STAR

OR,

E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
February 15, 1803.

The ex-judge Addiſon is now made ſenſible of his tyranny, by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania. The arrogance of this man by impoſing ſilence on his compeer, in the diſcharge of his official duty is inſufferable, and his delinquency made manifeſt, will no doubt prevent others from the like attempts in future.

It is ſtrange that men who are placed on the bench to adminiſter juſtice to the public, ſhould be ſo prone to violate the principle in their own favor! Mr. Addiſon ought to know that judicial authority can have little weight when judges exceed the bounds preſcribed to them by the conſtitution.

Once a judge ſets himſelf above the law, he becomes a tyrant, and arrogates to himſelf a power, which no individual has a right to.

Combining this caſe with other circumſtances that have occurred on the diſcuſſion of the judiciary buſineſs in congreſs, we ſee good reaſons to believe that there is a party in America, that would wiſh to make the judges paramount to every other power in the United States, and ſubject executives and legiſlatures to their control.

But we are free to obſerve that no tyranny would be more odious and inſupportable, than that of a corps of lawyers, which would govern a nation by their private opinions; their legal forms would become chains of braſs, and their deciſions would always run in favor of their own power and authority.

Balt. Amer. Patriot.

On the 3d inſt. the houſe of repreſentatives of the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, elected on their part, the hon. *JOHN QUINCY ADAMS*, as ſenator to repreſent that ſtate in congreſs. The ſenate were to make a choice on the Tueſday following.

—— Phi. pap.

The ſupreme court of the United States commenced its ſecond ſeſſion on Monday 7th inſtant, at the city of Waſhington.

The ſecond trial for the chooſing of repreſentatives to congreſs from the ſtate of Vermont, in the two diſtricts in which there was no choice, is to take place in March next.

Saturday 26th Feb. the Cornplanter's nephew paſſed through this town on his way to the city of Waſhington. It is ſaid (and from late occurrences we believe with truth) that he is the bearer of information to the preſident reſpecting overtures of an unfriendly nature towards the United States made to the Seneca nation of Indians, by French emiſſaries. [*Pittsburg Gazette.*]

Gen. Baily, a firm republican has been choſen a ſenator in the congreſs of the United States, from the ſtate of N. York, in place of Governeur Morris, whoſe time expires the 4th March next, *Pauſe*, for heaven's ſake *pauſe!*

NEW BANK.

The project of another bank is on foot to conſiſt of a capital of four millions of dollars, in ſhares of fifty dollars each—Subſcriptions are filling, we underſtand, with great avidity; and a petition for an act of incorporation will be preſented to the legiſlature, now in ſeſſion.

—— *N. York pap.*

The brig Jefferſon, captain Deane of Freetown, M. arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 14th ult. in 14 days from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, where a contagious fever is raging, which carries off a great number of American ſeamen—Captain D. loſt all his crew except two men, and his mate who was confined by ſevere ſickneſs during the paſſage. *ib.*

Extract of a Letter from Waſhington.

Dr. Logan, Dr. Mitchell, and ſome other patriotic citizens, are engaged in the eſtabliſhment of a National Board of Agriculture at the ſeat of the general government. Every friend to America muſt view this undertaking with pleaſure and wiſh it ſucceſs. *ib.*

It is with pleaſure we preſent to our readers the following reſult of the elections in the *new ſtate* Ohio, ſo far as they relate to the choice of a governor. They prove, beyond doubt, that the ſentiments of that ſtate are boldly republican, and of courſe friendly to the preſent adminiſtration.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Votes.
Roſs County.	
Edward Tiffin	1010
Arthur St. Clair,	21
Benjamin Ives Gilman,	5
Return Jonathan Meigs,	3
Adams County.	
Edward Tiffin, Repub.	160
Arthur St. Clair, Fed.	36
Fairfield County.	
Edward Tiffin, Repub.	286
Bazaliel Wells, Fed.	89

For the Republican Star.

MR. SMITH,

HAVING heard ſo much lately about deiſts, and deiſm, and by thoſe too (who from their outward deportment) appear to have very little regard for ſacred things, have had it impreſſed on my mind for a conſiderable time, to make ſome remarks on the ſubject—But finding myſelf inadequate to ſo great an undertaking, without recourſe to authors who I am ſenſible had ſtudied the important ſubject more than I had done, think it no diſcredit to offer to the public, the reaſons of an eminent divine, (which I think is ſufficient to prove to every reaſonable creature) the authenticity of the chriſtian religion, making no other alteration, than the preſent different circumſtances require

This great man begins thus: "The following are taken from the bible, which is deſpiſed by the wits of the age, merely becauſe they ſtudy and underſtand it even leſs than any thing elſe they pretend to. 'The Bible!' ſays one of them with a ſmile, 'ſave yourſelf the trouble of 'producing arguments drawn from that 'old legend, unleſs you firſt demonſtrate 'its authenticity by the noble faculty, 'to whioh you appeal in theſe pages.' For the ſake of ſuch objectors, I here promiſe, by way of degreſſion, a few rational arguments to evince as far as my contracted plan will allow, the divine authority of the ſcriptures.

1ſt. The ſacred pen-men, the prophets and apoſtles, were holy, excellent men, and *would* not, artleſs, illiterate men, and therefore *could* not, by the horrible ſcheme of deluding mankind. The hope of gain did not influence them, for they were ſelf-denying men, that left all, to follow a maſter, who *had not where to lay his head*; and whoſe grand initiating maxim was, *except a man forſake all that he hath, he cannot be my diſciple.* They were ſo diſintereſted, that they ſecured nothing on earth, but hunger and nakedneſs, ſtocks and priſons, racks and tortures; which indeed was all they could, or did expect, in conſequence of Chriſt's expreſs declarations. Neither was a deſire of honor the motive of their actions; for their Lord himſelf was treated with the utmoſt contempt, and had more than once aſſured them, that they ſhould certainly ſhare the ſame fate: Beſides, they were humble men, not above working as mechanics for a coarſe maintenance, and ſo little deſirous of human regard, that they expoſed to the world the meanneſs of their birth and occupations, their great ignorance, and ſcandalous falls.

Add to this, that they were ſo many, and lived at ſuch diſtance of time and place from each other, that had they been impoſtors, it would have been impracticable for them to contrive and carry on a forgery, without being detected. And as they neither would nor could *deceive* the world; ſo they neither could nor would *be deceived* themſelves: For they were days, months, and years, *eye* and *ear* witneſſes of the things which they relate; and when they had not the fulleſt evidence of important facts, they inſiſted upon new proofs, and even upon ſenſible demonſtrations; as for inſtance, Thomas in the matter of our Lord's reſurrection—John xx. 25. And to leave us no room to queſtion their ſincerity, moſt of them joyfully ſealed the truth of their doctrines with their own blood. Did *ſo many* and *ſuch* marks of veracity, ever met in any other author?

2. But even while they lived, they confirmed their teſtimony by a variety of miracles, wrought in divers places, and for a number of years; ſometimes before their enemies, as the miracles of Chriſt and his diſciples; ſometimes before hundreds of thouſands, as thoſe of Moſes. Theſe miracles were ſo well known and atteſted, that when Chriſt and Moſes appealed to their authenticity, before their bittereſt oppoſers, mentioning the perſons upon whom, as well as the particular times when, and the places where, they had been performed; the facts were never denied, but paſſed over in ſilence, or miliciouſly attributed to the prince of devils. By ſuch a *pitiful ſlander* as this, Porphyry, Hierocles, Celſus, and Julian the apoſtate, thoſe learned and inveterate enemies of chriſtianity, endeavored (as the Phariſees had done before them) to ſtop the arguments founded upon the miracles of Chriſt and his diſciples. So ſure then as God would never have diſplayed his arm in the moſt* aſtoniſhing manner for the ſupport of impoſture, the ſacred pen-men had their commiſſion from the Almighty, and their writings are his *lively oracles*.

3. Reaſon itſelf dictates, that nothing but the plaineſt *matter of fact*, could induce ſo many thouſands of prejudiced and perſecuting Jews to embrace the humbling, ſelf-denying doctrine of the croſs, which they ſo much deſpiſed and abhorred. Nothing but the cleareſt evidence, ariſing from undoubted truth, could make multitudes of lawleſs, luxurious heathens receive, follow, and tranſmit to poſterity the doctrine and writings of the apoſtles, eſpecially at a time when the variety of their pretentions to miracles, and the gift of tongues, could be ſo eaſily diſcovered, had they been impoſtors at a time, when the profeſſion of chriſtianity expoſed perſons of all ranks to the greateſt contempt, and moſt eminent danger. In this reſpect the caſe of primitive chriſtians widely differed from that of Mahomets followers: for thoſe who adhered to the war like, violent impoſtor, ſaved their lives and property or attained to honor, by their new, eaſy, and fleſh-pleaſing religion: but thoſe who devoted themſelves to the meek, ſelf-denying, crucified Jeſus, were frequently ſpoiled of their goods, and cruelly put to death; or if they eſcaped with their lives, were looked upon as the very dregs of mankind.

Add to this, that ſome of the moſt profound parts of the ſcriptures, were addreſſed to the inhabitants of polite Greece, and triumphant Rome, among whom† philoſophy and literature, with the fine arts and ſciences, were the higheſt perfection; and who conſequently, were leſs liable to be the dupes of forgery and impoſture. On the contrary, groſs ignorance overſpread thoſe countries when Mahomet firſt broached his abſurd opinions, and propagated them with the ſword: A ſure ſign this, that the ſacred writers did not like this impoſtor, avail themſelves of the ignorance, weakneſs, and helpleſſneſs of their followers, to impoſe falſehood upon them.

4 When the authenticity of the miracles was atteſted by thouſands of living witneſſes, religious rites were inſtituted, and performed by hundreds of thouſands agreeable to ſcripture injunction, in order to perpetuate that authenticity.—And their ſolemn ceremonies have ever ſince been kept up in all parts of the world; the *Paſſover* by the Jews, in remembrance of Moſes's miracles in Egypt; and the *Euchariſt* by Chriſtians, as a memorial of Chriſt's death and the miracles that accompanied it, ſome of which are recorded by Phlegon the Tralian, an heathen hiſtorian.

5 The ſcriptures have not only the external ſanction of miracles, but the internal ſtamp of the omnipotent God, by a variety of prophecies, ſome of which have already been moſt exactly confirmed by the event predicated; witneſs the riſe and fall of the four grand monarchies, according to Daniel's prophecy, chap. ii. and vii. and the diſtruction of the city and temple of Jeruſalem, foretold by Chriſt, Matt. xxiv. 2. while others are every day fulfilling in the face of infidels, particularly the perſecution of the real diſciples of Chriſt in our own times, as well as in all ages (for Matt. x. 22, 35. John xv. 20, and Gal. iv. 29) and the preſent miſerable ſtate of the Jews, ſo exactly deſcribed by Moſes, above three thouſand years ago. See Deut. xxiii. 65.

6 Sometimes the plaineſt *prophecies*, the moſt public *miracles*, and the *annals* of kingdoms, well known when thoſe books were firſt received, wonderfully concur to demonſtrate their authenticity. Take one inſtance out of many. A prophet out of Judah, above 300 years before the event, thus foretold the pollution of Jeroboam's alter at Bethel, before Jeroboam himſelf, who was attended by his prieſts, his courties, and, no doubt, a vaſt number of idolatrous worſhippers: *O alter, alter, thus ſays Lord, behold a child ſhall be born unto the houſe of David, Joſiah by name, who ſhall burn mens bones upon thee:* And *this is the ſign; Behold*, this very day, *the alter ſhall be rent, and the aſhes that are upon it ſcattered.* King Jeroboam, inflamed with anger *ſtretched forth his hand againſt the man of God ſaying* to his guards *lay hold on him;* but his extended hand, *was dried up ſo that he could not pull it in again to him;* the rending of the altar, and ſcattering of the fire, inſtantly took place; and the capital prophecy was exactly fulfilled by king *Joſiah* as you may ſee by comparing 1 Kings xiii. 1 &c with 2 Kings xxiii. 15 &c. can we reaſonably ſuppoſe, that books, containing accounts of ſuch puu'ic events, would have been received as *divine*, by a *divided* people, if their authenticity had not been confirmed by indubitable matter of fact? Nay, is it not as abſurd to aſſert it, as it would be to affirm, that the offices of the 5th of November, and the 30th of January, were forged by crafty prieſts; and that the papiſts, puritans and royaliſts of the laſt century, agreed to impoſe upon the world the hiſtory of the gunpowder plot, and king Charles's decollation, with which thoſe parts of the clergy of the church of England, are ſo inſeparably connected?

7 This ſcattered, diſpiſed people, the irreconcilable enemies of the chriſtians, keep with amazing care‡ the old teſtament, full of the prophetic hiſtory of Jeſus Chriſt, and by that means afford the world a ſtriking proof that the new teſtament is true; and chriſtians in their turn ſhow, that the old teſtament is abundantly confirmed by the new. The earle of Rocheſter, the great wit of the laſt century, was ſo ſtruck with this proof, that upon reading the 53d chapter of Iſaiah, with floods of penitential tears, he lamented his former infidelity, and warmly embraced the faith, which he had ſo publicly ridiculed.

8 To ſay nothing of the venerable antiquity, and wonderful preſervation of thoſe books, ſome of which are by far the moſt ancient in the world: To paſs over the inimitable ſimplicity or true ſublimity of the ſtyle; they carry with them ſuch characters of truth, as command the reſpect of every unprejudiced reader.

They open to us the myſtery of the creation, the nature of God, angels, and man the immortality§ of the ſoul, the end for which we were made, the origin and connexion of moral and natural will, the vanity of this world, and the glory of the next. There we ſee inſpired ſhephards, tradeſmen and fiſherman, ſurpaſſing as much the greateſt philoſophers, as thoſe did the herd of mankind, both in meekneſs of wiſdom and ſublimity of doctrine. There we admire the pureſt morality in the world, agreeable to the dictates of ſound reaſon, confirmed by the witneſs which God has placed for himſelf in our breaſts, and exemplified in the lives of men of like paſſions with ourſelves. There we diſcover a view of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and theological truth, conſiſtently running through a collection of ſixty-ſix different books, written by various authors, in different languages, during the ſpace of about 1500 years.—There we find in a deep and pure ſpring, all the genuine drops and ſtreams of ſpiritual knowledge, which can poſſibly be met with in the largeſt libraries. There the workings of the heart are deſcribed, in a manner that demonſtrates the inſpiration of the ſearcher of hearts. There we have a particular account of all our ſpiritual maladies, with their various ſymptoms, and the method of a certain cure; a cure that has been witneſſed by millions of martyrs and departed ſaints, and now enjoyed by thouſands of good men, who would account it an honor to ſeal the truth of the ſcriptures with their own blood. *(To be continued.)*

ARASPES.

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* Once indeed the Lord permitted the Magicians of Egypt ſo to uſe theirs, as to counterfeit for a time ſome of Moſes's miracles; but it was only to make the authenticity of others more conſpicuous—this being the happy effect of the conteſt, when theſe miniſters of ſatan withdrew confounded, and forced to acknowledge that the finger of God was evidently diſplayed through the rod of their antagoniſt.

† *Not many noble, not many wiſe are called*, ſays the apoſtle; nevertheleſs ſome of both were at the riſe of chriſtianity, openly ſtood up for its truth. Among the *noble* we find Joſeph, a member of the great Jewiſh council; Dionyſius, one of the judges at Athens; and Flavius Clements, a Roman ſenator: and among the *wiſe*, Quadratus, Ariſtides, and Athenagoras, Athenian philoſophers;—Clemens, Arnobius, Ammonius, Annatolius, &c. men of great learning at Alexandria; and at Rome Juſtian Martyr and Tertullian, both famous apologiſts for the religion of Jeſus; latter of whom, in the ſecond century, told the Roman governors, their corporations, councils, and armies, and the emperors palace, were full of chriſtians: nor is this improbable, ſince, ſo early as St. Paul's days, *the ſaints of Cæſars houſehold ſaluted* thoſe of the Roman Provinces, Phil. iv. 22.—How credulous are they who can believe that perſons of ſuch rank and learning could be deluded by Jewiſh fiſhermen into the worſhip of a crucified impoſtor!

‡ If the hiſtories contained in the old teſtament were, in general, for the credit of the Jews, the *love of praiſe* might indeed have engaged ſome of them to join in a public forgery. But that book, of which they have always been ſo tenacious, preſents the world chiefly with an account of their monſtrous ingratitude, unparalleled obſtinacy, perpetual rebellion, abominable idolatries; and of the fearful judgments, which their wickedneſs brought upon them. Moſes, who lead the van of their ſacred authors, ſums up his hiſtory of the Iſraelites, and draws up their character in theſe diſgraceful words, which he ſpoke to their face: *you have been rebellious againſt the Lord from the day that I knew you, Deu. ix.* 24. And even David, and Solomon, their greateſt kings, are repreſented in thoſe books, as guilty of the greateſt enormities. O ye deiſts, I appeal to your reaſon, and aſk, would you *die for*, would you ever *connive* at a notorious forgery, ſuppoſing the deſign of it were merely to impoſe upon the world as *divine*, a book, that ſhould perpetually ſtigmatize your anceſtors, and fix horrid blots upon the names, for which you have the greateſt veneration?

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§ It is remarkable that the wiſeſt heathens, with all their philoſophy, ſeldom attained to a full aſſurance of the immortality of the ſouls Cicero himſelf ſays, Neſcio quomodo, dum lego aſſentior; cum poſui librum, et mecum ipſe de immortalitate anemorum cœſi cogitare aſſentio omnius illa elabitur.

Tuſe Queſt, lib.

Richmond, February 1.

On Tueſday laſt the houſe of delegates poſtponed the further conſideration of the bill concerning libels—they alſo poſtponed the further conſideration of ſundry petitions, praying that a convention may be called, for reviſing the conſtitution of this ſtate. They likewiſe paſſed the following reſolution, which was no doubt brought forward as an evidence of the progreſſive improvement of the Virginia armory.

"*Reſolved*, That the executive cauſe to be preſented to the ſecretary at war, for the United States, a ſtand of arms made at the Richmond manufactory."

The legiſlatuae of this ſtate, we are informed, have agreed to reſolutions, ſimilar to thoſe from the legiſlature of Maryland, approving of the meaſures of the federal executive, in demanding reparation for the unwarrantable conduct of certain officers of the Spaniſh government, in ſtopping the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

An act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to repeal part of an act of aſſembly therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the ſeveral purpoſes for which monies are levied in the ſeveral counties in this ſtate ought to be as generally known as poſſible; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the levy courts in the ſeveral counties in this ſtate ſhall annually cauſe their clerks reſpectively to make out as many fair and correct liſts of the monies levied for county charges as there are election diſtricts in the county, ſpecifying therein the amount levied for the poor, the amount, if any, levied for repairing the court-houſe or goal in the county, amount which may be levied for any other purpoſe, clearly deſignated under general heads; which ſaid liſts ſhall be ſigned by the reſpective clerks, and ſhall by them be delivered to the reſpective ſheriffs, at leaſt ten days before the election for delegates, under the penalty of one hundred dollars; and the ſheriffs reſpectively are hereby required and directed to ſet up one of ſaid liſts at each place of holding the election in each election diſtrict of the county, within ſix days after the ſame ſhall have been delivered to him by the clerk, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, which ſaid penalties herein impoſed ſhall be recovered as other penalties are by law recovered.

And be it enacted, That all that part of the act, entitled, a ſupplement to the act for the eſtabliſhment and regulation of levy courts in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, which requires that the governor and council ſhall appoint and commiſſion the juſtices of the levy court from the liſt of thoſe annually commiſſioned as juſtices of the peace, be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

The Editors of the "Anti Democrat" and "Waſhington Federaliſt" continued publiſhing falſehoods and calumny until many of the honeſt men who ſupported them, ſtruck their names from their ſubſcription liſts;—*blackguardism* and ſcandal have ſo long filled the columns of the "Herald," inſtance the 'Sapphics,' &c. that the *decent* federaliſts are diſguſted with it, and ſome who have families and *female* friends, have determined to diſcontinue taking the paper.

In *theſe papers* we ſee modern federaliſm in its true colors—column after column, containing ſentences and paragraphs of ſlander, falſehood, immodeſty and blackguardiſm, offenſive to good men and diſguſting to chaſte characters.

We cannot help thinking, that the editors of theſe papers, are like truant ſchool boys, who, after they had been properly chaſtiſed, ſoon forget their faults, and return to their vices—Indeed they are ſo wrong-headed, and have worn the cap of folly ſo long, that nothing but expulſion from ſociety will correct their evil diſpoſitions. *Rep Advocate*

The bill before the legiſlature of this ſtate, for eſtabliſhing a bank at Richmond, was on Tueſday laſt rejected in the ſenate. Ayes 10—Noes 12.

[*Alex. Expos.*]

Easton Dancing Assemblies.

THE Subſcribers to the *Easton Dancing Aſſemblies*, are informed that the third and laſt Ball for the ſeaſon will take place at Mr. *Prince's Ball Room* on *Thurſday* the third day of March next.

By order of the Managers.

Eaſton, February 15, 1803. 3

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber of Dorcheſter county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorcheſter county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of Jonathan Patridge, late of Dorcheſter 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 firſt day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 8th day of February, 1803.

CELIA PATRIDGE, Adm'rx.
of Jonathan Patridge.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE Hundred weight of New Feathers, for which a generous price in caſh will be given. Apply at the Star Office.

February 15, 1803. 3

Now Printing,

And may be had at the Star Office.

A general aſſortment of Magiſtrate's and other Blanks, executed on good paper, with a neat type—where pamphlets, handbills, cards, &c. &c. are printed on the ſhorteſt notice.