SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 6....9.] TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1807. [NO. 10.....425]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every exercise of authority of one man over another, *without absolute necessity*, is tyrannical.

BECCARIA, ON CRIMES.

AS every man, in proportion to his sensibility, puts a value on his character; and as the Bishop who presides over the Church of England in the state of Maryland, and the standing committee of that church, have lately thought proper to pay me so much respect, retired and obscure as I am, as to order my name to be published in their churches throughout the state, and to request its publication throughout the United States, in a manner calculated to injure my *moral* character; I beg leave to offer to the public a short statement of the facts relating to this case.

Eighteen years ago, I was ordained a minister of the church of England, and continued to officiate in the ordinary duties of that character about *one year only*. At the end of that time, a very ill state of health rendered a continuance in that pursuit impracticable; and other causes had occurred to render it in some respects disagreeable.

It is not here necessary to enumerate all those causes; but, I am sorry to mention among the principal, that a more extensive acquaintance with the clergy of that church convinced me, that I had mistaken their general character, at the time when I applied for admission to their order; for, instead of those truly religious men, which I conceived them to be, the greater number of those with whom I became acquainted, especially those in the most conspicuous situations, *appeared to me* to be men possessing more policy and party zeal, than valuable *benificent* religion; and in a surprising degree destitute of that liberality and candor which are essential to good morality.

It will not, I hope, be ascribed to vanity, when I mention the circumstance, that, after I had declined officiating, or immediately before, I received an application which I considered sufficiently respectful and earnest, from the parish I had served, to continue to serve them; and an invitation equally obliging from an adjoining parish. This fact is mentioned, to obviate the inference from the above observation, respecting causes of dissatisfaction, that I had rendered myself unacceptable as a minister.

I am well aware, that the expressions of censure which I have here employed, can only be justified by the necessity I have been laid under to attempt a vindication of my character, combined with the *truth* of the matters alledged.—— Conscious as I am, that my own life is chargeable with many imperfections and faults, I feel no disposition, either publicly or privately, to censure officiously, and without necessity, the lives of other men. But, as the act of laying aside the clerical character, and the disuse of the communion in the church, have been exhibited as crimes of the most aggravated nature, and such as to justify the severest sentence which any church, where the civil authority is supreme, has a power of executing; I trust the obvious necessity imposed on me to state some of the principal reasons for the course of life I have pursued, will be a sufficient apology with the public for the liberty I have taken in doing it.

Shortly after my retiring from the clerical charge, I prosecuted a course of medical study—commenced the practice of physic fourteen years ago—was by my own consent enrolled in the militia, nine or ten years ago,—and believing the ordinances of the church to be too generally substituted in the place of GOOD WORKS, and falsely relied on; I have not for about seventeen years claimed any privilege even as a *member* of the church;—tho' I have during the whole time occasionably attended its public worship, in common with that of most other societies.—

In addition to the above evidences of having finally withdrawn from the ministry in the year 1805, I resigned my *Letters of Orders* to Bishop *White*, of Philadelphia (by whom I had been ordained) and obtained from him a certificate of that resignation. Bishop White offered no objection to the mode I had persued; and, having never read or heard of an instance, such as my own case has now furnished, I was led to consider myself in all respects a *Layman*. The Bishop of Maryland, it appears, thought otherwise, and has made the act of resignation the first of *three* particulars which constitute a charge, on which, a few months past, he directed me to be tried, with a great deal of formality, by a court of four or five members.

His charges are expressed in the following words. "*In consequence of your sending in your Letters of Orders*, and of information that I have received, *that you have declined all clerical duty, and even attendance on the ordinances*, I have summoned a meeting of the standing committee, &c." Parturicent montes,—nascitur ridiculus mus.

The charge being composed of such facts as clearly showed the intention of resigning the clerical character, I would appeal to the candor of every liberal mind (for candor is no attribute of *bigots*) whether every rational purpose would not have been as effectually obtained, by inserting among the proceedings of the state convention, after having ascertained the facts alledged, in any *private* way, that I had resigned that character, and was therefore no longer to be accepted as such. Indeed, it would appear difficult to assign any reason why even this was necessary, as they alledge no fact, and there certainly exists none, to authorize a suspicion, that I should resume those functions, after having voluntarily divested myself of the necessary commission, as I had done. In the whole time between my declining to officiate generally and my resignation, I indeed married six or seven poor couples, not able to pay fees; each of which instances took place in the absence of a parish minister, and under circumstances where a refusal would have been in a degree cruel;—but since my resignation, and for some years before, to the best of my recollection, I have attempted no clerical act whatever.

From the expressions employed in the preamble to the sentence it would be naturally supposed, and was apparently so intended by the Bishop, that I had acknowledged the authority of the standing committee to try me on the charges, and had very submissively attended the *tribunal*, as he terms it, in person. He well knows the fact to be directly the reverse, that I neither attended their meeting, nor saw any one of them. If I may be allowed to judge from the uniform feelings of my past life, I am not destined to became the *tame vassal*, though I possibly may the *victim*, of any despotism, either in church or state.—My mind was very decided from the time I was served with the process, that I was not bound by any tie whatever to attend their meeting, nor to notice it in any manner;—but, inferring from the canon which had been sent me on the occasion, that my *avowal* of the facts charged would save them the trouble of another meeting, and bring the matter to a shorter issue, I wrote at some length to a neighboring clergyman (through whom I had received the charges) expressing my surprize, that those zealous gentlemen should give themselves the trouble to travel so far from their homes to *do over again* what had been done so effectually to their hand by myself. Indeed those proceedings appeared so evidently fertile—so devoid of reason, that I could not forbear telling them, through that indirect channel, that I considered it a business farcical, ridiculous, absurd; and that an adventure against one of our neighboring wind mills would be equally rational and useful with the one they were pursuing.

In justification of the above observations I beg leave to quote a sentence from *Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History*; a work of as high and general authority among the reformed churches, as perhaps any other. After a chain of arguments leading to that conclusion, the author advances the position, "*For the man who voluntarily withdraws himself from any society, cannot with any appearance of reason or common sense, be afterwards forcibly and authoritatively excluded from it*"—Vol. 4. p. 53.

Here is a decision directly in point, on the matter in issue between us.—If the Bishop and his assistants can justify their process by any authority as respectable as that by which it is here exposed and condemned, it is an object deserving their attention to do it.—If they cannot, an unprejudiced public will determine for themselves, whether those formal and laborious proceedings were dictated by good sense and a regard to utility, on one hand; or by spleen, superstition, or folly, on the other. Quem Deus vult perdere, prius demental.

I presume not to dictate to the public, what inference should be drawn from the phraseology used by the Bishop in the *sentence* itself: but, as I apprehend it, it betrays no small degree of arrogance.—His words are, "He is henceforth degraded from the *Christian* ministry." The good Bishop will hardly go so far as to declare *directly*, though he appears to have done it by implication, that the church of England is the *only christian church*. Suppose I had, during the long interval between my laying aside the character of a *church minister*, and the acting of that solemn farce called my *trial*, obtained a standing with some other society as a minister. Has Bishop Claggett borrowed from *ancient Popes* (for the modern have it not to bestow,) a dictatorial power over all churches, co-extensive with christendom?—I have been told, he is willing to allow that the Catholic Bishops have equally with himself, a power of conferring a valid ordination: though he denies it to the ministers of all the reformed churches, except his own. Suppose then I could produce Ecclesiastical orders from a Catholic Bishop.—On his own principles, he would be forced to acknowledge that I was a *christian minister* still, his own declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

Perhaps I may be thought unjust, in imputing blame to the Bishop and the standing committee; whereas it may be supposed, that this prosecution was a task imposed on them by a canon of the general convention, some clauses of which are recited in their preamble.—But the reader will please to observe, that the expression used in that part of the canon recited as aforesaid, is not *imperative*, making it an absolute duty on the part of the Bishop; but referring it to his discretion, to prosecute those coming within the provisions of the canon, if he should think it expedient; to wit, they "shall be *liable to be* degraded from the ministry." And as no mention is made in that canon of persons who had *formerly resigned* their letters of orders, it is by no means apparent that the provisions of it could apply to my case. But, however that may be, I hope the reader will perceive the importance of the observation, when I state, that no such canon existed at the time I was ordained, nor for several years afterwards, so that it cannot be objected to me, that I was aware of that part of the discipline of the church, at the time of my ordinaiton, and ought therefore to have acted in obedience to it,—it being of a date many years later.

The public are here made acquainted with such facts and circumstances, as appeared to me to be necessary to place the subject in a just light before them.

I have formerly had some acquaintance in several parts of the country, distant from my present residence; and am by no means indifferent, as to the approbation or censure of such persons as may have been so indulgent to my faults, as to have believed, that my life was not remarkably distinguished by a departure from the dictates of common sense, and common honesty. Should I again have the pleasure of a personal intercourse with them—a real pleasure it would be, as to many of them; I flatter myself they would not find me so greatly changed for the worse, as they may have been led to apprehend, from those memorable proceedings, which have compelled me to appeal from the decision of men of narrow policy, to the more enlightened and more liberal judgement of the public.

MARTIN LUTHER HAYNIE.

Princess-Ann, October 8, 1807. 2

As the Bishop and committee have determined to have their sentence published in all their churches, throughout the United States, I hope some other Printers, in different parts of the country, will so far respect the feelings of an injured individual, as to give the above a place in their Papers.

The president's proclamation, which we publish this day, it is presumed will shew that the speculations which we have repeatedly given to the public on the prospects of the country as to *peace* or *war*, were not lightly taken up nor hastily uttered.

There are in the British provinces of upper and lower Canada, upwards of 740 persons who have at different times deserted from the military service of the U. States.

A circumstance more important in the general view of affairs, is the fact that there are now in the prisons of Canada, about 140 persons, who, upon the late call of a conscription for the military service, refused and avowed their determination not to serve against the United States. Many of these persons, however, are citizens of the United States, who removed to Canada under the allurements of great landed acquirements, but who have since found, that there is some difference, in the security of happiness, between the government of a free republic and that of the colony of a corrupt monarchy.

We have also the satisfaction to learn, that there have returned to the single state of Vermont, within two months, from Canada, about 300 families who had been seduced into the British colonies from the United States.

Under such circumstances and at the approach of the session of the national legislature, the early and wise precaution of the executive in making such military preparation as within the executive authority; in laying up such stores as the public appropriations authorised; and in this timely calling together the delegates of the people, after the people have had full time to consider the situation of the nation presented to them.

The *mercantile class* of citizens are now reminded of the *warnings* often given them—they now see what it is their duty to do in their own concerns and in relation to the country.

And now also you citizens who are really *whigs of* 1776—now remember *time past—time present*—and *time to come*.

You cannot calculate on better treatment or more respect than the *Danes*. You are more formidable as a commercial rival, than all the northern nations of Europe.

The distance of the Atlantic is the only present security, but you must remember that numerous armies have been transported to our shores—and may be again.

You must keep in mind that *war* has changed its character—and that your enemy has bought enough of experience to use the change of tacties to his advantage.

Keep in mind the citizens the state in which you were placed during the revolution—the situation in which you have stood since—remember the test act—and do not forget the persecution which you have endured for your devotion to the principles of the declaration of independence ever since.

Watch and remember!—You cannot avoid at least a defensive war!

Keep in memory those who have been the adherents and tools of your enemy—for they will be the *spies* and *emissaries* of that country.

You see British villainy every day advocated—Do not forget it—Do not forget, as many of you have, the *prison ships* at New-York—the grass eaten by your whigs at the door of the Philadelphia prison. Do you require more?

Aurora.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the U. States, and sought shelter without the jurisdiction thereof, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty, a full pardon is hereby proclaimed to each and all of such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officers of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.—Done at the city of Washington, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State*

The subscriber

RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Easton, Talbot, and the adjacent counties, for the encouragement he has received since his residence in Easton; and informs them that his subscription books will close on the first of January next; and seven years of residence will expire on the 24th of March next—at which time, should a new subscription, (which will be opened for that purpose,) authorise his continuance in this place, notice will be given—if not, his property will be for sale after that time.

All delinquents on his present list, will please to settle their accounts, as the book will be put in the collector's hands after the above date.

JOHN WEBLEY.

Easton, October 27, 1807. 3

A Lot in Easton for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Tuesday* the 3d day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Easton, the southern moiety or equal half part of all that piece or parcel of land and ground, situate lying and being in the town of Easton, on the east side of Harrison street, and nearly opposite the church, bounded by the said street on the west, by the Friends' school house on the north, and by the adjoining alleys on the east and south, numbered 23 on the plot and certificate of the said town, late the property of *Samuel Troth*, and to be sold for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the interest, and all costs and charges accrued and to accrue thereon, agreeably to the terms of the covenant contained in the deed of the said Troth to the Bank, for securing the payment of the said debt—The said property will be sold on a credit of ninety days, and struck off to the highest bidder for the same; to whom on the payment of the purchase money, a deed will be duly given.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HALL HARRISON, Cash'r

Branch Bank, Easton, Aug. 25, 1807. 11

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, on *Wednesday* the 4th of November, (if fair, if not, on the first fair day,) at the late Dwelling of Mrs. Sarah Price, (deceased) Head of Wye, Talbot county; an excellent assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, and all sums under, the cash will be required.

JOHN W. BORDLEY, Exr and Trustee of Mrs. Sarah Price, (dec'd.)

Head of Wye, October, 13 1807. 4

N. B. The subscriber has for sale for the term of 13 years, two very likely Negro Boys. J. W. B.

Will be sold,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the PERSONAL ESTATE, of *Richard Barnaby*, dec'd, consisting of Household and kitchen furniture, some Cattle and Hogs: on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment thereof: all sums under eight dollars the cash must be paid.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE, Adm'r.

October 27, 1807. 2

Will be sold, at public sale,

On Thursday *the 5th of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the present dwelling of the subscriber, in Oxford Neck,*

THREE yoke of OXEN; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and household furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, upon the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS COWARD.

Oxford Neck, Talbot county, October 27, 1807. 2

Public sale.

Will be sold on Friday the 6th day of November next, at the subscriber's farm, near Lewis Town, Talbot County,

A LARGE Stock of Young HORSES, with two breeding mares; cattle, corn and fodder; household and kitchen furniture; farming utensils, and a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be nine months credit on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums of four dollars, and under, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 11 o'Clock, and attendance given by

WILLIAM CEICELL.

October 27, 1807. 2q

Will be sold, at public sale,

ON *Tuesday* the tenth of November next, agreeably to a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, a *House* and *Lot*, in the town of Centreville, at present in the tenure of Mr. *William Legg*—The sale will take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known, by

WM. R. STUART, Trustee.

October 13, 1807. 4

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber, to a certain *Burrus Gibbs*, for one hundred and sixty dollars, dated January 24, 1807, and payable on the 24th of January, 1808, as he is determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

AARON GREGG.

October 27, 1807. 3q