From the Boston Chronicle.

The following is the letter of acceptance, which the hon. Levi Lincoln, sen. to the Senate and house of representatives, on being informed of his election as counsellor.—Such sentiments coming from such a source must have great weight with the public.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I yesterday received notice that I had been chosen by the joint ballot of both houses a counsellor of this state for the ensuing year. I should have been better pleased had the public attention been directed to some gentleman more disposed to public business, and more capable of transacting it. I am now in a situation, for which I have been sighing many years; resident at my own home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, improving the fruits of thirty years labor and fatigue; prosperous in the prosperity of our country, happy in its unrivalled happiness, my ambition is, as it always has been, not offices, not their emoluments, but the humble honor of doing my duty, and serving my friends, and the public in a private station.—This, with the moderate means of rural enjoyments accomplishes all my wishes in respect to myself. For the attainment of this, I have submitted to a separation from family and near connections for more than half my life. But strong as are my motives and allurements to retirement, strengthed as they have been by observation and reflection, which my own experience has furnished; fixed and devoted as have been my determinations to this line of conduct, they again yield, yield to the superior gratification promised from acting in concert with the public wish, in my native state, she harmonizing with her sister states in a dignified confidence and attachment to our national government under the administration of men, *whose integrity, ability, moderation, and ceaseless and solicitous exertion for the general welfare*, especially of its illustrious head, I have individually witnessed.

My grateful acknowledgements to both houses of the legislature, for a very distinguished testimony of their esteem and confidence will be best expressed, regardless of personal considerations, by my acceptance of the office, to which they have elected me, and by my greatest endeavors *in the discharge of its constitutional duties*, to preserve and advance, what my conscience shall tell me will be the best interest of our happy country.

In two or three days, as soon as some private concerns can be disposed of, rendered indispensable by previous arrangements, I will attend the call of the public at the seat of government. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully, your most obedient and very humble servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

Worcester, June 15, 1806.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Mr Freneau,

Although I am not disposed to place much confidence in fortune telling, or pretensions to prophecying in modern days, especially if they lay claim to a divine revelation; yet the following is so singular, and has been so exactly fulfilled, that I cannot excuse myself without transcribing it and sending it for insertion in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

—

An extraordinary prediction relating to the downfall of the house of Bourbon, and the house of Austria.

Authenticated by the late Mr. Wesley.

A little before the conclusion of the late war (viz. from 1740 to 1747) in Flanders, one who came from thence, gave us very strange relation. I knew not what judgment to form of this, but waited till *John Haine* should come, of whose veracity I could no more doubt, than of his understanding. The account he gave was this: *Jonathan Pyrah* was a member of our society in Flanders; I knew him some years, and knew him to be a man of unblameable Character. One day he was summoned to appear before the board of general officers.—One of them said, "What is this we hear of you? We hear you have turned prophet, and that you foretell the downfall of the bloody house of Bourbon, and the haughty house of Austria. We should be glad if you were a real philosopher, and if your prophecies come true; but what sign do you give us that you are so, and that your predictions will come to pass? He readily answered, "*Gentlemen*, I give you a *sign*: tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, you shall have such a storm of thunder and lightning as you never heard before since you came into Flanders. I give you a *second sign*; as little as you expect any such things—as little appearance of it as there is now, you shall have a general engagement with the French within three days. I give you a *third sign*: I shall be ordered to advance in the first line; if I am a false prophet I shall be shot dead at the first discharge; but if I am a true prophet, I shall only receive a musket ball in the calf of my leg."¶ At twelve next day there was such thunder and lightning as they never had in Flanders. On the third day, contrary to all expectation, was the general battle of Fronteniey (1745.) He was ordered to advance in the first line, and at the very first discharge he received a musket ball in the calf of the leg.

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The republicans of the legislature of Massachusetts have done honor to themselves, and credit to good principles, in unanimously obeying the public voice, and declaring Mr. STRONG governor. We were under an apprehension that the principle of retaliation, so justifiable in *war*, but so detestable in *legislation*, would have been adopted, and that in return for the disfranchisement of *sixty-two* towns, which the federalist had the disgrace and the hardihood to perpetrate at a former election, we feared that the principle of retaliation, would have been pursued by the republicans—It is honorable to the cause of democracy, it is auspicious to their future triumph, that correct principle, have prevailed over the most powerful passion of revenge—that they have discarded injured and insulted feelings—and abiding by the great principle of the *majority giving the law*, have themselves given the example of forbearance, however aggrieved, and however the precedent established by their own adversaries might sanction a similar course—and *meteing to them by their own measure.*

Aurora.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

In my last I began to show your correspondent, that the plea which he has derived from Bishops and Presbyters being designated by the same name in scripture, is insufficient. I granted readily that Bishop was sometimes termed Presbyter, as Presbyter is sometimes termed Bishop. They are so far synonymous; though I may observe they are not convertible terms—by the one becoming strictly and uniformly the same with the other. Nay, they will be found upon enquiry to be very distinct and different. Bishop may without impropriety be called Presbyter (*Presbuteros*, in the original) i. e. *an ancient* or *elder man*, a *grave man* or *man of authority*; *Presbuteros* being the general name of office, denoting merely a church officer, and applying equally to Bishop and Presbyter. In like manner Bishop, which is *Episkopos* in the original, signifies an overseer, one who hath the inspection or superintendence in the church, and as there is a sense in which the second as well as the highest order in the ministry, hath this inspection, namely a Priest over his own particular flock, the term overseer (*Episkopos*) or Bishop is in some instances applied to that order; as in Acts 20. 17, 28, where it is applied to the Elders or Priests of Ephesus; and Titus 1. 5, 7. Those Elders of Ephesus were all Presbyters or Priests only, though they were styled Bishops (v. 28) or overseers of the flock. This appears evidently from the authority which Timothy was sent to exercise among them (see 1. Tim. 5. 19, 20.): "Against an Elder," or Presbyter, saith the Apostle to him, "receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses. Then that in rebuke before all, that others also may fear." Here was a higher grade and a special power, namely that of *governing* in the church, as we read immediately after (v. 22.) of the power of *ordination* being also committed to him; "*Lay hands*," saith the Apostle, "suddenly on no man." Thus do we see, the power of governing the Elders or Presbyters of the church of Ephesus, as also of ordaining of other Elders was distinctly lodged with Timothy, and preeminently assigned to him. This, Mr. Smith, is what Episcopalians contend for, tnamely, a distinction of office or degree in he ministry; and what your correspondent ought also to contend for, or to renounce Episcopacy in name and pretence.

Sir Peter King, the same who our writer speaks of, and whose opinion Mr. Wesley prnfessed especially to respect, maintained that the order of Bishop and Presbyter was the same; though the contrary is fairly deducible from his own book, and he was so effectually answered by *Mr. Slater*, in his *Original Draught* of the Primitive Church, that it is said he was convinced of his error.

This, Mr. Smith, may be a sufficient answer to your correspondent, and enough for me to observe respecting the passages he has referred to in *Acts*, and the *Epistle to Titus*. I will just advert to 1. Tim. 3. upon which he has also made remarks, and hope to convince him, if the authority of ancient commentators can have weight with him, that Bishops, as a grade superior to Presbyters, are of God and not of man. The objection started from this chapter is, that only Bishops and Deacons are mentioned in it. Upon this, Dr. Whitby remarks as follows:

"Concerning the import of the word *Bishop* here, I find three different opinions among the ancients, viz. That of *Theodoret* that the Apostle here calls the Presbter Bishop; which he thus proves: '*Because*," saith he, "*anciently, the me persons were styled Presbyters and Bishops, the name Apostles being then gen to them who are now called Bishops but in process of time, they left the name of Apostles to them who were Apostles indeed, and gave this name of Bishop peculiarly to them, who anciently wer styled Apostles. And tho'*, saith he, *these rules are given to the Presbyters by nme, it is clear that they more eminently bionged to Bishops, as being* OF AN HIGIER DIGNITY." This opinion declars, that there were *three* distinct orders from the beginniag of the Church, Apostles or Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons; and that the Bishops were of an higher dignity than the Presbyters.

The second opinion is that of *Epiphanius*, "*That the Apostles could not order all things at one time, there being then a necessity of Presbyters and Deacons, by both which eclesiastical matters were to be administerd; they placed no Bishops there where they found no person worthy of that office.*" This opinion also declares, that i was the design of the Apostles to plae Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons in every church: and where this was not lone, it was only through want of fit persons, and only during that defect.

The third opinion is that of *Chrysoston, Occemenus, and Hilary the Deacon.* on the place, '*That the Apostle includes Presbyters under the name of Bishops, because there is no great difference between them, they beng appointed as well as Bishops, to teach and to preside over the Church: and being only inferior to the Bishops*, AS TO THE POWER OF ORDINATION, *which belongs alone to Bishops and not to Presbyters.*" Now even according to this opinion, says Dr. Whitby, the Bishop is above the Presbyter; and all ordinations which are not performed by the Bishop are irregular, and performed by them who have no power to ordain."

Thus have we the opinion of ancient Fathers upon this part of scripture; whose authority must be respected upon questions of Church Government; and must perceive from them, that whether we understand, by the term *Bishop*, the 2d or 3d order in the ministry, we have no reason to give up what the first christians uniformly maintained——*three orders* in the ministry.

I will only add the observation, that though in this particular chapter (I mean the 3d of 1st. Ep. to Timothy) mention is made only of Bishops and Deacons, yet in another part of the same Epistle, viz. 5th ch. v. 19 the Elder or Presbyter is mentioned also: And hasten to subscribe myself

A CHURCHMAN.

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ERRATA.—For *Woker*, in the 3d paragraph of the last number of the Churchman, read *Hooker*; and for *Danbury*, in the next line, read *Daubeny*.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

The candor with which the "Friend to Youth" acknowledges that it was not his "intentions to injure the feelings of any judicious teacher," makes me ready to own, that if his first piece had explanned the characters he alluded to, as well as the second, so far from my answering it, I should have considered it a master piece of the kind. But I am in hopes he will pardon any construction I might have put upon it, when he recollects, that ignorance and dissipation, may, or may not, be both centered in the same person. The latter I did not attempt to vindicate; therefore, his conjectures that I am one of that "description," is altogether without foundation. And as to the former, it was natural to conclude that the ignorance of the teachers he alluded to, must have consisted in a single, or in different branches of an English education. I allow that every man that follows the business of a teacher, has not even a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic; and when carelessness, inattention and dissipation is added to this deficiency, the chance for the pupil's improvement is very small; but knowing the propensity that teachers have, who are acquainted with grammar, to look with contempt upon those who are not; and their common practice of striving to invalidate their performances in the opinion of the public as trifling and insignificant, made me conclude, that Grammar was the principal thing alluded to in the term "ignorant." So much as an apology to the "Friend to Youth," now to his scrawl. Though he has said enough in it to satisfy me on some points yet in others, there is a seeming selfishness that I wish to notice in a few words.

The "Friend to Youth" presumes "the Schoolmaster does not expect to make his pupils adepts in arts he cannot comprehend"—agreed, he does not.—Neither does he think "a knowledge of the English Grammar an unnecessary accomplishment for one of his profession": but as he confined himselef to a common, practical education, he thinks the "Friend to Youth" betrays rather a selfish disposition, in only allowing, that a teacher who is not possessed with the above qualification, though attentive to his business, can only "speedily advance a beginner." A beginner!—great condescension!—we ought certainly to be under many obligations to him for the liberal share of business he allows us to do!—When youth are to go through an Academical or a Collegial education; where all that is necessary to qualify them to commence the study of the languages, is to know how to read tolerably well, to write a free hand, and to know as much of Arithmetic as to understand how to add, subtract, multiply and divide figures with quickness and accuracy, I own we can only "advance a beginner" to the capability of commencing the above studies. But to return to a common education;—if we make the pupil acquainted with reading, writing, arithmetic, and the different branches his occupation in life may call for, will not the fabric of a common education be raised, which only wants the ornamenting brush of the painter to make the edefice complete? or in other words, that only wants a few months study under a Grammar master, to fit him either for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and in fact for nearly any kind of business among us, except the Doctor of Law, Divinity, or Physic. If the "Friend to Youth" objects to the above, which I suppose he will do for interest's sake, will he be kind enough to answer the following questions?—At what time it will be the most proper for a pupil to commence the study of Grammar? And also, whether, after a pupil's judgment is pretty well formed, he will not make a quicker and more permanent improvement in it, than while in what may be called an infant state?

The "Friend to Youth" says, "a sarcastical pen will be disregarded." I will only ask you, if a greater sarcasm can well be offered to a person not professing a knowledge of grammar, than for a professor of it to answer his piece in an ungrammatical manner? which I think is the case in his last piece in more than one instance. It would be well for him to be more attentive in future, whenever he shall wish to display his abilities before the public; for I cannot avoid thinking that it betrays something of vulgarity for him to step below the dignity of the station he wishes to shine in.

As to his wordy garment that he exultingly offers, I tender him my hearty thanks: observing at the same time, that as a dissipated character, it will not fit me; and my tailors know that I am not fond of appearing in a garment that does not set well. Therefore, he may take it again, and if he ever sets down at a card, or stands beside a billiard table, he may wear it as the free and generous gratuity of a SCHOOLMASTER.

June 23, 1806.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

I beg leave to submit to you for publication, the following plain statement:

Having been for some years an inhabitant of this town, and often heard conversations respecting the proceedings of the Commissioners, and particularly the Receipts and Expenditure; an account of which I had understood had never been exhibited, even to the Board, by the Treasurer, I was induced to attend some of their late meetings with a determination to collect what I could to enable me to make some communication to the inhabitants generally, who know not how, or to what purpose, the taxes paid by them for so many years, have been applied.

On Monday 5th May, being a day appointed by law for the purpose of choosing a President, Treasurer and Bailiff—Messrs. Hammond, Emory, Neale, Kennard, Downes, Bullitt, D. Kerr, junr. and Jas. Earle, junr. having met and formed a quorum, accordingly proceeded to ballot for those officers, and upon counting the same it appeared, that Thos. J. Bullitt was duly elected President, Owen Kennard Treasurer, and Joseph Dawson, Bailiff. Upon Mr. Bullitt's refusing to serve, the ballots were a second time taken, when it appeared that Mr. Hammond, the former President, was elected: and upon his peremptorily refusing to serve, they were again taken, and there not appearing a majority of votes in favor of any one, the board adjourned to Monday 12th May, when Messrs. Hammond, Kennard, Emory, Downes, Neale, Kerr, and Earle accordingly met and proceeded to ballot for a President; and upon counting the same, Mr. Hammond appeared duly chosen and took his seat.

The Treasurer, agreeable to an order on a former meeting, laid before the Board an account of the Receipts and Expenditures, commencing in November 1794, shewing a balance in his hands of £.119 2 0 which account was examined and passed by the Board.

It was then proposed, as contemplated when the above order was given, to place the Treasurer's account at the Court-House door, for public satisfaction—which being disagreed to, another proposition was made to deposit the same at the Post-Office, for public inspection—which was likewise rejected; and an order was then given to the Clerk to notify the inhabitants, that the said account was placed in his hands for the satisfaction of all those who might require an inspection of it.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Levy Court at their next meeting, to have a proper understanding respecting the new district of road laid off by them, and requiring their overseer to call out the inhabitants within the limits of the town, who conceived the same to be oppressive.

A proposition was also made to convene the citizens of the town, to consult them respecting the imposition of a tax for the purpose of satisfying a demand of £.250 lately made, for that part of Goldsborough-Street which leads from Washington-Street to the intersection of Harrison-Street; but no particular order has been as yet given to that effect.

It may not be improper here to observe, that this property was laid off, marked, and bounded as a Street, when this town was laid off under the Act of 1785, and that ever since it has been acknowledged and used as such, and upon the faith of which other persons have extended and opened the same in a direct line to the farthest limits of the town, thereby having made a great sacrifice of their private, to the public interest; but to gratify a few half-witted people, who formerly had influence and power to do any act however oppressive, we must submit to this *Buonaparte-like* contribution. If a salary was attached to the office of a Commissioner, we might then perhaps receive both the opinions and attention of the Board;—but at present, the President serves for the honor of his station; the Treasurer derives from his office no other advantage than the handling of the surplus cash; the Clerk and Bailiff have a small pay; and the rest who compose the Board have nothing short of the sanguine curses of interested persons, for not more minutely engaging in the most agreeable inspection of privies and hogsties.

At their last meeting, when a tax was contemplated with no other view by those who proposed it, I believe, than to procure funds for a payment in part to the above demand, a great secret was found out, from their having compelled their Treasurer to exhibit his account, that there was actually more money in his hands than would defray all the expences of the pumps lately erected and repaired. And it is now ardently hoped, that an annual publication will be made in your paper of the Receipts and Expenditures, from the time of the examination of the late long standing account.

AN INHABITANT.

Easton, June 25, 1806.

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.*

SHERIFFALTY.

THE subscriber respectfully reminds the independent voters of Talbot county, of his former solicitation for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* of said county at the ensuing election. He continues his desire to serve them—should they honor him with their suffrages, every exertion in his power shall be put in motion to give general satisfaction.

With sentiments of due respect,

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton-Point, June 3, 1806. tf

To the Voters of Talbot County.

HAVING been informed that a report is in circulation that I have declined offering myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, it becomes necessary that I should thus publicly inform you that (in case such a report does exist) it is *FALSE*; and that I am still a candidate for that office, and most respectfully solicit your suffrages; and should the result of the election point me out as worthy of your choice, the most prompt attention, influenced by the purest motives, shall always accompany my best endeavors to give general satisfaction in the discharge of the important duties of said office.

ROBERT DODSON.

June 17, 1806. 16w

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

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

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, assorted, may be had at the STAR-OFFICE.