by acting agreeable to your conscience from the intollerance of kings, I lament your sufferings, and honor your fortitude in undergoing them. I have also a respect for your talents, and have not the smallest reason to doubt but that you honor your profession by your exemplary life. But as a friend to peace, and a mutual indulgence among those who think and teach different opinions respecting religion, let me advise you no more to insinuate, even in the most distant manner, that Episcopalians wish to uphold their cause, either by "the curses of Popes, or intolerance of Kings." As a body of men, I am convinced, the Episcopalians are as firmly attached to the constitution of their country, and as good and orderly citizens or subjects of the kingdoms, states or govesnments where they may reside, as either Presbyterians, Methodits, or any other denomination of christians whatever. It is illiberal to insinuate the contrary. This is the only time I shall address you on the subject, and with sentiments of respect subscribe myself,

A Friend to Candour in Religious Controversies.

P. S.——TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

With submission to the gentlemen concerned, I conceive the Wesleyan and Churchman might now close the controversy between them. The Churchman has candidly acknowledged Mr. Wesley to have been a regularly ordained Presbyter of the Church of England. Let the Wesleyan also candidly and fairly acknowledge, that Mr. Wesley was never consecrated a Bishop in the Episcopalian sense of the word. Let him confess that Methodist Episcopacy (as consisting of officers superior to Presbyters) is merely an Eeclesiastical regulation, and that it lays no claim to divine institution; and also, that their ordinations are only defensible on Presbyterian principles, and I should then suppose the contest at an end. This indeed he has already indirectly acknowledged—let him in his next communication do it openly and fairly, and then I should suppose he and his opponent might appropriate that time, which a continuation of the controversy would consume, in the more profitable employment of rendering themselves more and more capable of instructing their hearers in the grand duties of christianity in general, and in the doctrines of their respective churches in particular, in order that they may be on their guard against those who compass sea and land to make proselytes. This is a liberty secured unto us all by the constitution of our country, and no one denomination has a right to call any other to account for exercising it; consequently, Episcopalian ministers will still instruct their hearers in the nature of Episcopacy as held by them, and will not be offended at the Methodists for doing the same—only let candor and not quibbling—facts, not sophisms—and reasoning, not popular prejudices, be made use of in such discussions.

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 17th of June, by the Rev. J. Kewley, *Richard Frisby*, Esq. to the amiable and accomplished Miss *Sarah Barroll*, all of Chester Town.

——— On the same day, by the same Priest, Mr. *Joseph Browne*, to the much admired Miss *Mary Hanson*, all of Chester-Town.

——— On the same day, by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Mr. *John Armmius*, of Smyrna, (Del.) to Miss *Susanna Wilson*, of George-Town, Kent county.

——— On Thursday the 19th of June, by the Rev. J. Wells, of Wilmington, Dr. *Perregrine Wroth*,, to the admired Mrs. *Anna Granger*, both of Chester-Town.

Died on Tuesday last, at his dwelling in this county, Mr. *William Lowrey*, merchant of this town.

——— On Saturday morning, at his father's, Mr. *Robert Lamdin*, merchant of this town.

"*An Inhabitant*"—is omitted this week for the want of room, but shall appear on Tuesday.

"*Schoolmaster*" is received, and shall appear.

New arrangement of the Mail,

To commence on the 1st of July, 1806.

Leave Easton every Sunday & Thursday morning, at 6 A. M.—arrive at Chester-Town the same days by 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Chester-Town every Monday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Easton same days by 6 P. M.

MR. SMITH,

I am sick, tired, sun-burnt and mad—The rum-fever and back-ache among my *legion of honor*, and their *invincibles*, have left me (after six days dashing) twelve twentieths of my wheat yet to cut.—Please to let the little farmers know that as soon as their *lots* are secured, I hope they will re-inforce me to help down with my *continent* and *colonies*, or the eating world may be put on short rations. To prevent mistakes, I want aid at Marengo, at Ulm, at Austerlitz, and at Trafalgar.

JACOB GIBSON.

Saturday night, 6th day of Harvest.

N. B. Tell the Bankers I shall want a basket full of one dollar notes.

A STEADY, middle-aged woman, of decent character, who is able and willing to accommodate herself to the general duties of a small family, may hear of a place on application to the EDITOR Easton, July 1, 1806. 3

To be Rented,

AND possession given on the 1st day of January next, or sooner, if required, that valuable and well-known STAND for public business, in Chester-Town, Md. known by the name of the *Eagle Tavern*, fronting the Court-House and other public buildings. It is very convenient for business, with good stables and carriage-house. There are also on the premises, a handsome new store house, in good order, 20 feet by 30. The store house will be rented with the tavern, or not, as may suit. This stand has been occupied as a tavern for a number of years, and has at this time a handsome run of business. There are three stages attending twice a week. No person need to apply, that is not acquainted with the business, and can give good security for the performance of his contract. For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ISAAC CANNELL.

Chester-Town, Md. July 1, 1806. 4

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment. I. C.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

JUNE 30th, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank, on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing fourteen Directors of the Branch Bank, to serve for twelve months from said day of election.

By order,

HALL HARRISON, *Cashier*
3 *Branch Bank.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Md. July 1, 1806.

JOHN ARMSTRONG; Thomas Abbot; Aaron Atkinson; Benjamin Anderson; Margaret Allen; Isaac Atkinson: Thomas Atkinson; Sarah Anderson, 2; Parker Adams, 2; Ann Aikers. B—Charles Brown: Mark Benton; Wm. Berry; Lewis Branchi; Mary Browning; John Berry; Tristram Bowdle; Perregrine Blake; Fanny Bordley; Thomas Bullen; Isaac Bailey; Francis Morling; William Brinsfield, 2; Rev. Francis Barclay; Rosannah Blades. C—Wright Callahan; James H. Caulk; Samuel Chamberlain; James Chambers; Thomas Cook; Severn Cocks. E—John Edmondson; Joseph Ervine; Adam Edgar. F—William Fountain; John Fisher; George Frick: William Frazier: Miss Henrietta M. Foreman, 2. G—James Goldsborough: Mary E. Goldsborough: Charles Gibson: Robert Hy. Goldsborough: Mathew Greentree, 2: J. Goldsborough: Nathaniel Gray: James Garnett: Henny Gerner. H—Elizabeth Hemsley: Wilson Hunt: George Hayward: M—— Harper: James Homer; Bryant Hooper, 2: Patrick Hayward. J Wm. Jenkins: Dr. S. T. Johnson: Samuel Jackson: Perry Jackson. K—Edmund P. Kennaday: Rev. Dr. Keene: Cowell Kirby: Isaah Knowlton: Margarat Kirby. L—Wm. Lowrey, 2: Wm. Lowe: Alexander Larimore: J. Loockerman: Wrightson Lowe: Thos. Lloyd: Nicholas Loveday. M—Frances Mansfield: Josiah Millis: captain William Mackey. N—William Needles: Mrs. Nicolls: Matilda Nicols. P—Edward Price: Elisha Pelham: George W. Perrie: James Price: James Pursley: Abner Parrott: William Potter. R—John Roberts: Rev. Parson Rankin. S—Jas. Sherwood: William Scott: Rufus Smith: Stinson Williams: William Sherwood: Samuel Sherwood: Sheriff of Talbot county: John Surewond: Levin T. Spendin. T—Anna Maria Tilghman: Dr. Tristram Thomas: Alexander Talton: Richard Tomplin. V—James Veitch, 2: Samuel Vickars. W—Mary Webb: Thomas Wing: William Willson: John Webley: Nancy Weaver; Abraham Willis: John Willis.

☞ Letters that are not taken up within the quarter, will be forwarded to the General Post-Office.

Wanted

A MARRIED MAN to superintend a large farm:—To whom a liberal salary will be given. None need apply without the best and most undoubted recommendations.

ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, July 1, 1806. tf

MARYLAND.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
June Term, 1806.

ORDERED, That *Robert Stevens*, executor of *Joseph McConnikin*, deceased, cause to be inserted in the Star, at Easton, for 4 weeks successively, the following advertisement:

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Joseph McConnikin*, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day of June, 1806.

ROBERT STEVENS, *Executor of J. McConnikin, dec'd.*

July 1, 1806. 5

For Sale,

A PAIR of valuable family CARRIAGE HORSES, steady and well broke.—For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, of Easton.

July 1, 1806. 3