Who, then, let it be asked, will reap the benefits of this rich harvest? The people of the southern and western states exclusively? No—they will be reaped by the great family of the union, by the north as well as the south—the east as well as the west. This Pactolean stream will lead directly into the national treasury, there constituting a vast reservoir, from which fertility and improvement may be spread over the face of the whole union.

The Rev. Mr. Weems, has laid before the public the following Anecdote, and letter of George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. We offer them to our readers under the assurance that, however exalted their opinions may be of this good and great man, they will raise him still higher in their estimation. We hope soon to hear that some pen, worthy of delineating the character of such a man, has undertaken his biography, at once discharging a duty due to the memory of the deceased and to the community of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

"Having been often told, that though the *honestest* man in Virginia, yet he was not the most orthodox, I felt an ardent wish for an opportunity to learn his real sentiments about religion. That opportunity was soon offered. I fell in with him at Richmond——he invited me to dine with him. Being altogether granivorous himself, he gave me a dinner exactly to his own tooth; *rice milk*, improved with plumbs, sugar, and nutmeg! Choice fare for a Bramin, or an Old Bachelor. It was over this demulcent diet that I let drop expressions which shewed the current of my wishes he took the hint, and with looks of complacency, and accent sweet as those of his native Mocking Bird, he thus unbosomed himself:—

"Why, sir, as to religion, I have ever considered it as our *best* and *greatest* friend. Those glorious views which it gives of our relation to God, and of our destination to heaven, on the easy terms of a *good life*, unquestionably furnish the best of all motives to virtue; the strongest dissuasive from vice: and the richest cordial under trouble. Thus far, I suppose, we are *all* agreed; but not, perhaps, so entirely in another opinion which, that 'in the sight of God, *moral character* is the main point.' This opinion, very clearly taught by reason, is as fully confirmed by *Revelation*, which every where teaches '*That the tree will be valued only for its good fruit*;' and, that in the *last day* according to our works of *love* or of *hatred*, of *mercy* or of *cruelty* we shall sing with *angels*, or weep with *devils*. In short, the Christian Religion (the *sweetest* and *sublimest* in the world) labours, throughout, to infix in our hearts this great truth, that God is love—and that in exact proportion as we grow in love, we grow in his likeness; and consequently shall partake of his friendship and felicity forever. While others, therefore, have been beating their heads, or embittering their hearts with disputes about *forms of baptism*, and *modes of faith*, it has always, thank God, struck me *as my great duty*, constant to think of this—'*God is love; and he that walketh in love, walketh in God and God in him.*"

Robert Alexander, Esq.—SIR,

The suit wherein you were pleased to do me the honor to engage my services was last week brought to a trial, and has fully satisfied me that you are wrong. Knowing you to be a perfectly honest man, conclude that you have somehow or other been misled: At any rate I find I have altogether been misled in the affair, and therefore insist on washing my hands of it immediately In so doing I trust I shall not be charged with any failure of duty to you. As your lawyer tis true I owe you every thing—every thing *consistent with justice*;—against her, *nothing*; nor ever can owe. For justice is appointed of God, the golden rule of all order throughout the universe, and therefore, as involving the greatest of all *possible good* to his creatures, it must be of all things the dearest to HIMSELF. He therefore, who knowingly acts against justice, is a rebel against God, and a premeditated murderer of mankind. Of this crime (which worlds could not tempt me to commit) I should certainly be guilty, were I under my present convictions, to go on with your suit. I hasten therefore to enclose you the fifty dollar note you gave me as a fee, and with it my advice, that you compromise the matter on the best terms you can.

I have just to add, that as conscience will not allow me to say any thing *for you*, honor forbids that I should say any thing *against you*. But, by all means, compromise and save the costs. Adieu wishing you that *inward sunshine*, which nothing out ward can darken.

I remain, dear sir, yours.

GEORGE WYTHE.

CHARLESTON, July 15.

Gun-Boat. No. 2, Lieut. Izard, arrived this morning, in 40 days from Gibraltar. Having completely adjusted our differences with all the Barbary powers the U. States armed vessels have been ordered to quit their station in the Mediterranean, and return to America.

The following squadron sailed from Gibraltar on the fourth of June, for the United States:

Frigate Essex, Commodore Rogers.
Brig Vixen, Captain Cox.
Bomb-ketch Spitfire Lieut. Hunt.
Bomb-ketch Vengeance, Lieut. Smith
Cutter Hornet, Lieut. Crane,
Gun-Boat No. 2, Lieut. Izard,
3, Lieut. M'Grath,
4, Lieut. Henley,
5, Lieut. Harrison,
6, Lieut. Laurence,
8, Lieut. Heron,
9, Lieut. Elbert,
10, Lieut. Sinclair.

Commodore Rogers parted company the night after failing, leaving the squadron under care of Capt. Cox of the Vixen. Lieutenant Izard, lost sight of the fleet on the 7th of June lat. 30, 43, long. 15. All the Gun Boats are ordered for this port.

The brigs Argus, lieutenant Hull, and Syren, lieut. Smith, sailed from Gibraltar for Norfolk on the 2nd June. The frigate Constitution, capt. Campbell, was left at Gibraltar where she was to remain for some time. The Nautilus, Lieut. Evans was going in when the squadron sailed. The Enterprise schr. Lt. Porter, had been sent to Trippoli with dispatches.

The Brig Hornet Capt Dent, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, from L'Orient and sailed on the 3d for Malaga.

No political intelligence of any consequence is received by the arrival of No. 2. The little fortress of Gaeta, near Naples still held out and the garrison under the command of the gallant Prince Hesse, bid defiance to the French army. Early in May, an attempt was made to bombard from sea. For this purpose the French collected a fleet of one sloop of war, two brigs and five gun boats—these were fallen in with the night, by the British frigate Syrus, of 36 guns, who immediately attacked them—the sloop of war sustained a sharp contest; but was compelled to strike—the rest of the squadron made off. The frigate with her prize had arrived at Malta.

July 17.

Gun boat No. 2, Lt. Harradah, and No. 6, lieutenant Lawrence, arrived at this port yesterday from the Mediterranean. The squadron had touched at Madeira from whence they sailed on the 13thh of June—These two vessels parted from the squadron the next night after sailing.

Lord Collingwood with 7 sail of the line was blockading Cadiz—several British ships of war were lying at Gibraltar.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
NEW-YORK DISRTICT.
UNITED STATES vs. WM. S. SMITH.
EIGHT DAY.

The Court met at ten o'clock, persuant to adjournment.

Present, Judge Talmadge.

The jury and witnesses being called over, col. Platt, a witness on the part of the prosecution, was further examined; after which, Dr. Douglass was sworn and examined.

The attorney general then informed the court that he had closed his testimony for the present.

Mr. Colden opened the defence on the part of the defenedant, and offered as testimony, the message of the President of the U. S. at the opening of the last session of Congress, with the accompanying documents.

The court decided that those papers were not proper testimony to go before the jury. Mr. Colden then offered oral testimony to prove that the expedition was undertaken with the knowledge and the opprobation of the government: which was also refused. The defendant's counsel then observed, that they had no other testimony to offer, whereupon the district attorney proceeded in the further opposition of witnesses, viz; Ben. R. Robson, Charles S. Cutting, Adam Tenbrook, John Repley, and Mr. Fink was further examined, when the court adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

NINTH DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Present J. Talmadge.

The jury and witnesses being called over, the following witnesses were sworn and examined; viz.

Henry Mack, Godfrey Crombeck, T. Lee, Richard Plat, jun. and Mr. Gelston was farther examined. The district attorney here closed the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

There being no witnesses to examine on the part of the defendant, the defence was opened by Mr. Colden, who was followed by Messrs. Hoffman and Emmet on the same side. It was past 5 o'clock when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TENTH DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Pressnt J. Talmadge.

Mr. Harrison addressed the jury for about two hours, which closed the defence.

The Attorney General rose about 12 o'clock in behalf of the prosecution—he was followed by Mr. Edwards on the same side.

Judge Talmadge then summed up the evidence: the jury retired near five o'clock, and returned at half past 7, with verdict of NOT GUILTY.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

The *necessity of the case*, alledged by Mr. Wesley and his followers, in support of his ordination, shall be the subject of this paper. It would have appeared sooner, but indisposition rendered the author unable to write.

To make the subject more clear, it will not be amiss, to make a few remarks upon that kind of necessity which some, however friendly to the Constitution of the Church of Christ, have tho't might be admitted as a sufficient excuse for a new organization of the ministry.—They agree that the Constitution of the Church was fixed by Christ and his Apostles, and that it ought never to be altered by man. But they urge, that if any portion of christians was cut off, so as to be deprived of a regular ministry, they would be justified in appointing a ministry themselves. And in support of this, the supposition of a number of persons cast away upon a remote island is generally adduced. To this it may be replied, that Christ promised to be with his Church to the end of the world. and his promises will always be fulfilled; that during 1800 years no such event has happened; and that in the present state of navigation and commerce no such event can well happen. If a few christians should be shipwrecked on a remote island, they could not remain long without being found out. And if during their short stay, they were regular in their private devotions, no blame would attach to them.

Let us now advert to the case in question. The Rev. Mr. John and Charles Wesley, both priests of the Church of England, had for many years lived as itinerant preachers. They had societies established in England and in America. But they always professed a strong attachment to the Church, and whenever a schismatical spirit discovered itself in their societies, they kept it down by declaring, *that if they renounced the Church they must leave them.* But at the end of the American war, the portion of their followers that were in America, Mr. John Wesley, without the knowledge and contrary to the opinion of his brother Charles, pretended to form into a Church, by sending out Dr. Coke, who like Mr. Wesley himself was only a priest, in the character of a bishop.—They were both priests, but the one undertook to make the other a bishop.

One of the grounds upon which Mr. Wesley defended this act, was, that in America "*there were no bishops, who have a legal jurisdiction, neither any parish ministers. So that for some hundred miles together, there is none either to baptise or to administer the Lord's supper.*" That there were no bishops in America with a legal jurisdiction was true, but the church was taking steps to have bishops with an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. And in the state of Maryland there were never less, at any one time, than eighteen Episcopal clergymen. In Virginia there were many more. Besides the Episcopal ministers in America, although they had some difficulties to encounter, yet they obtained, in one of the states, a regularly consecrated bishop, the very same year that Dr. Coke was sent to America. And this important fact could not have been unknown to Mr. Wesley. For his letter to Dr. Coke &c. dated, on 10th of Sept. 1784, or the 14th Nov.—In the same year was bishop Leabury consecrated in Scotland. And having first applied to the English bishops, who could not then consecrate him without a special act of parliament, on account of the connection between church and state, his arrival in England must have been known to Mr. Wesley before he undertook to consecrate Dr. Coke. And what then becomes of his alledged necessity! It is said by the Rev. Mr. Jones, in his life of Bishop Horne, that Mr. Wesley told a gentleman, sent to him by Mr. Jones to ask him whether he really had undertaken to consecrate Dr. Coke and send him to America, that he had, and the reason that he then assigned, was because the Baptists were tearing the church to pieces. Thus in his tenderness to the church, he created one schism to stop the progress of another!—And will the defenders of Mr. Wesley continue to say, "*We never heard of such a church, meaning the Protestant Episcopal Church, for more than five years, after the Methodist Church was formed.*" The only reason that he assigns for this assertion, is, the date of an edition of the Book of Common Prayer. Had he happened to lay his hand upon the edition of 1803, I do imagine he would have contended that there was no church in America, till then.

I hardly know whether to pity or to blame, the poor man, who ventures to write upon so important a subject as that of church polity, and is so little acquainted with it, as to contend, that there are *six orders* in the Church of England, because there are arch-bishops, bishops, deans, priests, deacons and arch-deacons.

The manner in which the Wesleyan attacks the *succession* in the ministry, is truly curious. For even admitting what he and his friend Dr. Chauncey contend for, that there is some confusion in the history of the immediate sucessors of the Apostles at Rome, how does this affect the doctrine of Protestants? Suppose there had been ten bishops at Rome at the same time, this is no contradiction of the Protestant belief, for Protestants do not admit, the supremacy of the Pope. They conclude all bishops as equal. Nor can I see any application, that this has to the Episcopate of Wesley. Had it been proved, that at Rome or any where else, the ordination of a priest was deemed valid by the church, this might have answered some purpose.

The Wesleyan is widely mistaken when he says, "Nor would the remark Dr. Cave makes on the writers of the Romish Church, be less pertinent if we should apply it to those of the Protestant." What?—Did not this gentleman know, that there was a very material difference between Romans and Protestants on this subject? Did he not know that Romans believe in the unity and supremacy of the Papal authority?—Whereas Protestants declaim both.—Had he read one paragraph farther in Dr. Cave, he would have found a most satisfactory solution of all the difficulty respecting the first bishops of Rome.—That St. Paul and St. Peter were both at Rome is very certain, and that one was at the head of the Jewish converts and the other at the head of the Gentile converts is highly probable. For Jews and Gentiles could not easily intermix, even after they were converted to christianity. St. Paul consecrated Linus to be his successor. St. Peter consecrated Clemens to succeed him. Linus was succeeded by Cletus, or as he is called by some Anacletus. Clemens survived them both; and the prejudices of the Jewish and Gentile converts having been worn off, Clemens became sole bishop of Rome.

It is the great consolation of a Churchman, that it requires nothing but candid inquiry and fair reasoning to vindicate his church from every charge. Whereas it will never be in the power of man, while christianity stands, to prove that one priest had a right to make another priest a bishop. It is true Methodism makes quiet progress. And on this account, the ignorant are taught to believe that all is right. But as well might it be said, that Mahomet was a true prophet of the Lord, because his religion has extended over a large portion of the earth. Truth has certain characters peculiar to itself, and entirely unconnected with the conduct of men, or the changes of the world. It can never be advanced by artifices or popular devices. But it must proceed by means, bearing an affinity to its own excellence.

Great pains, it seems, have been taken to indnce people to believe that those who do not admit the validity of the Methodist ordination are enemies to religion. Men who have nothing in view but to promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, will never feel much affected at popular clamour. They know that their adversaries and themselves must one day stand before that judge, "that will judge righteous judgment." And they never fear the result of honesty and a firm adherence to what they believe to be right. For my own part, I believe myself to be an Episcopalian in principle; I believe it to be my duty to defend the Church of Christ: I believe it would be highly culpable in me, if I were to remain idle or unconcerned while she is attacked. And while I thus think, I shall always hold myself ready to exert my feeble powers in her defence.

I retire from the controversy with this serious piece of advice to the Wesleyan, to be more careful in the examination of *facts*—to be mere correct in making *quotations*—to be more fair in his reasoning, and less intolerant towards his anversaries.

POLYCARP.

July 29, 1806.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MR. SMITH,

The goose-quill warriors have lately assumed their terrific arms, with all the hostile rancour which personal enmity and chagrin, disappointed ambition, or self-interest could possibly inspire. It appears that the gaping multitude have been much disappointed, by the non-reappearance of two characters, who, in Tuesday's paper of the 15th, publicly exposed themselves—the one invoking some speedy reformation of what he thinks a politico-swindling-trade—the other, approbating what has been done, and thereby tacitly giving us to understand, that he himself may possibly contemplate, with anxious anticipation, that time, when some lucky purchase and speedy transfer, may procure him a comfortable situation in some little office in some little town, &c. &c. For my own part, upon the whole, I cannot help commending their modesty and discretion, in withdrawing, from that scrutiny and its consequences, which a farther exposition might assist to develope, and that too, notwithstanding, the above mentioned gapers, should, by too great an extension of their jaws, bring on, that species of Tetanus, commonly called, locked jaw, as we might then expect to see, more than one weapon for some modern Sampson.

The first on the list of the proscribed, appears—A FREEMAN—A foe to slavery, and scourge of tyrants, "little" as well as big, and 'tis said so great A Freeman as not to admit of "buying" and "selling," even in a personal-politico-systematic way. His foundation is good, and had he chosen proper materials for his superstructure, he would have erected a fabric, that would have resisted unhurt, the storms of every faction; but, like a certain electioneering candidate, some time since at the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, who after puffing, fretting and jumping for some time, without getting on the right key, begged leave to retire, assuring the company, "that he had it in him but could not get it out"—True, he had plenty in him, such as might be supposed to have resulted from the demolition of some thousands weight of Bacon with its appendages.—Not altogether so with our Freeman,—his subject had "music" in it, but like our electioneering friend, he failed very much in getting it out. Some arch people, who pretend to look farther than their nose, hint about that it smells very strong of an EXOTIC, CLASSIC, ACADEMICAL parent—others suppose it rather an indigenous production. Next comes A Farmer—who seems to congratulate himself that he is not a "Kentish man." A shocking hand, to handle a wretched subject. I cannot however avoid admiring his candour, in telling what every body might have known, viz. that he was a "Clodhopper"—He begins his piece as a good farmer should do, with endeavoring to break the clods, and level the surface; but lazy folks take the most pains, and we see before he gets through, that he lays aside his rake, harrow and roller, leaving us in the end, nothing but a "ruda indegestaque moles," a wild and undigested chaos. Much better for him would it have been, if, like a good farmer, after finding that he had piled together a heap of rubbish, he had carried it in the open air, and by setting fire to it, on the banks of a fen, illuminated those dark regions, the inhabitants of which, take so much pains each night to serenade the ears of the Queen Ann's admiring man. In fine, my advice to this son of Ceres is, that

If his nose, breech, or face, he would save from all harm,
Mind his business at home, I say, stick close to his farm.

Again presents to our view, an awful name,—The Friend to Truth. He begins as some say, his profession requires, with describing the complaint denominated by him, itch-fingered—Polite people call a similar disease, Scotch-Fiddle. He goes on to talk about, red feathers, mourners, "monkeys," &c. Some naturalists say, that one brute will always know another, provided it be "ejusdem generis," i. e. of the same kind. Rumours has been busy here too, whispering in one's ear "Filius Esculapii," in another's R-g-s-t-r of, &c. &c. but rumour lies sometimes, and as old Dr. Doughty says—all things are uncertain. If "Friends to Explanation," in their addresses to "Friend to Truth," would be more explanatory themselves, they would be more satisfactory to us, though in neither case very agreeable—However to these we have not much to say, as judging from the specimen we have already had of the weapons with which they contend, we think they will probably not do one another much harm.

'Tis a pity there should exist in nature any thing too despicable to be owned.—We have seen something in imitation of verse, of what kind, I know not; it stands unclaimed, staring us in the face like some miserable foundling, without parent, brother, or friend. Poor thing, how fortbnate its doom, could it be steeped forever in Lethe's oblivious wave.—In the rear of these would-be "notables" we have placed A Forrester—and altho' his candour is meritorious, while his ignorance is conspicuous, as he is fond of Latin phrases, we will give him one, hoping that he will then retire to the inmost recesses of that gloomy forrest whose rude and savage scenes are so congenial to his uncivilized mind—E, capitis corona, ad pedium plantibus Forrestus eset semper eris. As for a certain nobody, who wishes to benefit his country by a rapid increase of conjugality, and consequently popularity, without paying much regard to voluntacity, finding his country-men and women were not wise enough, to see, and approve his laudable design, he has wisely sneaked behind the scene, leaving his cotemporaries,

To kick, scuffle and fight,
While he enjoys the sight.

I have lived in a Forrest, been a Chester towns-man, and am now

A VILLAGER.

We are authorised to state, (says the New York Daily Advertiser) for the information of the friends and relations of those Americans, who were made prisoners by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners, that the most *prompt* and *efficacious* measures have been adopted to produce their enlargement: and that no doubt remains of the success of the steps taken. It is therefore hoped that the flying reports of the day will not create any further anxiety among the friends of the unfortunate captives.