STAR

OR,

*E'n. Shore General Advertiser.*

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
*August* 9, 1803.

*Portland, July* 18.

## " THE DISPATCHES !"

On Saturday night, arrived barque John, captain Sawyer, 43 days from Liverpool. Left there, ships Bath and Almira of this port. Sailed in company with the Sally, Dyer for Philadelphia.—Capt Sawyer was bound to Philadelphia, but having sprung a topmast put in here. We regret that he brought no papers—as the public have been agitated with a report of this vessels bringing dispatches for governmeet, we assure them on the authority of the captain, that he brought no public dispatches whatever.

In most parts of the county of Hampshire newspapers have been very little circulated and read, except one side.—This is an acknowledged fact. The consequence is a great degree of partiality, and an unreasonable prejudice.—Such is necessarily the effect of hearing only one side. Suppose a jury were to hear the allegations, the evidence and arguments of the plaintiff or the defendant only, and nothing on the other side, would they be impartial judges of the cause, let them be ever so honest? It is admitted they would not. The same is the case with regard to politics. There are two sides to every political question, as much as any case at law. The electors are the jurors to decide; and the elections are their verdict. They are bound in duty, therefore, to qualify themselves for an impartial decision, by candidly attending to both parties, their allegations, pleas and proofs. For this purpose they ought to peruse newspapers on both sides, and form their own opinions, instead of taking things upon trust. Such a fair appeal to the impartial tribunal of a well informed people, is the wish of *republicans*. They therefore promote the circulation of political papers, not as a matter of mere idle curiosity, but as a serious and important duty. If *federalists* are not conscious that their cause is in itself a bad one, and would be so found upon examination, they ought to join in the appeal; and let people in general have the means of forming a right judgment for themselves, Neighbors of different politics can join and exchange papers, if they are unable individually to take two; and in that way each may read both; and then converse together and compare their ideas on the same subjects. A friendly communication of that kind may go far to remove mutual prejudices, to detect error, and promote the truth. *Republican Spy.*

*Chillicothe, July* 23.

Reply of the President of the United States to the resolutions of the State of Ohio.

*To his excellency governor Tiffin, Chillicothe,*

SIR,

The resolutions of the general assembly of Ohio, expressing their satisfaction with the measures adopted by the national legislature at their last session, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi, is a just tribute to the wisdom of those measures; it is worthy also the sound discernment with which that state disregarded the seductive suggestions of a supposed separate interest, and manifests dispositions to support the constitutional authority of the general government, of which the state legislatures will doubtless ever set the example. Nothing can so effectually contribute to produce the greatest good of our country as harmony and mutual confidence between the general and state authorities, and a conviction that local and general interests, well understood, can never be in opposition.

The confidence which they are also pleased to express in the administration of the general government, calls for my particular acknowledgments. I have conscientiously pursued those measures which, on the best advice, seemed most likely to secure the rights and interests of the western states, in the navigation of the Mississippi; those interests can be secured (and nothing yet forbids the hope) and our country saved from the havoc and destruction of war, from the burthens necessary to support it, and the consequent increase of the public debt which would not fail in the end to absorb all the produce of our labor and to overwhlem our liberties.—I flatter myself that my fellow-citizens will be contented with the course pursued and will countenance future endeavors to preserve their peace and prosperity.

I pray you accept assurances of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, June 20, 1803.

## FOR THE STAR.

THE proceedings of the Convention, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, having fallen into my hands; being a member of that Church, I read them with attention; and I confess not without surprise at the Bishops seditious crimination of the American Constitution, in that "it offers it only toleration" but what astonished me, was that he received the thanks of the Convention, for his treasonable attack on the equal religious liberty secured by that constitution. That I may avoid the suspicion of designing to misrepresent either, the Bishop, or the Convention, I will insert the parts alluded to literally—which here follows—with the vote of thanks:

" The Bishop then delivered the following address to the Convention; for which their *respective* thanks were presented, with an assurance, that they will pay attention to the several subjects contained therein.—

" The Jewish government was Theocracy, and of course religion was, with them, placed in its proper station.—The heathen nations too had intimately blended their different systems of religion with those of their politics. They all viewed Christianity, as hostile to their sovereignty, and prejudicial to their interests: Both Jews and Heathens therefore opposed the introduction of this religion, with all the force of argument, and all the powers of persecution. In opposition, however, to all the reasoning of their priests and philosophers, and to all the fury of ten bloody persecutions, christianity in the course of a few centuries, spread itself through all the then known world, and ascended the throne of the Cæsars, conducted at first, only by a few illiterate fishermen, and mechanics, unaided by the sword."

" The advantages, which christianity *offered* to civil governments, were so great, as to be thought for many ages, absolutely essential to their very existence. *Christendom affords no instance, from the time of Constantine, to the time of the American Constitution, of a single government which did not protect and support it. The American Constitution, although preserved by it, offers it only toleration. It suffers it to wander about our country in the character of a mendicant. This experiment was new to the world, and excited attention. Many of the wisest and best Christians in America, as well as in England, when reasoning on this subject, have argued the declention of rational religion, and the promotion of infidelity and fanaticism among us, through this neglect.* They have grounded their opinions on the *present corruption of morals*, and the lukewarmness and indifferance towards religion, so *characteristic of the present age*, and so opposite to the true spirit of the gospel, and and to that of the first christians. How far these predictions have been already *verified*, a slight survey of the present state of religion and morals in our country, *will be amply sufficient to shew.* Let facts speak for themselves."

That the Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal church are a body solicitous of an *establishment* of that church, the foregoing sentiments of the Bishop, and the *approbation* of the Convention, are *record evidence*, which no man can doubt; and that *they* are in direct hostility to the *American Constitution*, for guarding the *professions* of *every* religion is *equal religious liberty*, they, have not left to conjecture—The constitution declares "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." That this pious body would prefer the despotic government of their quondom King whom they recognise as the *head* of that church, with the train of *priests* and nobles established as they are, they have too plainly expressed, and from the ready approbation of the convention and their well known political creed, there is too much reason to suppose they would not *violently* oppose it.

The Bishop tells us that the heathen nations blended their different systems of religion with their civil politics, from whence I presume he intended to say we were *worse* than heathens,—yes the heathens did so, we recollect the impious practices of the kings and priests. who confederated to enslave mankind by their wicked crafts, we shall never forget the practice of consulting the Oracles, which were under the direction of the kings and priests—a large image of the God they worshipped was set up in their church, wherein the priests taught the deluded people, could foretell events; in the belly of this Image they concealed a priest who was instructed in his answers, and to the astonished multitudes replied to every question that was propounded, and thus regulated the events of war, and the rise and fall of Empires, for it was held sacraligious not to believe, and more so not to conform to the Oracles.

Nor have our christian kings and priests made a much better use of their royal and holy functions, for the benefit of the human race—they also have combined to establish their civil and religious despotims; the king of Great Britain is to be supported by the priesthood in all his royal functions as the *head* of the *church*; and they are to inforce by their preaching the divinity of kings, and secures the permanency of the authority, by the doctrines of passive obedience and non resistance—in return—their religion is established and incorporated with the government, with one tenth of every product, of the crops, and of the stock, of the whole nation, but this is secured to the Bishops, who compose a part of the House of Lords, who support a half-starved clergy with a bare subsistance, who are *poor indeed.*

In the State of Maryland during the establishment, we have witnessed the happy fruits of that pious institution which is now so *feelingly* bewailed by his holiness—we have seen the hard earned bread of a pious Quaker forced from him by the sword of the law, and sold at public auction, to support a drunken parson in his impious revelings, nay more, we have seen that drunken parson obtain his Induction in the parish by drinking more bumpers than a drunken Governor, who in the exercise of the petty regalia in Maryland, had that right as the head of the church here. I ask if the patriot of Maryland, who abolished the establishment, did not act with a *virtuous* and an *even hand*, by putting all religions upon a footing, and securing every man in his own confession of faith, from the impious necessity of supporting any religion but his own—which is the case throughout the union, except in the state of Massachusets, which under the *pious* and imposing auspicies of John Adams, has an establishment; and hence we discover the reason why the clergy advocate him, and the history of Virginia, where, by the agency of Thomas Jefferson the establishment was abolished, furnishes us with the true grounds of the clergy's hatred to him, and accounts for all their calumnies.

That the clergy of the established church, at all times were obliged, and did by the religious hold they had on the minds of the people, and their kings, in all their wicked attempts to enslave mankind, the history of every nation of the old world attests, that they did endeavour by their sacriligious doctrines to establish the divinity of kings, is a truth well established—and that the clergy of that church, even at this day are *men*, there can be but little doubt when we see them, for the addition of a few dollars shifting, from parish to parish, and from shore, to shore, and now daring in the convention to advocate the establishment of their church, and the *consequent* taxing all religions for its support, and denouncing the abolition of the establishment, as the downfal of religion which by the christian prophets of *England* and *America*, *foretold*—but that they were false prophets, a short view of the state of the Church in 1776 and in 1803 will prove beyond a doubt, and the freedom of our religion will justify our investigating the truth, even should it criminate the Pope himself.

I will speak of the state of the church in Talbot, Queen-Anns, and Kent counties in 1776, and 1803: In Talbot there were in 1776 four churches, in Queen-Anns six, in Kent five—there were three or four Presbiterian, and Quaker meeting houses, and no others: the Episcopal churches were built by taxes on all denominations—in 1776 the establishment was abolished—since that time, by voluntary contribution in Talbot, eight Methodist meeting houses have been built, and three others are now building; in Queen-Anns six are built, and in Kent five, all of which are filled with moral and truly pious preachers, and all these meeting houses are crouded with the meek and humble professors of that church, who pay their clergy a satisfactory compensation without the force of law; and as "by their fruits ye shall know them" we have discovered "that they were good."

I ask if there is a single clergyman of the episcopal church, who has a parish, that does not receive as much for his services as five of the Methodist preachers do, and if there are not glebes to many parishes of great value, I ask if they do not get much better paid than the English clergy, (the bishop excepted) whence then the necessity or propriety of the establishment—why the outcry of the downfall of religion—there were more persons on Sunday last at one Methodist church in Chester, than the meeting house and market house could hold, in both of which there was preaching at the same time, altho' the bishop preached at a church in the county on that day. I ask then if religion is not in a flourishing state at this time, and whether it is not justly to be ascribed to the freedom of the church, occasioned by the abolition of the establishment, little preferable to the inquisition. I profess to be a member of the Episcopal church, although I have not lately attended it, when the incumbent associated—because he introduced class-meetings, and anathmatised those who disapproved of them, neglected the Liturgy, and instead thereof used prayers of his own composition; and introduced men of immoral and infamous characters to pray in the church at his meetings; but altho' I am a member of this church, before I could see it flourish on so impious a foundation, I would contribute to pay their passage, and vote to transport the whole priesthood *who wish* the establishment to that land of religious despotism, whose despots they recognize as the head of their church.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Eastern Shore, Maryland,
6th August, 1803.

*From a Charleston Paper.*

A SOLEMN WARNING TO SMUGGLERS.

Whereas John Lowe, jeweller, of Charleston, has imported various articles of jewellery, without paying, or securing to be paid thereon, the duties as required by the law of the United States; and has, within a period of nearly three years, exposed for sale many of said articles of jewellery, and which at various times within the period mentioned, he had smuggled; and which goods were seized at his store, and being libelled, were condemned as forfeited, and were sold at public auction, for 4,305 dollars 40 cents: and whereas, by the 50th section of "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved 2d March, 1799, it is made the duty of "the collector of the district, to advertise the names of all such persons in a newspaper, printed in the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction." And whereas, at a late federal court, and in addition to the forfeiture of the jewellery, the said John Lowe has been convicted and fined in a penalty of 400 dollars for said offence: now therefore, be it made known in this public manner, that the said *John Lowe is*, by law, "*disabled from holding any office of trust or profit, under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years.*

Given under my hand, at the custom-house, Charleston, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-eighth.

JAMES SIMONS,
*Collector of the Customs.*

The *federalists* have taken unwearied pains to oppose, and misrepresent and ridicule *republican economy.* The reason is obvious. They are unwilling that it should be seen and felt and understood by the people at large; for they are conscious, that when rightly understood, it will be generally approved and applauded. In some parts of the country, these efforts of the *federal* opposition have had a temporary success; but the delusion is wearing away; and people begin to open their eyes to their true interests and their real friends.

It is the wish of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congress.* Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

## Subscribers to the Star.

The fourth year since the establishment of the STAR, will expire on the 30th of August next, with the 52d number of the present year; when an half yearly payment will become due from original subscribers. To such as have complied with the terms of the paper, the Editor presents his grateful acknowledgments. To that portion of his subscribers who have received the Star from *one* to *four* years without paying for the same, or more than a small portion of their dues, he particularly requests a settlement of their accounts up to that date.

Such as do not attend to this notice, and stand indebted for more than *two years* on the first of September next, their names will be erased from the list of subscribers, and put on a list for collection, in the hands of proper authority, which will be equally as painful to the editor, as it will be offensive to them. This determination in the editor, he hopes may not give offence, when he assures his subscribers that it is equally as impossible for him to publish the Star, for *their* gratification, without receiving payment for the same, as it would be for a virtuous *republican* to turn *federalist* under the present administration.

Star Office, July 26, 1803.

## Easton Academy.

*A public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held at the Court House in Easton on Thursday the eleventh day of August next; at which their parents, guardians, and friends are invited to attend.*

*Easton, 26th July*, 1803. 3

## An Overseer

WANTED by the subscriber.—To prevent unnecessary applications, it is requested that no one apply but a single man, who has been accustomed to obtain his living by labour.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Easton, August 9, 1803. 3

## Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of *Samuel Sharp*, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Administrator de bonis non.

Talbot County, August 2, 1803. 6

## Chester-Town Primary School
AND
## Kent County Academy.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars in this Institution will be held on the 18th and 19th instant, in the Academy: And the business each day shall be concluded with a variety of Exercises in Elocution. The parents, guardians, and friends of the Scholars are particularly requested to attend, and all others who may chuse to honor them with their presence are invited.

## NOTICE.

The Rev'nd JOSEPH DOUGLASS, the Conductor of the Chester-Town School, and Kent County Academy, returns most greatful thanks to the inhabitants of Chester Town, and the citizens of Kent and Queen-Anns who have honored his *new plan of Education* with their highly respectable sanction. Begs leave to inform them, that encouraged by their liberal patronage, he has, at a very considerable expence, fitted up his school-rooms in a convenient and handsome manner. Besides, having been much solicited by the friends of several of the young ladies who had not finished their education with the late Mrs. Mansel, to endeavour to procure a Lady to open a Boarding-School in the house she so long occupied for that purpose, as they still retain a prejudice in favor of the place and for her excellent regulations and discipline which he was so well acquainted, he has therefore the very great pleasure of informing them, that Miss ARABELLA M. HENDERSON, late of Wilmington, whose character as a Lady and a Teacher are well established, will open *A Young Ladies Boarding School*, in a separate apartment of that house on the twelfth day of September next. The boarders, as such, to be solely under her care but the school to be under his and her joint superintendance and instruction.

Miss Henderson, will teach the young ladies under her care plain sewing and samplers, tambouring, embroidery, flowering on muslin philagru, lace and fancy work.

A French gentleman, Mr. GUICHARD, is also engaged, who will attend either of the schools, such hours as may be requested, to teach the French Language, drawing, fencing, and musick.

Messrs JOSEPH and SAMUEL DOUGLASS, will continue to teach the Grecian and Roman Languages; the English language gramatically, Writing, Arithmatic, Book-keeping, the practical branches of Mathematics, Elocution, Composition, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, and Astronomy. They have had an assistant for some time past in the English department, and will continue to employ one, if necessary.

N. B. Miss Henderson will accommodate only five or six boarders, on the terms of the late Mrs. Mansell: Those who want board, will do well to apply immediately.

Vacation will commence on the 19th instant; and the schools shall open on the 12th of September next.

Chester-Town, August 6, 1803. 2

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the *Commission Business*—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. tf

## Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Peter Sharp*, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'trix.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Adm'r.

Talbot County, August 2, 1803. 6

## In Chancery, July 18, 1803.

*The Creditors of* FRANCIS RANDALL, *against* HIS HEIRS. } ORDERED, that the sales made by Philip Quinton, trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Francis Randall, as stated in his reports should be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of October next: *Provided* a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton newspaper three times before the first day of September next, or served on one of the Complainants before that day.

The Report state Lot number Eighty, in Snow Hill was sold for £80 5 0 part of Lot number Nine and Ten for 223 dollars, and an unimproved Lot for 45 dollars and 75 cents.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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☞ Two Apprentices to the Printing Business wanted immediately at the Star Office.